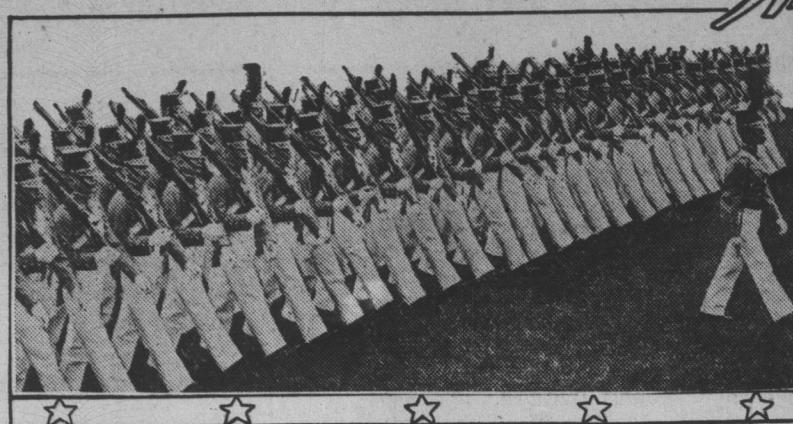
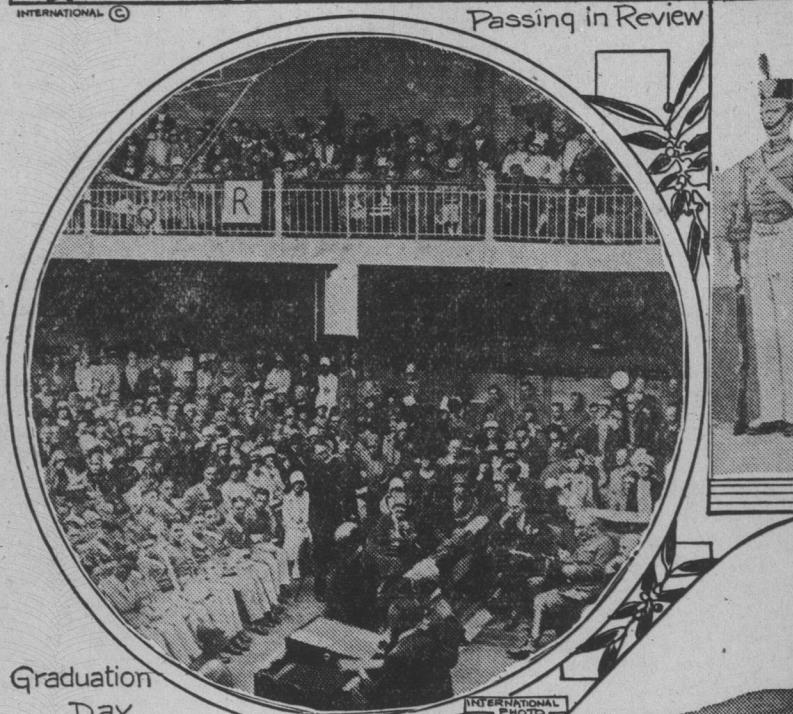


"All Right!"



Passing in Review



Graduation Day

By ELMO SCOTT WATSON

ON JUNE 13 some 299 young men gathered in the big gymnasium at the United States Military Academy at West Point, N. Y., there to receive from the hands of a representative of the secretary of war and Maj. Gen. William R. Smith, superintendent of the academy, their diplomas of graduation. And thereby was added to the rolls of the United States army the names of 299 officers and gentlemen. Mark that phrase well, for it has more meaning than appears from a casual reading of it, and what that meaning is you will come to understand a little better.

On July 1 there will arrive at the academy some 400 young men who come from every part of the United States and from every level of the diversified society which characterizes such a democracy as the United States of America. For these newcomers are the raw material from which the "officers and gentlemen" of four years hence are made. During the two months immediately following their admission to the academy they will spend in an intensive military training before they are officially accepted into the United States corps of cadets. This period, the most rigid and exacting of the entire four years at West Point, will be spent under a group of selected instructors from the first class, known as the "Begat Detail," supervised by officers of the tactical department of the academy. For these newcomers in "kayak slang," are now the "beasts." And it is not until the termination of "beast barracks," followed by a hike of about a week's duration, that these members, now known as "plebes," are absorbed into the corps as the fourth class and take up their new academic duties the first week in September.

The motto of the United States Military Academy is "Duty, Honor, Country." During the preliminary training of the newcomers this summer one of the first things they will learn is the real meaning back of that motto. Here is that meaning as it is interpreted in "Bugle Notes," the little handbook which the "kayaks" call the "Plebe's Bible."

The motto of the corps, the standard by which every cadet regulates his personal life is "Duty, Honor, Country." "Country" needs no definition; "Our Country, right or wrong" is the patriotic slogan throughout the nation. But the standards of "Duty" and "Honor" at West Point are distinctive and rigid; and because, in civilian life, the general attitude as to these two principles from time to time and from place to place, the following pages are devoted in great part to a definition of the attitude of the corps in matters of duty and honor.

DUTY

Graduates of West Point have always inspired and set the standard of duty in the army. That they have been able to do so, is due entirely to the inculcation of a keen sense of duty and to the faithful, conscientious and cheerful performance of every task imposed upon them while at the academy. Only he who has acquired the habit of discipline, of duty, and of justice can be trusted to act as a leader in a profession which deals with the lives of men.

Performance of one's duty implies far more than mere obedience to the letter of the law. In other walks of life, technicalities and evasive tactics are condoned and even lauded as an indication of cleverness. In the army, where there are no technicalities and an order is given, a statement received at its face value. When it becomes a soldier's duty to obey an order, it also becomes his duty to look beneath the surface of that order for its spirit, and in so doing to put his whole being into its performance. A fearless readiness to assume responsibility and to put his whole soul into the job, is the whole and the best job are what is expected of a West Pointer.

Every cadet is expected to make it his individual and personal obligation to maintain the highest possible standard of duty and to do everything in his power to discomfit and discourage any act or spirit which might place a premium on the non-performance of one's duty.

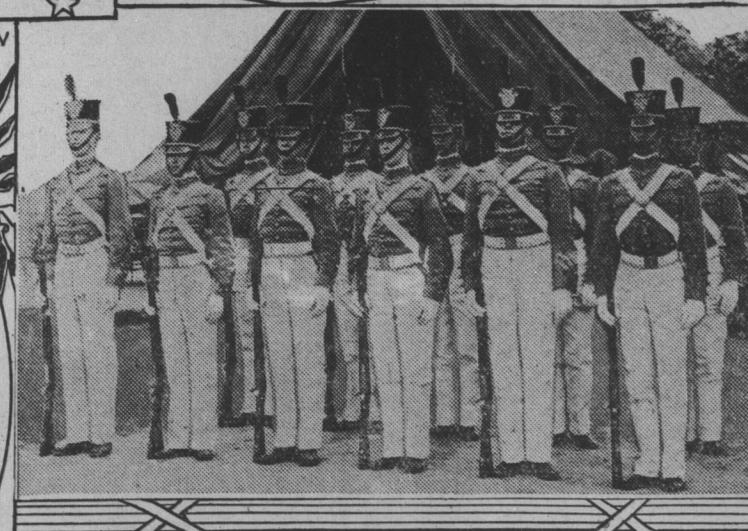
HONOR

Honor is the most cherished principle of life; it is the beacon which guides every one during their stay at the military academy and during the career of later life.

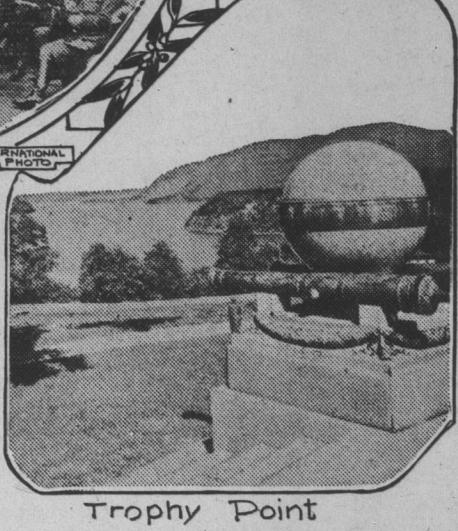
The fundamental principles of honor, their application to specific acts and problems, and the methods of administering and enforcing these principles and applications, have long been designated by the general term, the "Honor System." Almost all educational institutions have honor systems, varying in severity, efficiency and effectiveness—honor systems by which to a greater or



"Those Gray Walls"



Guard Mount



Trophy Point

less degree, students consider themselves bound, and which exert a varying degree of influence on the lives of the several institutions. At the peak of the varying scale stands the honor of the corps, representing the one, the most steadfastly up to the most practical and, at once, ideal system of honor in the world.

The basic principles of the honor system are: no lying, no cheating, no half-truths.

Now all of this may sound very much like the type of thing that you will read in any of the student handbooks, which are given to members of the freshman class in any educational institution in the United States. And to the cynical-minded, who have observed the break down of honor systems in various institutions, this statement from "Bugle Notes" may mean nothing more than a similar statement in other such handbooks.

But here lies the difference: At West Point honor is a living reality. Go there, as did the writer of this article, and you will quickly realize that fact.

It is not because the cadets go about their business with a conscious air of virtue; it is not that they parade the fact that their honor is to them the dearest of all things; it is not that there is a visible evidence of a rigid adherence to a code of honor set forth in formal phrases and exemplified by apparent effort. But it is a part of their every day's fare as such it finds its phrasing in a single expressive colloquialism. For the heart and soul and watchword of the West Point code of honor is expressed in just two words "All Right."

Cadet life at West Point is one of rigid discipline, hedged about by many restrictions. The cadet has a certain time for doing a certain thing, he is supposed to be in certain places for certain duties at certain times. If he is not in those places or performing those duties he will receive demerits, those black marks for which he must make amends, usually by doing "punishment tour," which means that he must spend some of the extra time that he would ordinarily have for leisure, marching at attention on the campus. Enough demerits received for infraction of the rules of the academy may lead to his expulsion.

Cadet life is one of Spartan simplicity. Cadets are not allowed to have or receive money; they cannot smoke except in their own rooms; they cannot leave the reservation except at stated times. Christmas leave is only issued a year and a half after the cadet first enters.

In addition to the four daily drills in infantry, field artillery, cavalry and coast artillery lessons must be learned: mathematics, from simple algebra through the latest wrinkle in calculus and least squares; philosophy, chemistry, electricity, French and Spanish, English and history. Cadet rooms must be swept out and cleaned by the cadets themselves—four times daily—and they

DUTY, HONOR, COUNTRY

West Point, thy Duty is to me
As from the Vestal Hearth a flame
That's in this land and o'er the sea
Through all the decades still the same,
More precious far than fame.

West Point, thy Honor is to me
As straight from heav'n the light of life;
To keep me firmly knit to thee,
True to my best in peace or strife.
I guard it as my life.

West Point, Our Country is to me
The Mother-Land, beloved and fair,
Whose dear vales long have sheltered me,
Whose duties I am proud to share,
Whose uniform I wear.

—James E. Briggs, '28.

don movement which may startle him. "He is as jealous as he can be and will not allow me to feed another squirrel at all. He will chase them out of my hand, then sit up there and chatter at them to let them know their place."—Kansas City Star's Science Service.

Dangerous Practice

A police captain sounded the warning that courting in automobiles is dangerous. For that matter courting is dangerous any place at any time.

Little Nuisance
Truck Driver (telling of crash with a small car)—I see the little devil coming and I think—"There's a fly on my windshield." Then the thing dashes through the radiator and knocks the tops off all the spark plugs.—Weekly Scotsman.

Favored by Fortune

"Win or lose," said Uncle Eben, "the man dat didn't git into an automobile crash kin claim to have had a lucky day at de races."—Washington Star.

Tamed Ground Squirrel a Good Mouser

A golden-mantled ground squirrel, tamed by rangers at the Dunraven Pass station, in Yellowstone National Park, not only made an excellent pet, but also took upon himself the duties of mouser. At first considerable local comment was caused by the fact that squirrel, known as Chippie, had caught a mouse, but Ernest Thompson Seton, well-known naturalist, states that this species of squirrel, which is

really a rodent, is in the habit of catching field mice. Therefore the task of catching a mouse indoors was not such a long one for Chippie.

Chippie made a great hit with the Dunraven rangers. "Chippie has proven quite a bit of company to me," said one of them. "He will come when I call him if he is within hearing distance. He shows no fear of me at all unless I make a very sud-

Waste to Market Poor Vegetables

If Not Good When They
Leave Ground Never Will
Be Any Better.

Vegetables that are not good when they leave the field will never be any better, according to Paul Work of the New York State College of Agriculture. It does not pay to put poor vegetables on the market. For the good of both the producer and the consumer poor stuff should be plowed under for fertilizer or fed to live stock and not dumped on the vegetable market.

Grading Pays.

Careful grading of vegetables pays. When the produce merchant or the customer sees poor specimens of vegetables or fruit in a carload or a basket, he judges the whole lot to be poor in quality. The buyer assumes that there is more of the worst than he sees, and he therefore uses the defective specimens to make the seller lower his price. The cost of marketing is so great that low grade vegetables are seldom worth shipping or taking to market.

Less Storage.

Storage of vegetables is less important than formerly because shipping under refrigeration has improved. The movement of products to market over long distances and during all seasons of the year has reduced the need for long time storage. However, the fluctuation of prices from day to day and the eagerness of merchants as well as growers to catch the best prices has increased the use of storage plants for short periods. Refrigerated storage is used more because it keeps the vegetables in the best condition. Burying vegetables in pits and other forms of outdoor storage are rapidly going out of use.

Gently Sloping Hill Is
Best Orchard Location

Never plant fruit trees or small fruits in low places with higher ground surrounding them. Such places are altogether too frosty to be safe for fruits.

The best location is on a gently sloping hill where there is a free movement of air. This, in general, should be on the eastern, or southeastern or southern side of the slope in order to take advantage of the protection against western and northwestern winds.

A southern slope has a little disadvantage in that it warms up a bit earlier in the spring than a northern slope and may make a day or two difference in blossoming time. This, of course, increases slightly the hazard from frost, but the benefits accruing from the warm, sheltered side of the hill are much greater than the danger.

Brood Sows Should Be
Given Lots of Water

Brood sows should be given very little grain for 24 hours after farrowing but should have all the water they desire. The first feed given after farrowing should be limited in amount and fed as a thin slop. The amount fed is increased gradually as the pigs need more milk, until in 10 or 15 days the sow is being fed all she will eat.

The brood sow's ration during the sucking period should be slightly laxative and provide for increased milk production to meet the needs of the pigs.

Plowing Under Rape

Rape does not take nitrogen from the air or add anything to the soil which it does not take from the soil in making its growth. The advantage gained in plowing under a crop of green rape lies in the added vegetable matter which goes back into the soil. The decomposition of the vegetable matter reacts on soil particles and liberates plant food so that a better crop is likely to follow. However, you have added no fertilizer to the land.

Farm Notes

Alfalfa hay supplies cheap protein. Poisoned bran will stop the army worm.

A successful farm cannot be located by observation alone.

Sanitary conditions are necessary to prevent diseases on a farm just as in a hospital.

Late fall plowing will destroy some of the hibernating worms, but it is not as effective as the earlier plowing.

Oats can be made into reasonably good silage. However, the oats should be cut before the stems have become woody.

Either a disk or spring-tooth harrow will do very good work in keeping a much and keeping down the weeds.

Don't neglect to thin the radishes to an inch apart if you want early radishes of uniform size and quality. Don't make them fight to live.

Sturdy, healthy, well-hardened plants that have been transplanted at least once are generally superior to ordinary unhardened plants.

Perishable vegetables must be harvested at the proper stage. Good and bad should not be mixed. Packing should be neat, attractive and according to custom.

Co-operative marketing has been getting on a sounder basis in recent years, and farmers will probably find it an important way of safeguarding their interests in the future.

Currant bushes almost invariably are a part of the vegetable garden or at least very near to it. They are a standing menace to the vegetable garden unless watched closely.

LATEST TYPE SPORTS BLAZER; GREAT VARIETY IN NEW BRIMS

To say that sleevelessness calls for sleeves, seems almost paradoxical until one makes a study of summer style trends. While it is true that the majority of frocks are sans sleeves, yet consider the inevitable short jacket or coat which plays such an important role in completing the summer costume. Its mission above all else is to supply sleeves to the sleeveless.

There's no doubt about it, summer chic demands that these separate jackets be included in every carefully

parent velvet, no fashion-wise woman would be without one or several.

Is yours a face-framing brim? If it is, that is what it should be. The face-framing idea is being exploited throughout the millinery realm. Because of the face-framing theory having taken such a hold in the minds of the creators of the hat-beautiful, brims are flaunting new graces, new intricacies—program of thrills and surprises!

Watch the new brims. No two alike if fashion has its way. A type

BLUE AND WHITE STRIPED
BLAZER

created for every individuality, is the prevailing thought. An idea that captures the fancy of many is that of the long-at-the-back brim. This has led to artful methods of securing the desired effect—such as cutting the front brim away entirely, especially in connection with the styling of felts.

In matter of dressy thin hair capelines and other pliable thin straws, brims are adroitly folded and plaited at the front to the point of extreme narrowness and flattering off-the-face effects. At the same time back brims are encouraged to appear their widest. Not all brims, however, achieve their flattering face-framing silhouettes through lengthened-at-the-back effects. The real issue is to secure becoming soft lines—to type each hat to its wearer. Which is just what has happened in the instance of each hat in the group pictured herewith.

A soft satiny thin straw with a soft



folded velvet edge is made to frame the face very attractively according to the hat shown at the top to the left in the lower picture. An original French model this and it surely looks the part, even to the cluster of delicate pink roses which accent the picturesque.

To the right is a huge transparent hair body with its sheerness emphasized with a border of fancy open-work straw lace.

A single flower posed on the under-brim, is often noted in mid-summer styles. The hat in the center is a fine Milan straw, a fold of satin accomplishing a charming face-framing contour.

The last hat is a pleasing interpretation of the ever-favorite cloche. In Paris the vogue for black-and-white millinery is being advanced with greatest enthusiasm. This pretty model is an outcome of the black-and-white craze. Huge white silk poppy petals cover the crown with a monture of flowers forming an intriguing one-side trim.

JULIA BOTTOMLEY.

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coats follow the model of a coat that had a well merited success during the winter.

Lingerie Touch

Three layers of shaded georgette in cream, beige and deep tan fashion a sweet little collar for a brown velvet frock for a young girl.

Bows Popular

Bows are as popular as beaux. They appear on dresses, in unexpected places, and even on coats.

Sports Coats

Sports coats for summer wear, which are extraordinarily light, are made of alpaca wool and are as becoming as they are practical. These