

Part the Utah Guardsmen Played on Mimic Battleground

TO train a volunteer army for war in time of peace by showing it just what war is was the purpose of the encampment of militia and regular army troops in the Crow Creek reserve for the past two weeks. Similar camps are being held throughout the various departments of the army in many parts of the United States for the same purpose. Such camps are not only for the training of the men in any sense of the word, though, of course, there is a great amount of pleasure bound to creep in and it does prove before it is over to have been not only a pleasant thing to talk about, to remember and to hope for again.

Shorn of the sight of blood and the stinging of bullets, there is every condition of war confronting the soldiers at the maneuver camp. The professional soldier in the regular army has seen war and he sees in such maneuver camps all the war time scenes reproduced. Among the regulars there are thousands of recruits who have had few months' service and who need training just as much as do the militiamen. There are many militiamen who are old soldiers of the guard, and many who have seen regular and volunteer service. Taken as a whole, the national guardsmen showed up well with the regular army. The intelligence of the men and their officers and their understanding of professional action against imaginary and represented enemies of the nation, many of the older regular army officers, many of whom were serving as umpires.

WITH THE UTAH MEN.

The Utah troops left for Dals Creek, Wyo., Aug. 1 and arrived in camp in the midst of a rain, late at night and supperless. It remained for them to pitch camp, cook their supper and to make such beds as they could for their first night's sleep in camp. Reveille sounded early next morning, and though very tired and sleepy, the Utah boys were ready for their first day in camp. The spirit that prevailed is well illustrated in the good humored remark of one of the boys, who rubbed his eyes open and then said to no one in particular:

"Well, Uncle Sam is pretty good to me. He gets me up in the middle of the night to give me something to eat."

The spirit in that remark was the spirit of the camp. Whatever came to the boys as a duty to perform, was done with good humor and a smile always shone away a frown. The hearty laugh always roused a grumble. The first day of the camp was spent in getting things soldier shape. Tents were pitched on a line, the camp ground raked and the boys were all clean. He is told how to do it. He is told how to keep his home clean. He is told that he must keep clean and if he does not do it of his own free will there is a man with a bayonet on his rifle to urge him along. He is told what water is good to drink, what must be avoided, and if he scorns the suggestions of the medical officers, it is he who suffers.

It is here that a peculiar thing is to be noticed about camps. There are always two classes of guardsmen in camp. There is the city bred boy and the country youth. The layman would say that the country youth will stand the rigors of a camp better than his city brother. Let the camp physician say who stands the camp better. He will say that the city boy does. Here is the reason. The country boy realizes that he is used to an outdoor life, that he generally takes things as they come and fares well through all his life. He goes into the camps feeling that it is only the weaklings that will need all the suggestions of the medical officers. It is a fact that he generally heeds few suggestions. The results show that the sick reports contain the names of a greater number of country boys than of city boys. The city boys usually get sore feet. Other than that they seldom have camp sickness of any kind because they heed the sugges-

tions of the medical officers. It is a condition that the officers of the country companies realize and will try hard to overcome the next time camp approaches.

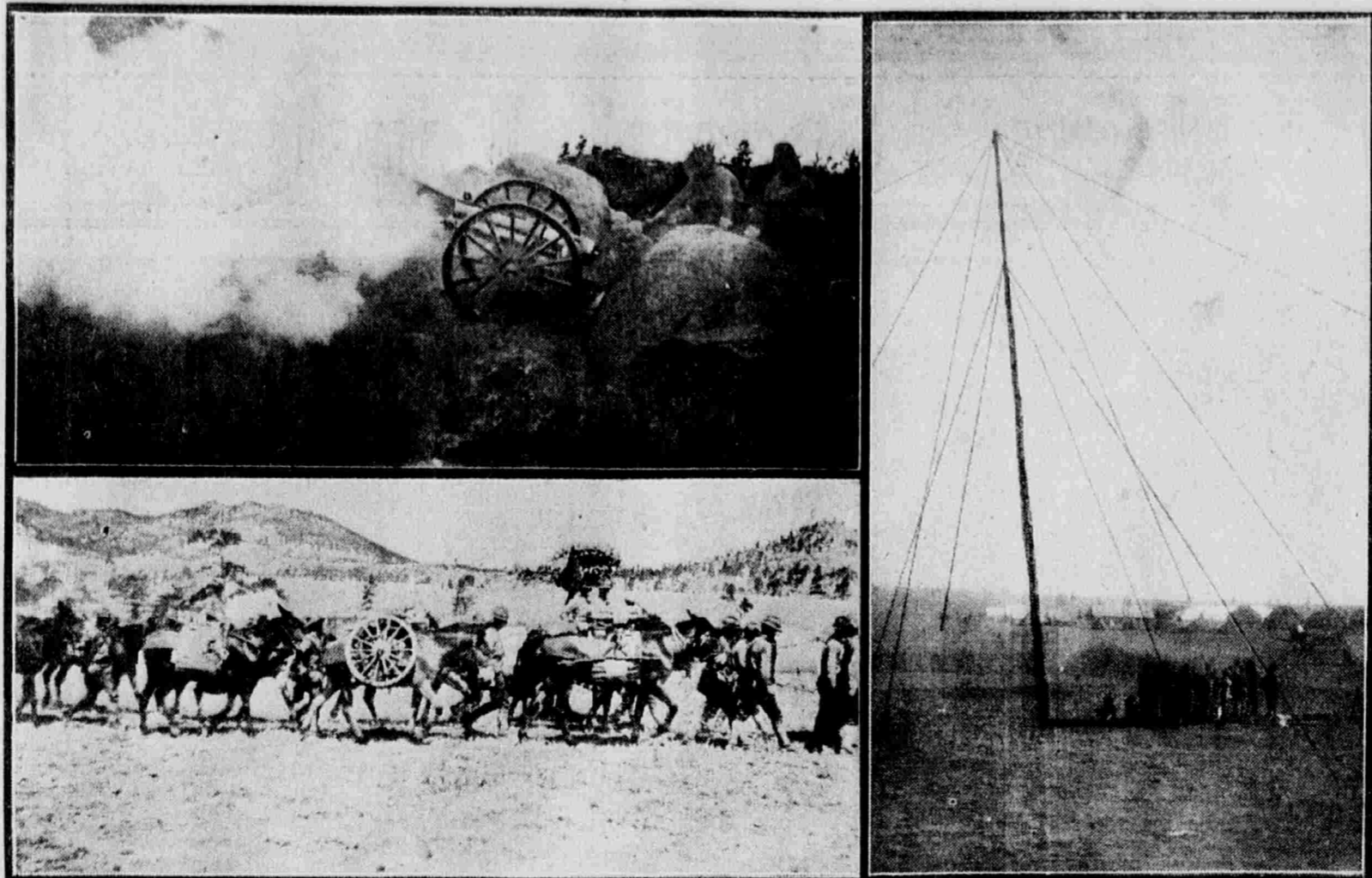
ALL ARE GOOD SOLDIERS.

As to soldiering the city boy is as good a soldier as the country boy, but no better. The personnel of country officers, as a rule, changes more often than the average of efficiency is about the same all along the line. The guard as a unit performed remarkable service at the last camp and the compliment paid by regular army officers was high, and it was not flattery, but real professional commendation.

The routine of camp life, so called, was not routine at all. There was something different every day. Eating was not routine, even for it was different every day. All work, however, was regular and was rendered in response to trumpet calls at stated hours and each day's work began at 5:30 a. m. and ended with retreat, 5:30—quarters, tattoo and taps sounding later in the night and finding the men asleep in their bunks.

OFFICERS WORKED HARD.

The work for the officers was a trifle harder than for the men. While the men were in their bunks, their officers were studying the plans laid for the morning. The instruction of the men was progressive. The first drills were merely to get "team work" out of the men and were known as squad drills in close order. They followed drills for companies, battalions and regiments. Then the men were taken out for extended order drills in battle formation and then into battle exercises as part of regular forces. It was then that the men really learned the purpose of their former training in their armories. They saw that all the spectacular drills the manual of arms, various steps and other fundamentals, salutes, and so forth "regulars" and preliminaries—in fact as the learning of the alphabet is the beginning of all other learning in the general



SCENES FROM THE MIMIC BATTLEFIELD.

The small field piece shown in the upper picture is one in use by the mountain batteries. The photograph was taken at the instant of firing across a canyon in an attempt to rout the Utah battery—a result that was not accomplished. Under this picture is seen a mountain battery section on the march. At the right may be seen a squad of the Utah Signal Corps using the wireless telegraph in the field.

In the next "draw" This makes possible as great a variety of food as may be found on the average table in the home. Fresh fruit, vegetables in great variety, pickles, condiments and many other little extra things to tempt the palate are to be found on the soldier's table.

SOLDIERS MUST BE CLEAN.

Sanitation is one of the first lessons of the good soldier. Experts in camp sanitation are always first on the ground at a big camp and the character of the ground has much to do with the nature of their recommendations regarding proper safeguards to the soldiers' health. As soon as the soldier gets in camp he is told to keep clean. He is told how to do it. He is told how to keep his home clean. He is told that he must keep clean and if he does not do it of his own free will there is a man with a bayonet on his rifle to urge him along. He is told what water is good to drink, what must be avoided, and if he scorns the suggestions of the medical officers, it is he who suffers.

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scheme of education. The knowledge of the fundamentals resulted in "team work" for the men when their service was needed. The knowledge of salutes and other courtesies to superiors taught the men the lesson of obedience to proper authority. It was so that the will of the commanding general was in turn made known to the soldier's his commands executed, the commands coming in the prescribed order from him to his brigade commanders, to the regimental commanders, to the battalion commanders, to the company commanders, and finally to the corporal in command of a squad of eight men—all taking but a few seconds from the time the command was issued to the moment the execution commenced.

THE BLOODLESS BATTLES.

For a battle exercise, the orders from the commanding general of the camp and the chief umpires assumed a general situation. Troops were known to be operating in a given vicinity. The march was given in the name of the Brown army knew of the Blue army. To the commander of the Blue army the approximate locations of his various forces was explained. The strength of his force was made known and he was directed to accomplish a certain result. Such also was communicated to the Brown commander regarding his forces alone. An example may be given in the maneuver in which were engaged the Utah troops last Friday.

The orders comprehended the general situation as follows:

A Blue force was known to have been concentrating about Laramie (25 miles west of the camp ground). The Brown army was known to be heading westward on the Cheyenne-Laramie road, its force being behind an advance guard which was in camp several miles east of the camp. That much intelligence was communicated to the commanders of each army.

To the Blue army information was imparted to the effect that secret agents had reported a Brown advance guard

moving westward along the Cheyenne-Laramie road. The orders to the Blue army were to seize The City pass, a defile flanked by high rocky hills, and hold it until 3 p. m. The Blue army consisted of the Utah battery, seven companies of Utah infantry, one mountain battery, a machine gun platoon, a detachment of signal corps, engineers and hospital corps. Col. Taylor of the regular establishment was the Blue commander.

To the Brown army the information was reported from trustworthy sources that the Blues were in position west of The City pass. The pass was to be seized and held until the next day, holding it for the passage of a Brown division through it the next day. The force of the Browns consisted of two regiments of regular infantry, the Colorado National Guard infantry, Wyoming National Guard infantry, two mountain batteries, two machine gun detachments, two cavalry regiments, detachments of signal corps, engineers and hospital corps. Col. Williams of the regular establishment was in command.

STARTED BEFORE DAYBREAK.

The maneuver started shortly after 4 o'clock in the morning. The Utah battery left camp and took position high among the rocks in a hill overlooking a wide sweep of country. To put the guns in position it was necessary for engineer troops to dig pits and screen the guns with uprooted trees planted in front of the cannons to obscure them from sight. The men pulled their guns into position with ropes and performed such work as would be expected of them in actual war. The other arms had no such difficulty in getting into position to the right and left of the defile and to support the battery on its flanks and in its rear. Being in a defensive position, the Blue forces laid in wait for whatever might show up on the horizon.

The Brown army meanwhile marched out of camp to the eastward and at 9 o'clock started the long march toward Laramie. Cavalry was sent out far to the front and on the flanks to

scout the country, signal corps men following them with telephone lines as fast as the scouts galloped to their posts, keeping the commander furnished with complete information as to the outlook every minute. The main body was also followed along the Laramie road by signal corps men with telephones. So well concealed were the Blue forces that the march was continued without incident until the main body of the Browns had advanced to within two miles of The City pass, which was to be seized by them. No word of the location of the enemy having been received by the Brown commander, his forces forged ahead. They were almost concentrated in a solid body on the main road on the brow of a hill below the hills which flanked the pass. Then out belched the thunder of the Utah battery. A correspondent of a Denver paper who was with Capt. Webb in the tons of that hill, wrote back from the scene of the action:

HOW THE MEN FOUGHT.

"The Mormons fired their guns upon the advancing hosts of the Brown army. It was a surprise complete. Shell and shrapnel rained down upon the Brown soldiers and swept them down like straw before a wind. Then charged the cavalry and infantry, scattered the Brown soldiers and put them in buckets and carried them off the field of battle. The Mormon gunners had done a good day's work. They had held their post and the regular army soldiers were out of business by a handful of saints from Utah perched high in a mountain and directed by William C. Webb, gallant captain of the Mormons, who won his first spurs in the Philippines as commander of the gunboat that sent natives to cover in bamboo forests."

It was almost as the Denver man said. The contact of the two armies was just such a fight as might have happened in any war where a commanding defile blocked the advance of an army. It was a difficult problem of assault and not an easy one of defense.

RECRUITS LEARN WAR.

Before the action commenced troops of cavalry were sent off to the right or left closely followed by infantry, engineers, signal corps and hospital corps detachments. Recruits in the regular and militia ranks would ask: "Where are they going?" There would be an old regular sergeant near at hand and he would explain that they were scouts or advance guards and then he would go into a detailed description of the tactical theory involved. The recruit, when he learned of this, was no longer a recruit. He was learning of war quickly. There might come a halt and a question would come again. The old regular would say the before we enter the field we must have a plan. He had been received from scouts, and the ground ahead was dangerous and that the commander wanted to know if it was safe to cross the plain. He was still learning the art of war. The recruit would be summoned to a telephone near the ground in a sheltered nook, and soon an advance would be ordered. The recruit knew then that word had been received further from the front that the path was clear. All the time he was learning of war, for a battle was on and only bullets and the shocking death list were lacking to make the picture complete.

A BID FOR PEACE.

The recruits in the regular army and the militiamen learned much during the camp. They secured training that volunteer armies raised just in the time of trouble can learn in the short space of a few days. It is training in time of peace to make a strong, though small, standing army, and to provide for it a big, strong and well trained reserve force. To gather a strong army standing and reserve, is the policy being pursued to guarantee a lasting peace. It is to make the nation formidable by its strength to court the settlement of difficulty by arbitration rather than by armed conflict. Soldiers who have seen war know of all its horrors and they dread it. They do not want to see it again, and they are doing all in their power to make the army and its reserves too strong to be in danger of more wars.

EDUCATE OFFICERS.

Army officers for centuries have relied upon mounted orderlies in the transmission of intelligence concerning the enemy and for the transmis-

sion of orders from a commanding officer. The older officers are unwilling to put this system aside. Keeping step with the march of progress, there is a little instrument weighing less than four pounds that will follow a continuous communication established to the starting point. It is the signaling exploitant under the direction of the chief signal officer of the army, Brig.-Gen. Allen, by a company of signal corps from Fort Leavenworth, commanded by Capt. Cowan of the Twentieth infantry. Capt. Cowan is a hard worker and works just a little harder than his men. He is conducting a campaign of education for the officers of the army and has achieved wonderful results.

During the maneuvers at Camp Emmet Crawford, Capt. Cowan's men went into the action with coils of wire and buzzers. They followed cavalry scouts at a gallop, laid their wire and kept up a constant communication with the commanding officer. They informed him instantly of everything taking place within sight or hearing.

OVERTAKES AN ORDERLY.

An incident occurred during one of the maneuvers illustrating the value of the buzzer. A mounted orderly 10 minutes before meeting a cavalryman who had a reply. The orderly with a buzzer, was started out with the advance guard. He had been galloping toward a destination seven miles away, and his horse was exhausted. He asked the man he met to continue his errand. The buzzer man asked the message, repeated it over the buzzer and had the commanding officer's reply before the second man had tightened his cinch in preparation for the ride.

Another time the commanding officer dictated a message to an orderly and a buzzer man at the same time. After being handed the message, the orderly mounted and began to ride away to his destination, four miles away—a good 20 minutes ride in hilly country. Up spoke the sergeant of signal corps with the buzzer, said he had delivered the message and had performed notable service. He halted, brought back and the orderly became so interested that he began to doubt the possibility of the feat until he, himself, had spoken over the buzzer and had received his own reply with his own ear from the sender of the message directly. He was at once a convert to the use of the buzzer, though he had always mistrusted the instrument before that demonstration.

WHAT UTAH BOYS DID.

The Utah soldiers were thrown into the midst of every action along with the regulars. They learned just what the regulars are learning. The army officers performed notable service. The infantry kept right up with the regular infantry. The signal corps was attached to and made a part of the regular army signal company and performed work that was highly commended by Capt. Cowan and Col. Glassford, the chief signal officer of the provisional division.

The memory of the camp will be lasting. It will be remembered as outstripping all its predecessors in the value of instruction received. The men were well cared for, well fed, not required to do anything that passed their endurance. There were many unpleasant things, of course, but they have all been forgotten. The lessons the Utah men learned will be lasting. The soldiers are already planning for their next camp, which will be a state affair. Then the next one will be a maneuver camp like the last one. All are looking forward to the same. What are to come and remembering only the best parts of the last one. The worst parts were not so bad but what they can easily be forgotten. Two much praise cannot be bestowed upon Gen. E. A. Wedgwood, who went to the camp as acting quartermaster for the regiment. He handled his men well, and not one thing for their comfort was overlooked by him. Utah too, is indebted greatly to Lieut. Samman of the Fifteenth infantry, who was assigned to the Utah regiment to help it over tight places. The regular officers, as a unit and individually, went out of their way to give the militia the benefit of their experience in many directions.

Take a dip at Saltair.

WORLD'S RICHEST STOREHOUSES

(Continued from page thirteen.)

vaults is one of the sights of London. Each visitor must be accompanied by a guide, for several people have been lost, and the experiences of one or two who accidentally wandered over the night have not been pleasant owing to the number of rats which infest the place. From the walls and ceilings of these endless passages hang down festoons of fungus and mouldy growths, which are not destroyed, as they are considered good for the wine. These growths come from the moisture or "breathings" of the casks, which there usually are about 100,000 stored away. Wines and spirits are also "blended" at the docks in 46 enormous vats capable of holding 102,000 gallons. A large

botting business in wines and spirits also is carried on, about 1,500,000 bottles being packed per annum. If the government takes over the docks they will become a rather peculiar function, considering that one of the great problems recently attacked in England is the drink question, on which the government has taken a very active anti-liquor attitude.

DRUGS BY THE TON.

Besides being wine merchants, the government also would have to take on a big drug business, for it is through the London docks that the crude drugs reach England. One enormous building is given up to spices, cinnamon, guanine, gum arabic and other substances. Speaking of the drugs, it is a rather singular fact that during the epidemics of influenza, which recently have visited London, the men working in the "drug house" at the docks were free from the attacks of the disease. This applied to the cinnamon workers particularly, as one on the cinnamon floor had influenza. Other men in the building, acting on the advice of the cinnamon men, took two or three

drops of cinnamon oil per day on sugar, and this kept them immune from all attacks and also seemed to stave off other forms of disease to which dock laborers are subject.

One of the biggest businesses done at the docks is the handling of tea, for the warehouses at the docks receive 185,000 tons of tea a year. Most of this comes from India and Ceylon, which have displaced China tea recently. Tea being one of the few dutiable articles in England, every pack is opened up by the customs officials, and is given up to the inspection of "shops" for the inspection of selling brokers, who come to the docks in thousands to do "tea tasting" at the expense of the dock companies and to be "bunked," that is, thrown out on the floor in huge piles and mixed with wooden spades. This "blends" various grades and enables a uniform price to be arrived at.

FEATHER WAREHOUSES.

In addition to warehouses for every kind of article of commercial article, ranging from drugs to teas, there are a number of special storage places where only extraordinary merchandise is kept on view. Whole floors in one of the largest warehouses are given up entirely to feathers. London being the world's greatest feather market, buyers from all parts, including Italy and Russia, come here to purchase. Ostrich feathers, egret plumes and all sorts of feathers are spread out in boxes arranged in such a convenient way that would-be purchasers can obtain a good view of anything to which they take a fancy. The price of feathers are sold at \$250 per pound, the ostrich "violettes," tips and plumes cost the modest sum of \$50 per ounce. On a single shelf running along the side of one of these rooms you can see \$125,000 worth of feathers "on view." An actual feather sale sometimes runs into a million dollars.

WONDERFUL BARGAINS.

In these special warehouses, one may see articles from Japan, China and the east—works of art, china, hand-wrought screens, teakwood carvings and oriental art of exquisite workmanship. Sales of these articles take place two or three times a month and regular dealers are often able to "snap up" wonderful bargains. The sales are open to the public, but owing to the fact that they are little more than "regulars" in certain "trades" take advantage of them. The dock companies, in disposing of these wares, are not interested as auctioneers, but only as the agents of the consignees. The warehouses in which the special sales take place are not actually in the docks, but in a more central part of London—in Cutler street—near the merchant community, though, of course, the buildings and warehouses form an integral portion of the dock system. Without these facilities merchants would be unable to transact the enormous amount of business which is done in London each year.

MOST PERFECT IN WORLD.

The immense docking system in London is considered one of the most perfect in the world. All the quays are of stone, and each dock is fitted with powerful cranes of the most perfect pattern. The docks are provided with

gates and locks so that water to any depth may be obtained. Immense pumping stations are located at certain points, and they work the gates, cranes and supply hydraulic power for many purposes.

Whether the government, in taking over the docks, will manage them better than private industry has done, remains to be seen. The docks are to London what the commercial district is to an army, and the step which the government is taking is recognized as one of the most important moves of modern times, involving the direct issue of state socialism versus private enterprise. How the experiment will pan out will be watched with interest by politicians and economic students all over the world.

W. B. NORTHROP.

ORCHIDS FROM BRAZIL.

According to Consul-General George E. Anderson of Rio de Janeiro, there seems to be considerable activity in the orchid exporting business of Brazil, and the United States has a great portion of the increased business. He says:

"So far there has been no great volume of exports of live plants of various sorts from Brazil, although there is a constant but small business in the export of young palms and palm seeds. In the line of orchids there are a number of firms operating in the several coast ports of the country, buying plants, as they may be secured in the interior, and selling them as opportunity offers, generally at the present time on a commission and consignment basis. From time to time several of such firms send men into the interior to secure specimens, but at present most of the goods are coming down to the coast apparently as a result of previous work on the part of the hunters. One of the leading American houses making a specialty of orchids has had a man in the interior ranging over a wide stretch of country. His work has been very successful, and the shipments of his goods account for much of the increase now noted."

"Most of the orchids taken in the past have been shipped to England, where there are a number of great houses doing a world-wide business in such plants alone. The increased interest in them in the United States has followed largely from European interest. While the plants are somewhat difficult to handle with safety in a commercial way, there is comparatively little loss from damage in transit. Sometimes the plants are packed in baskets, an average of about a hundred in each. Other firms ship them in specially constructed cases, with much larger lots in a case. The average value of the shipments out of Rio de Janeiro is substantially 20 cents a plant. The number of the finer and rarer varieties secured and shipped is comparatively small item in the trade, the standard varieties forming the vast bulk of the

business.

"There are something over 6,000 varieties of orchids recognized and described by the authorities in the botanical gardens of Rio de Janeiro. A very large proportion of the list of

plants is composed of varieties which have little or no value from any standpoint. Some varieties are very common, while a great many of them are rare enough to command from \$15 to \$50 here in Brazil. Other varieties are

very rare, and the value of specimens is mostly fixed by what collectors will pay for them, varying greatly from time to time. Probably three-fourths of the business in value, is in less than a dozen varieties of the plant."

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