

And we won't come back 'till its over over there.'

# Tie Rio Grande Kattler.

Published in New York, N. Y. by the New York Division

If you don't know "The Rattler" You're a Rookie.

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12 PAGES

PRICE FIVE CENTS

"The Strength of the Wolf is the Pack, but the Strength of the Pack is the Wolf"

### SPARTANBURG IS OUR NEXT STOP

Something About Our South Carolina Home

### A REALLY PROGRESSIVE CITY

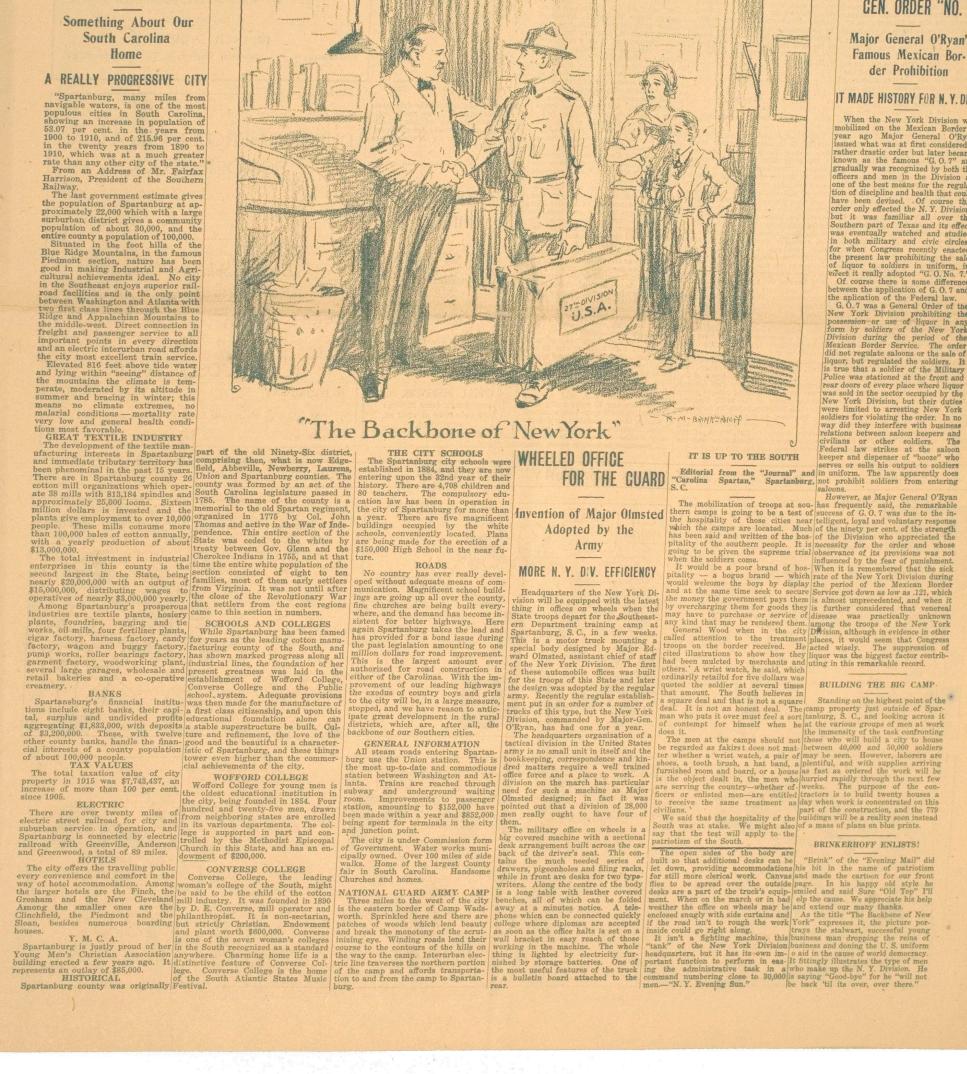
"Spartanburg, many miles from navigable waters, is one of the most populous cities in South Carolina, showing an increase in population of 53.07 per cent. in the years from 1900 to 1910, and of 215.96 per cent. in the twenty years from 1890 to 1910, which was at a much greater rate than any other city of the state." From an Address of Mr. Fairfax Harrison, President of the Southern Railway.

Harrison, President of the Souchern Railway.

The last government estimate gives the population of Spartanburg at approximately 22,000 which with a large surburban, district gives a community population of about 30,000, and the entire county a population of 100,000.

Situated in the foot hills of the Blue Ridge Mountains, in the famous Piedmont section, nature has been good in making Industrial and Agricultural achievements ideal. No city in the Southeast enjoys superior railroad facilities and is the only point between Washington and Atlanta with two first class lines through the Blue Ridge and Appalachian Mountains to the middle-west. Direct connection in freight and passenger service to all important points in every direction and an electric interurban road affords the city most excellent train service. Elevated 816 feet above tide water and lying within "seeing" distance of the mountains the climate is temperate, moderated by its altitude in summer and bracing in winter; this means no climate extremes, no malarial conditions — mortality rate very low and general health conditions most favorable.

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### **CONCRESS ADOPTS** GEN. ORDER "NO. 7"

Major General O'Ryan's Famous Mexican Border Prohibition

### IT MADE HISTORY FOR N. Y. DIV.

When the New York Division was mobilized on the Mexican Border a year ago Major General O'Ryan issued what was at first considered a

### News from Our Division Units

1ST REG'T. FIELD ARTILLERY.

(Col. Merritt H. Smith, Commanding.)

(Col. Merritt H. Smith, Commanding, The entire First Regiment of New York Field Artillery is now well established in their occampant of outside of the town of Pilattaburg, after the most successful and efficient mobilization in the history of the Regiment of the date of call, June and the history of the Regiment of the date of call, June and the history of the Regiment Service on July 13th under his propary encampent at Van Courtland Park. The Regiment was Mustered the command of the Order of the Statistics of

time for stables at 3.30. Guard Mount is at 4.30; Mess at 5.00 and by the time Retreat is sounded at 6.00, a good day's work has been done both in drills and fatigues.

The Regiment is at present suppling single mounts and harnessed pairs for the instruction of the Reserve officers in Training Camp, where the guns and material of the Regiment are parked for the use of the students in standing gun drill and firing batteries.

Incidentally it hopes soon to be kicking up the dust of South Carolina with its old friends of Texas, and then on to that mighty task that awaits us all in the Old World.

1ST BATTALION SIGNAL CORPS.

(Maj. Wm. L. Hallahan, Commanding.)

The First Battalion, Signal Corps, left McAllen, Texas, on December 13th, 1916, and after a slow but uneventful journey reached New York on the 20th and was mustered out on December 23rd. Its strength was:

Muster in.

1		(July	3, 1916)			
e		Officers	Enl'd Men			
S	Headquarters	2	9			
st	Co. A. (Radio)	: 3	77			
1	Co. B (Wire)	3	76			
f	00.2 (11.20)					
e	Total	8	162			
е		Muste				
n	Service St		3, 1916)			
7		Officers	Enl'd Men			
8	Headquarters	2	9			
t	Co. A. (Radio)	2 3	69			
f	Co. B. (Wire)	3	72			
9						
r	Total	8	150			
9		<b>伊朗里斯里</b>	0			
1		Authorized.				
110		Officers	Enl'd Men			
е	Headquarters	2	9			
-	C 4 (T) 11 )	THE RESERVE OF THE PARTY OF THE	THE RESERVE TO SERVE THE PARTY OF THE PARTY			

163

Co. B (Wire)

Total

By order of the Battalion Commander, Major William L. Hallahan, regular drills in the home armories were resumed on February 1st, 1917. Each Company met twice a week, and by June 30th, besides passing Federal inspection, March 20th-22nd, had put in between 30 and 35 drills, with over sixty per cent. enlisted attendance at more than twenty-four of them. The work consisted of practical and theoretical instructions in signalling and horsemanship, and proceeded with vigor despite a natural tendency to let down a bit on the part of men who had put in six months Border duty. A few recruits were obtained without any special effort being made for them, and the Companies maintained approximately full strength; the same for peace or war in a Field Battalion, Signal Corps.

With the gathering and eventual burst of the war cloud over this Country, the number of applications for enlistment rapidly increased, so that the Battalion was enabled to choose its recruits with especial regard for their experience and probable efficiency. In May, 1917, the Commanding Officer received authority from the War Department to form the Outpost Company which should complete the organization of the Battalion according to orders of September, 1916, suspended during Border Service. Captain Robert W. Maloney was accordingly transferred at once to command Company C, a short brisk, recruiting movement was started, and on June 1st the new Outpost Company was mustered into N. G. N. Y. with 1 officer and 53 enlisted men. It received Federal recognition on July 13th, 1917, and the Battalion was then complete and in form prescribed for Field Battalion of Signal Corps; certainly the first National Guard unit, and perhaps earlier than any Regular Army unit, to establish itself up to such standard. During the six months in which the Signal Battalion was getting into the daily routine of its civilian business and preparing to leave it again, many

of the enlisted men took sufficient interest in their military future to seek and secure the just reward of their service and experience, by obtaining commissioned rank. Of the men of the Battalion who served on the Border, 4 from Co. A and 1 from Co. B were commissioned in the Battalion by reasons of the organization of the new Co. C; 1 each from Co. A and Co. B was made a Lieutenant in another N. G. N. Y. organization; 4 from Headquarters, 5 from Co. A and 2 from Co. B were commissioned in the Signal Officers' Reserve Corps and are now in training at Monmouth Park, N. J.; and 2 men from Headquarters obtained commissions in other branches of the Officers' Reserve Corps, a total of 20 commissions in other branches of the Officers' Reserve Corps, a total of 20 commissions in an enlisted strength of 150 men. Besides these, three men each from Co. A and Co. B were selected for the First Officers' Training Camp and are now at Plattsburg.

are now at Plattsburg.

The Battalion responded with the same promptness as the year before to the call on July 16th, 1917; and the preparation of forms, physical examinations and closing of records was in shape to be so successfully completed that the whole Battalion was mustered in on July 21st, with the following strength:

•		Authorized.				
		Officers	Enl'd Men			
	Headquarters	2	8			
	Supply Section		6			
	Co. A (Radio)	3	75			
į	Co. B (Wire)	3	75			
1	Co. C (Outpost)	5	75			
		_	_			
	Total	13	239			
	Med. Dept. (att'		6			
			ster in.			
		Officers	Enl'd Men			
	Headquarters	2	8			
	Supply Section		6			
	Co. A (Radio)	3	75			
	Co. B (Wire)"	3	67			
	Co. C (Outpost)	5	73			
	Total					
			004			

Total

Med. Dept. (att'd)

We are rejoicing that the forecasts of Spartanburg, S. C., so rosily outshine the memories of our Texas environs; and are ready for whatever may be on the wire for us thereafter.

—G. J., July 23.

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### "CHARACTERISTICS OF MACHINE CUNS

The Tactical Application of this Piece of **Ordnance** 

OF INTEREST TO "M. C." UNITS

Captain John J. Dooley of the Marine Corps Reserve, formerly a Colonel in the Maine National Guard needs no introduction to any of the older rifle shots of the N. Y. N. G. as he has always been a familiar figure on the big rifle ranges and has helped for years in making shooting history in this country. He has recently been connected with the manufacture of machine guns, specializing on the Lewis, and is one of the experts on this piece of Ordnance. In an article recently published in "The Marine Corps Gazette" on the "Characteristics of Machine Guns" he has given much interesting data some of which we republish, knowing it will be of interest to the many machine gun units newly organized in the New York Division.
"In the use of machine guns two features stand out: (1) the task to allot them; (2) the assistance to expect from them."

"When we speak of the characteristics of any weapon we mean the

"When we speak of the characteristics of any weapon we mean the peculiarities it possesses, and, no matter how well trained a machine gun section may be in its mechanical working, we will fail in action unless we handle it correctly in a tactical sense. To do this it is vital to understand clearly the tactical application of a machine gun's characteristics."

"Some of the characteristics of the machine gun are shared to a certain extent by both the rifle and the field-piece of the artillery. Like a rifle it may have the same range, same caliber and use the same ammunition. Like artillery it has its rest or carriage. Some of its peculiar characteristics might be considered as handicaps, but the others are of a value that far outweigh the defects."

"Let us take up first the characteristic of the rest of the machine gun. A field mount or tripod, not fixed, vibrates while fire is going on. Here we have a distinct advantage over the rifleman, for the gun does not have to be held by hand and when a rifleman is fatigued his aim is poor."

"With a mount one man can do the actual firing while every rifle in the firing line multiplies that factor. With a mount of any sort the grouping of shots is far superior to the fire of infantry. If the first shot can be spotted, then every succeeding shot counts heavily. The personal factor is thus largely wiped out. It is one man, one gun, one hold as against many barrels and many holds, all of which vary and a large proportion of which are bringing no results and a scattered group. With this close grouping comes the power to concentrate fire which is invaluable in a crisis of the fight, and the nervous tension that grows as the crisis develops, communicate themselves to the rifleman, but the tripod or other rest is a nerveless thing."

"It is easy to realize that observation of fire is easier and more reliable, while the watching of rifle shots that show when they strike may lead to errors in estimating ranges."

"When the crisis of the fight does come the post of the machine gun

seriousness.

It has been estimated that one machine gun is equal to the fire of fifty rifles when these riflemen carry on rapid firing for a minute and the machine gun is delivering its 400 to 600 rounds in that minute, relaying the piece after each burst of fire that is carried in the clips or in the belts."

"In another detail we also have the advantage that the captain of the gun can lay the piece for the first shot himself if there is any doubt as to the objective of fire. With infantry it is often difficult not only to change from one target to another, but to fire first at the desired target. It simplifies fire control. Besides this an outpost with a machine gun, or a stretch of trench manned with one, or in pairs, allows more men to relax and there is always the value of surprise fire, which has become such a factor at the front."

"Another characteristic is the narrow front and the shallow denth from

prise fire, which has become such a factor at the front."

"Another characteristic is the narrow front and the shallow depth from which a large volume of fire can be delivered. Where but two riflemen can find room to handle their pieces a machine gun and its crew can handle its larger volume of fire. Take your machine gun from such a site firing its 500 rounds per minute and it is safe to say that in that time the two riflemen will do well to get off twenty rounds between them. Five shots in twenty seconds with magazine fire is all that an expert can deliver, and with reloading it would be impossible for him to keep up that rate and get off his fifteen shots. So here is a good illustration of the superiority of the machine gun on a crowded front and in close country. "It is, of course, advisable to mount a gun with the view of concedent."

superiority of the machine gun on a crowded front and in close country.

"It is, of course, advisable to mount a gun with the view of concealment whenever possible. Whatever the type of gun the minimum amount of cover necessary for gun and men should be studied, and the lowest position will, of course, simplify that matter. As few men with the gun as possible is another rule that can be well followed when concealment is desired. Men needed to replace casualties are held in reserve sections by our infantry where the work of machine guns has been developed. Some regiments have as high as three reserve sections."

"The machine gun section or crew should be well trained in moving across country with its gun to make the bes use of cover, and this can be carried out on almost any terrain, varying the character of the terrain whenever possible. Simulating the movements of infantry may be of advantage, for the enemy will be on the alert all the more if you betray by your movements or formation that you are with the machine guns."

### TO RETAIN STATE NAMES

It is understood that President Wilson has set at rest one mooted point by his order taking the state troops into the Federal service. Drafted regiments will retain the name and number borne when in the state service, and to that extent at least will retain their identity. This act is both gracious and wise on part of the President. Some talk had been heard of dropping any form of designation that would tend to perpetuate the state name, regiments to be numbered serially and to have no other distinctive title. This, of course, would completely nationalize the army, but it would also discourage something that must yet be reckoned with—the distinct support of the stay-at-homes by reason of their interest in the boys from home. State pride is not a negligible quantity and is easily fostered by permitting the regiments to carry their state names. The National Guard is not entirely extinguished, as the order discharging its members from state service on being taken into the Federal operates only to evade the technical objection to foreign service. With 200 new regiments to be immediately formed, the Federal army will lose nothing by having a few state names mingled with its high numbers, and public interest will not be lessened, because the home folks can talk of the "Fighting Fourth" the "Furious Fifth" or the "Dandy Sixth."

Ber of the Army and Nash grahula of the U. S. Military Academy and has seen service in both Railroad Club in New York City. He is a graduate of the U. S. Military Academy and has seen service in both as erved during the spanish War in the served during the Spanish War in the served during the Spanish War in the served during the Spanish War in the Infantry army and was major in the Siege of Santiago. In private life he served during the Spanish War in the Infantry army and was major in the Siege of Santiago. In private life he sarilway and transportation expert and has filled all the positions in the railway and transportation expert and has filled all the positions in the Tailway and transpor

News from Our Division Units

THE TRAINS AND MILITARY POLICE

(Col. Charles Hine, Commanding.)

This organization was recently completed as a Regimental Unit of the New York Division, being created by the United States Army Tables of Organization, May 3, 1917. The organization is commanded by Colonel Charles Hine, and is temporarily occupying the old 8th Regiment, at 94th Street and Park Avenue, New York City. It consists of the Military Police, The Ammunition Train, The Supply Train, and The Engineer Train.

Train.

The Military Police consists of two companies of Mounted Infantry under command of Major T. Harry Shanton, formerly of The Supply Train.

The Ammunition Train is under the command of Lieut. Col. Cleveland C. Lansing, and is divided into two sections, namely The Artillery Ammunition Train of six motor truck companies, commanded by Major Lansford F. Sherry and The Small Arms Ammunition Train, also composed of six motor truck companies, commanded by Major Walter L. Bell.

The Supply Train of six motor truck companies, commanded by Major Walter L. Bell.

The Supply Train of six motor truck companies is commanded by Major George E. Roosevelt, formerly of the 12th Infantry.

The Engineer Train, which was or-

The Engineer Train, which was organized at Albany, is commanded by Captain David D. Mohler, formerly of the 3rd Infantry.

of the 3rd Infantry.

The Trains and Military Police finished mustering into the Federal Service June 25th, 1917, and are practically at full strength with forty officers and about fourteen hundred men, exclusive of The Sanitary Train, which when assembled as such by the bringing together of the four Field Hospitals and four Ambulance Companies, will add forty-nine Medical Officers and about one thousand sanitary men to the trains.

The idea of the new organization

The idea of the new organization of the trains is to group under one responsible head, who ranks as Colonel of Infantry, the administrative work of the trains and the old time Provost Guard. It is a step in the right direction as it avoids the necessity of stripping other units of officers and men for these necessary duties.

duties.

Colonel Hine is very well known in New York City where he has resided for many years. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club in New York and Washington and of the Railroad Club in New York City. He is a graduate of the U.S. Military Academy and has seen service in both the regulars and volunteers. He served during the Spanish War in the Infantry army and was major in the Siege of Santiago. In private life he is a railway and transportation expert and has filled all the positions in the railroad service from freight breakman to Vice-President.

Lieutenant Colonel Cleveland C.

### 22ND REGIMENT ENGINEERS

(Col. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Com'g.)

The last bugle note of "Assembly" on Sunday, July 15, found an eager and alert body of men, facing their equally alert and proud Colonel, Cornelius Vanderbilt. The scene was not without a shading of tenseness and terseness, incidental to a war mobilization, but it showed no reflex, in the brawn, brain and stature gathered on the armory floor. It was a goodly sight and fit material for the work of an engineer regiment.

All the companies with the exception of "A," now somewhere on Long Island, reported with full complement together with an attached list to replace such as should fail in the physical test.

Monday A M quietty and efficient

Island, reported with full complement together with an attached list to replace such as should fail in the physical test.

Monday A. M. quietly and efficiently, like a night on the Rio Grande after taps, the preliminaries to mustering in were begun, under the direction of Major Wall, U.S.A., and none could deny that that Rio Grande influence was a factor in this efficiency, for despite the complexities of engineer property, finger prints and their histories of the individual lives, the entire command was physically examined, and mustered in by Friday, July 20th. Some Engineering! The mustard seed of the Rio Grande was beginning to be a tree. We are also happy to announce that we now have with us Capts. Stockwell and Palmer of "E" and "C" respectively, who added another bar. Lieutenants Davis, Lamb, and Whitelsey were admitted to one bar, and we have Lieutenants Richardson, Douley and Whilpley as recent arrivals of the order of the gold and black. Lieut. Odell, an old 22nd man, a mighty builder of dams in the sage brush of Montana, said he would like to add a few dams for democracy, so he is with us. The crowd looks pretty good.

The camraderie of the officers found a fit outlet in a beefsteak dinner tendered to their Colonel, Cornelius Vanderbilt, on Thursday evening. Capt. Charles Dieges, in behalf of the officers presented him with a beautiful swagger stick, suitably engraved and emblematic of his dignified and honored position. The mustering officers were invited guests. Altogether it was some party and despite certain restrictions, spirits rose high and the tufted battle-cock of wit and laughter ran a successful score. Some of the remarks were classics, and worthy of reproduction but space limitations forbids.

Friday, July 15, Mr. Knecht, of the French Government, delivered a lecture on our coming into the war and what our help meant. He saw action himself in those heroic battles around the Somme and could speak of realities. It certainly sent a fighting shiver up the spines of those present when the assembly rose, while the band played "La Marseillaise." Moving pictures of the various battle fronts were also shown.

Last, but not least, we have a

Last, but not least, we have a motor cook wagon, and its savory odors from its position on 169th St. are the envy of all the housewives

in the vicinity. From their presence at windows during meal hours we suspect that like chefs, they are living on the smells. However, the wagonwas presented to Col. Vanderbilt by Louis Sherry, the well-known restauranteur, and now the First Battalion is using it. Mr. Sherry, during a trip to Europe, studied the French and English motor kitchens, and he embodied the best of these in his. His chefs also acted as an advisory board, and it's a pippin. Mounted on

(Continued on page 4.)

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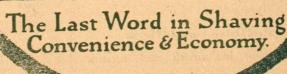
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**42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE** 

mounted police.

It is understood also that the City is to erect one or more stands at appropriate places, one of which will be for the veterans of the Civil War. It is most desirable that the Civil War veterans be afforded comfortable facilities to see the parade.

SPARTANBURG IN TWO WEEKS

Training Camp Not Quite Ready for the 300,000 National Guardsmen

UNITS IN THE
TACTICAL DIVISION
The 27th Division's First
General Order
General Order
THOSE GOING TO SPARTABBOOK
THOSE GOING TO SP

their practices to enter the greater field of humanity.

"And speaking again of the cantonments. A million men—as sound of mind and body as we can choose out of the nation's youth—will soon be moving into camps and barracks under government supervision. We want the soldier's folks at home to feel that he's going to stay sound, that he's not going to sicken in camp without the privilege of striking a blow for his country. That's not mere sentiment. It's good economics. The rule of our medical force in each cantonment will be watch, watch, watch, Just as we're keeping liquor and vice as far as possible away from our new troops, so too must we declare 'No Admittance' to all the germs which, of old, wrought havoc with armies. On the grounds we will have the best laboratories that can be built. In the matter of tuberculosis alone, we intend to give the care which will reduce that disease to a minimum. Col. George E. Bushnell, of the Medical Corps of the Regular Army, who was for years at the head of our military hospital at Fort Bayard, New Mexico, where tubercular cases are treated will take charge of all such work in the cantonments. The average layfor the 300,000 National Guardsmen

The War Department has made public a detailed statement of progress being made with the preparation of the sixteen camps. The camps at Augusta, Ga.; Deming, N. Mex.; Montgomery, Ala; Spartanburg, S. C., and Waco, Texas, were to have been ready Wednesday, but delays were encountered and it will take another two weeks to prepare them. The troops called into the Federal service on July 15th including the New York and Pennsylcania divisions, have been assigned to these camps, but will not be sent forward until quarters are ready for them.

Camps for the second Guard group, called out July 25, will be ready on August 15, and the quarters for the third, or Western group, will be ready on August 15, and the quarters for the third, or Western group, will be ready on August 15, and the quarters for the third, or Western group, will be ready on August 15, and the quarters for the third, or Western group, will be ready on August 15, and the quarters for the third, or Western group, will be ready on August 15, and the quarters for the third, or Western group, will be ready on August 16, and the quarters for the third, or Western group, will be ready on August 16, and the quarters for the third, or Western group, will be ready on August 16, and the quarters for the third, or Western group, will be ready on August 16, and the quarters for the third, or Western group, will be ready on August 16, and the quarters for the third, or Western group, will be ready on August 16, and the quarters for the third, or Western group, will be ready on August 16, and the quarters for the third, or Western group, will be ready on August 16, and the quarters for the third, or Western group, will be ready on August 16, and the quarters for the third, or Western group, will be ready on August 16, and the quarters for the conditions, it is not always possible for the symptoms persist, the patient will be symptoms persist, the patient will be symptom persist, the patient will be freed of the seaso of the verage

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An "Old Print" From Texas Rattler

Congress has embraced "G. O. 7"-So that Old Man Ice Cream is the Blue-Eyed Boy of the present war.



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# News from Our Division Units

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It was not so when we took the field in mid-April after a month of continuous drill at the Armories at our home stations. Those days seem far distant now, and as through a mist of cold, continuous rain. Occasionally there was a snow flurry. Coldit was, so that the worn, "fish" slickers and ponchos swayed and crackled in the breezes as they draped our spare forms like an ancient mansard roof. The only bathing we did then was in a tin pail, heated over a stove rescued from some scrap heap and set up in the railroad shanty which served for a bunk room. Yet those were not bad days. The men enjoyed getting "hep" to the mysteries of the railroad game, and around the old stoves, at night, were heard rare tales of old Texas days. When one hears events of which he is at least "officially acquent" discussed and described in detail from the viewpoint of the enlisted man he gets some fearsome and awful jolts and, if he is not too sensitive, finds it amazingly amusing.

It will be a long time before the Third forgets the farm and village homes and the home cooking to which they have been made welcome and have so much enjoyed during their stay among the towns in the counties of Cayuga, Wayne, Monroe, Seneca, Onondaga, Tompkins, Livingston and Chemung. It is going to be hard for the men to leave this good grazing ground and take up with the tin can cookery of a training camp.

This life along the railroads is not without its thrills. It is exciting to just try to keep out of the way of the continually passing fast trains on the main lines. There has also been plenty of so-called "sniping" at night, from behind bush and barnyard wall. This practice has been laid to excitable foreigners who could not forgive some of the rookies who have aped them in their queer speech as they passed through the railroad yards. Farmers' sons, with a comedy vein in their make-up also do a bit of shooting in a spirit of bravado. The darkness saves them. The sentries are careful how they use their high power guns. The cattle and horses that roam th

# The Rio Grande Rattler.

Published "Somewhere in New York." By the
New York Division, United States Army,
with the authority of
MAJOR GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN
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Chief of Staff

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Lieut. Col. H. S. Sternberger, Div. Q. M.

Business Manager
Asst. Business Manager
Circulation Manager

AUGUST 8, 1917.

### WE SLEEP NO LONGER

Last winter on the Mexican Border, toward the close of the service of the N. Y. Division, this newspaper, which acquired fame as "The Rio Grande Rattler," settled its accounts, suspended

fame as "The Rio Grande Rattler," settled its accounts, suspended its animation and with deliberation and dignity began the period of hybernation which is ordained for the reptile species.

With the advent of a new crisis requiring the service of the New York Division, "The Rattler" comes forth after its period of rest with renewed vigor, greater strength, sharper fangs and an additional rattle, denoting a new year of service. This number is known as the "Mobilization Number," the first of others to come, which will appear as time and circumstances permit. It would seem proper in this initial edition of our new series to advise our patrons to secure copies of each number and to retain them for future reference. Already Mexican Border "Rattlers," which sold for five cents the copy, are now in demand at one dollar each. "The Rattler" will constitute a spicy and entertaining history of the lighter activities of the New York Division during the present war. Division during the present war.

### OUR GOVERNOR

"The Rattler, on behalf of the Division leaving the State for active Federal service, takes this opportunity to express to His Excellency, Charles S. Whitman, Governor of the State of New York, its gratitude and respect for the manner in which he has steadfastly labored in its interests. We express, on behalf of the men of the Division, their admiration for his refusal to permit politics to influence his official military acts, or to waiver for a single moment from his policy of efficiency first. No governor of the great Empire State has ever given so much of his time, his energy and his consideration to the interests of the National Guard. No governor has ever before studied so carefully military preparedness and no chief executive of either state or nation has ever put through more legislation to make such preparedness an actuality, as Governor Whitman has in this great state, the one state in the Union to lead the nation in the get-ready program for this great war of democracy.

From the Division Commander, down to the last Yorker in the ranks, we thank you.

se carefully military preparedness and no chief executive of either state or nation has ever put through more legislation to make such preparedness an actuality, as Governor Whitman has in this great state, the one state in the Union to lead the nation in the get-ready program for this great war of democracy, the ranks, we thank you.

TO THE ENEMY

Dear Enemy: We ask you to subscribe to "The Rio Grande Rattler," the semi-official organ of the N. Y. Division, U. S. A. We suggest this not only because of nor commercial desire to possess samples of your coin, but because this newspaper is uncensored and you will find in its columns, if not anything of value to you in a military sense, at least much that is sure to kaken as a sample of "Rattler" humor, for its ohappens you are dear to us, heaving already cost us a billion dollars. But you are also dear to us, because we know you, like you and have no quarrel with you. As our President has told you, our quarrel six with your Autocratic Government and with the hellish powers that have decreed and permitted certain of your atrocities. Don't misunderstand us, Fritz, we do not mean that we are going over to kiss you. As a matter of fact we are going to try to kneed the hell out of you — if we ever get the chance. But we intend to use clean American methods in doing it. Some of these methods may be new to you, Fritz, see y later!

Every week or so the New York points and release the point of which is apparently to demonstrate that the German popular and and building hospitality. We shall not stand on ceremony—we may make the first call. Rhoving your straightened chreumstances, we shall bring our own cheer with us. Well, so long, Fritz, see y later!

Every week or so the New York papers publish articles, the point of which is apparently to demonstrate that the German popular and beneficial or the state officials is another column we have no miscanception on this subject.

The hand provided the mean that we are going over the held of the state officials in an intended to t

training prepared themselves to live through a long night of darkness and blood. Of course we plan to show them a light, to lead them out of the darkness and away from the blood by another route than the one they have contemplated. We hold no foolish notion, however, that our leadership toward the light will be welcome or that our methods will be enjoyed, or that the result sought will be readily accomplished. We respect German tenacity of purpose and we repose confidence in German wilfullness to stick to the darkness and blood until forcibly ejected therefrom. However, we like the spirit back of the motto: "Durch nacht und blut zu licht." It indicates guts.

August. — Just a year ago "The Rio Grande Rattler" made its initial appearance down in Texas. This August the "Mobilization Number" in New York City. Next August, the "Triumphant Victorious Number" in France? Who can tell!

Just as the New York Division represents the highest type of our country's citizenship, so "The Rattler" advertisers represent the largest, most successful firms of the largest, most successful city in our country.

In this number practically every military unit in the New York National Guard speaks to you.

If it's "Rattler" information, double your bet!

Uncle Engra — What makes you think so?"

This special edition of "The Rio Grande Rattler" makes an extra addition to your Division newspaper file.

### GAS BOMBS

Speaking of Division and Brigade Commanders, O'Ryan is the only Major General in the army, as well as the National Guard, who is a graduate of the War College. There are only a half dozen officers in the United States who ever did command a Division in the field. Among these are Pershing and O'Ryan.

Word comes from Denver, Colorado, from the Mayor's secretary that the war will end February 5, 1918. He said he doped it out from the first draft number, 258—"2-5-18." The Asylums are full of "dope" fiends!

The New York National Guard loses its old "6th Divison" tag. In the new army it has been designated the "27th Division."

"Brigadier General James Parker, who was in command at Brownsville, Texas, when the New York Division was located in the "Magic Valley," has succeeded Major General Pershing in command of the Southern Department. As "The Rattler" said, editorially, when published away down in the Rio Grande valley, it seems about time for "Galloping Jim" to wear the two stars!

Then again, sometime ago "The Rattler" boomed Frank Tierney of the "Albany Times Union," as a War Correspondent attached to Division Headquarters and now General O'Ryan has decided to take "Frank," if Mrs. Tierney will let him go.

What a strange name the 15th aides, Infantry has given Major Dayton's horse—"Lead Kindly Light!"

The "Rattler" announces the nomination of Captain H. Francis Jaeckel to be an Aide to Major General O'Ryan. We met "Jake" recently and he wanted us to try on a \$10,000 fur coat equipped with heavy fur collar and cuffs. As the thermometer was something over 100° in the shade and we were packing for the Southern encampment, we refused to do so, even if he gave us the coat. "Jake" is a Fighter First and a Furrier Second and if "Old Sol" continues to indulge in these tropical tricks there'll be no second!

We have not seen the genial Adjutant General of New York, Brigadier General Louis W. Stotesbury, for several weeks. We understand he has taken up his residence in Albany, as his ever increasing military duties require constant application and long hours at his desk. General Stotesbury is the ideal type of soldier for a crisis like the present; his strong physique, tireless energy and general fitness helps him absorb the great volume of work which passes through his office.

### AN APPRECIATION

### ONLY ENGINEER COMPANY SENT TO SPARTANBURG

The order from the Eastern Department, early in the week, calling for a company from practically each command in the Division to proceed at once to Spartanburg and assist in making the camp site ready for the 27th Division was recinded a few days later and only Company D, 22nd Regiment of Engineers, Captain Snyder, Commanding, was dispatched to South Carolina. The Company left Wednesday, August 1st, and are now busily engaged in laying out the camp site for the New York boys.

AND IT HAS BEEN DONE!

Uncle Ezra — "I hear your boy has bined the Aviation Corps."

Uncle Eben — "Yes, and I'm afraid e won't make good." '

Uncle Ezra — "What makes you hink so?" They'll be worth a lot of money some day!

### PERSONALS

Major Joseph J. Daly, Ordnance Officer of the 27th Division, U. S. A. who is just completing a course of training at the School of Musketry, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, was wedded on June 14th to Miss Ethel Rosson. Congratulations "Joey!"

Brigadier General William Wilson of Geneva, was in the city the other day on a visit to Governor's Island. It was most cheering to again see the General's genial smile.

The Ordnance Department of the State has lately been augmented by the addition of four officers: Major Charles E. Fiske and Captains William H. Ferguson, Edward J. Parish and Frederick D. Lockwood.

We have received announcements of the marriage, on July thirtierth, of Major Jesse Scott Button, of the 2nd N.Y. Infantry, to Miss Etta Critten-den Hale, of Cranford, N.J.

And speaking of marriages, there is a persistent rumor in the air that Major Boswell, who has command of the Ambulance train, is about to become a benedict. Surely "Cupid," though wearing no uniform, is rather active in the war preparations!

Brigadier General James W. Lester, commanding the up-state brigade in the 27th Division, will take the field with a brand new staff, Major John H. Barker is the Brigade Adjutant, while 1st Lieutenants Roland J. Easton and Robert D. Williamson are the sides

Col. Edward V. Howard, Adjutant General's Department, has been on duty at the Arsenal in New York City for several months, in charge of pay of troops guarding N. Y. water supply

DOES THE GUARD DESERVE THIS?

RUMOR THAT GUARD OFFICERS
ARE TO BE COMMISSIONED
IN THE OFFICERS'
RESERVE CORPS

A wicked rumor was circulated last week among the Guard regiments that the Federal Commissions to be given Guard officers after the draft are to read that such officers are commissioned in their respective grades in the Officers' Reserve Corps. In view of the announcement made some time ago by the Secretary of War that after the draft there would be no distinction between officers of the same grade in the Army of the United States, higher officers interviewed refused to believe that there was anything in the rumor. However, the reporter was directed to run down the rumor and to obtain expressions of opinions from officers of the Guard regiments concerning the degree of appreciation felt by them over the compliment which it is rumored the War Department has in store for them.

Various officers of Guard regiments were interviewed, and the following is a composite of their feelings expressed in their own words:

clared."
"What's the idea?" asked the other.
"Why, you blinkin' fool, some idiot
would be sure to get excited and fire
a foo de joy an' start the bloomin'
war all over again."—"Boston Trans"it."

Passing a hand over his forehead, the worried drill-sergeant paused for breath as he surveyed the knock-kneed recruit. Then he pointed a scornful finger. "No" he declared, "you're hopeless. You'll never make a soldier. Look at you now. The top 'alf of your legs is standin' to attention, an' the bottom 'alf is standin' at ease!"—"Tit-Bits."

And a whole lot of citizens have joined the New York Division to help "Kan the Kaiser!"

# **Brothers**

You're a-scrappin' ev'ry minute, Tommy A. You have borne the brunt of battle, Tommy A. You and Frenchy and the Russ Are a-holdin' that Fritz-cuss In a way that's satisfactory, Tommy A.

Now we're partial to your game, Tommy A. An' we want to share your fame, Tommy A. If you, Frenchy and the Russ, Keep your weather eye on us, You'll admit we're in your class, Tommy A.

'Bout a million boys, or two, Tommy A. Have a sneakin' love for you, Tommy A. And if there comes a day When you hear our bugles play, We'll make good the things we say, Tommy A.

Of course we've got to train, Tommy A. And we hope we'll stand the strain, Tommy A. But if we had our say We'd be over right away, When a Brother calls a Brother, Tommy A.

An' we're partial to your name, Tommy A. So we'll go with you to fame, Tommy A.

Such a chance to powder smell — None but slackers could repel -Anywhere from here to Hell! Tommy A.

# The Incinerator

HIS DAIRY

there would be no telling what might

there would be no telling what might happen.

The old war dairy again! Who would have thought when I laid this away on the Border that in three months I would be once more setting down here my deeds of valor on the bloody field of battle? If wars keep piling up at this rate I will have to put them down in a note book so that I can see just who I am fighting if any one asks me. They say that the Boshes are leopardizing our very existence, though, and if that is the case why of course I will do anything necessary to stop them.

I went to a recruiting meeting a few weeks ago and a fellow who had been in the trenches for years got up and told how the fellows over there got all their hands and arms shot off. Interesting, but I couldn't see how it helped recruiting any. It have been in the infantry, then came the medical corps (probably because they tried to doctor each other) then the aviation, then the artillery.

I have been transferred into the artillery.

I have been transferred into the artillery.

I have been transferred into the artillery.

I forwer there down in a lade to do the majors gave a talk to our battery last night. He said that the shells we use cost the government the shells we use cost the government when the said that the shells we use cost the government when the said the shells we use cost the government and asked him why the government didn't buy them wholesale, say a hum, of a piece. Went up to him after the shells we use tost the government when the said that the shells we use cost the government the said the shells we use tost the government when the sylve a piece. Went up to him after the shells we use tost the government didn't buy them wholesale, say a hum, old the thought it was a great idea; said he'd write the War Department about it right away, so maybe I've done my bit to help save expenses after all.

Bought a post card of a fellow in a gas mask the other day and sent it to Mabel. She is always talking of Jim would wear one of these things have would be a lot more dangerous vival t

Congress is trying to take the honors away from "G. O. 7."

came the medical corps (promote) because they tried to doctor each other) then the aviation, then the artillery. I flave been transferred into the artillery.

I have been transferred into the artillery and wew fork the shad a few seems they to that the transfer artillery and yet up to-date he havalry; now he's "doing his bit" in the Artillery, and yet up-to-date he havalry; now he's "doing his bit" in the Artillery, and yet up-to-date he havalry; now he's "doing his bit" in the Artillery, and yet up-to-date he many the have to a sea the corps in the artillery, and yet up-to-date he many to the fer artillery. All six horses to drag a "few compositions of the same transfer in the artillery and yet up-to-date he havalry; now he's "doi



Just to "recall" briefly our special service for soldiers.

Officers' uniforms ready-to-wear; highest quality O. D. serge. Tailoring, our finest - we ask comparison only with the expensive custom made. Fit we guarantee. Complete with insignia, \$50 and up.

Training Camp uniforms; blouses, up to and including size 42 chest, \$3.75; 44 to 48, 4.25. Breeches, up to and including size 40, \$3; 42 and up, \$3.50. O. D. canvas leggins, new Army style, \$1.35.

Officers' Stetson hats of extra quality, \$6. Garrison caps to match our Officers' O. D. serge uniforms, \$6. Regulation Army hats, \$2.50 and \$4. Officers' hat cords, 90c. Service cords for all branches, 25c.

"Westpointer" shoes. The last officially approved for West Point Cadets; extra stout leather. A, B, C, D and E widths. \$7.50 per pair. Leather leggins of grained cowhide in strap or spring style, \$8. Brown cordovan, leather lined, in spring style, \$16. "Westpointer" field boots, 16 in. high, imported tan grain leather, \$28. Stiff leg riding boots of tan calfskin, \$19.

> Swagger sticks, \$1.50 to \$2.50. Wool socks, 50c. to \$1.50. Wool underwear, including wool mixtures, per garent, \$2 to \$12. Cotton underwear, per garment, 65c to \$2.75. Unbreakable trench mirrors, \$1, \$1.25 and \$1.50 Sewing kits, 25c, 50c and \$1. Light-weight waterproof food bags, 25c. Waterproof cigarette cases, \$1.25. Waterproof match boxes, 50c. Tobacco pouches, 50c Army mess pipes, \$3.50. Unfitted camp toilet cases, \$1.75. Army "lockers," \$10 and \$12. Khaki suit cases, \$6.50. Officers' field dispatch cases, \$4. Officers' bed rolls, \$9. Officers' clothing rolls, \$6. Wrist watches, \$4.25 and up. Money belts, \$1. Spiral puttees, \$4. Canvas buckets, 75c. Canvas basins, 75c. Pocket or hunting knives, \$1.50 and \$2.25. Ponchos, \$4.25 and \$5.25. Mounted Officers' slickers, \$14. Officers' stocks, 25c. Narrow black silk four-in-hands, 50c. Sheepskin lined coats, \$12. Extra size, \$13. Blankets, \$10. Thermos bottles, \$2.75 and \$4. Ferrostat (non-breakable) bottles, \$6 and 6.50. Army cots, \$4. Rubdry towels, 75c. Army blanket bathrobe, \$6.50. Army comfort air pillows in small compact case, Silk neckerchiefs, khaki, red, black, yellow, \$1.50. Khaki handkerchiefs, cotton, 6 for \$1. Also 25e and 35c quality. Flash lights, 75c to \$3. Duffle bags, \$1.85 to \$4. Collapsible drinking cups, 10c. Cameras, \$2 and up. Compasses, 50c and up First aid kits, \$1.50 to \$4. Khaki collar boxes, \$1 and \$1.50. Sleeping bags, \$25. Sleeping bag covers, \$6.50. Military books.

The "Rogers-Peet" Camp Toilet Case is stripped bare of the fussy things. Compact, convenient, durable.

Contains unbreakable mirror, unbreakable comb, Rubberset shaving brush, shaving soap, aluminum soap box, military brush, wash cloth, tooth paste, tooth brush in sanitary cover. Has room for safety razor (either "standard" or vestpocket size), also provision for old-fashioned razor if preferred. Ample pocket room for extras. Made of double-faced mackintosh cloth. \$3,25.

MAIL ORDERS FILLED

ROGERS PEET COMPANY

Broadway at 13th St. Broadway at Warren

"The Corners' Fifth Ave. at 41st St.

NEW YORK CITY

### NAMES FOR THE CANTONMENTS

For the Camps of the National Army and National Guard

### IN MEMORY OF PAST HEROES

The names for the thirty-two cantonments selected by a board of which Brig. Gen. Joseph E. Kuhn, Chief of the War College Division, U. S. A., was the head, and in which the National Army and the National Guard will be mobilized for training, were announced by the War Department on July 15. The names were selected from those of prominent officers of past wars, both Union and Confederate officers being included. The Confederates are Generals Lee, Beauregard, Gordon; and "Joe" Wheeler, later of the U. S. Army. Short names were chosen for convenience, names like Washington and Lincoln were omitted because of the temporary nature of the camps, and other names were avoided because they are duplicated by prominent men now living. In each case the name selected is that of a man from the section represented by the troops concerned, but not unpopular in the vicinity of the camp.

It was considered of more importance; General Kuhn's report says, to select appropriate names for the National Gurd camps as the former may be used for subsequent divisions, while National Guard camps may be abandoned after departure of the Guard for Europe. Effort has been made to select names of federal commanders for camps of divisions from northern states and of Confederate commanders for camps of divisions from southern states. Names of officers who served in the Continental Army, Mexican War or\*Indian wars or of explorers and pioneers, were suggested when this was impracticable.

For the National Army
Following are the official names of

For the National Army
Following are the official names of cantonments for the National Army:
"Camp Devens," Ayer, Mass., for 1st Division, troops from the states of Maine, New Hamshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut. Named after Brig. Gen. Charles Devens, U. S. V., 1862; Bxt. for campaign before Richmond; Attorney General of U. S. 1877-81.
"Camp Upton," Yaphank, Long Island, for 2nd Division, troops from Metropolitan portion of New York City. After Major Gen. Emery Upton, U. S. A., and U. S. V. Bxt. at Battle of Winchester; author of "Military Policy of the U.S."
"Camp Dix," Wrightstown, N. J., 3rd Division, troops from remainder of N. Y. state, and Northern Pennsylvania. After Major Gen. John Adams Dix, U. S. V.,; U. S. Senator; Minister to France; Governor of New York.
"Camp Meade," Annapolis Junction, Md., for 4th Division, from Southern Pennsylvania. After Major Gen. George G. Meade, U. S. A.; Mexican and Civil Wars; thanks of Congress in 1864 for services at Gettysburg.
"Camp Lee," Petersburg, Va., for 5th Division, from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. After Robert E. Lee, General-in-Chief, C. S. A.; served in Mexican War and on frontier; Supt. U. S. M. A., 1852-55; commanded Confederate Army of Northern Virginia.
"Camp Jackson," Columbia, S. C., for 6th Division, from Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina. After Major Gen. Andrew Jackson, U. S. A.; served against Creek Indians; U. S. Senator; thanks of Congress, 1815, for services at New Orleans; President of U. S., 1829-87.
"Camp Gordon," Atlanta, Ga., for 7th Division, from Georgia, Alabama and Florida. After Lieut. Gen. J. B. Gordon, C. S. A.; Governor of Georgia; U. S. Senator; thanks of Congress, 1845, for services at New Orleans; President of U. S., 1869-83.
"Camp Sherman," Chillicothe, Ohio, for 8th Division, from Minian and Kentucky. After Gen. W. T. Sherman, U. S. A.; Mexican War; thanks of Congress for services, Mexican War; thanks of Congress for services, Mexican War; thanks

War; General of the Army of Congress, 1863; President of U. S., 1869-77.

"Camp Pike," Little Rock, Ark., for 12th Division, from Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi. After Brig. Gen. Z. M. Pike, U. S. A.; explorer of the Southwest; visited Pike's peak, 1806; killed, 1813, in attack on York, Canada.

"Camp Dodge," Des Moines, Iowa, for 13th Division, from Minnesota, Iowa, Nebraska, North Dakota and South Dakota. After Major Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. V.; commanded Iowa volunteers, Civil War; chief engineer, construction Union Pacific Railway.

"Camp Funston," Fort Riley, Kan., for 14th Division, from Kansas, Missouri and Colorado. After Major Gen. Frederick Funston, U. S. A.; Colonel, 20th Kansas U. S. V., Philippines; captured Aguinaldo; brigadier general, U. S. A. for this service. Died, 1917, while commanding troops on Mexican border.

"Camp Travis," Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for 15th Division, from Texas, Arizona, New Mexico and Oklahoma. After Lieut. Col. W. B. Travis, Texas Army; defender of the Alamo, 1836.

"Camp Lewis," American Lake, Wash., for 16th Division, from Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Idaho, Montana and Wyoming. (No namesake announced; presumably the explorer.)

For the National Guard
Following are the official names of
National Guard camps:

"Camp Green," Charlotte, N. C., for
5th Division, from Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Rhode
Island and Connecticut. After Nathaniel Green, major general, Continental Army; thanks of Congress for
campaign in South Carolina.

"Camp Wadsworth," Spartanburg,
S. C., for 27th Division, from New
York. After Major Gen. J. S. Wadsworth, U. S. V.; military governor of
Washington, 1862; commanded division, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg;
killed during Campaign of the Wilderness.

sion, Fredericksburg and Gettysburg; killed during Campaign of the Wilderness.

"Camp Hancock," Augusta, Ga., for 7th Division, from Pennsylvania. After Major Gen. Winfield Scott Hancock, U. S. A.; Mexican War and Civil War; thanks of Congress for Gettysburg and Spottsylvania campaign.

"Camp McClellan," Anniston, Ala., for 8th Division, from New Jersey, Virginia, Maryland, Delaware and the District of Columbia. After Major Gen. G. B. McClellan, U. S. A.; Mexican War; observer of Crimean War; General of the Army of U. S., 1861-62; Governor of New Jersey, 1878-81.

"Camp Sevier," Greenville, S. C., for 9th Division, from Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina, After Col. John Sevier; North Carolina militia, 1777-81.

ARMY, UNIFORMS FOR CABARET DANCERS PROHIBITED.

Hotel Porters, Taxi-Starters and Hall Boys Must Buy New Clothes.

hell Boys Must Buy
New Clothes.

American army uniforms no longer will adorn the figures of cabaret performers; unauthorized use of the uniforms will be prohibited on the part of taxicab starters, and heavy prison sentences hereafter will be imposed on swindlers who have been posing as officers to extract money from their patriotic victims. A crusade to fid the country of fake "officers" was launched recently.

The announcement of the campaign which was started in Washington, followed closely upon the conviction of Arthur E. Luzzi, a Fifth avenue jeweller, who was sentenced to serve to me year and a day in the federal penitentiary at Atlanta, Ga., for unauthorized use of the uniform, in the United States District Court here in New York, a jury requiring only ten minutes to return against him a verdict of guilty. He was accused of having posed as a captain in the Officers' Reserve Corps, and in that capacity to have attempted to sell rings and other jewelry to soldiers at the forts and other army reservations about New York.

Four arrests of fake officers have been made in this city in the last week by federal authorities, and the military authorities at Governor's Island have complained.

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Francis G. Caffey, U. S. District immely also have complained.

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Four arrests of fake of

that the wearing of military uniforms by chorus, men was even more of a disgrace, which no longer will be permitted. The warning against indiscriminate use of the uniforms applies also to clothing store proprietors who, to advertise their goods, have hired men to parade the streets in uniforms of every rank, from major generals and rear admirals down to privates and seamen.

3RD N. Y. AMBULANCE COMPANY

(Capt. John S. Maeder, Commanding.)

The 3rd New York Ambulance Company with its usual promptitude assembled at the command of its new Captain, John S. Maeder, formerly with the Ninth Coast Defense. Mobilization of the company proceeded rapidly and without friction to the strains of the new 3rd Ambulance Company band. This band which is a new feature of the company is composed of cornets, alto-horns, trombones, and to assist in the execution of the surrounding neighbors, a jewsharp was called into requisition. This last instrument has great possibilities. It has been suggested that the company organize in addition to the band, a "fews-harp Quartet" a thing unique in the annals of history.

The stimulating music issuing from the brass throated trumpets has so exhilarated several members of the command that the "Spirit of "76" personified by one, Kieran donned in blue jean trousers with a red tobacco box tied over his forehead flanked on each side by Fleming and Brush marched boldly forward to lead the command to victory.

The brass "band" serenaded Sergeant Pasco in his retreat much to the edification of all members within hearing with the exception of the aforesaid Pasco who marshalling his cohorts drove the lusty musicians precipitately from the scene of action. Even the Captain has felt the spell of the gente muse and is exercising daily and with considerable vigor upon a cavalry bugle which looks as if it may have been in use in some of Caesar's Legions.

Outdoor life has begun in earnest for members of the command. Daily drills are being held in Central Park and every afternoon a hike is taken through the dense forests contained therein. The guard and certain members of the command bave found an unusually delightful sleeping place upon the roof of the armory. The whole outfit in spite of the large number of new men is rapidly rounding in the form usually shown by the 8rd Ambulance Company.

The company has recently been honored by the presence of the new Director of Ambulance Companies, Major Boswell, formerly of the 2nd Ambulance Company of R

### SPEAKING OF THE MOBILIZATION

Army and Navy Journal Give Some Interesting **Forecasts** 

**NEW YORK IN FIRST CALL** 

In speaking of the mobilization of the National Guard, the Army and Navy Journal under date of July 21, says:

Navy Journal under date of July 21, says:

"In order to facilitate the mobilization of the National Guard, circular letters and memoranda had been issued by the several department commanders of the Army to the Adjutants General of states, covering essential details. Major Gen. J. Franklin Bell, U. S. A., commanding the Eastern Department issued very explicit and clear instructions to the New York National Guard which greatly assisted the prompt mobilization.

"General Bell's instructions, it may be added, have been carried out with intelligence and promptness by the state forces. The two largest forces of National Guard in the United States, those of New York and of Pennsylvania, certainly made a notably smooth and quick mobilization. These two states furnish nearly half of the 125,000 National Guardsmen mobilized under the first call. New York approximately 39,000 officers and men either at the respective places for muster or already in the Federal service, while Pennsylvania has in all some 23,000 men under arms. Wisconsin also is among the states that have made a specially commendable showing in the mobilization."

"Although every effort has been made by the War Pennstrent to com-

"Although every effort has been made by the War Department to completely arm, clothe, and equip the National Guard, there are still some supplies lacking. These, however, are being rushed to the states as fast as they can be procured. There will be some eliminations of men who are not up to the military standard physically, but these eliminations it is believed will not be very numerous and the National Guard, as a whole, will furnish men of the highest type for soldiers. As 151,096 National Guardsmen were in the service of the United States last year, incident to the Mexican troubles, and as many of these are still in the Federal service the Guard has a valuable contingent of hardened and trained men."

"It is considered very probable that

hardened and trained men."

"It is considered very probable that some of the more efficient National Guard organizations will be sent across the sea before next winter. This would be a logical move, for they should not require as much intensive training at cantonments in the United States as would organizations less well prepared, and they could, it is believed by those in a position to judge, better receive early training near the battle zone abroad. Some of the National Guardsmen may never cross the ocean at all, for large numbers of trained troops must needs be held in the United States."

"In a number of states the matter

"In a number of states the matter of organizing a new National Guard for home defense has already been taken up. In New York, for example, the constitution of the state requires that the state shall have at all times a force of not less than 10,000 National Guardsmen, armed, drilled and equipmed

# The Best Time for Fur Alterations

These Summer days present the most timely and economical opportunity of having furs altered in anticipation of the coming season's vogue.

Our year-round force of expert designers and workmen in not only engaged on next Winter's fashionable furs, but are thoroughly fitted to suggest and carry out desirable alterations, or remodelling, at this time. For this work our special Summer prices prevail.

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was available each company entrained.

The First Battalion was extended from Schenectady up the Mohawk Valley covering the N. Y. H. R. R., the West Shore R. R. and the State Barge Canal, the most distant outpost being established at Nyands on the International Bridge crossing the St. Lawrence River.

Lawrence River.

The Second Battalion was distributed from Ballston Spa north to the extreme north-eastern corner of the State at Rouse's Point, covering the Barge Canal, Champlain Canal, Delaware & Hudson R. R. and the Boston & Maine R. R.

The Third Battalion covered the middle section of the regimental district establishing outposts on the Delaware & Hudson R. R., the two canals and the Boston & Maine R. R. east to the Vermont state line.

In addition, reserves were established at one Government Arsenal and six large industrial plants manufacturing munitions for the U. S. government and one company was assigned

tement execution of their orders by the "non-commissioned men" of the regiment.

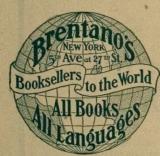
The weather conditions in this district, especially in the northern portion, were very trying throughout the months of April and May. The resourcefulness of the company officers, the non-commissioned officers and the men themselves in constructing habitable quarters in positions exposed to the severity of winter weather, and in many instances dangerous because of the nature of the railroad construction, has, throughout the tour of duty, kept the health of the regiment excellent. Five members of the Second have proven themselves "faithful even unto death" and their companions have without hesitation replaced them immediately and kept up the work of

immediately and kept up the work of guarding the property entrusted to them.

Altogether the experience has proven an excellent developer of efficiency and resourcefulness in the noncommissioned personnel of the entire regiment and has enabled the company commanders to discover and eliminate any whose qualities did not measure up to Second Regiment effectiveness.

(Col. Wm. Hayward, Commanding.)

The New York Division reasonable and the provided model mess shade in the provided model mess shade



French Military Terms

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N. Y. Inft.

Company K
Captain Hamilton Fish, Jr., O. R. C.
1st Lieut. James Reese Europe, 15th
N. Y. Inft.
2nd Lieut. Charles S. Dean, M. B.\*

(Col. J. R. Howlett, Commanding.)

The 15th of July found all of the officers of the "Fighting Fourteenth" F. F. DEINER, Inc.

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Regulation

Army and Navy Uniforms

PRICES MODERATE

The 10th of 3ply found all of the officers of the "Fighting Fourteenth" at the Armory getting things in shape for the work of the morrow. On the 16th all the men, with few exceptions, were in the building eager for the work and on fire with enthusiasm. That the men met the call of the President in the right spirit was best shown by the way in which the various rumors were treated. Their spirits would go up when told that they were bound for France, and they were correspondingly depressed when some "know-it-all" told them that we were to go to the Phillipines. The Louisiana, South Carolina, or Camp Whitman. All the men want to know is that they are to go to France. Of course we want to be with the New York troops if possible, but there is no question of criticising the Army officers.

The work of physical examination and mysterial in the right spirit was best shown by the way in which the various rumors were treated. Their shown by the way in which the various right end of the morrow. On the 16th all the men, with few exceptions, were in the building eager for the President in the right spirit was best shown by the way in which the various rumors were treated. Their shown by the way in which the various rumors were treated. Their shown by the way in which the various rumors were treated. Their shown by the way in which the various rumors were treated. Their shown by the way in which the various rumors were treated. Their shown by the way in which the various rumors were treated. Their shown by the way in which the various rumors were treated. Their shown by the way in which the various rumors were treated. Their shown by the way in which the various rumors were treated. Their shown by the way in which the various rumors were treated. Their shown by the way in which the various rumors were treated. Their shown by the way in which the various rumors were treated. Their shown had the work of the wariou

officers.

The work of physical examination and mustering in has been completed. We did not lose more than 100 men and that means that every man left in the regiment is physically perfect and free of all dependants that would hold him back. The work of recruiting went on at the same time and the number of new men exceeded those rejected. Some of those thrown out have tried to re-enlist by various and property of all of these organizations.

haps is the modesty with which they hold their positions. They enjoy the respect and cordial co-operation of their associates largely trained in your old regiments. We are up here at Camp Whitman just finishing physical exams and paper work. The mustering officers are new to all of us. We have seen none of the old Inspector Instructors we had known.

Military and Naval

Text Books

Officers' Reserve Corps—Army and Navy, Infantry, Cavalry and Artillery Drill Regulations.

Tactics. Strategy. Topography.

Ist Lieut. Edwin R. D. Fox, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Herbord W. Maloney, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Edwin R. D. Fox, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Edwin R. D. Fox, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Herbord W. Maloney, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Edwin R. D. Fox, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Edwin R. D. Fox, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Herbord W. Maloney, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Edwin R. D. Fox, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Herbord W. Maloney, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Edwin R. D. Fox, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Herbord W. Maloney, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Edwin R. D. Fox, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Herbord W. Maloney, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Edwin R. D. Fox, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Herbord W. Maloney, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Edwin R. D. Fox, 7th, N. Y. Inft. 2nd Lieut. Reger Whittkesey, M. B.\* 2nd Lieut. Reger Whittkesey, M. is six large industrial plants manufacturing munitions for the U. S. government and one company was assigned to duty at the Sackett's Harbor Reserve Officers' Training Camp.

Most of the companies left their home stations between midnight and daylight, April 2nd, and the outpost details were dropped off the train with their personal equipment, tentage and rations near the bridges, tunnels and locks they were to guard, in the dead of night and located their positions from verbal instructions and descriptions given to the non-commissioned officers en route.

The last company reported it's outposts in position at 6.30 a.m., April 2. In spite of the conditions under which the outposts were thus established, out of some 125 outposts only five proved, on subsequent inspection, to be incorrectly located, which speaks well, not only for the instructions given by the officers but for the intelligent execution of their orders by the "non-commissioned men" of the regiment.

The weather conditions in this dis-

2ND N. Y. INFANTRY

(Col. Jas. M. Andrews, Commanding.)

N. Y. Inft.
2nd Lieut. Charles S. Dean, M. B.\*
Company L
Capt. Louis B. Chandler, 25th U. S.
Inft.
1st Lieut. John O. Outwater, M. B.\*
Capt. David A. L'Esperance, 8th
C. A. C.
1st Lieut. John W. Castles, Jr., M. B.\*
San. Det.
Major Edward L. Whittemore.
1st Lieut. George W. McSweeney, 69th N. Y. Inf.
1st Lieut. John C. Bradner.
1st Lieut. Nils Henry Larson.
—July 26.
\*Motor Battery.

\*Motor Battery.

(Col. J. R. Howlett, Commanding.)

(Col. Jas. M. Andrews, Commanding.)

The circumstances under which the Second Regiment, New York Infantry received orders to mobilize for Federal service on March 25, 1917, were such as to test the efficiency of any semi-civilian military organization.
The commanding officer and the Adjutant were in New York City preparatory to the annual convention, on the following Tuesday, of the State Officers' Association, of which Colonel Andrews was president.

The first intimation of the mobilization was received at 5.30 p. m. by the First Battalion Commander from a newspaper dispatch from Washington on which a local reporter was seeking an interview. The Colonel was located by telephone and he having but a few minutes previously received official notice, directed that the companies be assembled. By 9 o'clock that evening all of the companies reported ready.



tions totally destroyed, the difficulties overcome in accomplishing this quick mobilization will be appreciated.

The operation of mustering into the Federal service proceeded promptly on the arrival of the regular army mustering officers the following Tuesday and was completed on Friday, March 30th.

The north-eastern section of New York State having been designated as the Second Regiment District, orders were received on Sunday evening, April 1st, for the regiment to move out. Within an hour the first outpost was established and sentries were on duty and as rapidly as transportation was available each company entrained.

The First Battalion was extended. B. Altman & Co.

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der command of 1st Lieutenant Ernest Saniter.

2ND N. Y. FIELD HOSPITAL

(Major Louis H. Gaus, Commanding.)

The officers and men of this company are looking forward with great anticipation to the movement south. Practically the entire personnel was on the Texas border, so that when they leave for the front it will be, as Kipling would say, "Back to the Army again."

The citizens of Albany are justly proud of the Second Field Hospital for its business-like methods, and for the gracious and courteous treatment accorded to everyone by the Commanding Officer, Major Gaus, Probably there is no more popular officer in Albany thanh Major Gaus, who is always welcome at the Capital.

The Second Field Hospital has been supplying a large detail of men to assist the Tenth Infantry in their guard duty in the vicinity of Albany. The Hospital Company anticipates ment and rose through every grade to parading in New York City next week. Adjutant General.

easy. The snow did not interfere with the warm reception.

In a few days we were mustered out. A few days more and our 1st Squadron was ordered back in again, so some of us have seen nearly continuous service for over a year.

A COMPLETE JOB

Tit-Bits: — They were a very tired battalion and a very Cockney battalion and when they spoke to the members of the battalion who had met them their speech was rich with expletives. Said a sympathizer of the other battalion:—

"You look jolly tired, mate. 'Ave yer bin far?"

The spokesman of the weary ones answered shortly and sweetly:—
"Bin fer! Why, we've walked over nearly the 'ole o' France, and wot we ain't walked over we've got in our sandbags."

(Col. Sydney Grant, Commanding.)

Efficiency was the keynote of the mustering in of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, on Monday, July 23, 1917, at the armory, Jefferson and Summer avenues, Brooklyn. During the preceding week everything was orderly bustle in preparation for the day of days.

Remarkably high was the percentage of those who passed the rigid physical examinations conducted by the army surgeons previous to the mustering in. Captain E. D. Bates, U.S. A., was the mustering officer and he was apparently very highly pleased with the efficient method employed by the Command.

The command consists of twelve companies numbering 1 to 12 with a sanitary detachment attached. Much of the credit for the speed and efficiency of the mustering-in is due to the splendid assistance of this corps under command of 1st Lieutenant Ernest Saniter.

Since the mustering in of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, on Monday, July 23, 1917, at the armory, Jefferson and Summer avenues, Brooklyn. During the preceding week everything was orderly bustle in preparation for the day of days.

Remarkably high was the percentage of those who passed the rigid way in the efficient was orderly bustle in preparation for the day of days.

Remarkably high was the percentage of those who passed the rigid way in the efficient was orderly bustle in pre

some to become as interesting a con-tributor to the fame of the regiment as Lieutenant Dreher has proved him-self to be.

GETTING WATER INTO THE ARMY CAMP

The Spartanburg "Journal and Carolina Spartan," in its issue of Saturday, July 28, says:

Saturday, July 28, says:

At noon today twelve carloads of pipe had been laid and calked and work was going on rapidly in the laying of the remainder of the pipe in the trench along which the water will be conducted to the Spartanburg army camp. Over two miles have been laid already and six miles remain to be laid. A mile a day is the capacity of the contractors at the present time, but with this much being placed the job will be completed by next Friday night, unless something unforeseen, as the failure to receive pipe, occurs. pipe, occurs.

pipe, occurs.

There has come to the contractors a rumor that some of the people in the community have been talking concerning the fact that work has been carried on all day Sunday. In explanation, W. R. Dillingham, the contractor who is laying the pipe, gives the following letter from construction quartermaster, Col. John D. Kilpatrick, which was sent to him:

"Office of Constructing Quartermass."

quartermaster, Col. John D. Kilpatrick, which was sent to him:

"Office of Constructing Quartermaster, Spartanburg, S. C., July 28,
1917.

City Water Commissioners, Spartanburg, S. C.

"Gentlemen: It is absolutely imperative that the laying of pipe be
continued without fail on tomorrow,
Sunday. I appreciate that under ordinary circumstances work is not carried on on Sunday. The obtaining of
water supply for Camp Wadsworth is
a matter of national emergency, and
every day saved at this time in getting the troops into camp means that
one day will be saved in getting them
ready for active service in France. In
view of the above, I wish you would
instruct the contractor to keep the
work going on without cessation.

"Yours truly,

"JOHN D. KILPATRICK,

"JOHN D. KILPATRICK, "Lt. Col. Q. M. C. N. J., Constructing Quartermaster."

7TH N. Y. INFANTRY.

(Col. Willard C. Fiske, Commanding)

Eagerness for action abroad is the keynote upon which Seventh Regiment men, in various symphonies of enthusiasm, have been improvising for the past three weeks. Aided by the practice of daily drill, the regiment made up of recruits by a vast majority, is already welding into what soon promises to be a harmonious whole. Contrary to public opinion the men are anxious to participate in immediate foreign service. "When are we going South?" and "Do you think we'll be in France before November?" are questions of constant discussion on every side.

Perhaps because of the conviction

Perhaps because of the conviction of the serious task confronting them the "rookies" have applied themselves to learning their military ABC's with a conscientiousness most encouraging to those who have to teach them. Some men do not learn as quickly as others, but all are trying to do their best, which after all is the thing that counts.

others, but all are trying to do their best, which after all is the thing that counts.

The Seventh is fortunate in having only officers who have served their time as enlisted men in the ranks. Having been privates once themselves, these officers have a more comprehensive understanding of the trials and needs of the men under their charge and so make the entire organization run in concord.

As in former crises the drain upon the material of the Seventh for officers has been a heavy one. Already more than ninety enlisted men have been called to train for commissions at Plattsburg, Fort Myer and Madison Barracks.

Although there was some delay the first week after mobilization in the distribution of supplies, the men now have their full equipment. The regiment is at full war strength and impatiently awaits the order which will start it on the fight for democracy and the United States.

—R. C. W., Jr., Co. K

COAST ARTILLERY REGIMENT

Have Already Gone to Man Harbor Forts — Moved Out Monday and Tuesday

On Monday six companies, with Headquarters and band of the 9th Coast Defense Command left New York City for Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, in command of Col. Byrne.

Three companies of the 8th Coast Defense Command left their Armory in the Bronx Monday in command of Major Cowdrey for Fort Schuyler.

Six companies of the Thirteenth Coast Defense left the armory on Sumner Avenue, Brooklyn, Monday for duty at the forts guarding New York Harbor. The First, Second and Third companies went to Fort Wadsworth, Fourth and Eighth to Fort Hamilton and the Sixth to Fort Funston, Rockaway Point.

The Ninth, Tenth and Eleventh companies went to Fort Hamilton Tuesday. The remaining two companies, the Fifth and Twelfth, will leave the armory Thursday for a distination not yet known.

A large crowd outside the armory Monday gave the departing troops a rousing send-off. Col. Sydney Grant said his boys were jubilant at the prospect of activity in guarding the coast. The order to move came to Col. Grant from Gen. Hodges, artillery officer on the staff of Major Gen. Bell, commanding the Department of the East.

Here is an old definition of a "rookie"—anyone who has been in the service ten minutes less than yourself.—"Boston Transcript."

first week after mobilization in the distribution of supplies, the men now have their full equipment. The regiment is at full war strength and impatiently awaits the order which will start it on the fight for democracy and the United States.

—R. C. W., Jr., Co. K

MULTUM IN PARVO

Sour Owl: Fresh—"Surveying a little?"

Engineer—"No; surveying a lot."

FERSONAL

Just as we were struggling to get in the last adv. copy and hustle the last pages of "The Rattler" to press who should breeze in on us but our former lightning advertising agent, the original business manager of "The Rattler" to press who should breeze in on us but our former lightning advertising agent, the original business manager of "The Rattler" to press who should breeze in on us but our former lightning advertising agent, the original business manager of "The Rattler" to press who should breeze in on us but our former lightning advertising agent, the original business manager of "The Rattler" to press who should breeze in on us but our former lightning advertising agent, the original business manager of "The Rattler" to press who should breeze in on us but our former lightning advertising agent, the original business manager of "The Rattler" to press who should breeze in on us but our former lightning advertising agent, the original business manager of "The Rattler" to press who should breeze in on us but our former lightning advertising agent, the original business manager of "The Rattler" to press who should breeze in on us but our former lightning advertising agent, the original business manager of "The Rattler" to press who should breeze in on us but our former lightning advertising agent, the original business manager of "The Rattler" as the same pages of "The Rattler" to press who should breeze in on us but our former lightning advertising agent, the original business manager of "The Rattler" to press who should breeze in on us but our former lightning advertising agent, the original business manager of "The Bastler" to press who should bre



### News from Our Division Units

1ST N. Y. INFANTRY.

(Col. James S. Boyer, Commanding.)

War may be all that General Sherman says it is, and then some, but, take it from us, it has nothing on the muster and mobilization of a guard regiment, composed of separate companies located here, there and "Somewhere in New York State." The First New York Infantry managed to pass through it without any casualties and "came up smiling," notwithstanding an almost continuous cannonading throughout the "Line of Communications" and "Field of Operations," interspersed with attacks and counter-attacks by the Blank Form Field Army. What the "B.F.B.'s" lacked in mobility and adequate ammunition they more than equalized in stubbornness, familiarity with the sector of the line we controlled and an adequate supply of gas bombs. Even their administrative units took part in the five days battle and our reinforcements gave out time after time before the engagement ended.

An armistice was declared today. Every last one of us is happy, including the enemy. A peace commission including some of the most important personages of the Blank Form Government has arrived at our headquarters under a flag of truce. How long the present state of affairs will last is not known, but since the temporary cessation of hostilities, the war does not seem so bad.

Come what may, we are mobilized and ready. Our regiment is at full war strength and was the first infantry outfit from the Empire State to so report. In addition to this we have a reserve unit numerically as strong as any in the field and, the personnel of the men, their average intelligence and physical qualifications are as good, if not better than any in the field. Where we really "shine" however is in teamwork. Talk about machinery, we have yet to see a mechanical device work as smoothly and with the cohesion of the different parts of our outfit.

We could write from now until the end of the war overseas explaining at length the wonderful ability and unique qualifications of "the best National Guard outfit in the country" but what's the use. In the first place, we are modest anyway

the Army ration than ever before.

HEADQUARTERS 3RD BRIGADE.

(Gen. James W. Lester, Commanding)

These headquarters were mustered into the U. S. service by Captain Grosvenor L. Townsend, U.S.A., mustering officer at 11 A.M., Monday, July 16th.

No members were disqualified by the Medical Examiners.

Major John H. Barker succeeds Major Chandler as Adjutant of the Brigade. Major Barker was formerly Ordnance Officer of the Brigade and is a very competent officer. He is a lawyer, by profession with offices in Glens Falls.

The headquarters of the 3rd Brigade, in time of peace, are at Albany, N.Y.

### WAR DOGS AND THEIR WORK

The method adopted by the war dogs to bring aid to badly wounded men is to take the soldier's cap and carry it back to the stretcher-bearers. Then the latter follow up the dog, which takes them to the owner of the cap. The soldiers are instructed to whistle and hand their caps to any ambulance dog at work, but the dog, if left to itself, will find the wounded man and immediately set to work to secure his hat.—"Shooting Times" and "British Sportsman."

2ND N. Y. FIELD ARTILLERY.

(Col. G. A. Wingate, Commanding.)

(Col. G. A. Wingate, Commanding.)

The middle of last June the members of the 2nd New York Field Artillery, in common with the other citizen soldiery of the National Guard, were happy in various degrees in the belief that they had a month to go before they were called into the Federal service, and were curiously interested in the newspaper reports that OLYMPUS was going to put the fatality off until August 5th because of mysterious infelicities in rank which would be occasioned by calling forth the Guard in echelons.

On June 23rd they were interested to read in the newspapers that their brigade comrades in the 1st and 3rd Field had been called into service to aid in the instruction of student officers at Plattsburg, Madison Barracks and Fort Niagara, thanked their stars that no such sudden upset had come to them, and, it being Saturday, went joyously upon their week-end vacations, to be shocked upon their return by the receipt of an order saying that they had been substituted for the 3rd Field Artillery and were to go to Madison Barracks and Fort Niagara as soon as they could be mustered in. The week following was a confused hustle of closing out business affairs, bidding farewell to employers and families, and winding up the matters that had been left until the last moment.

A telegram on the morning of June 30th "inducted" the Regiment into service forthwith, civilian occupations ceased, and, with the assumption of military apparel, the members of the Regiment were enabled to ride free on subways, elevated and trolley cars. Sad eyed, kind faced mustering officers came to our two armories and initiated us in the mysteries of Special Regulations No. 55, which were written for a different set of facts and circumstances than those confronting the 2nd Field, and required endless interpretation and modification to conform to the tactical situation. While the paper work was being done, undone, and done over again, and everybody was being given the once over by the Surgeon, all hands were busy with the packing up pr

under a flag of truce. How how the present state of a stars will last in the season and a stars will last in the season of the season of the start o

old non-coms to replace those who had gone to the Officers Training Camps, but the rules could not be changed and the reservists dawdled about, anxious to go and very greatly needed, but unavailable. Whether they will yet be able to join us, or whether they will go to some other lucky organization as a nucleus of trained men, or whether they are to be a part of our "Reserve Battalion" has not been disclosed up to this writing.

When compared with the hysterical hurly-burly of last year's muster in, the peaceful and orderly transmission to Federal service this summer has seemed a successful and rational proceeding, and we feel that we are beginning our work with everything in shape so that we shall know where we are and what we have done, we having learned by experience as well as others.

How long our service will be at the detached post to which we are going, we cannot tell, but the 2nd Field sincerely hopes that it will be able to join the Division in its Southern mobilization camp before the intensive training has proceeded too far to catch up.—July 16, 1917.

3RD N. Y. FIELD HOSPITAL

(Major A. W. Slee, Commanding.)

the men gladly accepted the opportunity afforded of sleeping in their two man and the same and suffered but few losses from physical rejections and those incident to the ordinary wear and tear of human life, but a surprisingly large number of dependent relative cases arose, despite the efforts of Battery and Company. Commanders to have all such eliminated before the call came. Far too many lads lacked the nerve to be thought quitters by their comrades that they should get out, and many youngsters ran away from responsibilities and enlisted, only to be found out by the dependents reporting the facts to the Commanding Officers.

The time was filled with recruit drills and an effort to make veterans with two days' service, wear their clothes and walk and salute like old it occasionally did, the streets were too crowded for indoor work, but went the weather permitted, which it occasionally did, the streets were used for drill purposes and the initialist of the infantry, which could not be done in the limited armory space. Drilling a battery of 190 men is not mall proposition.

As time wore on the reservists began to report and frantic efforts were made on the part of Battery Commanders to get back into service.

The command consists of twelve companies, numbering consecutively from the 25th to the 36th and all of which were mustered into the service at full war strength. An interesting feature of the muster was the nutter was the nuster was the nuttery by the U. S. Examining cargeons, which was due to the rigid physical examination to which the men of the 8th C.D.C. have recently been subjected by its own Medical Department. The organization of the Popt Battery of 190 men is not be in the limited armory space. Drilling a battery of 190 men is not the infantry, which could not be done in the limited armory space. Drilling a battery of 190 men is not the infantry o

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MONEY BELTS TOBACCO POUCHES GLOVES WEB EQUIPMENT LEGGINGS SOCKS SOCKS TOILET KITS LAUNDRY BAGS FOLDING PAILS FOLDING BASINS

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WHISTLES **BEDDING ROLLS** 

Before departing for camp we believe it would be of beneficial help to call on us and look over our stock. There are a number of other things not mentioned above which may be needed. Above all there is a large stock of O. D. Cotton Uniforms, Leggings and Campaign Hats on hand.

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# WHERE CIVILIANS CAN STOP WHILE IN SPARTANBURG

# Authentic List of Hotels, Boarding Bungalows, Rooms and Apartments A special to the New York World from Spartanburg speaks of the arrival in Spartanburg of Company D. Twenty-second Regiment, New York Engineers, under the command of Capt. Snyder which gave the city its first glimpse of the New York troops. They were welcomed to Spartanburg by the Mayor, representatives of the Chamber of Commerce and Col. John D. Kilpatrick, Constructing Quarter master of Camp Wadsworth. The booys did not go to Camp Wadsworth because water is not yet to be had there. Spartanburg Major-General O'Ryan, Commanding 27th Division, U.S. A., Gives Timely Advice In a pamphlet recently published for circulation among the soldiers of the Division the Major-General gives some excellent. The following excellent active.

COMPLETE WITH ACCOMMODATION & PRICES	because water is not yet to be had	fitt
We here publish a most interesting authentic list of the hotels, boarding houses and apartments available in Spartanburg where relations and friend may stop or reside while visiting members of their family during the encampment of the New York Division in South Carolina. We also give the names of the real estate dealers having the renting of houses, cottages and bungalows.	served to the men as a compliment of a local organization. Capt. Snyder said the trip down had been long, but that all the men had been well and that there was no unpleasant incident	ex w w fo
HOTELS	The City of Spartanburg will enter-	bi
Name   Plan   Location   Rates   Accommodate	watermelon feast one night next week. On Sunday they will be in- vited to the homes of the city and entertained at dinner.	he ha

### BOARDING HOUSES AND ROOMS

Mrs. 1. P. James, 102 Avant St., 2 Iurnished rooms (BN), price not	
Mrs. Wm. Maxwell, 469 N. Church St., 1 furnished room (BN)	\$15.0
Mrs. Wm. Maxwell, 469 N. Church St., 1 furnished room (BN)	10.0
Mrs. W. B. Abbott, 127 Advent St., Board for couple and room, ea.	30.0
Mrs. W. B. Abbott, 127 Advent St., 1 turnished room (BN)	10.0
Mrs J. A. Littlejohn, 229 E. Main St., 2 rooms and hoard	27.5
Mrs. Abernathy, 159 S. Church St., 4 rooms and board	22.0
Mrs. John Harper, 209 E. Main St., 3 rooms and board	25.0
Mrs. H. K. Osborne, 203 Pine St., board for four	30.0
Mrs. A. J. Dillard, Alabama St., 1 room and private bath (BN)	18.0
	18.0
Dr. J. T. Montgomery, 382 S. Church St., 3 room and bath Apartment	25.0
Mrs. J. B. Vaughan, 169 S. Converse St., 5 rooms (BN)ea.	10.0
Dr. J. T. Montgomery, 382 S. Church St., 3 room and bath Apartment Mrs. J. B. Vaughan, 169 S. Converse St., 5 rooms (BN)ea. Mrs. J. B. Vaughan, 169 S. Converse St., 2 two-room Apartments Mrs. Lynch Thompson, 112 Harris Place, 1 room (BN)	12.0
Mrs. E. C. Cosh 147 Carliela St. 2 room Apartment furnished	7.0 18.0
Mrs. E. G. Cash, 147 Carlisle St., 3 room Apartment, furnished Mrs. E. G. Cash, 147 Carlisle St., 6 room Apartment, furnished	25 (
Mrs. W. F. Barnes, 766 E. Main St., 3 rooms and board\$40 to	50.0
Mrs. W. F. Barnes, 766 E. Main St., 3 rooms and board\$40 to Sam B. Dillard, 180 Nash St., 6 Room Bungalow, furnished Mrs. Morrow, 163 S. Converse St., Table board 8 to 10	40.0
Mrs. Morrow, 163 S. Converse St., Table board 8 to 10	16.0
Mrs. Morrow, 163 S. Converse St., room for 2 with board	22.0
Mrs. T. R. Trimmer, 211 N. Converse St. 4 rooms (BN)ea.	10.0
Mrs. C. K. Gould, 270 Marion Ave., 2 rooms with boardea.	25.0
Guy Vauhan, 171 Alabama St., 2 rooms, hall and place for kitchenette Mrs. R. A. Lancaster, 132 Forest St., 3 rooms and board	20.0
T P Poid 440 F Main Ct 1 room (PM)	25.0 12.0
J. B. Reid, 446 E. Main St., I room, (BN)	
Mrs. W. H. Tiller, 192 S. Fairview Ave., 2 rooms and board	30.0
Mrs. J. B. Atkinson, 158 Mills Ave., (no children) 2 rooms and board	40.0
Mrs. J. E. Bagwell, 462 E. Main St., 3 rooms and board	30.0
J. W. Bishop, No. 445 S. Church St., 4 room unfurnished Apartment	30.0
Mrs. H. E. Waters, 184 S. Converse St., 1 room	10.0
Mrs. W. A. Antry, 334 N. Church St., 10 rooms and board	37.5
Mrs. J. R. Bost, 133 S. Liberty St., Table board 15	22.5
C. E. Band, 176 Alabama St. 2 rooms (BN)ea.	15.0
Mrs. C. O. Lanford, 151 Spring, 2 rooms\$8.00and	10.0
J. E. Lawhon, 200 S. Converse St., 1 room (BN)	7.0
S. M. Bagwell, 132 Mills Ave., (BN) 4 roomsea.	10.0
Mrs. Gary Thomas, W. Lee St., 3 room Apartment, furnished	20.0
Mrs. B. F. Beddingfield, 230 Forest St., 6 furnished rooms (BN)	30.0
E. Z. White, 184 Union St., (BN)	10.0
J. H. Carlisle, 174 Elford Terrace, 2 furnished rooms (BN)ea.	10.0
Mrs. John Miller, 376 N. Church St., 2 furnished rooms (BN)ea.	10.0
Mrs. R. H. Firesheets, 109 Fairview Ave., 2 rooms, board block away,	
ea.	10.0
Mrs. J. G. Mansfield, 115 Charles St., 25 rooms and board	30.0
Mrs. Chas. Scruggs, 239 Spring St., 3 rooms, Priv. Bath, Kitchenette	16.0
Above single, furnished, ea.	7.5
Mrs. N. M. Parke, 333 S. Church St., 3 rooms and boardea.	50.0
Mrs. G. R. Deane, N. Church and Walnut (BN) no price given.	
Mrs. P. T. Lemaster, 751 E. Main Stea. \$10.00 and	12.5
R. D. Blowers, 255 Magnolia St., Cafe across St., 6 Roomsea.	10.0
Mrs. J. M. Wallace, 145 W. Lee St., 3 rooms with bath and boardea.	60.0
T. A. Camp, 170 Kennedy St., 3 rooms and board, Garageea.	40.0
T. H. Mullinax, 168 Spring St., 3 rooms, board nearall	20.0
J. R. Littlejohn, 125 Columbia Ave., 1 room, board 4 blocks	6.5
Mrs. O. L. Pace, 329 Sprugg St., 4 room and boardea.	30.0
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9	Calhoun	30.00	
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6	S. Liberty	25.00	
6	S. Liberty	27.50	
5	West Henry	25.00	
5	East Henry	16.50	
6	East Henry	12.50	
5	West Henry	12.50	
6	Rigby Ave.	16.50	
5	Dallas,	20.00	
5	Sunney	10.00	
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. 9	South Liberty	\$30.00	
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5 room bungalow, all conveniences (new), Clifton Street
5 room bungalow, all conveniences, S. Liberty Street.
5 room cottage, all conveniences, S. Liberty Street.
6 room cottage, all conveniences, E. Charles Street.
6 room cottage, all conveniences, E. Charles Street.
7 room house, all conveniences, Oakland Avenue.
11 room house, all conveniences, South Church Street.

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Mrs. A. B. Milligan, 434 N. Church St., 2 rooms and kitchenette (BN)\* \$16.00 Mrs. T. F. James, 132 Avant St., 2 furnished rooms (BN), price not made.

### OPEN LETTER TO THE SOLDIER

In a pamphlet recently published for circulation among the soldiers of the Division the Major-General gives some excellent advice. The following extracts are taken.

because water is not yet to be had there.

Cold drinks and ice cream were served to the men as a compliment of a local organization. Capt. Snyder said the trip down had been long, but that all the men had been well and that there was no unpleasant incident.

The City of Spartanburg will entertain the New York Company at a watermelon feast one night next week. On Sunday they will be invited to the homes of the city and entertained at dinner.

OUR NAVY

It is to be hoped that the general discipline of the United States Navy is not to be judged by the exhibition of military courtesy made by the hundreds of junior officers and sailors now to be seen on the streets of New York. In the Army the matter of saluting officers receives careful attention, particularly with recruits.

Undoubtedly the majority of the junior officers and sailors now seen on the streets of New York. In the Army the matter of saluting officers receives careful attention, particularly with recruits.

Undoubtedly the majority of the junior officers and sailors now seen on the streets every day are practically new to the naval service. Most of them seem to have a characteristic peculiar to recruits, viz.: the turning of the head so as not to see officers who pass them. Of all rookie mannerisms which have come under our notice, this is the most prominent.

The nauval man who salutes an officer of the Army nowadays is indeed to be important one for you. It is because of this and because of the suddressing you in this personal way.

If you are about to engage actively in war—in the greatest war in the world's history. You do not know what you are to be killed, to die of disease, to be wounded or broken in health, or whether you are to win honors and return in good health to enjoy the satisfaction of having served your country well.

The majority of the soldiers of the Division are young men. Their future careers are to be affected mightily by what they do and how they act during the period of the war. Right among your comrades in the ranks of the Div

perience the satisfaction which every man enjoys when he knows that he is making good.

It may be said that this letter to you is quite without precedent. Ordinarily the wishes and orders of a superior to his subordinates in the military service are conveyed by formal orders, and without explanation of the reasons which prompted the orders. But the conditions affecting you are extraordinary. Perhaps you are one of our new men. If not you know that about ten thousand of your comrades in the Division are recruits, and are not accustomed to reading and obeying military orders the way they should be read and obeyed. That can only come with training. The men constituting this Division probably possess the highest standards of education and intelligence possessed by any unit of similar size in any army in the world. Furthermore, not a man of the Thirty thousand of you, is present by force. Every man volunteered for service and every man chose a unit of this Division to serve in, because that was his preference. Truly, you are an extraordinary body of men. Certainly your high standards of intelligence, and the high purpose which animated your voluntary acts of enlistment, must be reckoned with in formulating plans to train you.

This letter is therefore a personal

train you.

This letter is therefore a personal appeal to your intelligence and better self to refrain from using liquor in any form and to have no association or relations with prostitutes, throughout the period of your service. These prohibitions will be contained in formal published orders, and those who violate such orders will be tried by military courts. But this letter is addressed to you in the belief that if you can be persuaded to see the necessity for the orders relating to liquor and prostitutes there will be little occasion for disciplinary action based upon their violation.

In the first place, you will notice

ready—ever up on the bit, to drive ahead or to thrust back the enemy's drive, if through the presence of this insidious evil, some soldiers forget their orders, or become noisy when silence is essential, fall asleep when every faculty should be alert, or are absent from their posts? Probably you admit the desirability of eliminating liquor from our Division—if it can be done. Whatever doubts formerly existed in relation to the practical side of this problem, have been dispelled as a result of the record made by the N. Y. Division on the Mexican Border during the summer and autumn of 1916. During that period the use of liquor in any form was prohibited in the New York Division. Records and investigations show that not more than two or three per cent, of the strength of the Division that the order was beneficial in every way. The order had the zealous support of thousands of men who did not welcome it when it was first published.

Almost inseparably connected with this subject of the use of alcohol is

Almost inseparably connected with this subject of the use of alcohol is the subject of prostitution and venereal diseases. Few young men have any accurate or scientific knowledge of what is meant by venereal disease. The average young man gets his in-formation on this subject largely through rumor, quack medicine cir-culars and from statements of older men believed to possess alleged ex-

m public life—Governors, Mayors, and most be foreigned by the characteristic of military courtesy made by the harmost of military courtesy made by the harmost of public contained in probability there are some whose levels and the proposal to the case of the probability there are some whose levels and the proposal to the case of the proposal training the probability there are some whose levels and the proposal training the probability there are some whose levels and the proposal training the probability there are some whose levels and the proposal training the probability there are some whose levels and the proposal training the probability there are some whose levels and the proposal training tra

