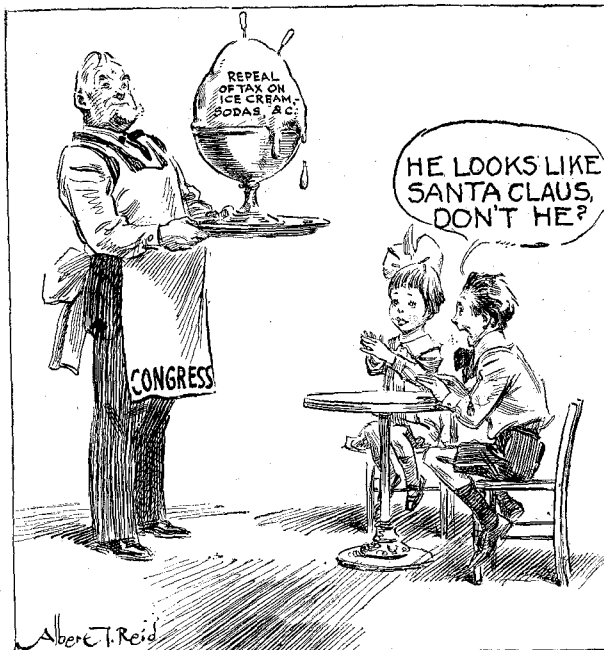


KNOW YOU OF THIS TAXATION?

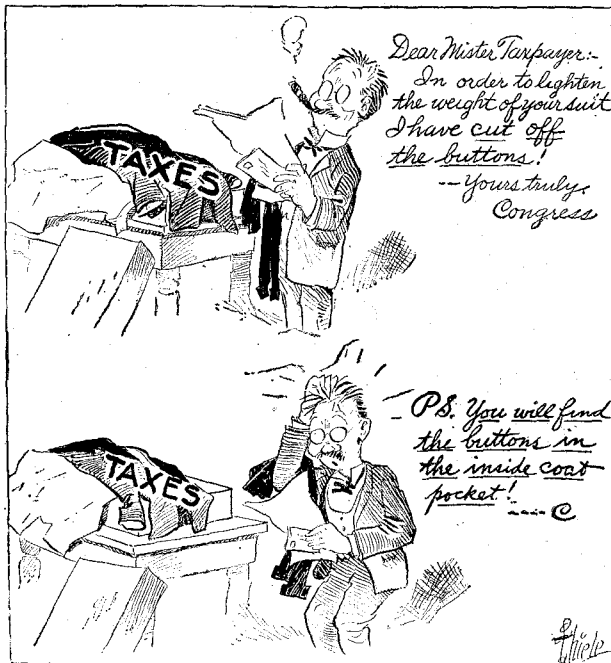
(Henry VIII, I, 2)

Reid in the New York Evening Mail



HIS TREAT

Thiele in the Sioux City Tribune



REVISING THE BURDEN

Donahey in the Cleveland Plain Dealer



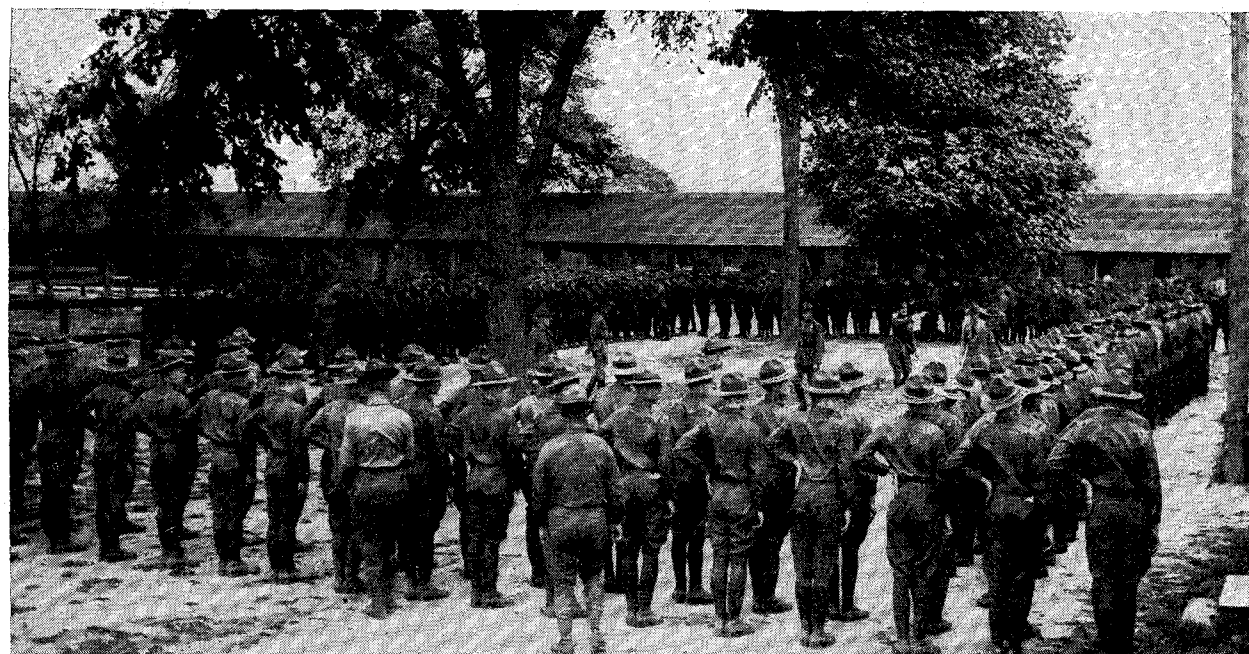
DOG DAY DOINGS

Darling in the Philadelphia North American



TIMOTHY'S OUT IN THE BARN HITCHING UP

From A. A. Way, Landenberg, Pa.



Wide World Photos

MILITARY TRAINING AT PLATTSBURG AGAIN

Plattsburg is once more the scene of military training, and pre-war days are brought back to us with the sight of the young men in the uniform of the United States Army—men who form the Provisional Regiment of the Citizens' Army Training Corps. The photograph shows the First Battalion being instructed in close-order drill, "right dress," etc.

ever expended by a corporation in a similar period of time. Nor is this the worst. Much of the money has been wastefully spent. There is no evidence, however, to prove that dishonest or fraudulent motives have actuated any members of the Shipping Board.

A particularly distressing fact about the Board's losses is that a very great amount occurred during the fiscal year which ended with June 30 last. This is the more distressing when we reflect that this largest business in the world's history was permitted to drift from June, 1920, to June, 1921.

The Merchant Marine Act of 1920 increased the Shipping Board to seven members. President Wilson made recess appointments. When Congress reconvened, the Senate refused to confirm his appointments. President Harding was prevented from appointing a Chairman, and so did not appoint members of the Board until June, 1921.

SHALL WE HAVE A MERCHANT MARINE

THE new Chairman of the Shipping Board has made one pertinent rejoinder to the oft-repeated criticism that our useless ships should have been sold during 1919 and the early part of 1920, prior to the slump in prices. So they should have been. But, Mr. Lasker says, if we had sold them we might have had most of them back now—in other words, the ships sold would necessarily have been sold on time, and when the slump came and the companies were unable to meet their payments most of the

vessels would probably have been turned back to the Shipping Board.

Congress has been lax and deserves to bear some of the responsibility. Not only did it not heed the President's request to define the policy it desired the Shipping Board to pursue, not only did it decline to direct an *immediate* sale of the extra ships, but even as late as a year ago last June it authorized the Board to sell ships "as soon as practicable," and, instead of directing the Board to stop building ships, it declared that the Board should have authority to complete any construction work. Even a provision for entirely new construction was inserted.

On August 22 it was announced that 205 of the wooden ships constructed during the war had been sold for \$2,100 apiece. This sale graphically illustrates our present condition. The Government may be congratulated on getting anything for these boats; it was costing nearly \$50,000 a month to care for them in the James River, where they are at anchor. They have been sold to the Ship Construction and Trading Company, the only organization that would put in a bid for them, when, for the third time, they were offered for sale. Each of the ships cost the Government several hundred thousand dollars apiece.

PLATTSBURG AGAIN

THE month of August, 1921, sees a return to the original "Plattsburg idea." Beginning August 7, eight hundred young men without previous military training detrained at Plattsburg

and began a month's work in the Citizens' Military Training Camp on the site of the war-time Plattsburg Camp. Some seventy-five instructors—regular army officers, reserve corps officers, and "non-coms"—are teaching the students the duties of the private in the Regular Army.

We have nine Corps Areas in the United States. The headquarters for the first is at Boston; for the second, Governor's Island, New York; for the third, Fort Howard, Maryland; for the fourth, Fort McPherson, Georgia; for the fifth, Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana; for the sixth, Fort Sheridan, Illinois; for the seventh, Fort Crook, Nebraska; for the eighth, Fort Sam Houston, Texas; and for the ninth, San Francisco, California.

In all the nine areas camps are to be held this summer, each being under the direct supervision of the Corps Area or Department Commander.

There are three courses of instruction. The red course provides basic training. The white course provides training for those who want to become non-commissioned officers in the Reserve. The blue course provides training for men who want to become Reserve officers.

The red course camps comprise elementary training and instruction for all candidates. This includes the duties of the private, small-arms firing practice, guard duties, camping and marching, hikes, care of equipment, individual cooking, personal hygiene and physical development, discipline and morale. Normally, five hours a day are devoted