



The Rio Grande Rattler.

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"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



"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 center 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 South has been said and written of 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 services of any kind that may be rendered them.

General Wood when in the city DWI, 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; they do 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. No. 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 which 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 universal 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."