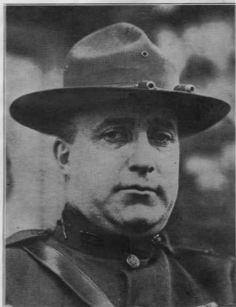


The Kentucky National Guard Journal

Vol. 1

May, 1927

No. 3



BRIG. GEN. HENRY H. DENHARDT

" IF "

If you can keep your cot when all about you
Are losing theirs and blaming it on you;
If you can make your quarrel of men obey you
But make allowances for their dumbness, too;

If you can work and not be tired by working,
Or losing blamed for aught, don't pass the buck.
Or if reported, don't give way to knocking,
But stand the guff and blame it on your luck;

If you can sleep and not make sleep your falling,
If you can think although you have no brain,
If you can meet with promoting and busting,
And can count them both expense and gain;

If you can understand the word that's spoken
As twisted by the loud speaking phono,
Or watch the clothes you have forgotten
Gathered up by the Sergeant without a groan;

If you can make a forlough on winnings;
Go A. W. O. L. a day and get a court.
Then grin and start again at your beginnings
And ever after keep off the report;

If you can learn from A to N or leard
And also learn to keep your body fit
And keep your grip despite the coldest blizzard,
Heave with a will and never yield a bit;

If you can go to town and keep your virtue
And drink a few—and not over-much.
If neither honeyed words nor blows can hurt you
If flush with jack and you stand a friendly touch;

If you can load a clip of shells in an instant,
And be ready with your gun,
Your folks at home will bear and feel the powder,
And—which is more—you'll be a dough-boy, son!

—Apologies to "Judge,"
From The Michigan National Guardsman.

was evolved the National Defense Act of 1920. This Act gave us a definite and effective military policy commensurate with our national wealth, our great and widespread population, and our eminent position as one of the world's great powers. It is an act in keeping with our national traditions; one which provided for the maintenance of a military establishment small in number but high in efficiency and economical in administration; and one which provides for the preparation in time of peace of plans for the mobilization of industry and manpower with the greatest possible dispatch and the least confusion, waste and extravagance.

Life insurance cannot prevent death. Neither can it forestall tornado, flood or sickness. It is an assurance, however, of early recuperation from disaster and adversity. Preparedness cannot prevent all wars. Herein insurance and national defense differ, for preparedness can and has prevented many conflicts. Dr Charles W. Elliot, of Harvard stated: "A strong democracy, always prepared to defend itself against attacks without or within, would be less exposed to international provocation by critical or jealous governments."

Some Wars Forestalled.

Wars which have arisen between nations of the globe despite the preparedness of the countries concerned, have been numerous and easily discernible. Potential wars which have been prevented by preparedness are more difficult to determine. But certain it is that unpreparedness has never kept this nation out of war, whereas to a temporary preparedness can be given much credit for the prevention of the outbreak of war on several occasions.

There has been considerable exaggeration as to the cost of our national defense. There are those who maintain that all pensions, all funds for the relief, care, and rehabilitation of veterans, and all payments for the reduction of high national debts incurred in time of war, should legitimately be charged to the national defense. Rather they are for the most part distinctly chargeable to lack of national defense, and to hysterical efforts for the preparation of war after war had loomed upon us. They are the belated payments, with heavy penalties and tremendous interest rates, which resulted from failure to maintain our insurance during days of comparative peace and affluence.

C. of S. Talks Preparedness To Insurance Meeting

Preparedness as form of national insurance was discussed by the Chief of Staff of the Army, Maj. Gen. Charles F. Summerall, in an address in New York on May 5, at the annual meeting of the Prudential Life Insurance Company of America.

A summary of General Summerall's speech was made public by the Department of War as follows:

The World War, upon the outcome of which seemed to hinge the very course of democracy and liberty, if not of civilization itself, was a hard, yet valuable, school of experience for our country. It brought to us the full realization that the day had long since passed when armies could be

raised overnight and sent forth to battle. It demonstrated that modern war involves other problems than personnel; that courage and individual bravery will not alone suffice to gain success. It brought war to every home and heart in our nation.

It was a hard lesson. But there came from it the determination that never again would we send into the jaws of war men untrained or but partially trained; that hereafter we would not make ourselves dependent upon allied nations for the supply of arms and equipment; that henceforth we would pay due heed to the admonition that "eternal vigilance is the price of liberty."

From the lessons of the World War

Captain Blanton Of M. Ps. Marries

On Monday, May 2, Captain Blanton and Miss Clyda Brewer were quietly married at the home of the bride's sister. The marriage was a surprise to the members of the company as well as to Jackson, which is proud of its 28th M. P. Company.

Lieutenant Lang received his Federal recognition the other day but it was after the payroll had been forwarded, so a supplemental roll had to be prepared so the lieutenant could receive his pay.

The company is now equipped with the new regulation Parshing style cap. It adds to the snap and appearance of the company more than could be imagined. It helps to increase the interest of the men for drill.

Private First Class George Garrett and Marion Coldiron were discharged by expiration of term of service in April and they each immediately took out another hitch for three years. Both held their ratings as privates, first class.

John W. Brewer re-enlisted after having been discharged several months ago when he moved to Ravenna, Ky. John always comes back for more.

Bedford Combs recently re-enlisted after having been out of the company since 1925.

Gilie Spencer, a very desirable man, was enlisted the other day. Always have more men wanting in the company than we have openings.

Private Daniel B. Crawford was made private First Class recently. He enlisted in December of last year. Crawford is a good soldier and is very much interested in things military. He is planning on attending the C. M. T. C. again this year.

Several men of the company have made application to attend the C. M. T. C. this year. Corporal Johnson is a mighty beeter for the C. M. T. C. He has been made a corporal and is yet in his first enlistment period.

The net gain in income tax collections for the first nine months of the fiscal year was \$227,049,096. When Secretary Mellon said lower rates would increase the yield he evidently knew his arithmetic.

Who remembers the old fashioned experts of 1920 who told us that by 1927 the supply of crude oil would be practically used up?

General Kehoe Attending Cavalry School At Riley

Brig. Gen. James A. Kehoe, the Adjutant General, is attending the Cavalry School, advanced course, at Fort Riley, Kansas, and getting plenty of work—especially riding, and the more trying study part—so he tells friends in letters home.

General Kehoe's tour of school duty began April 28 and will end June 13, putting him back in Kentucky in ample time for the summer training season.

A graduate of the Military Academy at West Point, and a young man in years though not in experience, the general, it is said, is not only learning the things that every soldier must learn from year to year to keep abreast of his profession but is enjoying the hard, healthy life of the apex.

Officers May Reserve Rooms At Knox Club

Officers desiring accommodations for members of their families at the Officers' Club, Camp Henry Knox, should write for their reservations at the earliest moment at which they can complete their plans, Capt. Fred W. Fallon, in charge of the club, told a representative of the Kentucky National Guard Journal recently.

Wherever possible, reservations covering the period of the officer's training will be accorded on request, but there's likely to be a shortage of rooms at the club this year, especially during August. All guests of the club stopping there without reservations will hold their quarters only as long as there is no reservation for the same.

The club has been full and overflowing through the height of all the summers lately, so it is not with a view to stimulating business—but with a view to enabling officers to plan ahead for their own greater convenience—that Captain Fallon passes on the word to write for reservations, and write early.

Five big Italian shipping lines have merged, the object being, of course, more business. Here is another indication that the American merchant marine must watch its step.

Words Of Wisdom From The Third Hole

Remember the good old days when the favorite adlib for a killing was "I didn't know it was loaded!"

Of course if the shoe were on the other foot and Uncle Sam owed every country in Europe, Europe would be unanimous for cancellation.

As a result of the meeting of 44 State legislatures this year there are 19,000 new laws. More work for the legislators.

Reports say that the Berlin public jeered the march of the steel helmeted monarchists the other Sunday, again proving that times do change.

One nice thing about traveling by airplane is that you don't have to read a lot of billboard advertising en route.

With the Snyder-Gray trial out of the way maybe China can get back on the front page.

It seems that the Snyder-Gray trial was too strong even for the soldiers.

Tanks To Maneuver At Split Rock Soon

The 28th Tank Company of Covington, Ky., will have three days maneuver at Split Rock, Ky., May 29th, 30th and 31st.

On May 29th we will arrive at Split Rock at 12:00 noon and pitch tents and mess; at 1:00 p. m. we will go to the pistol range for three hours of practice; from 3:00 to 5:00 p. m. we will have drill on what we call one fire drill grounds.

Mess at 6:00 p. m., 8:00 p. m. posting guards, 11:00 p. m. inspecting the guards—this part of the program will be each night that we are at camp.

May 30th, M. G. practice on the range from 8:00 to 10:00 a. m. Church services at 10:30 a. m. Afternoon, will be ball games and other sports.

May 31st, tank driving and firing of blanks, at 8:00 to 10:00 a. m.; sham battle at 10:30 to 11:30; mess at 12:00 a. m.; 1:00 p. m., packing and leaving camp, arriving at armory at 6:00 p. m.

Pay Status of Officers Defined

All officers in the National Guard classed as "officers not belonging to organizations" will be greatly benefited by the regulations effective April 1, 1927, governing the requirements for army drill pay. The officers in this class mentioned are general and field officers, and captains and lieutenants not belonging to companies, and for years the regulations which controlled their army drill pay have caused no end of trouble.

Henceforth, these officers could qualify for pay in but one of two ways: by attending assemblies for drill or, if they did not reside at the station of their command, by taking correspondence courses. These provisions were found in paragraphs 440 (b), (j), (k), 449, 452, 928 (b), (c), f, and 429, National Guard Regulations, 1922, as amended. The Militia Bureau has just issued Circular No. 3, which recedes the above mentioned paragraphs and substitutes therefor the following effective April 1, 1927, which will appear later in the printed pamphlets, National Guard Regulations 58:

Paragraph 21, NGR 48: "APPROPRIATE DUTIES FOR OFFICERS NOT BELONGING TO ORGANIZATIONS.—Appropriate duties referred to in Section 109, National Defense Act, for general and field officers, and captains and lieutenants not belonging to companies, are those various military duties prescribed by law and regulations, and those assigned from time to time by proper military authority. While the appropriate duties of general and field officers, and captains and lieutenants not belonging to companies, should ordinarily pertain to the officer's grade, branch or assignment, attendance at the assemblies of line companies, or other organizations, for participation in training or imparting special instructions tends to add to the military knowledge of such officers, and where the assignment of such duties is authorized by proper military authority, the duties so assigned may be considered appropriate duties within the meaning of the laws and regulations. The aggregate of these appropriate duties for any given period of time will be commensurate with those training duties required by law for officers belonging to companies.

They are exclusive of the 'Administrative functions' specially referred to in Section 109, National Defense Act, and set forth in paragraph 47 herein."

Paragraph 8, NGR 56: "OFFICERS ABOVE THE GRADE OF CAPTAIN.—For satisfactory performance of his appropriate duties, as defined in Paragraph 21, NGR 48, and evidenced by the authorized certificate on a payroll see NGR 59) each officer above the grade of captain, in army drill pay status, shall receive army drill pay at the rate of \$500.00 per year, computed on the basis of one-twelfth annual pay per month."

Paragraph 9, NGR 58: "OFFICERS BELOW THE GRADE OF MAJOR NOT BELONGING TO ORGANIZATIONS.—For satisfactory performance of his appropriate duties, as defined in Paragraph 21, NGR 48, and evidenced by the authorized certificate on a payroll (see NGR 59) each officer below the grade of major, not belonging to an organization, in army drill pay status, shall receive army drill pay at the rate per month of four-thirtieths of the monthly base pay of his grade stated in paragraph 4 above."

It will be seen at once that the provisions of the first quoted paragraph are far more liberal than the old regulations. Section 109 of the National Defense Act authorizes payment to the class of officers mentioned "for the satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties," leaving it to regulations to define those duties. Realizing that there are many duties which must be performed by National Guard officers which are not necessarily "drill duties" and yet are "appropriate" and should qualify the officers for pay, the new regulations permit the proper military authorities to specifically order those duties in each case.

This liberal construction will permit medical officers to be paid for conducting physical examinations, administering inoculations and vaccinations, and also for the attendance at drills for line organizations, when such duties are specifically ordered. The regulations imply that proper military authority, that is the "command authority" which is charged with the training of officers, will use

judgment in issuing orders for officers to qualify them for pay. It is not presumed, for example, that any regimental commander would consider that he had discharged his full responsibility toward his medical officers if he permitted them to do nothing but conduct examinations. He will realize that those officers must attend assemblies whenever possible to keep in touch with things military, and will issue orders accordingly.

The case of medical officers is used here merely as an example. Each officer will present a distinct case which must be left to the judgment of the proper military authority to handle. The regulation places the responsibility on the officers charged with training. If they fail in their duty the results will show in the decrease in efficiency of the officers.

Once the duty has been determined to have been "appropriate" under Paragraph 21, NGR 48, the instructor must determine as to its satisfactory performance over any given period of time. If duties were assigned for the period of one month and were "satisfactorily performed" for one-half of that period the officer would be qualified in 50 per cent of his appropriate duties, and entitled to but 50 per cent of his maximum pay. If the duties were performed for half a month but were not satisfactorily performed during even that time, the officer would not have qualified in any of his duties and would therefore not be entitled to any pay.

Another point to be borne in mind is that pay for officers below the grade of major not belonging to organizations averages $\frac{1}{3}$ day to day. Since the maximum is four-thirtieths of the base pay of the grade, if an officer is in an army drill pay status for the entire month and satisfactorily performs his appropriate duties during that time, he is entitled to all of his pay. If, however, he is in an army drill pay status for but 16 days in the month, but satisfactorily performs his appropriate duties during those 16 days he is entitled to sixteen-thirtieths of four-thirtieths of his base pay. Again, if he is in an army drill pay status for 16 days and it is determined that he satisfactorily performs his appropriate duties during but one-half that time, he is entitled to but 50 per cent of sixteen-thirtieths of four-thirtieths of his base pay.

The Wheels Go 'Round

(Continued from Page 3)

Fee to the sea at Shanhsikwan, checking possible routes, noting towns sure to be reached or avoided, marking water, all possible roads and finally distriking the area decided upon into days and detachments. Each then took paper and started their part of the orders for the movement of the troops, supplies to be carried, food to be taken, interpreters, communications, arms and ammunition, animals and the many, many other necessary items for a forced march in friendly unknown country with the possible encounter with the bandits always uppermost in their minds. In fifteen minutes this was ready for submission to the commanding officer who carefully checked all items, added or changed as they agreed or he thought best, assembly was ordered blown.

Instantly the sleeping camp came out of its rosy rest with dispatch and promptitude. Leggings were hastily hooked, shirts buttoned, hats slung on and places in ranks taken by all. The lieutenant came before the company followed by the other two officers who carried all of the recently executed orders. The cook detail was sent for and assembled. By this time the men knew that something unusual was in the air and were all on edge. Who would not be with the possibility of some excitement in the dead dreariness of such a station where the only possible excitement was betting on which *tsar* or *ghelo* would jump the farthest when tickled with a straw?

The officer told the men to stand at ease and he read the telegram from their *tsung*. The whole matter was then gone over, every possible detail explained and the orders prescribing the equipment to be taken by each man and detachment were read. A strong detail to remain behind was selected from those men who had broken some element of the military service. It was pitiful to see their faces when the order stated who would stay at home, soldiers who must stay for some infraction of discipline by missing a tour of duty never again available in their lives.

Immediately upon being dismissed a strange thing occurred in the company. Instead of returning to the tents in order to pack the ordered equipment each and every man from the top sergeant to the lowest rank

ing back private made a bee line for the gate of the compound in a wild scramble punctuated with yells, profanity and some few blows. Within two minutes a particularly fast sprinter reappeared with a fat and lazy burro securely grasped by one ear. The patient little animal was handed to the tent of his captor and tied securely with a rope. It was only the beginning of a similar performance on the part of every man in the outfit. The last arrivals had possessed themselves of slightly fine and other wise bitten replicas of the original entrant but they had nevertheless secured transportation as it were.

Seeming disorder, unseemly sounds and apparent confusion developed at once, with such cries as: "Where the Hades is my pup tooth rope", "Sam, you borrowed my soap last week, now come across", "That damn Chinese hasn't brought back my other pants from the wash", "Where's our monkey!". The latter remark was quickly echoed thru the camp and started quite an argument, for the animal in question was the company mascot and each detachment immediately voiced reasons why it should accompany them. The fat faced simian was finally located asleep under the kitchen stove where it had been chained by those who had been ordered to remain behind. Several lovers of the amusing animal almost came to blows and also almost pulled him to pieces attempting to gain possession.

In the meanwhile the officers had been busy superintending the preparations of their Chinese servants packing for the journey. The necessary details and mission of each body of troops gone over and everything checked for possible errors. A message was prepared for wire to the Colonel stating what had been done, what disposition of troops had been made and possible lines of communication. The bugler was ordered to sound assembly and the detachments formed. While it was an infantry company the officers knew that the little burros would increase their load in the hard and necessarily swift march so there was no word said concerning the unauthorized equipment of each man. Besides an interpreter followed each officer leading a burro for him. The little columns moved off in three directions. One under Tex going straight for the

distant mountains, the next under Lo taking an angling course of about thirty degrees to the right. While the third and slightly larger body took an oblique course at a corresponding angle to the left. Within one hour after the order to move out had been received from the Colonel three small plumes of dust raised from the horizon of Leichuanzhang bespeaks the efficiency of the little fast-footed stevedores. Strange to relate the monkey could not be found within the encampment. There was a suspicious movement in one of the packs borne by a burro of Jawa's platoon. When far enough away from camp to obviate an order to return the mascot the squirrel pack was opened and an almost suffocated monkey allowed to hop from burro to burro and playfully bite their ears, pull their tails and otherwise amuse the soldier friends.

When night came each unit had covered about fifteen miles thru the continuously grave laden country. The enormous wounds of the founder of the family bearing mute testimony to the number of wives he had had while the lesser and ever decreasing piles of dirt within the family plot showing in arched rows every generation of that particular line. Every now and then an extinct family clearly showed its failure to perpetuate in the washed coverings and exposed caskets, some split by the sun, some rotting and decayed and not a few bearing evidence of attack by gowls or wolfish dogs running wild.

(To be continued next month.)

Strive For Places On Rifle Team

Company "B" is gradually entering the grind of preparation for the annual field training period after obtaining the first objective of the training year which was a satisfactory rating by the inspector at the annual army inspection.

There is a great amount of interest being shown in our new indoor range in the armory, and there is plenty of keen competition to decide the members of the five-man team who will oppose a team of five men from the Cumberland Mountain Rifle Club, Somerset, Ky., in a match to be soon.

The high men to date are: Captain Gooch, Lieutenant Barnes, Sgt. L. McKinney, Pvt. Chester Gaddis, Sgt. Teddy Barnes and Corporal Harry B. Reid.

Regular Army No Longer Isolated Says Summerall, Notes Civilian Contact

Major General Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff of the Army, in a recent address, said:

With the close of the World War, the Regular Army entered upon a new era. There had passed those long years confined for the most part to arduous duty on frontier posts, to opening the wilderness to hardy settlers, to establishing and stabilizing the governments of our foreign possessions. And with the close of that long era of hardship and accomplishment, departed also the days of isolation, which drew the Army away from the people upon whose support and understanding it depended for its existence, and which likewise served to separate our citizenry from the force upon which rested the final preservation of national honor, security and prosperity.

The National Defense Act of 1920, based upon the lessons of the World War and the military problems peculiar to the United States as a world power, augmented immeasurably the duties and responsibilities of the permanent establishment. It provided for the organization of the National Guard on a modern and efficient basis, and considerably increased the scope of activities of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in the colleges and universities. It added to the elements of national defense the Organized Reserves and the Citizens' Military Training Corps. Units of the National Guard are now maintained in over 1,400 cities and towns; of the Organized Reserves in over 2,700 localities; of the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in 223 colleges and secondary schools within the continental limits of the United States and in Hawaii and Puerto Rico. For these components and elements of the Army of the United States, the Regular Army must act as a model and training cadre. It must also furnish the necessary overhead and instructor personnel. Over 1,700 officers of the permanent establishment are now on such duty throughout the year, while practically the entire personnel of the Regular Army within the United States engages during the summer months on duties pertaining to the training of the citizen-soldiers of the National

Guard, the Organized Reserves, the Reserve Officers' Training Corps, and the Citizens' Military Training Corps.

Broadened Missions Assigned.

Under the greatly broadened missions assigned to the Regular Army, isolation in person or in thought, never desirable, is no longer possible. The Army comes from the people. Its personnel differs from that of the personnel which makes up the so-called Civilian components only in more lengthy and continuous terms of service. The Army is of the people, and the duties which have devolved upon it as a result of the provisions of the National Defense Act have enabled it to return to its rightful place with the people.

Every officer of the Army, in the course of his long years of service, will be detached from troops and detailed to duties which bring him into close and intimate touch with civil life and civic enterprises. That the military man was unaccustomed with general civic problems was an opinion prevalent for many years, and one which was largely based on fact. The circumstances which brought about this detachment from civic responsibilities were not the making of the Army; they were the result of conditions which prevail in any coun-

try which must pass through the stages of pioneer development, isolated communities of settlers, and lack of communications—conditions which continue until a commonwealth evolves out of the wilderness, the desert and the forest. There then passes the need for the lonely posts under the protection of which has moved the course of empire.

The Army officer now has the broad roll which demands not only that throughout his life-long career he keep himself abreast of all military developments so as to be of the greatest possible benefit to the country in the event of war, but also that he participate in the life of the communities in which he finds himself stationed. He must be a force for civic betterment wherever his duty may lead him. He must take a lively and sincere interest in every worthy civic cause.

His task is not simple. He is a citizen but is under a dual responsibility to both the community and the Federal Government. He must engage in civic activities, but not in local politics. An agent of the national government, he must so depict himself that not the slightest criticism may arise that Federal influence is being brought to bear in local matters. He must be a daily witness to the fact that military is at all times subordinate to the civil; that the wisdom of this principle, laid down by the founders of our nation, has the whole-hearted approval of every professional soldier.

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The Wheels Go 'Round

(Editor's Note.—This yarn of soldiering in China was written especially for the Kentucky National Guard Journal by a soldier of Kentucky, one who has soldiered in China. It has all the greater interest at this time, in view of the current disturbance in that far country and the dispatch to those far shores of American troops. The story, dripping with local color, makes us feel as if we were along, along with the marching column, marching through the back country of that beautiful land of poverty, beautiful despite its poverty, that colorful, smelly, flowery land.)

By a Soldier of Kentucky.

"Wow, Tex here is a wire from the Old Man asking your Army to find and succor a fair maiden in distress".

"Be yourself little one and tell me all about it before I have to leave this constrained position".

Yes, sir, I will now read this chit as addressed to you which I have already opened and passed on as proper for one of your tender years and past crimes. It reads: "Take all of flowers and such detachments as are necessary for search for Miss Aliene Duaworthy, captured by bandits yesterday near Tin Foa. No information available as to route taken by captors but it is assumed that they headed towards Shan Hai Kwan. Establish liaison with Tongshan and this station as soon as possible and report daily. Signed Narrow, Commanding."

"Eh, eh, what's this I hear disturbing my need and necessary rest!" said a third voice hitherto audible only in certain wheezy stores. "I say, Mar, that the Leichang garrison is hereby ordered into active duty as of this date and hour for the express purpose of succoring a fair maiden in distress, a bounteous female that should see that noble red head of yours and fall deeply in love there-with." "Master, milder, I bet she is the customary languid Little".

This conversation took place in front of the shack ironically called, Hda, American Expeditionary Forces, Leichang, China. A one story, two room brick habitat unadorned with any except the bare necessities of existence and serving as the residence and official quarters for the three American Officers on duty at the Gro-Forsaken outpost of the Stars and Stripes. The hot July sun

beamed down on a small hailing enclosed compound with its customary crazy crooked flagpoles and the line of his tents that served as home to

TALK OF WAR BRINGS NATIONAL GUARD OUT

The unsettled condition in the far East and the talk of war with China brought out a full company for drill on Monday night at the armory. The largest number that has been present for some time answered call Monday night. Company "B", 149th Infantry, is about recruited to full strength.—Somerset Journal.

the soldiers stationed there. The Boxer Rebellion may have required the Nations to police the area from Peking to the sea but it certainly did not require that the wealthiest signatory to the indemnity like Arabia, chinery of enforcement like Arabia,

The divers smells of Leichang charged the heated air with offensive heaviness, the dust and filth of the village drifted into the tent and clean little camp to add to the undeniable loathsomeness of a garrison fifty miles from the closest white man. The sour smell of the native samson or whiskey hung in the air like and as persistent as our own beloved skunk. Flat as was the surrounding country there rose in the distance the heights of Minshan ranges purpling in the surcharged air and promising relief in the coolness of its peaks. A thin trickle of water dripped monotonously from the makeshift path consisting of a five gallon gasoline can suspended from the spare branches of the only tree within the compound. By the combined efforts of three six foot coolies water was carried, dumped in and the better rewarded with a few of cleaning agent, also some publically. The prevalence of extreme heat, constant dust and sarcastic remarks from the men at arms made this not a pleasant duty by day; due to the lack of illumination it was an uncertain and unsatisfactory one by night. Taken all in all, however, that was the only comfort known to the camp and therefore worthy of note.

However the men there were insured to the discomforts and ill usages of North China and only grieved from habit. The personal consisted of some thirty enlisted men

and three officers, young in years but extremely wise in the ways of the Oriental and all of his kind. The senior was a big Texan with none of the military sternness so often seen in ambitious officers. His black hair curled in baby-like ringlets (much to his disgust), both eyes gazed clearly onto the world with a lazy stare that could be cold or merry, cloudy or mischievous but never dull. They were blue. The tan of his face set off perfectly his even white teeth that well filled a mouth, designed for watermelon on the hull.

Six feet one clad in the khaki of American officers completed the picture. The bearer of the telegram was decidedly a runt with inconspicuous hair of a slight white hue, deep brown eyes and a lacking front tooth. His expression was slightly quizzical, so was his nature for the John J. Ganthier was intelligent, tough and perfectly dependable the world's wit was not his. The front tooth that had been lost in his deplorable but explainable effort to find out just what was the recoil of an ancient Chinese rifle when loaded to the muzzle. In fact John (as he was locally known) might have been called inquisitive but never inventive.

The third officer was called "Lu" due to the fact that his messmates had discovered that a seemingly innocent L. initial had covered the horrible family name of Loelvin. A red head had emerged from the tangle of a sadly snagged mosquito net at the reading of the telegram. Its almost green eyes set strangely in a carmine face of fair skin that would not brown but burst in such seasons. Perfect teeth like those of his immediate superior were almost tiny in a mouth so well shaped that it had been the envy of many a girl. A further movement from the couch of his aloof showed a well made body of about the medium height, uniform that was perfect in every respect and equipment shined to perfection. Not the mark of a dandy but the undeniable sign of an uncommon native servant well superintended.

No lost motion attended the reception of the message. Tex smoothly rose to his feet and all three went into their headquarters where Jews unlocked the field desk and removed the confidential military maps of that district. Carefully all three went over the route from Tian

(Continued on Page 13)

Kentucky National Guard Journal

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EDITORIAL.

We've been running news from the organizations under a department head calling it "News From the Company Streets," but we won't any more, unless it appears that the organizations are set on having it that way. -It was a good department, we think, but it bade fair to crowd everything else out of the paper—so—

We're going to carry the cream of the news from the organizations, but not under a general heading. We want that news of the units—and we very much want soldier pictures—but we're going to reduce the space allotment for organization news, using only those items which are of such interest as to carry news heads.

Now—try and get in.

Every unit in the State, we believe, will want to get itself into the columns of the Journal; we hope so, and we're going to make it the best paper we can, we here in the Journal's office, and the other three thousand of us. There'll be more special articles of general interest as the summer training season reaches its peak, and we'll all get together at Camp Knox, all except the Army troops, the 53rd and 54th M. G. Squads and other units attached to the Army.

Mark this in your hat band: Matter for inclusion in each issue should be in this office by the fifth of each month, and not later than the tenth. There'll be no more circular reminders sent out, but a pretty definite idea of one phase of the co-operation we ask may be had from the following:

(a) Statement of your military formations, telling the number of officers and men

"Hang Me If I Fail," Say The Fourrageres

Not that we would detract from the full share of honor and appreciation shown the First and Second Divisions by the French, but there is a tale attached to the origin of the fourragers they wear—and tales must be told.

To be positively crude, we will blunt out that the decoration worn on the left shoulders of the members of the above named divisions was originally a hangman's noose and nail. A nice little convenience attached to the individuals of a regiment of Flemish troops to facilitate their hanging. The manner in which this badge of shame became a coveted decoration carried by certain select regiments of the American Army is one of the romances of history.

The Duke of Alva, a general in the army of Spain, was so incensed by the conduct of a regiment of Flemish troops under his command as to feel disgraced. The offending troops shamefully fled from the battlefield, and the Duke ordered that a reparation of such conduct be punished by hanging. So with ropes and nails in close proximity to their windpipes, the troops entered their next engagement. The ingenious little re-tributor worked marvels and the troops distinguished themselves to such an extent that the cord and nail became a decoration of honor that has been worn by crack outfits.

present at each, and specifying kind of drill or instruction.

(b) Statement of non-military formations, social, athletic, etc.

(c) Personal news of officers and men, including not only current events, but also with reference to hobbies, attainments, possessions, etc.—for example: Sports, marksmanship, tallness, fatness, smallness, etc.

(d) Photographs—not groups—of officers, men and animals, especially mascots. Such photographs should be accompanied by brief biographical and character sketches, and military record.

(e) Names, spelled correctly as on the payroll, are desired,

Regulars Make Knox Ready For Summer

With the Third Field Artillery in camp and preparations for the summer training season well under way, the old place is taking on an air of life again, waking up from its off-season sleep as the time approaches for the coming of the tens of thousands of part-time soldiers.

Lieut. Col. George Ross Green, commander of the Third, is in command of the camp at this time, he being the ranking officer present. Brig. Gen. Dwight E. Aultman will be in camp a good deal during the training period—but perhaps as Corps Commander for he still holds command of the Fifth Corps Area, headquarters at Fort Hayes, Columbus, Ohio.

Preparations for the coming of the Guardsmen include thought not only for the purely military training but also for a number of other things, particularly as to athletics and recreation, and food, these three considerations being regarded as of prime importance in the maintenance of morale—and good morale being regarded as indispensable to effective training.

The following is excerpted from Training Memorandum No. 5, Fifth Corps Area Headquarters:

"A commissioned instructor of the National Guard will be designated by these headquarters as instructor of meaning for each National Guard Camp."

"The athletic and recreation officer for each separate National Guard component training at Camp Henry-Knox should be designated at an early date in order that necessary preliminary arrangements may be made."

The Corps Area Headquarters also directs attention of unit commanders to Training Regulations 113-5, relative to sanitation and hygiene—especially—care of the feet, and directs that all members of the command be familiarized with the subject matter of the regulation.

wherever applicable; use them freely.

It is suggested that unit commanders may find it convenient to assign subordinates to collection and preparation of this data, but commanders are requested to hold themselves responsible for preparation and mailing.

Inspector General Urges Need of Drill Supervision

By Major L. V. Crockett,

Inspector General of Kentucky.

In congratulating those responsible for the advent of a medium to reach those mutually interested in a subject as important as National Defense, the writer takes this opportunity to submit this little article, which he hopes may invigorate and rejuvenate those who might have lapsed into a state of lethargy.

At no time since the World War has the necessity for the proper amount of training of National Guard troops been so impressed upon us as at the present writing, when the news of unrest and troop movements are in every daily paper. Company, battery, and troop commanders should exercise real foresight at a time such as this, using every endeavor to bring his unit up to full strength and to perfect and immediately start a systematic progressive plan for basic training, so that, in case of a Federal call for active duty, his unit could go forward with the twelve weeks finishing touch or the intensive training program.

Our own Kentucky Guard must not fall down in such a case as referred to above and every company commander, company officer, and non-commissioned officer who now reads this should visualize such a Federal call, trying to imagine just what he would have to do, how he would do it, when, where, and why he should do it, issue call, assemble his men, issue cloth, recruit, and train them. He should have his plan so that each subordinate on inquiring for any certain instructions, could be directed just what to do simply by telling him to turn to such and such a page and paragraph of the mobilization plan.

This supervision should be at all times the real big job of the company commander, for by supervision or general management in varying proportions can you judge the success or failure of the company commander and the organization. In direct contrast to this supervision is training, in that training should not be centralized. The best company commanders decentralize their training, detailing and rotating certain items and subjects to their subordinate officers and non-commissioned officers. When the company commander finally learns that super-

vision, with the correct understanding of non-interference, is his big job—then and then only will we find a very satisfactory condition existing.

In making one hundred and sixty-six inspections in the past three years, the writer has found exceedingly few company commanders who were informed by a bugle call that it was time for drill or that the drill period was ended. Now you may think this is a small unimportant thing, it may be, but the thing it stands for is far from being unimportant. A condition of systematically adhering to an adopted schedule was followed and the little things as well as the important things were not lost sight of; as evidenced by the bugle calls. Slipshod, careless, or haphazard management is certainly reflected, when one observes an organization that is drifting, in every officer and man in that organization. Can you imagine a train operating without a schedule, or without any supervision to see that the schedule was met? How long would it be (if it was not blown up by an offended people) before it was wrecked by one of its own kind? The two following examples represent conditions as I have found them, which of the two do you think will be the most successful?

One company commander: at his desk with his weekly diary open, recording furloughs or men not in uniform, late, out of town, AWOL, working, sick, or making pencil notes of things to be taken up such as details and names of instructors, for next drill period; hours the bugle call for assembly; first call, or drill call; goes to drill hall and receives the company from the first sergeant; gives short, quick instructions to the one scheduled to take charge on this evening; perhaps returns to office, there finding men who have been sent in by the first sergeant found delinquent in certain things, takes action on these; goes to property room and inspects same or recruits being clothed; quietly moving about, to drill hall occasionally, observing each and every officer, NCO, and other enlisted men, making mental notes of irregularities; supervising and checking on those giving special instruction, expecting each and every one to work by the prescribed

schedule; and finally, perhaps having a conference of officers or of officers and non-commissioned officers. Every thing systematic, orderly, and strictly by business.

The other: Company commander: jumping up ten or fifteen minutes after the first sergeant has told him the company is formed; schedule thus upset at the very start; goes out to drill hall; receives company; starts off in a long-winded harangue punishing those present for the misdoings of the absent; takes company, having never looked at the evening's schedule that is under a lot of dusty enrollment blanks, having been handed to the company commander about eight months ago after the instructor had made it up; drills company until he is tired; turns it over to the first one he happens to see nearest to him; argues with this one and that one; talking on side lines, laughing or perhaps distorting those drilling! Criticizing those drilling or instructing, making unguarded remarks heard by everyone; never looks at the schedule; and about an hour or two hours after the drill has started, tells one to dismiss the company. All haphazard—no idea who is present or absent or the reason, no attention to any courtesy, dress, schedule, or systematic training, certainly not worried at all as he knows inspection is a long way off, and anyway he "got by" the last time easy enough.

Then he really wonders why at the inspection he made such a poor rating but takes consolation when he hears that some other unit also made a poor mark, or is convinced that the inspector must have had it in for him or that someone tried to "show him up," and probably the inspector really tried to be considerate of him. Is it any wonder that his company, his non-commissioned officers, and enlisted men are just like him, a misfit and not apparently interested in anything but the payroll and a good time at camp?

Which of the two above examples will last, will succeed, will finally be promoted, and in case of Federal call will conduct himself as a real army officer should, being pointed out with pride by men of his company?

Captain—Corporal—give your men something to do, something to interest them, then quietly do your supervision. You will get better attendance and better training, and then in case of Federal Call you can "do your stuf" with credit to yourself, to your own State, and to your country.

Physical Fitness First Requisite Of A Worth-While Recruit

With our present plan for National Defense, calling as it does, for the National Guard to furnish the first troops to meet the enemy, success depends entirely upon the training, equipment, and selection of the troops constituting this first line of defense. Depending, as we do, for national safety upon a citizen army which, from its volunteer nature, makes rigid training impossible, the health factor of the individual assumes a great importance in the selection of the recruits. For that reason, I maintain that success depends not only upon training and equipment but upon the selection of the personnel.

Looking ahead to the days immediately following the order for mobilization, we see days of tussle or less confinement. Men will be called from lives of comparative comfort and regularity to assemble in barracks, arsenals and other quarters less comfortable, to subsist on less comfortable food, to perform more arduous work than usual. During the first few weeks and months of the war while the war-making organs of the democracy are shaking off the shackles of a long sleep, men will suffer great physical hardships that will be spared to later drafts of manpower to some extent. In those first days of the war, the men whose health will stand the rigors of the new life will be the most valuable. The organization whose health per man is at the highest level will be of greatest value in executing the plans of the General Staff.

In the chaos of mobilization, few organization commanders will have time to devote much energy to the reconstruction of the physique of their commands. The potentially sick members with the will must be mustered, and one can well imagine the exasperation of the commander with a large sick list at a time when men will be at a premium. If the hard-pressed commander suffers, what will the individual with a minor health defect or a latent constitutional disease suffer?

The question then resolves itself into a matter which should attract the attention of organization commanders and examining officers during peacetime activities. The selection of recruits becomes a matter of some importance when viewed from

Major Furlong, who writes this article on physical fitness, served as a junior officer in the Infantry. He wears the Congressional Medal of Honor, the French Croix de Guerre, Italian Croce di Guerra and is a Chevalier of the French Legion d' Honneur, won as a doughboy shoveling in France. The citation which won him his Medal of Honor reads, "For conspicuous gallantry and intrepidity above and beyond the call of duty in action with the enemy near Bantsville, France, November 1, 1918. Immediately after the opening of the attack—when his company was held up by severe machine gun fire—which killed his company commander and several soldiers, Lieutenant Furlong moved out in advance of the line with great courage and coolness, crossing an open place several hundred yards wide. Taking up a position behind the line of machine guns, he closed in on them, one at a time, killing a number of the enemy with his rifle, putting four machine gun nests out of action and driving twenty German prisoners into our line." Furlong served as lieutenant and captain of Company "I", 125th Infantry, after its reorganization.

this angle. Realizing very well the difficulties of the recruiting officer in these days of great public apathy to national defense, one cannot help send the warning that every man below par physically who is accepted as a member of an organization becomes a potential stone around the neck of the commander when the day of mobilization comes. Every examining officer of the National Guard should be cognizant of the importance of selecting men free from minor defects or latent disease which may become disabling under campaign conditions, including men afflicted with venereal diseases.

In war, an inviolable is a hindrance to his country. A sick soldier is a good friend of the enemy, in that he must eat, requires the care of a large and expensive trained personnel and the consumption of much material wealth which is deflected from its destructive power upon the

The Man On The Cover

The man on the cover scarcely needs an introduction anywhere in Kentucky—for he is Governor of Kentucky whenever the first in command, Gov. William J. Field, is beyond the borders of the State. The man on the cover likes being Governor, likes it so well that he is fighting a strong campaign, seeking to win the Governorship in his own right.

The man on the cover is Brig. Gen. Henry H. Denhardt, Lieutenant Governor of the State of Kentucky; his command is the Seventy-fifth Infantry Brigade, comprising the 149th Infantry, Kentucky, and the 150th Infantry, West Virginia. The home station of the 75th Infantry Brigade Headquarters is at Bowling Green, the general's home.

General Denhardt's first commission was dated June 20, 1898. He was on that date made second lieutenant of Infantry, at the age of 26, the date of his birth—in old Kentucky—being March 8, 1876. He was in Federal service as a major of Infantry from June 18, 1916, to March 12, 1917; Mexican Border service. His World War service, as major and lieutenant colonel of Infantry, ran from August 5, 1917, to March 22, 1919.

Commissioned as brigadier general of the line March 1, 1923, the general attended the Army War College, class of 1924. A soldier, and as much younger man than the number of his years would seem to indicate, General Denhardt has proven a true and powerful friend of the National Guard and a credit to the service in which he stands as high.

few. The infliction of minor casualties upon the enemy is far more devastating than actual destruction of his forces when viewed from the standpoint of consumption of resources, for here is a friendly parasite gnawing at our very vitals.

Let me warn against the practice of overlooking the minor physical defects in the race to recruit an organization to strength. Such a procedure invites disaster at the very time when men of training are most in demand. Commanders might even make physical fitness the first qualification of the recruit.

Have you noticed any reduction in static since the federal radio band began to function?

Veteran's Bureau Doing \$50,000,000 Banking Business

The Veteran's Bureau has shifted the bulk of its financial dealings from insurance to banking, with the advent of Congressional authority given World War veterans to borrow on the security of their adjusted compensation certificates, and now is conducting a banking business of enormous proportions, the Director of the Bureau, Brig. Gen. Frank T. Hines, announced May 13, in an oral statement.

Up to the present time, General Hines stated, Bureau agencies and banks in all parts of the country, acting as authorized agents of the Bureau, have made loans in excess of \$50,000,000, on an interest basis of 6 per cent, to more than 600,000 veterans. Loans to the amount of \$13,000,000 have been made directly by the Bureau to veterans on the security of their adjusted service certificates.

Half of Veterans to Borrow.

Director Hines estimated that in the next five years, at least one-half of the veterans who are holders of adjusted service certificates will make loans on this security. There are 3,200,000 veterans who have been awarded certificates. Director Hines calculated that upwards of \$207,000,000 will have been loaned to veterans at the end of the five year period.

Pointing out that the adjusted compensation certificates are "a good thing" for the veterans, and that they should not be jeopardized for loans unless imperative, Director Hines stated that the Veterans Bureau is "trying to dissuade veterans from obligating their certificates unless there is a real need." It would cost a veteran around \$50 a year to get paid-up insurance on the same basis as that given them by the government, he said.

For the Government to pay off the adjusted service certificates upon maturity, 20 years hence, will require an amount of \$1,200,000, General Hines stated. These certificates are loaned on the basis of service in military establishments during the World War, and range from a minimum face value certificates of about \$125, to a maximum of about \$1,545.

Cost to Government.

What the actual cost will be to the Government, upon maturity of these certificates, General Hines said, de-

pends on the success of the Veterans' Bureau in investing the money turned over to it periodically by Congress toward the payment of these certificates. The Bureau, he said, at present has \$400,000,000 in this fund, invested to return four per cent interest.

The Bureau, according to General Hines, is awaiting the action of veterans who have borrowed on their certificates, in paying off their loans and interest charges, the first of which are due July 8. In the event the veterans fail to make their payments, the banks which made such loans are authorized to forward the delinquent certificates to the Bureau, which will pay up the loan and interest from its own funds.

The certificate then will be held in trust by the Bureau until expiration of the twenty years, at which time, the face amount of the policy, minus the unpaid loan and interest thereon, will be turned over to the veteran or, in the event of his death, to the beneficiary named in the certificate.

The veteran, however, has the alternative of paying off the delinquent loan and interest to the Bureau, after the certificate has been turned back by the bank. If he so desires, he may pay back the loan and interest on installments, at a minimum rate of five dollars per month.

Every measure of safety is employed by the Bureau, General Hines stated, with a view of maintaining accurate administration of certificates and loans made on them. This has necessitated the establishment of an elaborate bookkeeping system, designed not only for accuracy but for celerity in handling loans on certificates.

A system has been inaugurated, through means of interest tables and similar automatic bookkeeping methods, whereby certificates can be cleared from the Bureau to banks in twenty-four hours, General Hines stated.

The British, in order to boost production and the use of their own films are going to put Kipling's stories into the movies. But we doubt whether this will get the American film makers entirely out of business.

Summer Training Dates For Guard Announced

Summer training dates for the Kentucky National Guard have been announced in Training Memorandum No. 5, Fifth Corps Area Headquarters, the non-divisional troops to move on July 3 and July 17, divisional troops to move on August 8, all the units of the Guard to train at Camp Henry Knox, thirty miles from Louisville.

Other summer training scheduled for Camp Knox includes: Reserve Officers Training Corps units, June 18, a six-week period; Citizens' Military Training Camp trainees, to the number of 1,500, July 2 to July 21; Reserve Officers, August 2 to August 31. There is to be summer training, other than that for Guardsmen, at Fort Thomas.

The following is the schedule for Guardsmen who will train at Camp Knox, Kentucky, and other units being listed:

July 3 to July 17: 52d Machine Gun Squadron, home stations at London, Springfield and Lexington; Camp Supply, at large; Medical Detachment of State Staff Corps, at large.

July 17 to July 31: 14th Machine Gun Squadron, home stations at Frankfort, Hopkinsville and Monticello; Camp Supply, at large; Ordnance Detachment of State Staff Corps, at large.

July 31 to August 14: 38th Division Troops, Indiana section, less Air Corps; State Staff Corps, Indiana section; 38th Division Staff, West Virginia section; 38th Division Staff, Kentucky section; 150th F. A. Indiana.

August 7 to August 21: Headquarters and Headquarters Battery of 63rd F. A. Brigade.

August 8 to August 22: 38th Division Troops, Kentucky section, less 63rd F. A. Brigade; Kentucky State Staff Corps and Department; 7th Infantry Brigade Staff, West Virginia section.

August 20 to September 3: 27th Division, Ohio; 2nd Battalion, 178th F. A., Tennessee.

Police and burglars staged a battle on the roofs in the downtown section of Berlin the other day. Showing what a marked effect the American movie films are having on Europe.

Troop "B" of 54th Has Won Many Trophies



When there's work to be done, or trophies to be won Troop "B", 54th Machine Gun Squadron, Monticello, is hard to beat. Whitey, the troop mascot, shown above along with the trophies, has done and is doing his share toward maintaining that high troop morale which means victory. Whitey, Sergeant Jesse Bates' dog, is happiest when he's marching at a trot along the flank of the column.

Hold Examinations for Commissions June 20-25

Final examinations, for the purpose of filling vacancies in various branches of the Army Service, with a view to appointment of second lieutenants, will be held in the United States, Philippines, Hawaii and Panama Canal Department and with the United States Army in China from June 20 to 25, the Department of War announced.

The full text of the statement follows:

A final examination of applicants for appointment as Second Lieutenants in the Regular Army will be held in the United States, Philippines, Hawaii, and Panama Canal Department and with the United States Army forces in China, from June 20 to 25 inclusive 1927.

This examination will be held for the purpose of filling vacancies in the Infantry, Cavalry, Field Artillery, Coast Artillery Corps, Air Corps, Signal Corps, and Corps of Engineers, which will remain after the graduates of the present senior class at the United States Military Academy are commissioned.

Only such successful applicants for appointment in the Air Corps as are qualified flyers will be appointed in that branch, in view of the fact that the Air Corps prescribes that at least 90 per cent of the total number of officers in each grade below that of Brigadier General shall be flying officers.

Other successful candidates for the Air Corps who are not qualified flyers will be appointed in one of the other branches and detailed to the Air Corps for a course of instruction. If they demonstrate their proficiency in flying at the completion of such

training they will then be considered for transfer to the Air Corps.

Information as to the scope and details of the examination and requirements of eligibility may be obtained at any military station or from the Adjutant General of the Army, War Department, Washington, D. C. Applicants to take the examination may be submitted to any military station or the headquarters of the Corps Area or Department in which the candidate resides.

The sum of \$32,000,000 was moved through Fifth Avenue safely the other day by 22 armed guards. But you will notice that they didn't try to take it down Broadway.

Dr. Osborn, a famous scientist, says that science now shows that man never was an ape. This is going to be a severe disappointment for Clarence Darrow.