

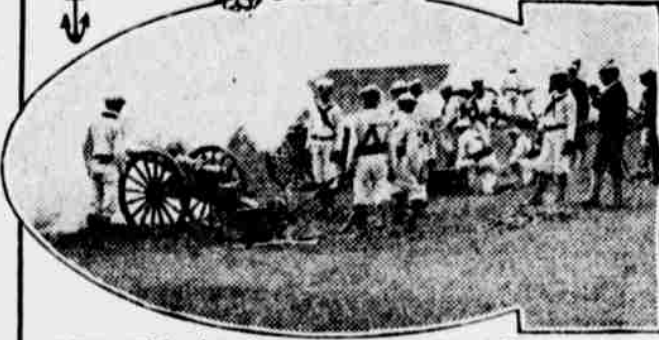
# AROUND the WORLD WITH OUR MARINES



MARINES ENGAGED IN WAR TACTICS



MARINES LANDING IN CUBA



MARINES AT TARGET PRACTICE



MARINES VISITING IN ROME

END a detachment of marines!" It may be a call from almost any part of the world, a summons to turn out for almost any kind of military duty.

Whether it be to take part in a Boxer uprising in China or in a Nicaraguan revolution, to guard the polls during an election in Panama or to guard the American consulate at Valparaiso, Chile, it is the American marine, the "first aid" man of the country's armed service, who rushes to the front.

And "rushes" is the word. For speed is the element which above all others is drilled, hammered and pounded night and day into the constitution of the marine. On the principle that a fire caught in its early stages will be readily extinguished, the United States marine corps is organized to respond to any call at a moment's notice and smother the incipient blaze. In fact, their hurried appearance on the scene has often prevented the outbreak of threatened conflagration.

"From the halls of Montezuma to the shores of Tripoli" is the way the song starts which they have made known in every part of the world.

"The halls of Montezuma?" Yes, the marines have seen service in Mexico. It was back in the days of 1847 when they were present at the storming of Chapultepec, the strong castle on the fortified hill near Mexico City, where the ancient Aztec rulers held sway.

"To the shores of Tripoli?" Yes, it was back in 1803 that American marines marched across the desert of northern Africa for 600 miles, and after capturing the Tripolitan flag hoisted that of the United States for the first time in the history of the country on a fortress of the Old World.

China, Japan, Korea, Egypt, Algiers, Tripoli, Chile, Mexico, Cuba, Sumatra, Formosa, Hawaii, Santo Domingo, Porto Rico, Nicaragua—no, this is more than a mere geographical list of countries, it is a roster of some of the countries in which the American marines have been called on for service. And they sing:

"From the Hell Hole of Cavite To the Ditch at Panama, You will find them very needy Of Marines—that's what we are! We're the watch dog of a pile of coal, Or we dig a magazine, Though our job-lots they are manifold, Who would not be a Marine?"

Ubiquitous they are in field of action. Manifold are their duties. Amphibious creatures also they are, fighting by land or sea. They are called "soldiers of the sea." Ready for "fun or frolic," they serve on war vessels and land, both in times of peace and war.

When fighting on the battleships or cruisers to which they are assigned they man the six-inch, five-inch and three-inch guns, and the six-pounders of the intermediate and secondary batteries. They are trained and fully equipped for instant service as landing parties. When they land they take with them if needed ship guns of three, five and six-inch caliber. Part of their training is to mount these pieces in suitable shore positions. They are taught the various methods of slinging and transporting ordnance.

Ashore in foreign countries they fight or perform peaceful duties, according to need. And when there is any fighting to be done, they are generally the men who start it. They open the way for bigger fighting, if such should be necessary. They are the forerunners of both the army and navy. They are the "hurry up, clean 'em up quick and eat 'em alive" boys. Except in case of big and important fighting, the marines usually finish the job alone. As the marine corps all told comprises only 10,000 men and 334 officers, it could not fight a war but for the dozens of smaller calls for military aid, it is all sufficient. If either the army or navy or both are to come into action later on, it is usually the marines who have taken the first step against the enemy.

"Advance base," work has now become an important, probably the most important, part of their services. This means constant preparation to pack up and be off at a moment's notice. It means that in 24 hours or less after a call comes they will have all foodstuffs, personal equipment, guns, ammunition, tents, hospital supplies and everything else that may be needed, either in cold or warm country, aboard ship and be ready to sail for any part of the world. And off they go singing:

"Our flags unfurled to every breeze From dawn to setting sun; We have fought in every clime and place Where we could take a gun. In the snows of far-off Northern lands And in sunny tropic scenes, You will find us always on the job, The United States Marines."

There has been only one year since 1900 when the marines were not called on for duty on some foreign shore. And during that period only 26 of them have been killed. Nineteen of these, one of them an officer, fell during the international relief expedition to protect the foreign legations at Peking during the Boxer rebellion in 1900. In the following year two were killed in the Samar campaign in the Philippines. Five were killed in Nicaragua in October, 1912, while fighting against revolutionists. The president of Nicaragua, members of his cabinet and other prominent citizens of the Central American republic attended the funeral services of the four marines killed in the fight at Barrancas Hill, near Masaya. In addition, as soon as General Chamorro, then minister of foreign affairs in Nicaragua, now minister from that country to the United States, learned of the deaths of the marines, he called on American Minister Wetzel and expressed his sympathy and that of his government.

In 1900 we find marines landing in China to assist sailors and marines from other countries in relieving the besieged legations at Peking. In 11 days this was accomplished. In 1901 they landed in Samar, one of the Philippines; also were called to Panama and Colon. They were in Panama again in the three following years.

In November, 1903, a company of marines had the novel experience of riding camels across the deserts of Africa, as they accompanied a representative of the American state department into the heart of Abyssinia to its capital for a conference with its famous King Menelik. In the same year another company went to Seoul, Korea, to protect the American legation during an insurrection.

Santo Domingo and Panama needed marines in 1905. In the following year it was in Cuba and Panama that they served in Panama on account of disturbed conditions incident to the holding of an election. In Cuba as part of the "Army of Cuban Pacification," which succeeded in pacifying the incipient Cuban revolution of 1906, remaining in the field and occupying Cuba for about two years. In this case the marines were first in the field and the only troops engaged in the disarmament of the insurgent forces.

Panama at election time in June, 1908, saw the marines again as police at the polls. Threatened destruction of American property in Nicaragua sent the marines there in December, 1909, and in the following year they saw service in the same revolutionary country. On account of the revolution which resulted in the founding of the Chinese republic, marines were sent there in 1911 to enlarge the legation guard. Last year they fought in Nicaragua, and this year they went to Santo Domingo, although they were not compelled to go ashore in the latter country, their presence on a gunboat in the harbor being sufficient for the needs of the occasion.

In 1907, the one year since 1900 when the marines were not called on for foreign military service, they aided in the humanitarian work of helping the earthquake sufferers of the island of Jamaica.

Opportunity for foreign travel is one of the inducements held out to prospective recruits in the service. From one-half to three-fourths of a marine's enlistment, it is pointed out, may be

served outside of the United States or at sea. And the marine may travel and see the world without expense to himself. Not only are all his traveling expenses paid, but he receives a salary in addition; and if he has a desire to be economical, it is shown that a marine can lay by a tidy sum of money, and that, too, without denying himself the necessities of life, while also allowing himself a few moderate luxuries. If he remains in the service 30 years he can save more than \$10,000. Then he can retire with all this money to his credit and with a pension in addition of from \$34.50 to \$67.50 a month, according to the rank he held at the time of retirement. During the 28 years more than 500 marines have been placed on the retired list.

There is not a single vacancy in the marine corps. Its quota of 10,000 men and 334 officers is kept filled, re-enlistments or recruits taking up all the vacancies as fast as they occur.

In spite of the attractions which are held out for enlistment in the marine corps, foreign travel, great variety of service, comparatively light work most of the time and so on, it is not a mere matter of application followed by a perfunctory examination which will land a man in this service. The examination is severe. This applies especially to physical fitness, although mental and moral qualifications are considered also and rank high in the mind of the recruiting officers.

Applicants at recruiting stations are rejected for many reasons. Men are not wanted who are morally unfit any more than are those who cannot meet the desired physical requirements. The marine corps desires to maintain a high standard and will not accept men who, in the opinion of the officers in charge, are likely to prove deserters, cowards or weaklings in any way, or who may have a bad influence on the other men.

Recruiting officers are alert in efforts to prevent the enlistment of any men who try to get into the service as a means of escaping from the results of misdoing. Such men, it is always feared, will try deserting when opportunity offers. When a man is recruited his Bertillon record is promptly forwarded to Washington, where records are searched to see if he has ever before been enlisted in any branch of the service and discharged for cause. As the recruits are not sworn in for four or five days, this gives time to catch them if they have tried to get in wrongfully. Criminals are sometimes caught in this way trying to escape the clutches of the law by enlisting in the government service. Washington has other Bertillon records besides those made in the recruiting offices.

Enlistment in the marine corps is for four years last year those who had been in the service liked it so well that 40 per cent. of those whose terms expired, re-enlisted for another four-year period. The training is systematic and careful, developing the best that is in a man. There are special exercises for strengthening weak parts of the body, which enable the marines to stand the rigors of the hardest campaign with a minimum of physical fatigue. The pay for the newly enlisted man is \$15 a month and keep, which includes food, allowances for clothing and so forth. In addition there is extra pay for men who win marksmanship medals, who receive good-conduct medals and who are proficient in various lines of work. It has been shown that a marine, after allowing himself a fair amount each month for extras, can retire after 30 years' service with more than \$10,000 in bank drawing interest at 4 per cent.

Kipling sings of him: "An' after I met 'im all over the world, a-doin' all kinds of things Like landin' 'isselt with a Gatlin' gun to talk to them 'eathen kings; 'E sleeps in an 'ammick instead of a cot, an' 'e drills with the deck on a slew; There isn't a job on top of the earth the beggar don't know to do. You can leave 'im at night on a bald man's 'ead to paddle 'is own canoe; 'E's a sort of a bloomin' cosmopolous—soldier and sailor, too."

The American marine, "Soldier of the Sea," known all over the world from Gibraltar to Yokohama, has been a strong factor in helping to maintain the prestige of the United States, to fight its battles and stand guard on many foreign shores. This influence is not likely to be lessened with the passing years. "The marines have landed and have the situation well in hand," will continue to be the report heard from them.

#### HIS WAY OF THINKING.

"A thief is usually something of a philosopher." "How do you make that out?" "Doesn't he take an abstract view of things?"

## INTERNATIONAL SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON

(By E. O. SELLERS, Director of Evening Department, the Moody Bible Institute, Chicago.)

### LESSON FOR JANUARY 18.

#### THE GOOD SAMARITAN.

LESSON TEXT—Luke 10:25-37. GOLDEN TEXT—"Thou shalt love thy neighbor as thyself."—Mark 12:31.

Probably no other parable given by Jesus except possibly the Prodigal Son, has made such a deep impression as this one. It has inspired altruistic service, promoted the idea of the brotherhood of man, and served to crystallize Christian thinking and service.

I. "What shall I do?" vv. 25-29. (1) The first question. This lawyer in his test question implied that eternal life was dependent upon his works, a well nigh universal Jewish idea. With a true teacher's skill, Jesus drew from his own knowledge of the law an answer to his question, viz.: that, on the ground of doing he must love the Father with an undivided heart; with all his soul, the seat of his emotions; with all his strength—energies; and with all his mind—his intellectual powers. The evidence of such a love is that he must love his neighbor as himself.

Summarized the Law. (2) The second question. (v. 29). Jesus had not said anything to this lawyer about belief, or faith, for he was not yet ripe for that idea. He had summarized the law and by this law Jesus must teach him (Tom. 3:19, 20; Matt. 22:37-40). It is one thing to read and summarize the law, and quite another to rightly apply it. It is quite possible to be ultra orthodox in our teaching and in our statements of belief, and yet to fall far short of doing. The force of this second question is then, "Who must I love?" He avoids asking, "Who can I love?" The question was not as to who will be neighbor to me, but to whom shall I be neighbor? In answer to this Jesus employs this wonderful parable. (Note:—Explain the nature of a parable and the Master's frequent use thereof.)

II. "Go and do thou likewise." vv. 30-37. That this story is not alone a parable but a literal experience is pretty generally believed. "The way of the transgressor" is a Jericho road, and the traveler therein is bound to be "stripped." If not always of his prosperity, then of his character, and will ultimately find himself "half-dead." If left to himself he will surely die, Rom. 5:6; 6:23. Jericho means "curse." Who then is the man in a neighbor? Any wretch that is passing along the Jericho road. Remember that Jesus is dealing with the second half of the summary of the law. Three classes of men passed this man: (1) The Priest, of all men the most likely to help that fallen one, created in the image of God in whose worship he led. It is easy to find an excuse for this exhibition of heartlessness. The danger of robbers; of being suspected of complicity in the crime; the duties of his important office; the danger of contamination; a work not suited to his position in life. Let us beware of too hastily judging the priest until we examine ourselves. (2) The Levite. Perhaps he had seen his superior in the temple worship; he drew nearer than the priest, perhaps for the purpose of investigation, but offers no remedy. (3) The Samaritan. This ostracized man would have been snubbed and cursed by the wounded man under any other circumstances. He therefore could certainly have been excused had he followed the example of Priest and Levite. He is a type of Christ dealing in grace with one who had no claim upon him. Note the steps: (a) "He journeyed," are we to be found visiting the places of great need? (b) "He came where he was," evidently not from idle curiosity, but to meet a case of need. (c) "He saw him." Too often our eyes are blind to the misery about us. (d) "He was moved with compassion." The compassion of Jesus was an active principle. Does misery move us to action? Does it send us to cases of need, or do we wait for them to knock at our door? (e) "He bound up his wounds." Not acting by proxy; not sending him to a public institution. Real charity is accompanied by warm, sympathetic, Christ-like, human hearts in action. (f) "Brought him to an inn and took care of him."

Love is Costly. It cost the Samaritan much to act this way. Racial pride, aesthetic repugnance, commercial obligations, perhaps family duties, to say nothing of the actual expenditures of time and money. But love is a costly thing. Jesus himself fully portrays this picture, John 3:16. The road was away from God's city, Jerusalem.

It is not so much the doing as the motive that compelled the doing. It was not duty but desire, compelling love, that Jesus is exalting. Altruistic service never saved any man, I. Cor. 13. On the other hand, to make high sounding professions and not to give a tangible, material evidence which will affirm that profession, is to sound the note of insincerity, Jas. 2:16-18. The teaching of this story is that the true and acceptable motives for altruistic, neighborly services, originate in a love for God that embraces man's threefold nature, body, mind and spirit.

## GAS, DYSPEPSIA AND INDIGESTION

"Pape's Diapepsin" settles sour, gassy stomachs in five minutes—Time It!

You don't want a slow remedy when your stomach is bad—or an uncertain one—or a harmful one—your stomach is too valuable; you mustn't injure it. Pape's Diapepsin is noted for its speed in giving relief; its harmlessness; its certain unfailing action in regulating sick, sour, gassy stomachs. Its millions of cures in indigestion, dyspepsia, gastritis and other stomach trouble has made it famous the world over.

Keep this perfect stomach doctor in your home—keep it handy—get a large fifty-cent case from any dealer and then if anyone should eat something which doesn't agree with them; if what they eat lays like lead, ferments and sours and forms gas; causes headache, flatulence and nausea; eructations of acid and undigested food—remember as soon as Pape's Diapepsin comes in contact with the stomach all such distress vanishes. Its promptness, certainty and ease in overcoming the worst stomach disorders is a revelation to those who try it.—Adv.

#### First Chinese School Book.

There are also fragments of the Chi Chiu-Chang vocabulary composed by a eunuch of the palace in about the year 40. A. D. All the authentic texts of this ancient school book, widely used in the year 2 to teach Chinese children to read and write, had long since disappeared. The paper manuscripts are the oldest examples of such literature in existence. M. Chavannes has succeeded in reconstructing from these heterogeneous and more or less fragmentary and disconnected materials a fairly probable picture of the daily life of the Chinese garrisons that held these frontier posts against the Huns and kept open the trade routes to Farghana and Yarkand. The historian as well as scientific interest of such a picture is manifest.

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#### Easy Money.

"You can't fool all the people all the time," announced the investigator. "I know it," replied the trust magnate. "There is plenty of profit in fooling half of them half the time."

#### Same Here.

"Do you object to the income tax?" "No, I only wish I had occasion to."—Boston Transcript.

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