

# News from Our Division Units

## 9TH N. Y. C. D. C.

(Col. John J. Byrne, Commanding.)

At last the Ninth was able to use some of the experience which it has been gathering for the last 19 years in preparation for war. The order for mobilization came unexpectedly but it found the entire command prepared, as it always has been, to move out at a moment's notice. The officers quickly got their companies together, the Majors their battalions, and in the A. M. hour the Armory hummed with activity.

Colonel John J. Byrne found every man digging hard at his individual task, for it has always been the particular boast of the Ninth that it was better prepared than any other unit in the National Guard. The proof of this had already been shown, for it was the first regiment mustered into U. S. service on this call.

The general public little comprehends how many and how varied are the difficulties that lie in the path of mobilization. Every officer and enlisted man when he is called to the colors must forget self and learn absolutely to regard himself merely as a part of a great machine. The years during which the Ninth has studied, drilled, and groomed itself for war, stood it in good stead. The Colonel was able to move quickly and found every department alive and up to the minute with spirit.

The Ordnance Department made its reports immediately, and straightened out all tangles with little trouble. The Supply Department had its reports made out before mobilization orders came in, so that they were able to move efficiently and promptly and the entire equipment and clothing were given out to the various companies in a few days.

Colonel Byrne lead the regiment out in attendance at the funeral of General Austin on Wednesday the 18th, and each day the command takes a morning hike, followed by rigorous snappy drills. In the afternoon the captains take their companies out in the streets and parks around the armory and put them through the manual of arms and school of the company.

Not for nothing has the Ninth had a history of 100 years of success and morale that would carry it through any scrimmage.

The Regiment mobilized Monday morning at nine o'clock and on Thursday it was mustered into the Federal service. Very few men were turned down on account of physical disability, and although the doctors who were detailed to the task of examining, were busy morning, noon and night, they stuck to it and were able to complete everything by the time the Mustering Officer, Colonel Stokes, was ready to make a unit out of the Ninth Regiment.

The paper work was particularly heavy and entailed the most serious attention on the part of the commanding officers of the companies, but they also got hold of their jobs with a vim that defied the heat and the long hours and were ready for Thursday's muster. A few of the men were dropped from the rolls because of dependencies, but their number was small, and the command will go into the field practically as it was before mobilization, elisted up to war strength.

The command was exceedingly gratified to have Colonel Byrne moved up from Lieut. Colonel to Colonel, and Lieut. Colonel Thierly moved up from Major to Lieut. Colonel. Many other promotions have gone into effect.

Going into the field means real work and the Ninth can say that its spirit as a National Guard unit was not a bit less than its morale as a U. S. Army unit.

From the very beginning the officers and men came on duty early in the morning and stayed, some of them, long after the hour of midnight. Most of the companies have uniforms and only the recruits remain in citizens' clothes, but in a day or so they are expected to be uniformed also. In fact, the Ninth will go out with practically every man in his O. D., with his roll on his back and his rifle on his shoulder, and with the makings of a pretty good soldier.

An observer would be surprised if he were to come to the armory at any time during the day and see how the men are trained.

Some amusing things happen, of course, as for example, the men had a lot of fun getting the wagon out one day and pushing it around the floor until the inexorable first sergeant discovered them and stopped the fun. Games of baseball are played on the floor during off hours. One favored game is for six men to crouch in a row, and to have a man run and jump on their backs, if he falls off he is "it," and the others get their chance to come back.

No matter how hot it is the men are busy and seem keenly interested in the game of WAR. One is particularly pleased to see how clean the floor is kept. Now and then, of course, there are some troubles here and there and some poor chap is led off as a prisoner because he has not learned to obey orders but on an average everything goes smoothly.

The company rooms are policed daily, scrubbed and cleaned, waste paper picked off the floor, and the men have a lot of fun playing the piano and chatting when there is nothing else to do.

Each day every company is assigned to guard duty, it seems that the entire armory is policed and that the crowd is kept outside the limits. All day long a crowd watches for a company, or a Battalion, or the entire command to come out of the big doors. Friends visit friends in the ranks, mothers say good bye to their boys, and the girls visit sweethearts for the last time, but the boys take it all with a smile and seem to appreciate the funny side of everything.

The daily hikes and drills are rapidly moving the command into an efficient body and it grows easier and easier for the officers and the men to do their bit.—July 23.

## THE QUARTERMASTER'S CORPS

(Lt. Col. H. S. Sternberger, Div. Q. M.)

Modern warfare is not what General Sherman is reported to have characterized it. In its present intent it aims to accomplish its purpose quickly and successfully, but is not in essence barbarous. In carrying out its purpose it is resourceful, humane and yet chivalrous. Civilization owes much to war, as can be proved by many illustrations. For example the future benefit which will accrue from the typhoid inoculation.

Ruskin says: "I found in brief, that all great nations learned their truth of word and strength of thought in war; that they were nourished in war and wasted by peace; taught by war and deceived by peace; trained by war and betrayed by peace; in a word, that they were born in war and expired in peace."

In the rise of nations Individualism first appears, then Nationalism and later Internationalism. You can readily see, applying this to our own country, which stage of development we have reached.

The object of our inquiry is not the larger aspects of the problem, but a phase of its specialization. We are not to concern ourselves with the problems of the line, but of the staff; with problems of supply, not of fighting. Our place is usually from five to ten miles and further back of the firing line.

The Q. M. Corps is charged with the duty of providing means of transportation of every character, either by contract, or in kind, which may be needed in the movement of troops and material of war. It furnishes all public animals employed in the service of the army, the forage consumed by them, wagons, and all articles necessary for their use, and the horse equipments for the Q. M. Corps. It furnishes clothing, camp and garrison equipment, barracks and other buildings; constructs and repairs roads, railways and bridges; builds rafts, charters ships, boats, docks and wharves for military purposes; supplies subsistence and pay for enlisted men and others entitled thereto and attends to all matters connected with military operations which are not expressly assigned to some other bureau of the War Department.

Please notice the last clause—"And attends to all matters connected with military operations which are not expressly assigned to some other bureau of the War Department." Under this the Q. M. C. become inevitably the one charged with unlimited responsibilities as the science of war demands new accessories, or develops new problems.

It has been the custom of the past to regard the transportation, feeding, clothing and equipping of an army as subordinate and inferior. Arms, brains and courage are the first requirements, but the outstanding facts of the present war, indicate plainly the mobilization of industries as well as of arms. The Quartermaster of today must be well versed in business as well as war and know the source of supply, best and quickest methods, as well as the diversification of modern business.

The personnel of the Q. M. Department attached to a Division consists of 1 Lieut. Colonel, 2 Majors, 2 Captains, 3 Second Lieutenants, 5 Sergeants, 1st Class, 5 Sergeants and 5 Privates, 1st Class.

## 69TH N. Y. INFANTRY.

(Lt. Col. L. B. Reed, Commanding.)

They tell a story of a husky looking Britisher who was strolling along the Thames embankment when he was met by an old lady who asked him why he did not enlist.

"What?" he exclaimed, "Enlist! And with this war on!"

Perhaps his type is to be found even in New York, but the experience of the 69th shows that he is not in the majority.

"Don't enlist in the 69th unless you want to be one of the first to go to France," was the recruiting slogan on which the 69th filled up the vacancies caused by discharges for expiration of enlistment period, for dependency, and for disability, and grew from a regiment of only nine hundred men to a full war strength regiment of something over two thousand. Apparently the promise of active service is still the strongest inducement which can be offered to the man who is thinking of enlisting.

The proposition was put up to recruits by parades, by a mass meeting at the armory, and by talks given at various Churches by Chaplain Duffy and others interested in the cause, and the response shows that the fighting spirit is still strong in men of the type of which the 69th has always been composed. The recruits, many of whom are not within the ages of conscription, began coming in as soon as war was declared and continued to come in an increasing stream until by the beginning of July the regiment was at war strength.

The recruiting campaign reached its climax on the night of June the second, when a monster mass meeting and rally was held at the armory. After a short parade, the regiment returned to find the armory hall filled with friends of the regiment and prospective recruits. Marching through the hall, the companies were dismissed in their company rooms and the men joined their friends throughout the armory. Mr. Amato, of the Metropolitan Opera Company, brought the entire assembly to their feet by singing "The Star Spangled Banner." After being encored, he said a few words expressing his delight at seeing America aligned with the Allies in the war for democracy. The Hon. Job E. Hedges then made an address urging us to readjust our ideas and ideals to meet the serious situation which has been thrust upon us; and Sheriff Smith spoke on the history of America, the wars that we have

fought, and the splendid record made by Meagher's brigade during the civil war. This was followed by moving pictures showing soldiers in the various branches of the service fighting sham battles, building bridges, firing the larger field pieces, etc. The assembly then broke up and the men and their friends returned to the company rooms for refreshments.

A further impetus was given to recruiting by the generous gift of one thousand dollars by Mr. Francis P. Garvan, a friend of the regiment; this sum was distributed as prizes among the individuals and companies which did the most effective work along this line.

The task of training the new men has fallen on the older men in the companies and has been entered into with a will, many of the companies having a special drill night each week for the recruits. On May 30th two men from each company were sent to Plattsburg to attend the training school for officers. The regiment was glad to send these men, of whom a good record is expected, but it has felt their loss and that of the other non-commissioned officers who have been compelled to leave it because of their dependent families or because of disability. However, it has given the junior non-commissioned officers and many of the older men a chance to show what they are made of and many of them are stepping into the places thus left vacant in a way that speaks well for the future of the outfit.

Taken as a whole, the recruits are a husky looking lot and keen to learn the art of soldiering. They have the stuff in them and when they have mastered the first principles and have been disciplined by several months of training they should reflect credit on the organization in which it is their privilege to serve. The men through out the regiment are proud to belong to it, proud of its splendid record, and determined to maintain that record on the battle front in Europe.—T. C. P. M., July 14, 1917.

## 23RD N. Y. INFANTRY.

(Col. Frank H. Norton, Commanding.)

GUARDING WATER—Within the past few years, each of which has brought its ever-progressing changes with unprecedented rapidity, has been solved one of the problems of the second largest city in the world, namely the Water Supply of New York. There are approximately six million people in Greater New York, whose needs must be met three hundred and sixty-five days of each year. These needs are many. Shelter is a local problem, its solution likewise. Clothing questions are per individual, as fancies and finances may dictate. Food stuffs find their way from truck farms, dairies, plains and tropics, so readily, in fact, that the great factories of the city eagerly help to prepare them for countries less fortunate. But it remains for one magnificent piece of engineering to give to New York City its splendid water supply.

Only undreamed of calamities, reckoned without regard for city guard and government could deprive these six millions of their shelter, clothing and foodstuffs indefinitely and irreparably, while one carefully laid plot, however, could plunge the great city in an abyss of waterless depths, and the sacrifice of the little hamlets that gave their very existence that the great reservoir might live, would have been in vain. For this reason, are the numbers of men who so ably guarded the banks of the Rio Grande, stationed throughout the country north of New York for a distance of forty-five miles. Night watches or day, the work of these boys on the Border, with off-times only the howl of a coyote or the hoot of a Mexican owl to break the silence has proved itself in training and judgment all deserving of the praise they receive. Eager and alert they defend the Aqueduct with its daily treasure gift, three hundred and ninety-six million gallons of water, and in such defense do they help to keep safe the life of the city so justly proud of that protection.

On the afternoon of March thirtieth of this year it was rumored that several regiments of the New York Guard would be called into Federal Service. All the troops had returned from the Border, been mustered out and the various members had returned to their work and settled down to the routine of civil life. Little credence was given these rumors as it was not felt the President would again call the guard until war was declared. However, due to sending of large quantities of foodstuffs and war material to the Allies and having practically cut Germany off completely from the receipt of same, much discontent was felt among the German element and many cases of fires, explosions and other troubles in the various munition plants was laid at their doors and it was found necessary to call out several regiments of the Guard to protect these plants, the railroads and the water supply systems of the various large cities.

Near midnight of the above date Colonel Frank H. Norton, the Commanding Officer of the 23rd N. Y. Infantry N. G. received a telephone communication from the Adjutant General of the State of New York that the Twenty-third Regiment would be called out. Early on the morning of the Thirty-first of March a telegraphic order was received at the Headquarters of the Regiment calling the organization into Federal Service, the second time within one year.

Orders were immediately issued to the Company commanders by the Adjutant for an assembly at eight-thirty that evening. The strength of the Regiment at that time was 898 men and at Roll call that evening over 800 men reported for duty. Many of the absent men being out of the city.

The mustering Officer, Lieut. Colonel Banholtz arrived in the afternoon and immediately arranged to muster in the Regiment. Due to his most excellent work, assisted by Capt. Love and the hearty co-operation of the Officers and Non-commissioned officers a record for mustering and movement of National Guard troops was made.

The Third Battalion, Major John R. Sawyer commanding, with Companies I, K, L, M were examined by the Surgeon, Major Macy, mustered and fully equipped for field service in less than twenty hours after the call and in just twenty-two hours after the call left the Armory to take up their duty as the Water Guard, in the Kenosca Reservoir—City Line Sector of the Aqueduct.

At the same time the work of mustering other companies continued and the Headquarters Co., and Companies A, B, and C had finished their work by eight o'clock that evening. On the following day, April the 2nd, the balance of the regiment was mustered and equipped for field duty. The First and Second Battalions were held at the Armory until April 10th, when they took up their duties in the field relieving troops of the state.

Many changes have taken place in the Twenty-third since its return from the Border. Over three hundred and fifty men have been lost through discharges and expiration of term of service. Many officers have resigned, recruiting detachment at the armory Very good work has been done by the and over nine hundred recruits have been taken in since the fourteenth of April. When it is taken into account that this work has been done with practically no assistance from the active regiment in the field the showing is very commendable. The class and type of recruits is such as to keep up the high standard of the organization.

The officers and men are looking forward with eager expectation of a change in their work and the crossing of the water will have no fears for the "Water Guard."—July 25.

## 1ST N. Y. FIELD HOSPITAL

(Major M. A. Stivers, Commanding.)

The First New York Field Hospital Company has, as in the case of other military organizations of the New York National Guard, responded to the President's call of July 15th, the assembling of the men taking place on Monday, July 16th, 1917, at 9 a. m. The strength of the command was 4 officers and 78 enlisted men. The organization was mustered into Federal service at 4 p. m. on July 18th, 1917. In addition to the enlisted men 5 reservists reported, 3 of whom passed the physical examination, the remaining two being disqualified. Discharges on account of dependency relatives, 2; discharged, physically unfit, 3. The vacancies existing were filled the following day. Remarks received on the muster roll from the mustering-in officer were excellent.

The organization is fortunate in still retaining some of the older members, some of whom have been in for five years or more. Sergeant Tracy, known and liked by all, has been with the Company from the time it was organized, about 11½ years ago. Some of the noted and older members include First Class Sergeant Mohl (Landscape Sergeant), Mess Sergeant Petri (Take what we get or go without), Sergeant Leon (Burner of holes in wagons), Sergeant Schwab (Single on the last trip, but now married and enjoying life immensely), Sergeant Woods (The little white man), alias Max Levy, part owner of the clothing establishment better known as Quartermaster's Tent and operated by Moe Levy, alias Fink, also Dengue Bill Driscoll, the famous mule handler, Jinks Warner, otherwise known as "Spike," small but noisy, Dick Day, the famous chauffeur, with a constitution of iron and not a nerve in his whole body, and Farrier Snofsky, who on this excursion will be obliged to train and ride motor cars instead of some of the famous steeds the organization possessed last summer, and finally, Sergeant Holler, who is indebted for his marvelous vitality to the "afternoon nap," an institution which he founded some time ago on the Border.

A very rare recruit by the name of Johnson was successful in soliciting enough funds to purchase a twin-cylinder Indian Motor Cycle for the use of himself and the enlisted personnel, but sorry to relate, the first excursion on this bus by Johnson resulted not only in the destruction of the cycle but injuries to the rider as well. It is hoped that Johnson's ability as a medical man will some day wipe out the bitter memories of this motor cycle escapade. Nuff said. He won the case.

Last but not least, Lanky First Class Sergeant Fleck, by direction of the War Department, received an honorable discharge by reason of his service being required for proper care of property in the armory of this organization in the absence of the troops. Sergeant Fleck's absence from the field will be felt very much by the enlisted men, due to his good nature and wild actions, which kept the Camp in good humor.

Two officers and nine enlisted men are on detached service at Fort Benjamin Harrison, Indiana, Training Camp, and we trust that these members will be permitted to rejoin the organization before it entrains for foreign service, they having performed splendid service in the wards of the Hospital last summer and fall.

We are a sanitary organization, and when it comes to the handling of our own boys of the State Militia, or the Regulars, we hope we will be obliged to render our service to a very few, but with respect to the Teutons trust their wards will be more than crowded.—H. J. F.

## THE ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT.

(Lt.-Col. Fred M. Waterbury.)

Although to date but a small portion of the N. Y. Ordnance Department has been called into the Federal service, we want to state, through the columns of "The Rattler," that when the mobilization order came this department had every job filled and with an excellent personnel of both officers and enlisted men.

Tactical members of the department who go with the Division include Major Joseph J. Daly, who is now taking a training course at the School of Musketry at Fort Sill, Oklahoma, and Sergeant of Ordnance, John C. Daly, formerly of the 22nd Regiment of Engineers.

An Ordnance Depot Detachment of one Sergeant of Ordnance, one Corporal of Ordnance and eight Privates was organized in compliance with instructions from the Militia Bureau. Careful selection was made in recruiting this depot so as to include men of such mechanical training as would best fit them for this class of work. When the time came to muster in this detachment a ruling came from the Militia Bureau to the effect that such Ordnance Depot was a part of the National Guard Division in time of peace. The men having left their various civilian jobs, were then taken care of by enlisting into other organizations of the Division.

The officers in the N. Y. Ordnance Staff Corps and Department awaiting call into the Federal service are Lt.-Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Major Harrison K. Bird, Major Charles E. Fiske, Captain Wm. H. Ferguson, Captain Edward J. Parish and Captain Fred'k D. Lockwood.

## N. Y. FIELD BAKERY No. 1

(Captain J. A. Millard, Commanding.)

This outfit which manufactures the "staff of life" for the New York Division was mustered into the Federal service, July 26, with 101 enlisted men recruited in Ontario, Gloversville, Albany and Utica, and is at present stationed at Peekskill.

It is a much larger organization than was allowed a year ago when mustered into the Federal service for Border duty and there has been an increase from 12 to 15 ovens, with a capacity of 30,000 lbs. of bread daily.

Captain Millard, "chief censor on the Bread" says he will have an efficient unit. He should know for he is some hotel man. If their bread is as good as it was down on the Rio Grande, "nough sed!"

## 4TH N. Y. FIELD HOSPITAL

(Maj. Frank Harnden, Commanding.)

This unit of the Division not having an armory for an official home and being recruited during the Mexican Border service from all parts of the State was mobilized July 16th at Camp Whitman and has remained in the field ever since.

We used a "follow-up" scheme to try and get the 4th Hospital unit to speak up and say something about themselves in "The Rattler" with this final result:

"Being properly scared by the dire threat received recently am hastening to reply that there is no news of any account concerning this organization other than the fact that we were mustered into Federal Service on July 23rd and are now slowly but surely melting away."

## 12TH N. Y. INFANTRY.

(Col. R. L. Foster, Commanding.)

There was none of the feverish excitement of a year ago when the Gallant Twelfth was ordered to mobilize last Monday, but the work of mustering in and the detail of equipping the new men is going forward with that calm deliberation and poise which is prompted only by experience and "Know how."

Even though the prospect is more serious than the regiment has ever faced in its long history, Colonel Foster has arranged the work of his efficient officers in such a way that lost motion and confusion has been eliminated and there is none of that high tension and stress of former mobilizations.

The bronzed veterans take the training of the new men as a "job of work" and we see none of the tearful mobs of former times, who come to bid "Johnny" a sad farewell for the twenty-fifth time. Those civilians who are around the armory have important business with some one inside and the calm of the man they have come to see is reflected in them.

Every soldier in the 6th Division knows Colonel Foster's attitude toward O. O. "—nuff said!" Experience has taught company commanders that the air of the armory is bad for veterans and recruits alike, so every man who is not absolutely required to be in the armory is sent over to Central Park to drill or rest.

Captain F. S. Leisewing assisted by Lieut. L. L. Lambert and 2nd Lieut. R. L. Hasteller are detailed to muster in the Gallant Twelfth, and each officer has been instructed as to just what is to be done so that uniformity, order and efficiency prevails when his company is checked.

Owing to the lack of commissary facilities for so large a number, Colonel Foster has arranged to have the men fed at the Childs' Restaurants near the armory, thus eliminating the delay and inconvenience of former times when "Mess" was prepared in the armory.

Everything is going like clockwork at the 12th!—G. B. B., July 18.

## 3RD N. Y. INFANTRY

(Col. E. S. Jennings, Commanding.)

Auburn, N. Y., July 26:—It is blazing hot weather along the Central New York bridges and trestles that the Third is guarding these July days. Fortunately the bathing facilities are fine and the men, between tricks of guard duty, can wallow contentedly in the lakes, bays and rivers from Oswego west to Niagara and from the Chemung north to Lake Ontario.

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. Cold it was, so that the worn, "fish" slickers and ponchos swayed and cracked 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 acquint" 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 bushes and barnyard walls. This practice has been laid to excitable foreigners who could not forgive some of the rookies who have sed 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 the pastures are costly, and ranging bullets will do damage in distant houses.

What the men hate worse than chasing snipers is to be called from their blankets night after night, out into the rain and mud and mosquitoes and never see a sniper. The constant calls hardly give them time to dry their shoes or clothing. Continuous work is injurious to tempers as well as destructive to uniforms and equipment, which are hard enough to keep clean even in dry weather.

This night patrol work has been fine practice, however, and the men are come in a measure to have some control of their senses as well as their tempers, by being ordered out into the weather on short notice, to creep through acres of marsh and mud and rain-soaked grass and remain in the control of their leader. The mosquitoes cover one like a great gray blanket and are as active as a flock of doctors who have just received a new supply of typhoid dope. Railroad employes found it amusing to place a string of torpedoes on the tracks and then telephone an alarm to the camp just to see the soldiers run. That did not have to happen more than once at any one station before the local yard master was requested to take inventory of his signal apparatus and keep a check on the further issue of torpedoes.

Last week Monday the headquarters and supply companies of the Third arrived at Auburn after a two-days' march overland from Rochester. They are now encamped on a pleasant site near Owaseo Lake, just south of Auburn. The horses and mules as well as the men of the commands are in excellent condition. The band section has been in constant practice since the regiment was called out and has gained a reputation that places it high in the standing of military bands.

The regiment is up to war strength. There are some changes among the officers. Colonel E. S. Jennings still commands. Major J. B. Tuck is now Lieutenant Colonel, Vice Colonel Ross resigned. Captain W. A. Turnbull succeeded Major Tuck, and Captain O. I. Chorman, Regimental Adjutant, succeeded Major Shepard, resigned. Battalion Adjutant George Elliott succeeded Captain Chorman.

There was considerable speculation among the men, for a while, as to when and where this regiment was to move. They do not worry now. They like this north country, all but the mosquitoes, which are worse than any brand of bug that Texas ever bred. All the men hope for now is that they may stay right on the old camp ground until cooler weather and then a change to some training camp near a respectable winter resort will not be so hard to take.—W. C. C.

Corporal (posting relief at night): "Sentry, why didn't you halt us?" Sentry: "What's the use? You're a half hour late now."—"Recruiters' Bulletin."

Captain—"Have you changed the guard yet?" The Newchum Junior—"No, sir; the old guard was doing the job so well, sir, I thought I'd let 'em stay on, sir."—"Sydney Bulletin."