

The Rio Grande Rattler.

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

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

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

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"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.

The last government estimate gives the population of Spartanburg at approximately 22,000 which with a large suburban 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 rail-road 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.

GREAT TEXTILE INDUSTRY

The development of the textile manufacturing interests in Spartanburg and immediate tributary territory has been phenomenal in the past 15 years. There are in Spartanburg county 26 cotton mill organizations which operate 38 mills with 813,184 spindles and approximately 25,000 looms. Sixteen million dollars is invested and the plants give employment to over 10,000 people. These mills consume more than 100,000 bales of cotton annually, with a yearly production of about \$13,000,000.

The total investment in industrial enterprises in this county is the second largest in the State, being nearly \$20,000,000 with an output of \$15,000,000, distributing wages to operatives of nearly \$3,000,000 yearly.

Among Spartanburg's prosperous industries are textile plants, hosiery plants, foundries, bagging and tie works, oil mills, four fertilizer plants, cigar factory, harness factory, candy factory, wagon and buggy factory, pump works, roller bearings factory, garment factory, woodworking plant, several large garages, wholesale and retail bakeries and a co-operative creamery.

BANKS

Spartanburg's financial institutions include eight banks, their capital, surplus and undivided profits aggregating \$1,833,000, with deposits of \$3,200,000. These, with twelve other county banks, handle the financial interests of a county population of about 100,000 people.

TAX VALUES

The total taxation value of city property in 1915 was \$7,743,437, an increase of more than 100 per cent. since 1905.

ELECTRIC

There are over twenty miles of electric street railroad for city and suburban service in operation, and Spartanburg is connected by electric railroad with Greenville, Anderson and Greenwood, a total of 89 miles.

HOTELS

The city offers the travelling public every convenience and comfort in the way of hotel accommodation. Among the larger hotels are the Finch, the Gresham and the New Cleveland. Among the smaller ones are the Clinchfield, the Piedmont and the Sloan, besides numerous boarding houses.

Y. M. C. A.

Spartanburg is justly proud of her Young Men's Christian Association building erected a few years ago. It represents an outlay of \$85,000.

HISTORICAL

Spartanburg county was originally

part of the old Ninety-Six district, comprising then, what is now Edgefield, Abbeville, Newberry, Laurens, Union and Spartanburg counties. The county was formed by an act of the South Carolina legislature passed in 1785. The name of the county is a memorial to the old Spartan regiment, organized in 1775 by Col. John Thomas and active in the War of Independence. This entire section of the State was ceded to the whites by treaty between Gov. Glenn and the Cherokee Indians in 1765, and at that time the entire white population of the section consisted of eight to ten families, most of them early settlers from Virginia. It was not until after the close of the Revolutionary War that settlers from the coast regions came to this section in numbers.

SCHOOLS AND COLLEGES

While Spartanburg has been famed for years as the leading cotton manufacturing county of the South, and has shown marked progress along all industrial lines, the foundation of her present greatness was laid in the establishment of Wofford College, Converse College and the Public School system. Adequate provisions was then made for the manufacture of a first class citizenship, and upon this educational foundation alone can a stable superstructure be built. Culture and refinement, the love of the good and the beautiful is a characteristic of Spartanburg, and these things tower even higher than the commercial achievements of the city.

WOFFORD COLLEGE

Wofford College for young men is the oldest educational institution in the city, being founded in 1854. Four hundred and twenty-five men, drawn from neighboring states are enrolled in its various departments. The college is supported in part and controlled by the Methodist Episcopal Church in this State, and has an endowment of \$200,000.

CONVERSE COLLEGE

Converse College, the leading woman's college of the South, might be said to be the child of the cotton mill industry. It was founded in 1890 by D. E. Converse, mill operator and philanthropist. It is non-sectarian, but strictly Christian. Endowment and plant worth \$600,000. Converse is one of the seven woman's colleges in the South recognized as a standard anywhere. Charming home life is a distinctive feature of Converse College. Converse College is the home of the South Atlantic States Music Festival.

THE CITY SCHOOLS

The Spartanburg city schools were established in 1884, and they are now entering upon the 32nd year of their history. There are 4,708 children and 80 teachers. The compulsory education law has been in operation in the city of Spartanburg for more than a year. There are five magnificent buildings occupied by the white schools, conveniently located. Plans are being made for the erection of a \$150,000 High School in the near future.

ROADS

No country has ever really developed without adequate means of communication. Magnificent school buildings are going up all over the county, fine churches are being built everywhere, and the demand has become insistent for better highways. Here again Spartanburg takes the lead and has provided for a bond issue during the past legislation amounting to one million dollars for road improvement. This is the largest amount ever authorized for road construction in either of the Carolinas. With the improvement of our leading highways the exodus of country boys and girls to the city will be, in a large measure, stopped, and we have reason to anticipate great development in the rural districts, which are, after all, the backbone of our Southern cities.

GENERAL INFORMATION

All steam roads entering Spartanburg use the Union station. This is the most up-to-date and commodious station between Washington and Atlanta. Trains are reached through subway and underground waiting room. Improvements to passenger station, amounting to \$152,000 have been made within a year and \$852,000 being spent for terminals in the city and junction point.

The city is under Commission form of Government. Water works municipally owned. Over 100 miles of side walks. Home of the largest County fair in South Carolina. Handsome Churches and homes.

NATIONAL GUARD ARMY CAMP

Three miles to the west of the city is the eastern border of Camp Wadsworth. Sprinkled here and there are patches of woods which lend beauty and break the monotony of the scrutinizing eye. Winding roads lend their course to the contours of the hills on the way to the camp. Interurban electric line traverses the northern portion of the camp and affords transportation to and from the camp to Spartanburg.



"The Backbone of New York"

WHEELED OFFICE FOR THE GUARD

Invention of Major Olmsted Adopted by the Army

MORE N. Y. DIV. EFFICIENCY

Headquarters of the New York Division will be equipped with the latest thing in offices on wheels when the State troops depart for the Southeastern Department training camp at Spartanburg, S. C., in a few weeks. This is a motor truck mounting a special body designed by Major Edward Olmsted, assistant chief of staff of the New York Division. The first of these automobile offices was built for the troops of this State and later the design was adopted by the regular army. Recently the regular establishment put in an order for a number of trucks of this type, but the New York Division, commanded by Major-Gen. O'Ryan, has had one for a year.

The headquarters organization of a tactical division in the United States army is no small unit in itself and the bookkeeping, correspondence and kindred matters require a well trained office force and a place to work. A division on the march has particular need for such a machine as Major Olmsted designed; in fact it was pointed out that a division of 28,000 men really ought to have four of them.

The military office on wheels is a big covered machine with a sectional desk arrangement built across the car back of the driver's seat. This contains the much needed series of drawers, pigeonholes and filing racks, while in front are desks for two typewriters. Along the centre of the body is a long table with leather covered benches, all of which can be folded away at a minutes notice. A telephone which can be connected quickly college where diplomas are accepted as soon as the office halts is set on a wall bracket in easy reach of those working in the machine. The whole thing is lighted by electricity furnished by storage batteries. One of the most useful features of the truck is a bulletin board attached to the rear.

IT IS UP TO THE SOUTH

Editorial from the "Journal" and "Carolina Spartan," Spartanburg, S. C.

The mobilization of troops at southern camps is going to be a test of the hospitality of those cities near which the camps are located. Much of the Division who appreciated the hospitality of the southern people. It is going to be given the supreme trial when the soldiers come.

It would be a poor brand of hospitality—a bogus brand—which would welcome the boys by display and at the same time seek to secure the money the government pays them by overcharging them for goods they may have to purchase or service of any kind that may be rendered them.

General Wood when in the city Division, although in evidence in other places, it would seem that Congress acted wisely. The suppression of liquor was the biggest factor contributing in this remarkable record.

The men at the camps should not be regarded as fakirs does not matter whether a wrist watch, a pair of shoes, a tooth brush, a hat band, a furnished room and board, or a house is the object dealt in, the men who are serving the country—whether officers or enlisted men—are entitled to receive the same treatment as civilians.

We said that the hospitality of the South was at stake. We might also say that the test will apply to the patriotism of the South.

The open sides of the body are built so that additional desks can be let down, providing accommodations for still more clerical work. Canvas flies to be spread over the outside desks are a part of the truck's equipment. When on the march or in bad weather the office on wheels may be enclosed snugly with side curtains and if the road isn't too rough the work inside could go right along.

It isn't a fighting machine, this "tank" of the New York Division headquarters, but it has its own important function to perform in easing the administrative task in a command numbering close to 30,000 men.—"N. Y. Evening Sun."

CONGRESS 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 rather drastic order but later became known as the famous "G. O. 7" and gradually was recognized by both the officers and men in the Division as one of the best means for the regulation of discipline and health that could have been devised. Of course this order only effected the N. Y. Division, but it was familiar all over the Southern part of Texas and its effect was eventually watched and studied in both military and civic circles, for when Congress recently enacted the present law prohibiting the sale of liquor to soldiers in uniform, in effect it really adopted "G. O. 7."

Of course there is some difference between the application of G. O. 7 and the application of the Federal law.

G. O. 7 was a General Order of the New York Division prohibiting the possession or use of liquor in any form by soldiers of the New York Division during the period of the Mexican Border Service. The order did not regulate saloons or the sale of liquor, but regulated the soldiers. It is true that a soldier of the Military Police was stationed at the front and rear doors of every place where liquor was sold in the sector occupied by the New York Division, but their duties were limited to arresting New York soldiers for violating the order. In no way did they interfere with business relations between saloon keepers and civilians or other soldiers. The Federal law strikes at the saloon keeper and dispenser of "booze" who serves or sells his output to soldiers in uniform. The law apparently does not prohibit soldiers from entering saloons.

However, as Major General O'Ryan has frequently said, the remarkable success of G. O. 7 was due to the intelligent, loyal and voluntary response of the ninety per cent. of the strength of the Division who appreciated the necessity for the order and whose observance of its provisions was not influenced by the fear of punishment. When it is remembered that the sick rate of the New York Division during the period of the Mexican Border Service got down as low as .121, which is almost unprecedented, and when it is further considered that venereal disease was practically unknown among the troops of the New York Division, although in evidence in other places, it would seem that Congress acted wisely. The suppression of liquor was the biggest factor contributing in this remarkable record.

BUILDING THE BIG CAMP

Standing on the highest point of the camp property just outside of Spartanburg, S. C., and looking across it at the various groups of men at work the immensity of the task confronting those who will build a city to house between 40,000 and 50,000 soldiers may be seen. However, laborers are plentiful, and with supplies arriving as fast as ordered the work will be hurried rapidly through the next few weeks. The purpose of the contractors is to build twenty houses a day when work is concentrated on this part of the construction, and the 779 buildings will be a reality soon instead of a mass of plans on blue prints.

BRINKERHOFF ENLISTS!

"Brink" of the "Evening Mail" did his bit in the name of patriotism and made the cartoon for our front page. In his happy old style he smiled and said "Old Toy" I'll help the cause. We appreciate his help and extend our many thanks. As the title "The Backbone of New York" expresses it, the picture portrays the stalwart, successful young business man dropping the reins of business and donning the U. S. uniform to aid in the cause of world democracy. It fittingly illustrates the type of men who make up the N. Y. Division. He is saying "Good-bye" for he "will not be back 'till its over, over there."

News from Our Division Units

1ST REG'T. FIELD ARTILLERY.
(Col. Merritt H. Smith, Commanding.)

The entire First Regiment of New York Field Artillery is now well established in their encampment on the shore of Lake Champlain just outside of the town of Plattsburg, after the most successful and efficient mobilization in the history of the Regiment. On the date of call, June 29th, the men responded promptly and on the next day left for temporary encampment at Van Courtland Park. The Regiment was Mustered into Federal Service on July 9th, and left for Plattsburg on July 13th under the command of the following officers: Regimental Staff; Colonel Merritt H. Smith; Lieut.-Col., John T. Delaney; Capt.-Adjutant, Arthur W. Hofmann; Major Wadhams, Sanitary Detachment; Captain Kenyon in command of the Headquarters Co.; Supply Co., Capt. Michaelis; Major Seymour in command of the First Battalion; Major Austin commanding the Second Battalion; "A" Battery, Captain Guido Verbeck; "B", Captain Walter S. McClure; "C", Captain Blakesley; "D", Captain Sylvester Simpson; "E", Captain Russell; and "F", Captain George B. Gibbons.

With the unloading of the cars on the morning of the 14th began the course of rigid training outlined for the men during their stay at Plattsburg, for the purpose of rapidly whipping them into shape for overseas service. Before nightfall every man in the Regiment was under canvas and ready for the regular routine of drills and duties to begin on the next day. This expediency was due to the fact that a detail from each Battery, consisting of one officer and twenty-three experienced men, was sent on to the site ten days in advance of the Regiment for the purpose of laying out streets, drains and sewage, and attending to the construction of kitchens and mess halls.

While the accommodations for the men are good there is a marked absence of any of the luxuries and laxities that might tend toward softening the men. The food is plentiful, plain and wholesome, and the mess halls like all the buildings on the encampment are mere shelters from the rain, so that the men are practically in the open day and night.

Colonel Smith has done wonders with the Regiment in the few weeks since the call. Every man in the Regiment, far from chafing under the strict routine of drills and duties is straining every effort to meet the requirements of the life, and thus far has made great strides in both soldierly appearance and in mastering the duties that make up the business of an Artilleryman. Up to date there have been but few men on the sick report, most of these suffering from minor accidents and colds. Battery "F" has a clean bill of health, not one man having reported sick since the date of call.

The daily routine of the Regiment begins at First Call for Reville at 5.40 A. M., after which the entire Command is put through a course of calisthenics for ten minutes, the camp policed and the horses fed. Mess is at 6.30, and at 7.30 begins an hour at stables. Drill call is at 8.40 and consists of drill of the Battery dismounted, while the new men are lectured on the customs and courtesies of the Service. This drill lasts until the horses are fed at 11.20, and at 12 the men go to mess. Promptly at 1.20 drill call blows again and the men are kept hard at it until nearing

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 supplying 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.

The first dismounted review of the Regiment was held on the afternoon of the 20th, when the entire organization was paraded before The Honorable Mayor Mitchel of New York City. The Mayor expressed his admiration by complimenting Colonel Smith upon the appearance of the men and their marching which was the equal to that of a good regiment of Regular Infantry. The Regimental Guard Mount under the direction of Capt.-Adjt. Hofmann is growing to be a feature of the camp and the men are striving to outdo each other in soldierly appearance and military bearing.

The Regimental Supply Department is a vast improvement over that of last Summer at the Border, and the Sanitary Detachment under Major Wadhams has applied some of the most modern and efficient methods in ridding the camp of refuse.

A great service has been done the camp by the Y. M. C. A. which has erected a huge tent on the edge of the encampment and besides furnishing the men with writing materials free, provides an excellent moving picture entertainment every night. The men are now busily preparing for a series of entertainments to be given by the men themselves and the canvass for material promises well.—A. W. H., July 23.

74TH N. Y. INFANTRY

(Col. Arthur Kemp, Commanding.)

Officers and enlisted men of the 74th N. Y. Infantry standing knee-deep in real Texas mud at McAllen in the early days of last February, listened with something akin to a real thrill to the reading of that momentous radiogram announcing the severance of diplomatic relations between the United States and Germany. Real events began to happen after that; events that kicked great, gaping holes in the monotony of life in the valley of the Rio Grande. Home orders for the regiment were suspended, then they were put in force again and quickly the command was rolling northward to that heavenly bit of territory embraced within the boundary lines of the Empire State.

The dopesters of the command were wrong. They prophesied the regiment wouldn't be mustered out. Back it went, however, into the state service where it remained just twenty days. Then it climbed back once more into its desert-worn togs and set out upon the new job Uncle Sam had picked for it.

Since that time it has waited four long months to welcome back into the Federal service its old pals of the Magic Valley. And now that day has come, and standing in solemn array on the banks of the swift Niagara, the 74th Infantry hoists its tankards.—"pursuant to the provisions of G. O. 7,"—filled with ice water, and drinks deeply to the health of the soldier hosts of Manhattan and the lower reaches of the Hudson.

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. (July 3, 1916)		
Headquarters	Officers	Enl'd Men
2	9	
Co. A. (Radio)	3	77
Co. B. (Wire)	3	76
Total	8	162

Muster out.
(Dec. 23, 1916)

Headquarters	Officers	Enl'd Men
2	9	
Co. A. (Radio)	3	69
Co. B. (Wire)	3	72
Total	8	150

Authorized.		
Headquarters	Officers	Enl'd Men
2	9	
Co. A. (Radio)	3	77
Co. B. (Wire)	3	77
Total	8	163

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 instruction 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 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.

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.		
Headquarters	Officers	Enl'd Men
2	8	
Supply Section	6	
Co. A. (Radio)	3	75
Co. B. (Wire)	3	75
Co. C. (Outpost)	5	75
Total	13	239
Med. Dept. (att'd)	1	6

Muster in.		
Headquarters	Officers	Enl'd Men
2	8	
Supply Section	6	
Co. A. (Radio)	3	75
Co. B. (Wire)	3	67
Co. C. (Outpost)	5	73
Total	13	224
Med. Dept. (att'd)	1	6

We are rejoicing that the forecasts of Spartanburg, S. C., so rofully 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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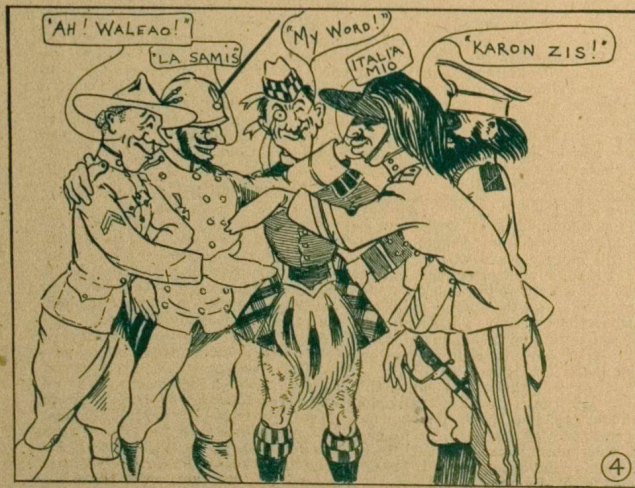
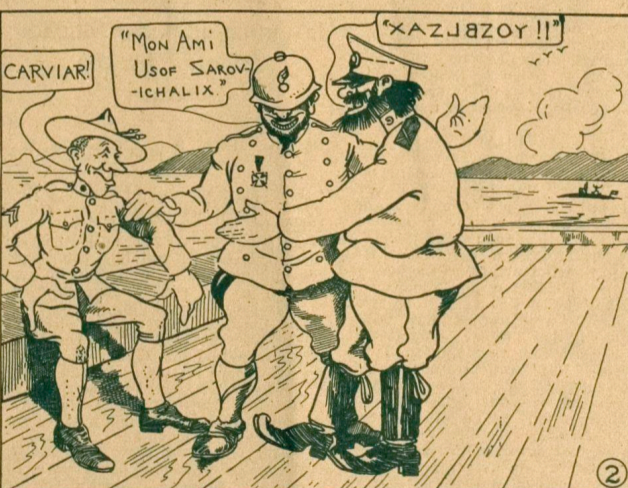
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It has been estimated that one machine gun is equal to the fire of fifty rifles when these riflemen carry on rapid firing for a minute and the machine gun is delivering its 400 to 600 rounds in that minute, relaying the piece after each burst of fire 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 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 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 best 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."

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.

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 is commanded by Major George E. Roosevelt, formerly of the 12th Infantry.

The Engineer Train, which was organized at Albany, is commanded by Captain David D. Mohler, formerly 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 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.

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 brakeman to Vice-President.

Lieutenant Colonel Cleveland C. Lansing is likewise an ex-regular and served many years as an officer of field artillery. He hails from Buffalo and was reared in Canadaigua. Lt. Col. Lansing saw active service with the regulars in the Philippines and was with General Funston at Vera Cruz. He resigned from the army about a year ago.

The other officers are as follows: Captains George H. Robinson, Thyson, Cornelius W. Wickersham, William T. Starr; Lieutenants John I. McWilliams, E. B. King, Percival E. Nagle, C. G. Dodd, W. F. Paris, Juan M. Caballas, W. P. Root, R. B. Field, G. H. Storm, H. J. Hartley, Robert Guggenheim, John Jahn, H. S. Lynch, Carl H. Danchev, Jacob E. Jetter, E. B. Libbey, F. H. Cruger, George A. Mullarky, R. A. Cheney, E. V. Moncrieff, A. W. Beale, W. W. H. Rerey, M. M. Munsill, R. W. Matson, D. J. Demarest, Rutherford Lawrence, L. P. Sanger, Henry Hallahan, Edward C. Meyers.

News from Our Division Units

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. 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 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 Capt. 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 Whiple 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 camaraderie 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 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 wagon was presented to Col. Vanderbilt by Louis Sherry, the well-known restaurateur, 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.)

OFF FOR FRANCE

Now is the time to prepare for the future in the way of equipment. Make sure that you have every little convenience for the field.

We are in the position to supply your every need and to cater especially to the New York National Guard.

Outfitters for U. S. Reserve Officers, Plattsburg, and all other Military organizations.

Ready for immediate delivery

- O. D. Khaki Coats - \$3.25
- O. D. Khaki Breeches - 2.50
- Service Hats - 1.75
- Service Shoes - 6.00
- Leggings - 1.50
- Rubber Panchos - \$1.00
- Fox Cloth Puttees - \$3.75
- Shirts - 2.50
- Blankets - 5.00
- Sweaters - 4.75
- Rain Slickers - 5.00

Complete stock of collar ornaments and accessories

NOTE OUR ADDRESS

Do not confuse our store with other firms who have adopted similar names

ARMY & NAVY STORE CO., Inc.

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Bet. Broadway and 8th Avenue, North Side of Street

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The New Shaving Stick

COLGATE'S
"HANDY GRIP"

COLGATE'S "Handy Grip" combines economy, convenience, speed, and comfort better than any other shaving preparation. We couldn't improve the soap, so in each detail of economy and convenience we improved the box to make it worthy of its contents.



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Unscrew the last of the stick—no waste



"HANDY GRIP"

Stick it on the new stick—and save 20%



"HANDY GRIP"

"Refills" can be bought for less than the complete Grip



"HANDY GRIP"

One turn of the Grip top locks it securely

The Last Word in Shaving Convenience & Economy.

Uniforms for Army Officers

Realizing that Army Officers are quite as particular about their appearance as well dressed civilians, we have taken up this matter of making uniforms with great seriousness.

We have secured a large quantity of regulation materials and are prepared to make to measure garments that are correct in every detail and which will pass the critical eye of the most exacting inspection.

We Will Make to Measure Only

O. D. Serge Uniforms as low as \$32

Regulation Melton Overcoats as low as \$30

Khaki Suits—Blouse and Breeches, \$13

We make Caps to match and supply necessary puttees and insignia

We will be glad to send samples of materials and self measurement blanks upon request.

Special Service Stations opposite Barracks at Plattsburg and in Post Exchange, Madison Barracks.

Arnheim

TWO STORES
Broadway & Ninth Street and
50 E. 42nd St. Bet. Fifth and Madison Aves.

UNITS IN THE TACTICAL DIVISION

The 27th Division's First General Order

THOSE GOING TO SPARTANBURG

Pursuant to Special Orders, No. 183, Eastern Department, July 20, 1917, the undersigned hereby assumes command of the 27th Division, formerly the 6th (New York) Division, consisting of the following organizations:

- Division Headquarters
- 1st Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
- Brigade Headquarters
- 7th Regiment, N. Y. Infantry
- 12th Regiment, N. Y. Infantry
- 69th Regiment, N. Y. Infantry
- 2nd Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
- Brigade Headquarters
- 1st Regiment, N. Y. Infantry
- 23rd Regiment, N. Y. Infantry
- 71st Regiment, N. Y. Infantry
- 3rd Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
- Brigade Headquarters
- 2nd Regiment, N. Y. Infantry
- 3rd Regiment, N. Y. Infantry
- 74th Regiment, N. Y. Infantry
- 1st Brigade, N. Y. Field Artillery
- Brigade Headquarters
- 1st Regiment, N. Y. Field Artillery
- 2nd Regiment, N. Y. Field Artillery
- 3rd Regiment, N. Y. Field Artillery
- 1st Regiment, N. Y. Cavalry
- Squadron A, N. Y. Cavalry
- 22nd Regiment, N. Y. Engineers
- 1st Battalion, N. Y. Signal Corps
- N. Y. Trains Headquarters and Military Police
- N. Y. Ammunition Train
- N. Y. Supply Train
- N. Y. Engineer Train
- N. Y. Sanitary Train

JOHN F. O'RYAN, Major-General

H. H. BANDHOLTZ, Lt.-Col. U. S. Inf. D. O. L. Chief of Staff OFFICIAL F. W. WARD, Lt.-Col. Adjutant.

THE SOUTH HAS ADOPTED GENERAL WOOD

Gen. Leonard Wood, commander of the Department of the Southeast, has protested against the elimination of Fort McPherson, Ga., and Fort Logan H. Roots, Arkansas, from the second series of officers' reserve training camps. He declares that both officers and men should be trained in Southern camps to produce the highest efficiency in the new army and considers it a mistake to train men in sections where the winter conditions interfere. The general does not believe in sectionalism where the good of the nation is involved. Incidentally the just treatment which he has accorded the South has made him a most popular national figure in Dixie and the South is going to protest vehemently if he ever considers returning to the North.—"Greenville (S. C.) News."

THE AMERICAN RED CROSS ACTIVE

In addition to the six complete hospital staffs sent to France in advance of our first expeditionary force, the American Red Cross has recently sent six similar units and has enrolled sufficient personnel for thirty others. These major activities, however, have not prevented important work in other quarters. During the past week a special Red Cross commission, headed by George F. Baker, jr., vice-president of the First National Bank, New York City, was dispatched to Italy, the purpose being to obtain a report on the best methods of assisting the suffering soldiers and civilians of that nation. This was the fourth such commission to be sent to Europe. The first, headed by Major G. M. P. Murphy, O. R. C., another New York banker, was sent to France; the second headed by Dr. Frank S. Billings, of Chicago, went to Russia; the third, led by H. W. Anderson, of Richmond, Va., is en route to Roumania. An emergency appropriation of \$200,000 has been placed at the disposal of the Italian commission.

SIGNING U. S. COMMISSIONS

The signing of commissions of Army officers, including those of regular and reserve lists, long ago attained such prodigious proportions as to lead to the adoption of the rule that the President shall sign only the commissions of general officers; the Secretary of War shall sign only those of the grade of colonel and the assistant secretary of war those below the grade of colonel; the adjutant general of the Army continues to countersign all commissions. It is estimated that fully 30,000 pieces of parchment, representing original appointments and promotions, have already been signed, and it is expected that 50,000 commissions or more will be signed. Inasmuch as the assistant secretary of war and the adjutant general must sign the bulk of these commissions, it is proposed to have mechanical aid, and a machine for applying the signatures will be installed in New York. By this means 20 commissions may be signed with one operation, and the two officials will periodically go to New York to perform this task.

The 2nd F. A. at Madison Barracks

The Madison Correspondent to the "Army and Navy Journal" says: "The 2nd New York Field Artillery with headquarters in New York City, arrived on the 25th with three-inch guns and horses. The Field Artillery candidates have commenced their instruction with the field pieces.—It is contemplated sending them to the Pine Plains range for target practice shortly. The candidates are continuing with extended order work. They are having practice marches and sham battles in the immediate vicinity, and seem to delight in "whipping" each other. The vicinity is adapted for tactical operations. Bayonet and trench fighting have also been inaugurated, and the dummies used are showing evidence of merciless beating."

NEW YORK'S GREAT SEND-OFF PARADE

Militia Will Be Reviewed Down Fifth Avenue in Farewell March

DATE TO BE ANNOUNCED LATER

The following plans affecting the proposed send-off parade have been tentatively prescribed. Route of parade will be down 5th Avenue from 110th Street and vicinity to Washington Arch. Owing to the great number of people who will wish to see the parade, a march of this length is essential to avoid congesting the spectators in a shorter march area. The route selected was determined upon because the broad sidewalk between 110th Street and 59th Street, bordering the park, will afford more space than the sidewalk of any other route. Furthermore that sidewalk is largely shaded.

The date of the parade cannot be determined until it is known when the Division will begin its train movement south to Spartanburg, for the reason that if the up-State units of the Guard are to take part, the parade should be timed so as to enable them to detrain in New York, make the parade and continue their movement the same day.

In other parades of regulars and guard troops the public has always found it difficult to identify organizations. In this parade each organization will be preceded by a soldier carrying a placard lettered with the name of the organization so that the people will know what troops they are looking at.

It is especially to be desired that the families of the soldiers be accorded special opportunity to view the parade under the most favorable circumstances. To aid in the accomplishment of this object each soldier will be provided with three tags appropriately printed, for distribution to members of his family. By arrangement among themselves it will be practicable for some soldiers to obtain additional tags from soldiers who may not need the number assigned them. Ninety thousand of these tags will be distributed. Obviously it would be impracticable to provide stands for any substantial percentage of this number. It is desired that the newspapers feature this matter to the end that the public be encouraged voluntarily to honor these tags and to facilitate the wearers obtaining front line positions. It is believed that the public will welcome the opportunity to aid in showing this courtesy to the members of soldiers' families.

It is also requested that the owners of dwelling houses on the easterly side of 5th Avenue from 110th Street south, arrange to have their porches and steps used as places for spectators, and that they permit the wearers of these tags to occupy places thereon. Some owners who can afford to do so may be willing to erect stands on the front of their dwelling houses for this purpose. Such action would be greatly appreciated.

Governor Whitman will review the parade from the Union League Club. It is understood that the Governor is to invite Major General Bell, Mayor Mitchell, and the Mayors of other Cities represented in the parade to constitute the Reviewing Party with him.

No escort will be authorized for the departing troops except a platoon of 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

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 Pennsylvania 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 September 1.

Officer—"That's a pretty awkward lot you've got now, Sergeant." Sorely tried Sergeant Instructor—"They are that, sir. It's the like o' them, sir, as brings 'ome to us what a horrible thing this war is, sir!"—"Passing Show."

HE WON IT.

"Who gave you the black eye, Murphy?" "Nobody gave it to me; I had to fight for it."

(Continued from page 3.)

a Walter Chassis; it has an icebox, cold and hot water storage, food storage, baker and a stove of four-hole capacity, easily supplying the needs of the 350 men now eating from it.

There are also lockers, sink and other handy appurtenances of value to the field cook. Mr. Sherry will be blessed at many a 22nd bivouac, and when we get back we are going to eat at his restaurant. Thanks Mr. Sherry from the boys of the 22nd Engineers.—C. E. B., July 27, 1917.

SANITATION FOR THE NEW CANTONMENTS

Military Camps to Guard Health of Its Physically Fit Soldiers

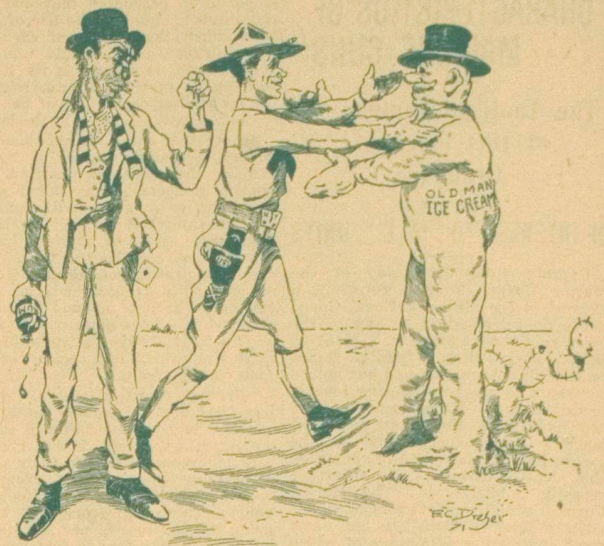
ARMY & NAVY JOURNAL'S INTERVIEW

"We intend to make our new military cantonments as safe as science can perfect them," said Major Gen. William C. Gorgas, Surg. Gen., U.S.A., in a recent interview. "When a recruit has once passed his examinations—which will be rigid—he may rest assured that the Government will put him into as nearly an ideal sanitary environment as is found anywhere, either in military or civil life. We are putting the best brains in the country to work on the problem and have commissioned, as majors in the Reserve, specialists in the medical and surgical branches we wish to cover. Major William H. Welch, the famous pathologist of Johns Hopkins Hospital, is working with us at our headquarters, as are Major Victor C. Vaughan, dean of the University of Michigan, medical department, and nationally known as an authority on sanitation; Major William H. Mayo, of Rochester, on our Sanitary Board, and Major Charles Mayo. Major Theodore C. Janeway, the physician-in-chief of Johns Hopkins Hospital and Secretary of the Russell Sage Institute of Pathology, heads our cardio-vascular section, and Major J. E. Goldthwait, one of the great orthopedic surgeons of the country, will look after cases involving defective bones and joints. We will take special care of nervous and mental disorders and Dr. Pearce Bailey, famous as a neurologist and psychiatrist, is working in our department, with the rank of major. Mental irregularities are among the most common troubles to be dealt with in modern armies; in fact, the European hospitals have specialized in this particular. Shell-shock, of course, requires scientific treatment; and the best results are obtained when the patient is kept under observation within sound of the guns. It used to be that a malingerer, a coward or a 'quitter' was rewarded with a kick or treated heroically in the guard house. The prevailing practice in modern armies prescribes that in many cases proper medical attention be given the man who cannot live up to his duty as a soldier.

"These specialists I have mentioned are, of course, only a few. No hospital—no ten hospitals—in the country could get together such an advisory staff as we have been so fortunate as to have had offered to our service. The medical profession has been quick to respond, as the medical profession will always respond in cases where self-sacrifice and generous giving of brain and strength are required. It encourages me, as I look around and see the sort of men who are working with me, to know that the 24,000 physicians we are going to call into service within a year will come forward as earnestly and eagerly as have these leaders of their profession who, some of them at an hour's notice, have turned from 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 laymen, perhaps, will ask, 'Why should it be necessary to look out for consumption in a body of physically fit men who lead active lives out of doors? Every medical man knows that the germ of tuberculosis exists in the body of the average individual, but that the disease often develops in its own good time. For this reason it is not always possible for the medical examiner, passing on a recruit, to tell whether that recruit will or will not develop the disease. Therefore, inspection with regard to this malady will be frequent and thorough. Any suspected case will be put under observation and, should the symptoms persist, the patient will be at once treated, under the most modern conditions, in the proper hospitals.

"We are bending our energies to do a big work in a big way. If anybody says I'm boasting when I call this the most important work in the War Department I'll take the risk. We spent \$5,000,000 for supplies last week and that money bought material which is going toward saving what the German's wreck. We have increased our assistants nine-fold and are calling for more. And I want to say here and now that we are military men with military discipline, but our work is for efficiency in conserving the vitality of fighting men."



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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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Stetson Service Hats—Field Trunks—Pigskin Puttees

Pique and Khaki stocks

Lieutenants' and Captains' Bars and All Insignia

Army socks, shirts, handkerchiefs, and sweaters.

42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

Your Entry to Service

When the call came you responded. There was no question in your mind as to letting your friend next door or around the corner shoulder the arms you felt it your duty to shoulder.

There is another entry to service along a different line—the service to self in seeing that the pay roll of Liberty you are on is taken care of after it passes into your possession—and there is no argument that the SAFEST place is in the confines of a bank.

The exacting Scrutiny

That is accorded the new recruit in the Army is a part of making him 'FIT'.

The exacting scrutiny which we give in protecting the funds of our customers is a part of the daily service rendered unto them.

Valuable papers of all soldiers taken care of without charge.

New York Exchange issued without charge. We pay 4 per cent of savings deposits 90 days and over. 4½ per cent paid on six month certificates of deposit.

BANK OF SPARTANBURG

COR. WALL & WEST MAIN STREET
SPARTANBURG, S. C.

ARCH B. CALVERT, PRESIDENT

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Make Our Store Your Headquarters while in our City

Tailor Made Uniforms, Khaki Uniforms in stock

Leggins, both Leather and Khaki.

Regulation Black four-in-hand Ties,

Wool Socks, Hat Cords,

Military Stock Collars, etc.

It Pays to trade with

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Where QUALITY Counts!

It's in the Ice Cream you eat.

Insist on the name QUALITY—It's your Guarantee of goodness and purity.

Once you taste it you can't forget it.

1200 gallons a day capacity.

QUALITY ICE CREAM MANUFACTURING CO.

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FOR MEN AND WOMEN

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A College for Women

It comprises:

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- (2) The College of the Fine Arts (conferring the B. Mus. degree and a diploma in Drawing and Painting)

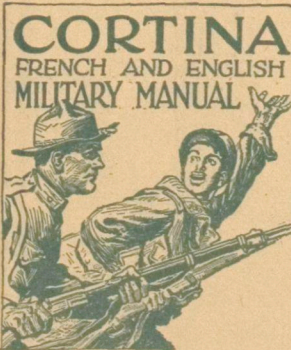
The dormitories accommodate 190; city students number between 125 and 150.

Located one mile from the center of the city.

Fall Term begins September 18, 1917.

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Foreword by Major-General Leonard Wood

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Cortina Soldier's Map, engraved in five colors. Mailing card	.10

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Authentic List of Hotels, Boarding Houses, Bungalows, Rooms and Apartments

COMPLETE WITH ACCOMMODATION & PRICES

We here publish a most interesting authentic list of the hotels, boarding houses and apartments available in Spartanburg where relations and friends 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.

Table with 5 columns: Name, Plan, Location, Rates, Accommodate. Lists hotels like SLOAN, GRESHAM, PIEDMONT, FINCH, CLEVELAND, CLINCHFIELD.

BOARDING HOUSES AND ROOMS

List of boarding houses and rooms with names, addresses, and prices. Includes Mrs. A. B. Milligan, Mrs. T. F. James, etc.

FOR RENT BY R. H. BAER

110 Wall Street, Phone, 1189

TWO STORY HOUSES

Table with 3 columns: No. Rooms, Location, Price Month. Lists houses with 10, 6, 7, 5, 10, 8, 9, 7 rooms.

BUNGALOWS AND COTTAGES

Table with 3 columns: Rooms, Location, Price. Lists bungalows and cottages on streets like Liberty, Carpenter, S. Liberty, West Henry, East Henry, West Henry, Rigby Ave., Dallas, Sunney, Bomar Ave., Brown, Hammond, Ross.

FURNISHED HOUSES

Table with 3 columns: Rooms, Location, Price. Lists furnished houses on Hampton Ave. and Erwin Street.

APARTMENTS

Table with 3 columns: Rooms, Location, Price. Lists apartments on South Liberty, South Church, Lee.

HOUSES FOR RENT BY J. W. ALEXANDER, 201 Chapman Building.

Table with 3 columns: Description, Price. Lists various house types from 8 room steam heated to 11 room house.

ICE CREAM AND WATERMELON FOR NEW YORK TROOPS

Company D of 22nd Engineers Royally Welcomed to Spartanburg

A special to the New York World from Spartanburg speaks of the arrival in Spartanburg of Company D, Twenty-second Regiment, New York Engineers...

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...

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...

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...

The naval man who salutes an officer of the Army nowadays is indeed a rarity. And it is unfortunate that to the casual observer, the naval uniform gives no opportunity of finding out whether the wearer is a member of some new naval organization...

We say casual observer advisedly. For to the seasoned officer of the Army the tanned skin, the brightness of the eye, and the general ruggedness of the man always denote the real sailor.

It is to be hoped that someone charged with the general courtesy and deportment of the men referred to herein will take this matter up and correct it.

We wish to apologize to the officers and men who wear the blue with the tarnished ornaments which denote the "real thing," and who never fail to raise the hand in passing.

Recruit (nervously)—"Shall I mark time with my feet, sir?" Lieutenant (sarcastically)—"My dear fellow, did you ever hear of marking time with the hands?" Recruit—"Yes, sir; clocks do it."

OPEN LETTER TO THE SOLDIER

Major-General O'Ryan, Commanding 27th Division, U. S. A., Gives Timely Advice

A GUIDE FOR ALL TO FOLLOW

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.

You are about to engage actively in war—in the greatest war in the world's history. You do not know what your fate is to be. You cannot foretell whether you are to be killed, to die of disease, to be wounded or broken in health...

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 Division to-day there are future leaders in public life—Governors, Mayors, ministers, financiers, manufacturers, educators and great soldiers...

If you are new in the military service, you will find your new life very different from what you have been accustomed to—and probably very different from what you expected. Up to the present time your life has been regulated by your family ties, by your employer's requirements, by the influence of your church, and in large measure by your personal views and habits...

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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...

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 in reading this letter that no reference is made to the effect upon your morals of the use of liquor, or of association with prostitutes. You are largely the custodian of your own morals. The Chaplains will remind you of your moral responsibilities. The plea contained in this letter is based upon other grounds—upon principles of scientific military management. Our job is to whip the enemy hard and with the least loss to ourselves. In training our military machine to do this we must eliminate back-lash, waste, rattles and useless loads. We must have every part healthy, strong and dependable, no part defective, diseased or obsolete. This cannot be if we are to permit "booze" in any form to get into our military machine. Alcohol, whether you call it beer, wine, whiskey, or by any other name, is a breeder of inefficiency. While it affects men differently, the results are the same, in that all affected by it cease for the time to be normal. Some become forgetful, others quarrelsome. Some become noisy. Some get sick. Some get sleepy. Others have their passions greatly stimulated. When you stop to consider that there are nearly 30,000 men in a division, do you not see how vital to efficiency, is the elimination of liquor? If one officer or man is permitted to use liquor, then others will claim the right to do so. How can a Division of troops be ever 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 violated this order. After it was in force for some time the opinion was practically unanimous throughout 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 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 information on this subject largely through rumor, quack medicine circulars and from statements of older men believed to possess alleged experience.

The average man possesses instinctive sexual desires. These passions are more highly developed in some men than in others. These instincts were given to men in order that they might in proper manner perpetuate the race. We learn from the moral law that a departure from what is taught us by religion in relation to this matter is sinful. But the subject becomes a military problem when the departure from the moral law involves the disease and the efficiency of the service. The experience of armies indicates conclusively that unlawful sexual intercourse under the conditions affecting military life leads inevitably to venereal disease. This is true because women who submit their bodies indiscriminately to indulge in the passions of men, are almost always infected with venereal disease, and where they are not, they soon become so infected. Experience of armies shows that prostitutes have always followed armies to ply their trade. The same experience shows that most armies have suffered greatly from the really terrible infections spread among the soldiers by these persons. The extent of diseases of this character among the 19,000 soldiers who constituted the New York Division on the Mexican Border last summer was negligible. This was so because the passions and weaknesses of the men were not stimulated by the use of liquor which was prohibited, and because prostitutes were not permitted to ply their trade among the soldiers of the Division. The most potent reason, however, why we were free from such diseases, was the fact that the men of the Division had been persuaded to believe that these prohibitions were necessary.

The pamphlet also contains an article by Lt.-Col W. H. Steers, M. C., N. Y.

Advertisement for FATIMA Cigarettes. Features a large octagonal frame with a pack of cigarettes in the center. Text includes 'Fifty-eight per clock-tick', 'Every time the clock ticks, fifty-eight Fatimas are lighted somewhere in the United States.', 'Sensible Cigarette', and '20 for 15¢'.