

KEEP AWAY FROM LUNA PARK.**Brightly Lighted Stockade Serves as Division Prison.**

The Twenty-seventh Division prison was established on October fifteenth. Captain H. O. Young, U. S. R., the commandant, at 11 o'clock that morning received his first boarder. Since then the number of his charges has increased to more than half a hundred.

"Luna Park," the officers living within sight of the barbed wire stockade, have named it. This, because of the numerous electric lights that have been placed along the top of the big fence and about the several buildings to facilitate the vigilant watch that the guard detail continually maintain. The lights burn throughout the night. The prison camp is situated some eight hundred yards north of Division Headquarters, directly back of the Signal Corps quarters. The stockade is about one hundred and fifty feet square. Within the outer fence, which is about ten feet in height, is a second fence of equal height, with a space of a dozen feet intervening. This makes escape from the interior of the pen practically impossible.

Occupy New Quarters.

Since the establishment of the prison, the guard of sixty-four men, sixteen each from the four infantry regiments that at present are included in the 27th Division, and guests have been quartered under canvas. This week removal to the new quarters in the frame building that has been constructed was effected.

Staff An Efficient One.

Assisting Captain Young are First Lieutenant Edward D. Spring, U. S. R., Adjutant, formerly a sergeant in Company I, 74th New York Infantry; Lieutenant Horace Zimmer, U. S. R., Supply Officer; Lieutenant Otis Thomas, U. S. R., Mess Officer. Lieutenant Thomas last week relieved Lieutenant Amory, U. S. R., formerly with Squadron "A," who is now in Washington on special duty. Lieutenant Thomas supervised the preparation of the Thanksgiving dinner at the prison and the satisfaction manifested by the boarders is indicative that he was most successful.

Reclamation Is Plan.

Lieutenant Spring, in discussing the program at the camp, says:

"Those confined here are of several classes, among which are men from the tough elements of our larger cities who evidently did not have the right start in life to begin with. We have with us not only men who are sentenced from within the ranks of the 27th Division, but men who have been picked up as deserters from all parts of the country, including those who are classed as 'Absent without leave' from the National army. It is the aim of the officers attached to this work to see to it that the men in this prison, either awaiting trial or under sentence, no matter what their reputation or conduct was before entering, shall be better both phys-

ically and morally. We aim at reclamation, and when these men are released we want them to leave us with the proper idea of good soldiering."

In connection with the work at the camp no drilling is done. The prisoners are used to assist in the road building and to do other work about the reservation. As a result the guard is given little or no time for training, for the detail is split up and a member is sent with each detachment of prisoners sent out from the camp to work. The heaviest sentence that has so far been imposed on one of Captain Young's boarders is five years at hard labor. That man was removed to a federal prison early this week. There are still several men confined whose sentences range from one to two years. Many of the prisoners, Lieutenant Spring states, upon whom sentences under three months have been imposed, are men that have been encharged to Captain Young by their commanding officers because they were considered too refractory for confinement in their own regimental guardhouse. The larger percentage of those confined are of this class.

Sanitation Perfect.

Every effort is being put forth to maintain a high standard of efficiency in connection with the sanitation of the camp. Personal cleanliness is playing a big part. When the guests are received they are searched. Weapons, knives and razors that they may have in their possession, are taken from them and deposited in the safe. Each Wednesday and Saturday afternoon they are issued their razors and are allowed to shave, under guard. On Saturdays the men must bathe, "whether they like it or not," Lieutenant Spring stated. If they are ill, the men are transferred to the base hospital, where they are kept under guard. Contagious cases, that it is deemed unnecessary to transfer to the hospital, are segregated.

Mail that is received at the prison for the men confined is delivered to them, unopened. Packages are first given to the men and they are allowed to unpack them under the supervision of the sergeant of the guard.

THE INCENTIVE.

By Lieutenant L. D. Whyte, U. S. R.

Many men, both of the commissioned and enlisted personnel of the Twenty-seventh Division, have asked the writer what pronounced differences there are between the Officers' Training Camp and this one of ours.

There is one chief difference—more hours for work. This, combined with the ever-prevalent thought: "Will I make good?" results in a nervous tension well-nigh unbearable.

Invariably the next question has to do with discipline. The disciplinarians in charge of the O. T. C. were and are, seemingly, without hearts. But the men responded nobly. And why wouldn't they respond nobly. Consider the incentive.

Well, this incentive was not sufficiently strong to prevent some of them breaking rules and disobeying orders.

For instance, one man touched a plate on a mess table before receiving the order "Sit down." He was confined to the post for thirty days. Another man told a non-commissioned officer to go to hell. He had to go back to the next camp for three months' additional training.

Still another was at odds with an acting non-commissioned officer and disobeyed him in what seemed a trivial matter. He was confined to the company barracks, except when at drill, for the entire period of three months and was then discharged without commission. Incidentally, this man was drafted into the National army.

Another candidate was selfish and without consideration for the comfort of nor desire to work with his bunkies. He received no commission.

"Your Incentive."

"But," the enlisted man argues, "are we expected to reach this high standard of discipline without the incentive the Plattsburger has?"

In both this and the officers' training camp the same things are taught in view of the common goal of defeating the enemy. Get right down to the bottom of things. You have an incentive. It is the same as your officers'—**TO BEAT THE ENEMY.** That was the reason for your enlistment, wasn't it?

Very well, then; play it for all it is worth. Climb up upon your toes. Repeat to yourself many times: "**MY INCENTIVE—TO BEAT THE ENEMY.**" From General Pershing's reports and from the officers and non-commissioned officers of the allied armies who are now in Camp Wadsworth, teach us that there are three pat rules necessary to the successful termination of this war:

The first is **DISCIPLINE**; the second is **DISCIPLINE**; the third is **DISCIPLINE**.

What has that to do with incentive? Just this; our incentive is worthless unless we subject ourselves to the most severe discipline—the discipline that keeps every button in place and makes us obey every order sub-consciously.

Our minds are of the type to ask the "why" of everything and to reason how else it might be done or whether it might just as well remain undone. Men who have been across No Man's Land tell us that this can not be; to obey orders and then, if you are still alive, reason it out.

Have you ever read Elbert Hubbard's "A Message to Garcia?" If you haven't, read it. If you have, read it again.

Draw for yourself a mental picture. Make it repulsive, revolting beyond description. Label it, "**ENEMY.**" Whether you are at bayonet work or on K. P., repeat to yourself:

"THAT'S WHAT I'M AFTER."

St. James Catholic Church, Baltimore, which is attended by several thousand native born Germans, or their descendants, held a service on Thanksgiving in which they prayed for President Wilson. There are 120 young men from this church in United States service.