

# THE MAKING OF A MAN O'WAR'S MAN

**The Navy Department Is Engaged In an Active Effort to Fill the Places of the Men Sent to the Pacific Coast.**

WHILE talk of hard times fills the land and corporations throughout the country are reported to be laying off thousands of men there is one big employer who is not only maintaining the status quo, but who stands ready to take on the good men others are forced to turn away. That employer is Uncle Sam. He has just sent to the other side of the world sixteen battleships carrying 14,000 men, and he needs thousands more to man the vessels now built or building which are to fill the holes left in the Atlantic by the departure of Rear Admiral Evans' fleet.

Believing that it is only ignorance of the delights of life on the ocean wave that keeps the general public from rushing the recruiting stations, Uncle Sam has decided upon a campaign of education. The gunboat *Wasp* is his advance agent. Her way is blazed by "blisterers," who advertise the attractions of a naval life in eight and twenty-four sheet posters. Curious sights of foreign shores are shown to youths of traveling turn. To the adventurous views of landing parties on hostile strands and hand to hand conflicts appeal. Everyday life in the navy is detailed by moving picture machines. The advent of the trim white *Wasp* is the culmination of the campaign. From hill and hamlet, factory and farm men run to the waterside, and some who come to stare remain to serve. Recently the *Wasp* returned to New York from a cruise up the Hudson as far as Poughkeepsie, taking with her thirty-nine recruits chosen from 128 rural patriots who pleaded for admission to the navy. During the winter months the *Wasp*, taking advantage of the tide of enthusiasm stirred up by the sailing of Admiral Evans' armada, will make a southern voyage and then will steam up the Mississippi, stopping at the chief towns on either bank. Meanwhile from recruiting ships and recruiting stations scouting parties armed with posters and pamphlets are going out by land to sound the call of the sea in ears which have never heard the booming of the surf.

**Going to School.**

If the amazed landlubber decides to enlist and if he passes the examining surgeon he goes, not to sea, but to school. In the old days of the wooden navy the chief duty of a sailor was to sail out in these days of great fighting machines a sailor may have to be a blacksmith, a carpenter, a machinist, a plumber, a gunner or an expert in any one of a score of trades. The recruit goes first to one of the naval training stations, where he is educated to perform the task to which he is most adapted. As soon as he enlists he goes on the pay roll at \$16 a month, and from

that time Uncle Sam provides him with bed, board and clothes. If he is to be an able seaman he must learn all about a ship before he goes on board one. He is taught to "stow his bag," "sling his hammock," "heave the lead," "box the compass" and all the strictly nautical stunts. Then he is assigned to a battalion where he is drilled in "wigwagging" and in performing the manual of arms. He goes through "setting up" exercises and learns how to handle and fire a rifle, how to shoot at a mark and

ing the rating of seaman he is eligible for advancement to third class petty officer, with pay at \$30 a month. After one year as third class petty officer he is eligible to the grade of second class petty officer, with pay at \$35 and \$40 per month. After a year as second class petty officer he is qualified to be promoted to first class petty officer, with pay at \$45 or \$50 per month. After a year as first class petty officer he is in line for promotion to chief petty officer, who, after serving one year creditably,

lowances he is receiving at the time he retires, and after thirty years' service he may retire on three-quarters of his pay and allowances. Time served during periods of war is counted as double time.

In case of disability the man-of-war's man receives a pension, depending upon the extent of his disability. If he dies his family gets a pension.

At the naval training stations are special schools where the apprentice may accumulate knowledge which materially

increases his wage. Men who are electricians by trade or who show a marked aptitude for this work are given a thorough training in everything electrical. An electrician of the third class draws \$30 a month, with the opportunity to advance until he becomes a chief electrician with a salary of \$60 to \$70 monthly. At the yeoman's school the apprentice may learn bookkeeping, stenography and other branches of clerical work and qualify as a third class yeoman at \$50 a month. The chief yeo-

man gets \$60 or \$70 a month, with a chance of promotion to a paymaster's clerkship, which pays \$1,000 to \$1,500 a year. If the recruit has musical talent he may go to Norfolk and learn to be a bandsman with a salary of \$30 a month. There is also a hospital training corps, which teaches recruits the elements of medicine and surgery. In the artificers' school are taught the arts of plumbing, blacksmithing, ship fitting, etc. If the apprentice applies himself at the training school he goes into the navy with

**In Order to Make the Recruiting Scheme Attractive Uncle Sam Has Decided on a Campaign of Education.**

a salary which, considering the fact that his board, lodging and raiment cost him nothing, compares quite favorably with the average civilian's pay.

**His Life Aboard Ship.**

"Once aboard the lugger" the sailor's life is a busy one. At 5:30 a. m. reveille is sounded. The sailor has a cup of coffee or cocoa then and washes his clothes. At 6:30 all hands commence to clean ship. Breakfast is served at 7:30. At 8:30 the sick call is sounded. From 9:30 to 11:30 the time is devoted to drills and lessons in seamanship. From 11:50 to 1 is noon hour, dinner and pipes. Drill recommences at 1:30 and lasts till 3. After that the bluejacket's time is usually his own. Supper is at 5:30. After supper the sailor, unless he is on watch duty, has nothing to do but sling his hammock and go to bed at 9 o'clock. On Wednesdays and Saturdays there are no afternoon drills, and the sailor has a half day off. On Sunday, too, after inspection and divine services, the bluejacket is free. Whenever practicable one-fourth the crew is allowed to go ashore every afternoon and may remain all night. For the sailor's leisure hours his generous Uncle Sam provides boxing gloves, fencing foils, baseballs, footballs, cards, checkers, chess and books. Many crews have their own pianos. The fleet which left Hampton Roads Dec. 16 carried twenty-six pianolas and no end of phonographs. Most crews contain the necessary talent to get up an occasional minstrel show, dramatic entertainment or concert.

**Not So Bad as Printed.**

A warship is not quite as comfortable as a cruise to live in a big house on shore, but it isn't much worse than a city flat. The sailor's hammock is no piazza affair, but a swinging canvas bed with a hair mattress in it, and the sleeping seaman has plenty of good warm blankets to snuggle under. As to the food the seaman gets President Roosevelt is the best with the necessary variety. A secretary of the navy he says:

On board the Missouri I took dinner at the mess of the men, and I saw the bill of fare and sometimes examined the food of the men every day that I was on the Louisiana or the West Virginia. A special men bill of fare, neither better nor worse than the average and chosen at random, is as follows:

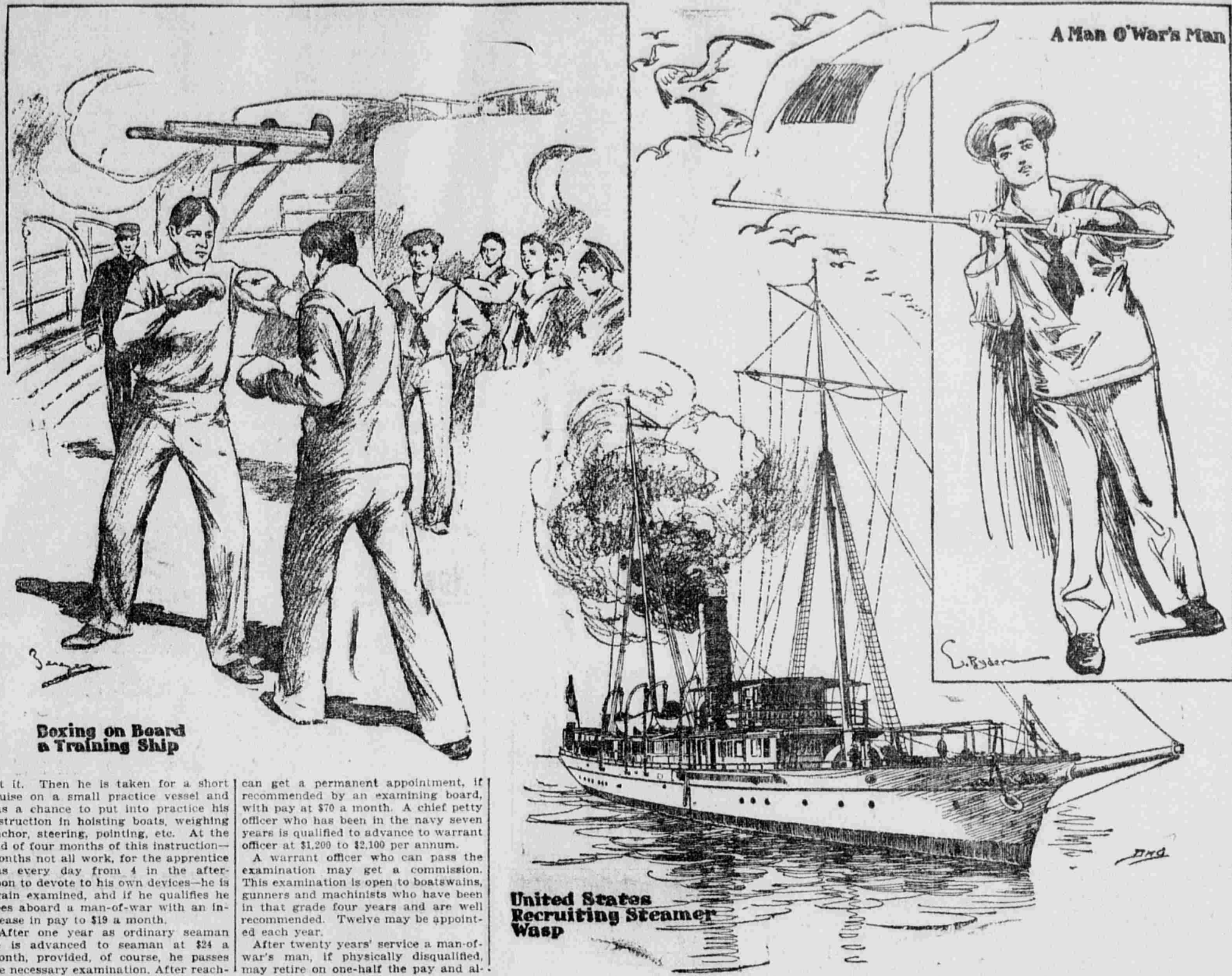
**BREAKFAST.**  
Baked Beans, Tomato Catchup, Bread, Butter, Coffee.

**DINNER.**  
Roast Beef, Brown Gravy, String Beans, Sweet Potatoes, Cottage Pudding, Vanilla Sauce, Bread, Coffee.

**SUPPER.**  
Cold Boiled Ham, Canned Peaches, Bread, Butter, Tea.

I inspected all three ships most minutely, and I cannot speak too highly of the arrangements for the comfort and cleanliness of the men.

A. W. FERRIN.



Boxing on Board a Training Ship

United States Recruiting Steamer Wasp

**SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.**

A material for which not much use has yet been found is the wax of *Myrica cordifolia*, a shrub originally planted in Cape Colony to bind drift sands. The Cape berry, as the fruit is known, is about as large as a pea, and three bushes produce 10 to 15 pounds of wax, which is now valued in London at \$25 per ton. The wax seems to be adapted for making soap, and possibly for candles.

A novel institution of Tarare, France, is a mycological laboratory, where expert judgment is pronounced upon mushrooms. The fungi are abundant in the locality, and the examiners have found that excellent edible qualities are possessed by an astonishing number of varieties that had been avoided as dangerous.

Oxygen has become the almost universal remedy in cases of poisoning by gases—such as coal gas, acetylene, foul

air from sewers, after-damp of mines, etc.—but its application is sometimes a difficult matter for the inexperienced bystander. A new apparatus by Dr. Bratt, made in Westphalia, is designed to clear the lungs and act more or less automatically in giving artificial respiration. The portable form consists of a fair-sized oxygen cylinder, a chest containing a small air-pump, levers and other parts, and the usual face mask for the patient. When able to do so, the patient breathes the oxygen without help. If necessary, the attendant gives a rhythmical motion to the pump valve, and the liberated oxygen actuates the pump, withdrawing air from the lungs. Respiration is thus restored or supported.

The "blue eye," so-called on account of the brilliant blue of its iris, is a small fish, 1½ to 2 inches long, living in shallow Australian waters, but the creature has been made very big in importance by the discovery of Count Birger Moerner, Swedish consul, that it subsists on mosquito larvae. After

some difficulty, enough of the fishes have been captured and sent to Naples to test their possible influence in altering the condition of the malarious swamps and marshes of Italy. To science the fish is known as *Pseudomugil signifer*, and it belongs to the family of Athinidæ, represented in different parts of the world by 14 principal kinds and 50 subvarieties, which will be eagerly investigated if the Italian experiments succeed.

Just as the conversion of peat into coke and valuable by-products seems to have become a practical success in Ireland, the use of peat for producer gas gives promise of transforming the moors of Germany into centers of industry. Peat taken out in excavating the Maard canal is to be used first in Dr. N. Caro's plant for gasifying peat and waste coal in a mixture of air and superheated steam, and it is calculated that one ton of crude wet peat will yield 66 pounds of ammonium sulphate, worth \$1.75, and 88,350 cubic feet of gas, suitable for driving gas engines

and capable of producing 600 horsepower of energy. Drying and pressing the peat will be avoided, while the production of ammonium sulphate—valuable as a fertilizer—will ensure alone a fair return on the outlay. Removing the peat will not convert a fertile region into a wilderness, as coal mining often does, but stripping the barren moors will change them into fine farming land.

The underground electric furnace promises to work quite a revolution in mining. As made for the gold mines of the Rand, in South Africa, the furnace consists of a tank lined with heat-proof material, with an interior iron crucible, similarly lined, and the crucible contains neutral salts that are instantly fused by the current and form a bath in which metal can be heated to a high degree. Two electrodes on each side, conveying monophasic current, are connected with a special transformer that gives precise regulation of temperature to any point between 750 and 1,400 degrees C. The furnace is designed for

drill-sharpening, and it offers important advantages, not least of which, it is believed, is that of permitting the best grades of steel, which ordinary sharpening affects injuriously, although not acting upon cheaper steels. There is little loss of heat from radiation and great gain in rapidity of working, and the apparatus is useful for annealing as well as hardening. The fused salt not only does not attack the metal but it forms a coating that resists oxidation.

While ancient coins and medals are numerous, the only genuine antique die known seems to be that found at Tel El Athrib, Egypt, in 1904. Prof. C. Zenghelli reports that this is of bronze, 2½ inches high and 6 ounces in weight, dates from 430 to 322 B. C., and the base is engraved with the owl of the Athenian tetradrachma pieces. The die seems to have consisted of about 75 per cent of copper and 25 of tin. The die is evidence of great metallurgical skill—the unusual proportion of tin being necessary for hardness, while

the extreme purity of the two metals gave the necessary malleability.

Another old belief has been disproven—great pythons and other serpents in the London zoological garden being no longer given live food, but eating with avidity dead rabbits, pigeons, fowls and goats.

In transmitting pictures by wire, Professor Korn of Munich seems to have been the first to achieve practical success, but other inventors are aiding in bringing the art to a high stage of development. Already Professor E. Bellin, a French engineer, claims better definition, sending the image of a carbon print in relief. The photograph is mounted on a rotating cylinder, and a finger following its contour introduces resistance into the line circuit, and thus shifts an oscillating mirror at the receiving end. The mirror focuses light on a hole 1-150th of an inch in diameter in contact with a sensitive film on a second cylinder rotating synchronously with the first. The light is varied in

intensity by the shifting of the mirror, and, aided by a screen of graduated tone, gives variations on the film corresponding to the variations in relief of the carbon print. The scale of tones may be reversed so as to produce either a positive or negative at will.

**A Reliable Remedy**

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ELY'S CREAM BALM FOR COLIC, HEADACHE, RHEUMATISM, BRUISES, BURNS, AND ALL PAINFUL AFFECTIONS.

It cleanses, soothes, heals and protects the diseased membrane resulting from Catarrh and drives away a Cold in the Head quickly. Restores the Senses of Itch, 50 cts., at Drug-Store and Small. Full size 75 cts., at Drug-Store or by mail. In liquid form, 75 cents. Ely Brothers, 66 Warren Street, New York.

**HAY FEVER**

**"The Paris." Two Busy Days "The Paris."**

**Friday and Saturday Gigantic Reductions**

**A Two-Days' Sale That Will Go Into History as the Greatest Bargain Sale That Salt Lake Has Ever Known**

☞ One lot of Young Girls, Coats, about seventy-five in all, to close out at ONE-HALF, ranging in price from \$5.00 up to \$8.00. ☞ One lot of Children's Velvet Coats, worth \$5.00, sizes from 3 to 5 years, to go at this gigantic two-days' sale at \$1.48. ☞ One lot of all-wool Waists, worth up to \$3.00 to close out these two days at 79c. ☞ One lot of All wool Skirts, priced from \$5.00 up to \$12.00, to go at ONE-THIRD OFF. ☞ \$1.50 Short Kimonos to close at 98c. ☞ One lot of Furs worth \$6.00, to close at \$2.48. ☞ One lot of Black All wool Cheviot Suits to go at this sale for \$7.95.

☞ One-Third Off Our Entire Line of Ladies' High Grade Coats. One hundred All-wool Coats, ranging in price from \$5.00 up to \$10.00, to go at ONE-HALF OFF. Sizes 34 to 44. Friday and Saturday.