

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
2nd Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
3rd Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
4th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
5th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
6th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
7th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
8th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
9th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
10th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
11th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
12th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
13th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
14th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
15th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
16th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
17th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
18th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
19th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
20th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
21st Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
22nd Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
23rd Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
24th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
25th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
26th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry
27th Brigade, N. Y. Infantry

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."

WHEN THE BOYS COME HOME

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42ND STREET AT MADISON AVENUE

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."
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 malingering, 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."



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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