

English Regiment's Colors in a U. S. Army Post Chapel Recalls Day When Briton and American Fought Side by Side to Win Historic Victory

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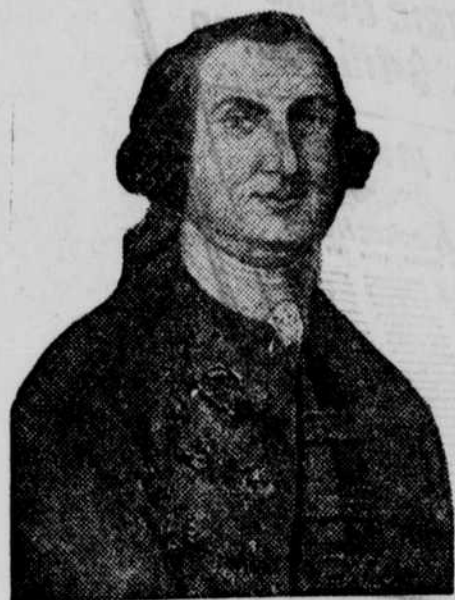
RECENT press dispatches from the Italian front recorded the fact that the King's Royal Rifle corps was one of the units of the Seventh Armored Division, which had served so brilliantly under General Montgomery in his victory over Rommel in the North African campaign and which was now a part of General Alexander's British Eighth army. To most American readers this reference to the Royal Rifles had no special significance, although they might well have been as interested in its progress in the campaign against Kesselring's Germans as in the fortunes of any regiment in Gen. Mark Clark's American Fifth army.

For the fact is that the Royal Rifle corps is intimately associated with the history of this country. It is the lineal descendant of a regiment which helped gain one of the most brilliant victories ever won on the North American continent, thereby giving to American colonial history one of its greatest military heroes. Known originally as the 62nd Royal American Provincials, the regiment was later christened the 60th Royal Americans and this was the name it bore when its leader, Col. Henry Bouquet, snatched victory from what seemed certain defeat at the Battle of Bushy Run, marched on to raise the siege of Fort Pitt and gave the deathblow to Pontiac's Conspiracy.

A New Era in Military Science.

One thing which distinguishes the Battle of Bushy Run from all other engagements in our history is that here Colonel Bouquet established an American tradition of tactical resiliency and readiness to adapt methods to new requirements which has culminated in the military innovations of World War II, such as the new techniques of jungle fighting against the Japs and of air combat against the German Luftwaffe. In a day when battles were fought strictly according to rule, Bouquet, a superb tactician, dared to disregard the rules and to "improvise" on the battlefield, thereby marking the beginning of a new era in military science.

Bouquet was a soldier of fortune, born in Switzerland in 1719. In 1754, at the outbreak of the war between France and Great Britain in America, he became lieutenant colonel of the newly organized 62nd Royal American Provincials, which was to become the 60th Royal Americans three years later and eventually the King's Royal Rifle corps. He came to America in 1756, and served under General Forbes in the capture of Fort Duquesne, the French post at the Forks of the Ohio which was rebuilt and named Fort Pitt. Five years later, in May, 1763, the conspiracy of Pontiac, the great Ottawa chieftain, broke like a storm along the frontier. One after another



COL. HENRY BOUQUET

the chain of British posts fell, either from treacherous attack or from assault by overwhelming forces of Indians. Only Detroit and Fort Pitt held out and if the latter post fell, Pontiac might well make good his threat to "drive the English into the sea."

In this crisis the Swiss adventurer was called upon to save the day—by marching to the relief of Fort Pitt. It is no overstatement to call his expedition a "forlorn hope," for when he arrived at Carlisle late in June, he found there neither adequate stores nor transport which he had ordered—only panic-stricken refugees from the west. He had a



Colors of the 60th Royal Americans in the Chapel of Saint Cornelius the Centurion, Governors Island, New York.

force of little more than 500 men, composed of a detachment of his own regiment, the 60th Royal Americans, and portions of two regiments, the 42nd Highlanders (the famous "Black Watch") and the 77th (Montgomery's) Highlanders, which had recently been invalidated home from the West Indies.

With this "army" Bouquet reached Fort Bedford, the first leg of his 200-mile journey, on July 25. There a force of experienced rangers joined him and they proved invaluable as an advance guard against ambush. By August 5 he was nearing his goal. About noon of that day, after a forced march of 17 miles through the hot forests, he reached a place called Edge Hill, 25 miles from Fort Pitt. Suddenly there were rifle shots ahead and screaming war-whoops. The Indians had attacked his advance guard.

The two light infantry companies of the "Black Watch" went to their support and scattered the Indians. But they came swarming back immediately and within a short time his little army was surrounded and fighting for their lives behind a hastily constructed defense on top of the hill. By nightfall Bouquet's losses, in killed and wounded, were more than 80 officers and men.

A Desperate Situation.

It was probably as desperate a situation as any military commander had ever faced. In the dark forest around him swarmed a force of savages three or four times the size of his. Flushed with their recent successes in capturing the British posts and remembering how they had overwhelmed Braddock, who had more than three times as many soldiers as did Bouquet, the Indians were confident of another great victory. Outside the little circle of piled-up supplies, which formed the walls of his "fort," lay the bodies of 25 soldiers, killed in the fighting that afternoon. Inside there was suffering from undressed wounds and heat and thirst. For there was little water to be had—except for a few precious mouthfuls, brought in the hats of some of the rangers who risked their lives to creep down to a spring nearby to get it.

The hot dawn of August 6, 1763, brought a renewal of the Indian attack. Slowly but surely their plunging fire cut down the number of defenders on the hill. At last, Bouquet, seeing that destruction of his command was inevitable if this unequal kind of fighting continued, resolved to attempt one risky maneuver and wager everything on one desperate chance. If he could get the enemy out into the open long enough to give his Highlanders an opportunity for a bayonet charge, one such decisive stroke might end the affair.

Explaining clearly to his men what he wanted them to do, so there would be no mistake and no confusion when the crisis came, Bouquet ordered the two companies of Highlanders to withdraw suddenly from the line, retreat rapidly across the hill until they reached a little ravine which ran along one side of the eminence. They were then to advance down this ravine and be ready to attack from it when necessary. Meanwhile the Royal Americans were to extend their line across the hill to replace the Highlanders.

As the killed Scotsmen withdrew, the Indians, seeing this maneuver and believing it to be the beginning of a retreat, came screeching out from their hiding places like a pack of famished wolves. Charging out into the open they struck the thin

and weakened line of the Royal Americans which began to waver under the force of the savage onset. For a moment the issue hung in the balance with disaster just a hairsbreadth away. Then—the Royal Americans stiffened their resistance—just long enough. Out of the ravine came charging the Highlanders who poured a volley at point-blank range into the flank of the red mob.

The Finishing Touch.

Although greatly surprised, the Indians faced about and returned the fire. But before they could reload, the Highlanders were bearing down upon them with their bayoneted guns and the red men realized that they were trapped. Then Bouquet put the finishing touch upon his daring maneuver.

Once more taking a desperate chance, he again broke his line and threw two companies out of the circle on the other flank of the enemy. The flying Indians, retreating before the grim-faced Highlanders, ran squarely into the Royal Americans and withered away before the volley which swept their line. A few moments later the savages had fled, leaving Bouquet and his men in full possession of the field.

It had been a dearly bought victory. Fifty of his men had been killed, 60 wounded and five were missing, a total casualty list of 115, nearly a fourth of his entire force. But Bouquet had saved his army. Fort Pitt and Pennsylvania. It took him four long days to march the remaining 25 miles to Fort Pitt. But the Indians had had enough. They had suffered a loss of more than 60 killed and many more wounded. There was little opposition to his advance and when he reached that outpost and raised the siege, it sounded the death knell to the high hopes of the great Pontiac. Within a year the Ottawa's confederation of tribes had collapsed and the last threat to English occupation of North America was ended.

The next year Bouquet scored an equally brilliant success in an expedition into the heart of the Indian country beyond the Ohio. With two Pennsylvania battalions he cut a road into the wilderness of the Muskingum valley. There he summoned the Indians to a council to demand, not merely ask, that they cease their raids upon the English settlements. Moreover, he demanded and secured the release of more than 300 white captives who were restored to their families.

Bouquet's brilliant campaigning brought him the thanks of the King and the colonial assemblies of Virginia and Pennsylvania. He was promoted to brigadier-general but he did not live long to enjoy his honors. He died of the yellow fever at Fort St. George (Pensacola, Fla.) in 1766.

The great commander of the 60th Royal Americans might die, but the regiment lived on. After Bouquet's death, British troops in the South were commanded by Augustus Prevost, another Swiss adventurer who had become lieutenant colonel in command of the 60th in 1761. During the Revolution the regiment was in the expedition led by Prevost which marched north to the conquest of Georgia and the first battalion took part in the successful defense of Savannah in 1779, against a combined French and American force.

In the Revolution.

Parts of the regiment fought with Lord Rawdon at Hobkirk's Hill and were with Lord Cornwallis at the Battle of Guildford Court House. It was also with that luckless commander when he laid down his arms and surrendered to Washington at Yorktown in 1781. But whatever enmities, growing out of the Revolution, there may have been between Briton and American they have long since been forgotten.

Today there hangs in the Chapel of Saint Cornelius the Centurion on Governors Island, New York, the colors of the 60th Royal Americans (pictured above). They were presented to the chapel in 1921 by Field Marshal Lord Grenfell on behalf of the officers and men of the King's Royal Rifle corps, lineal descendant of the 60th Royal Americans. At that time they were the symbol of a tradition shared by the British army and the American army—the tradition of Britons and Americans fighting and dying side by side while fighting a savage foe in the forests of western Pennsylvania one hot August day back in 1763. Today those colors are a symbol of the same tradition—the tradition of Britons and Americans fighting and dying side by side in Tunisia, in Italy and in France.

'The American Revolution Might Have Ended Differently If . . .'

"Bouquet was the most brilliant leader of light infantry that the French and Indian War produced. Had he survived until the Revolution, Bouquet would—is the reasonable surmise—against his erstwhile fellow-officers and friends in the Colonies have pitched his battalions with the ruthless efficiency of the professional soldier." — E. Douglas Branch in a talk before WESTERNERS in Chicago, July, 1944.

"It seems a heartless thing to say,

but the bullet that struck down Wolfe on the Plains of Abraham, and the fever that carried Bouquet away at Pensacola, did good service to the country destined to become the United States of America; for they were such accomplished soldiers, men of such talent and genius, that had they been in command of the British forces in the War of the Revolution, that struggle might have been shorter and its results possibly vastly different. They were both young

enough men when they died to have been available for service in 1775.

"We do not find such another Indian fighter as this gallant Swiss in the colonial records, and it is noteworthy that the same sort of troops as were found entirely inadequate to the situation when led by Braddock, proved themselves heroes indeed when under the command of a greater and abler man." — Cyrus Townsend Brady in "Border Fights and Fighters."



ROXY'S FAMOUS dancing Rockettes is a troupe that knows all the answers. Not only do they possess the ultimate in feminine charm, but they swing their shapely legs in perfect unison and thrill audiences with their precision performances. But they also know a winner when they see one.

Several years ago this group voted red-haired Lucille Bremer the No. 1 girl most likely to win fame in pictures. That they scored a bull's-eye is now being proved at Metro, where that same Miss Bremer, formerly of the Rockettes, is winning much acclaim from all beholders. The only Rockette to achieve this distinction, her first camera chore was a straight dramatic role in "Meet Me in St. Louis," with Judy Garland.



Lucille Bremer

No sooner was this completed than her dancing feet hied her to a rehearsal hall to prepare for Partner Fred Astaire and the lavish "Ziegfeld Follies," in which every star of note on the lot appears. And there are more to come—stellar roles in "Yolanda and the Thief" and "Red Shoes," to mention two.

Just About Everything

A triple threat in the charm category, Lucille Bremer has beauty, brains and photogenic appeal. In addition she can dance, act and project a magnetic personality through the camera lens onto celluloid and sound track.

"Know what you want and you are more than half way to it" is the philosophy of this girl with red hair and a determination to be ready for the breaks as they come.

She arrived in Hollywood only a year ago after attracting attention with her dancing at New York's Versailles restaurant. She was tested for the screen in a scene from "Dark Victory," and her performance, viewed the next day, convinced her bosses they had not only a dancer but an actress as well.

Life History

Born in Amsterdam, N. Y., Lucille was dancing with the Philadelphia Opera company at the age of 12 and at 16 joined the famed Rockettes in New York. She toured Europe with this precision dance troupe.

"When we weren't on the stage giving performances," she explained, "we were on the stage rehearsing."

Back in the United States again, she left the troupe to take up a career as a model. She returned again to her dancing in "Panama Hattie," "Dancing in the Street," and at the Versailles, where she was discovered by a Metro executive.

Hollywood, usually blasé in its attitude toward newcomers, sat up and took notice from the first day Miss Bremer put her foot on the lot. Its first observation was that she strongly resembled Bette Davis. That could have been a disadvantage, but you see Metro has no Bette Davis.

She's a Go-Getter

The next thing that impressed the studio was that here was a girl not content to sit back and wait for things to happen. From the moment she arrived she began preparing herself and begging for a chance.

Her test had been dramatic. Nothing was said about a dancing role. But she practiced daily in the studio rehearsal halls. When you're a dancer you've got to practice to keep fit.

When, several months later, she was selected for the role of Fred Astaire's dancing partner, she was ready.

The screen, being a new medium, gave her something to think about. She wanted to learn about makeup, hair styles, all that went on inside the studio. That's a little hard to do in one short year (if ever), but Lucille tried. She stuck her nose in the darnedest places. Sometimes all she got was a bad smell, but even then she was learning.

Tough School—But Good

All of which goes to prove that Roxy's Rockettes know what makes for success.

Yes, and so does Fred Astaire. Believe me, when you team up with Astaire you're in the fastest rhythm contest you can find in this country. And who knows? Maybe Carrot Top Lucille Bremer will go as far as his other partner Ginger Rogers. Anyway she's on her way now, and it won't be long till we know.

Hollywood's Forbidden Fruit

Gregory Peck will kiss Igrid Bergman twice as long as the Hays office allows in "House of Dr. Edwards," but don't get excited—here's how they do it. First the camera records the kiss, then pans down to its reflection in a brook—and Mr. Hays can't say a word about it. . . . Ella Raines, who's doing "Arsene Lupin" for Universal, was given Charles Boyer's bungalow for her birthday. Oh no, Charles wasn't in it.



Wartime Protein Substitutes Tested

Corn Gluten Mash With Linseed Meal Effective

Using not more than four pounds of the usual protein feeds in 100 of chick starter, compared with 12 to 16 or more before the war, University of Wisconsin specialists have devised rations giving results comparable to those of prewar times.

The basic wartime ration, which worked tolerably well, proved somewhat deficient in vitamins. It included: ground yellow corn, 45 lbs.; wheat bran, 15 lbs.; wheat middlings, 15 lbs.; alfalfa leaf meal, 5 lbs.; meat scrap, 4 lbs.; soybean oilmeal, 16 lbs.; limestone grit, 1.5 lbs.; granite grit, 1.5 lbs.; iodized salt, 0.5 lb.; sardine oil, 0.5 lb.; and manganese sulfate, 0.8 lb.

When the protein feeds were three pounds of a special fish meal, with vitamin content preserved, and 16 of soybean oilmeal, the results were as good as with prewar protein combinations.

The basis ration was improved by using, instead of sardine oil, from 1 to 2 per cent commercial vitamin D powder of a kind which contains whey solubles and fish liver solids, and which therefore carries B vitamins as well as vitamin D.

Due to soybean oilmeal, it was found that part of the soybean oilmeal can be satisfactorily replaced by corn gluten meal and linseed meal, although a chick ration should not contain more than 5 per cent linseed meal.

One of the best protein feed combinations employing "substitutes for the substitute" proved to be meat scrap, 4; soybean oilmeal, 6; linseed meal, 5; corn gluten meal, 5.

Although a chick starter carrying 20 parts of protein feed in 100 is satisfactory where pullets are to be raised for layers, there is an advantage in using more protein where fast growth is highly important. In producing broilers it is well to use 4 parts of meat scrap and 20 of soybean oilmeal, instead of 4 and 16.

Agriculture In the News

Bees' Importance

More than 10,000 years ago man was using beeswax in mummification and the coffins in which the embalmed bodies were placed were made airtight by means of beeswax.

Before the war the main use for beeswax was in cosmetics—lipsticks, cold cream and rouge. Now its number one use is for water-proofing and protecting shells, belts, coils and machinery, as well as airplanes.

Today as 10,000 years ago the bee serves another very essential use, the pollinating of flowers to aid in the increased production of fruit and many forage crops. While always recognized, the value of honey as a sugar substitute, has increased materially during the war.

Beeswax has played another important part in commerce, it has been employed in the making of artificial flowers and other articles of art. Its present war uses, however, have discouraged further development along this line.

Hog Cholera Danger

With the large number of pigs now on farms increasing the opportunity for hog cholera and other infections to spread, farmers in the important pork-producing middle-western states are immunizing their animals against cholera at an earlier age than in the past, according to U. S. department of agriculture reports. A small proportion are reported to have received treatment before weaning, but veterinarians recommend about two weeks after weaning for the best and longest lasting results. Immunization of pigs at about ten weeks is expected to result in smaller losses from hog cholera, as well as less danger of checking growth by means of the treatment when they are older, and especially while being fattened for market.

Laying hens now average 142 eggs annually, or twice as many as they laid 20 years ago.

Coccidiosis in Lambs

Coccidiosis in lambs may be successfully prevented by the addition of ground crude sulphur to their feed in proportions ranging from 0.5 to 1.5 per cent of the ration, the U. S. department of agriculture has determined by experiments in co-operation with large feeding establishments. Coccidiosis is a parasitic condition that often has serious if not fatal consequences. It is commonly acquired from infected pastures or feedlots.

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Electrification Presents Some Difficult Problems

When a large piece of equipment is transported over an electrified section of an American railroad, a nine-inch overhead clearance must be maintained so the high-voltage current will not jump from the trolley wire to the shipment and cause a short circuit, says Collier's.

In cases where this clearance is decreased by the lower wires in tunnels and under bridges, the power is shut off as a safety measure and the train has to coast or be pushed or pulled by a steam engine through and under them.

To obtain complete crocheting directions for the String Marketing Bag (Pattern No. 5499) send 16 cents in coin, your name, address and the pattern number.

Due to an unusually large demand and current war conditions, slightly more time is required in filling orders for a few of the most popular pattern numbers.

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Normally there are 20 per cent more tire failures during the summer months than others. Tests have shown that at a temperature of 90 degrees tires wear out twice as fast as at 60 degrees and that at 100 degrees they wear out five times as fast as at 40 degrees.

Even with production being restored at Far East rubber plantations and our synthetic plants working at peak, authorities believe there will be a tight rubber situation for some time following the end of the war.

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