

# The Kentucky National Guard Journal

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## The Great Tradition Of The Flag Is Told Again

A course in American history, properly taught for those persons who would destroy for one reason or another the national defense establishment of the United States, was prescribed by the Assistant Secretary of War, Harford MacNider, in an address at Boush Brook, N. J., on June 14, on the occasion of the observance of the 150th anniversary of the adoption of the American flag.

The full text of Colonel MacNider's address follows:

"All over our nation tribute is being paid today to the flag. To those of us gathered here comes the distinction of standing where that flag first challenged the enemies of our country. Here it was born as a flag of battle. Here it first went forward as a standard under which men should march to a citizen's until that day unknown to the world.

"It came as a host strengthening and inspiring our Revolutionary fathers under arms. In itself it became an army with banners that would encourage march with American men in defense of America's integrity.

"Every generation of Americans since that day have rallied around it, gone forth beneath it, fought and sacrificed for it, died with their eyes upon it happy in the thought that they had helped to hold it high.

### Symbol of Liberty.

"Their lives have made it the world's great symbol of liberty and given it the soul-stirring tradition and character that have drawn to it men of all nations eager to live under its protection, to fight for it, if necessary, that they might earn for their children the right of the citizenship it represents.

"Here on the heights of Middlebrook stand with us today the great shadowy legions of men who have laid down their lives for that flag. Whenever Americans gather together to do honor to the flag, unseen and unheard, they gather with us—happy, I hope, in the knowledge that we have not forgotten, eager that we shall go forward in our endeavors, anxious that the example of loyalty to that flag they gave us was not given in vain.

"There stands beside every one of

you right now another man wearing the ragged remnants of our Continental Army. You cannot see him, but you know why he is there, and what is in his heart. He stands beside you now, his hand upon your shoulder. He would tell you, if he could, that his generation and every American generation which followed has fought and sacrificed and died that you might live under that flag—a free American citizen. He and those who were inspired by his example thought enough of our God-given heritage to fight for it. It is well that they did. All that they fought for and died for, they have handed on to us. We owe to more shirk that responsibility than we can wipe away our citizenship. We are the custodians of their sacrifice. No one can relieve us of it.

"Whenever the flag goes forward those men march with it. It is their presence that you have felt when suddenly your heart has leapt as the flag has broken out upon the breeze.

"There are those among us nowadays who would make light of their sacrifice, who would destroy for one reason or another the national protection and leave the heritage they died to secure at the mercy of a still unsettled world. We all want peace, but not at the cost of our national honor, nor at the cost of the loss of American citizenship to our sons or their sons.

### Advises Study of History.

"What these forgetful souls need more than anything else is a good course in American history, properly administered—the kind of history that was written by the men of Washington upon those very fields.

"Then when the flag went by they would see in its folds the picture that makes it American. They would see the bloody and bandaged New Englanders beating the enemy off the ramparts of Bunker Hill with their empty muskets. They'd see men scaling the walls of Chapultepec and that flag go up. They'd see the long blue lines disappear into the smoke and see and hear of Gettysburg and the wilderness. They'd see the most gallant Navy in history from the days of John Paul Jones to our destroyers clearing the German seas. They'd see

## National Guard Wins Over Dance Question

The question whether the Hazard company, Company "H", 149th Infantry, could give dances at the Armory without paying the city license was settled recently in the Police Court in a trial by jury. The jury decided in favor of the guardsmen.

Twenty-six warrants were served upon Captain James M. Weston by the city officers charging the operation of dance hall without license.

Captain Weston argued his own case in the Police Court. He cited a ruling from Attorney General Daugherty at Frankfort, setting forth that no license is necessary. He also quoted the statute which exempts all government property used for governmental purposes from local taxation.

The money derived from the dances goes into the company fund—Hazard Leader.

men charging San Juan Hill with a Roosevelt to lead them—the red glare of the Western Front from a Chateau Thierry to the Rhine—they'd see America in the making, just as we all see it whenever the flag goes by.

"Washington's men, encamped upon this very spot, little knew what their flag meant to all the world. Under its folds has grown a nation, so powerful in its resources and its men and women that in its determination that there shall be peace and understanding among peoples and nations, lies promise of a new day for all the world.

"Our flag streaming out across the western skies guarantees to all men that a great nation who covets not her neighbors, who believes in equality of opportunity for all races, all colors, all sects and creeds, traditionally generous to all appeals upon her bounty, alive to the needs of those not so blessed, goes forward. Its people are fired with the conviction that they must keep that flag, the symbol of their nation's life, as high, so clean, so fine that no man may question their right to bear it. God grant that we may be worthy to live beneath it—a righteous, God-fearing nation of men fit to be free and worthy of its blessings."

The center of the new Nevada gold rush is a place called Wep-ah, and that probably isn't a bad name for it either.

## Army Economy Brings Saving Of More Than Million In Year

The officer of the Quartermaster General of the Army estimated that it will have saved approximately \$1,666,150 by the end of the present fiscal year, June 30, the Department of War has just announced.

This amount, the statement said, will not represent actual funds turned into the Treasury, but accounts for savings that otherwise would have resulted in deficiency estimates.

Savings were made in sundry ways, the statement said, notably in alterations of clothing, reholking of hats, and other clothing repairs, which alone accounted for savings of more than \$294,905.

The full text of the Department's statement follows:

"Statistics compiled in the office of the Quartermaster General of the Army indicate that during the fiscal year ending June 30, 1927, a saving to the Government of approximately \$1,666,150, will have been made by the exercise of unusual economy and extraordinary expedients.

"While this does not represent actual funds turned in to the Treasury, it represents a saving, in that essential requirements have been provided by these improvisations and savings which otherwise would have resulted in deficiency estimates, great depreciation of property or increase in annual estimates of funds necessary for the support, maintenance and upkeep of the Quartermaster functions of the Army.

"By making various alterations in clothing, such as cutting down breeches and coats from larger to smaller sizes, cutting off the tails of long overcoats, taking a reef in large size summer drawers, reholking hats and remaking leggings, a total saving of over \$294,905 will have been made.

"The local purchase of hay and forage for Army animals, rather than purchase by contract in large quantities with a resultant saving of cost of transportation and increase in competition among bidders, will have effected an estimated saving of \$25,020.

"By amending the schedule of salaries and reuniting Army transports a saving of \$100,745 will have been made.

"By conversion of tractor motors to passenger vehicles a saving of

\$150,600 will have been made.

"A new system of unit repair and unit replacement for motor vehicles will have effected a saving of \$184,090.

"A change from steam to electric power in pumping and refrigeration plants and the installation of Diesel engines has also effected a large saving.

"Provision for moving the activities of the Air Corps at McCook Field to Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio, will have brought about a saving to Quartermaster Corps appropriations of \$68,800 annually.

"The issue of slinky cloth, left over from the World War stocks, for use in binding pamphlets and mounting maps, used in the American Expeditionary Forces in France, Russia, Siberia, and Italy, will have resulted in a saving to the Government of \$37,500. The use of this same cloth in roofing buildings at Fort Sill, Okla., and Jeffersonville, Ind., will have made possible a saving of \$26,250.

"Among some of the non-military activities in which economy was effected are the following: By the return to the states or municipalities of the approach roads to the Carinth, Miss, part of the Calpepper, Va., and the Springfield, Mo., National Cemeteries, it is estimated a saving of approximately \$2,100 will have been made in road repairs. A saving of \$1,600 has been effected at the Chickamauga and Chattanooga National Military Parks by utilizing suitable lumber from dead pine trees on the park reservations for reforesting twenty-eight park bridges."

## Disability Compensation Claims May Be Heard

The director of the Veterans' Bureau, Frank T. Hines, in a recent statement June 8 advised all veterans to inquire further of Veterans' Bureau offices before concluding that their rights are barred under Section 206 of the War Veterans Act which required that evidence of right of compensation should be in the hands of the Bureau by June 7. Following is the text of the statement:

The law requires that satisfactory evidence to show service connection

## 38th M. P. Co. Aids The Flood Sufferers

Headquarters for the Red Cross for this community have been established in the Armory where a large number of people are coming for supplies of all kinds who were left destitute after the recent flood. The officers and men are putting forth every effort possible in assisting the Red Cross in this calamity.

Numerous men of the company were affected by the high water. The exact damage done to the men cannot be calculated at this time, as some of the men living in the country have not been heard from and cannot be reached as the roads are in such a bad condition that they are impassable.

The only damage done to the Armory was the water came in from the back filling the basement and putting the waterworks out of commission. No damage was done to the equipment as it was all in the second story. The water came within about five feet of getting into the drill hall, which is on the first floor.

Preliminary range work is progressing nicely and we will be ready to do actual firing by the first of next month. All are anxious to get on the range and do their preliminary firing prior to going to camp. The company led the State in the number of men qualified in pistol work at camp last year:

of disabilities not officially noted during service or at the time of separation therefrom must have been furnished to the Bureau by June 7, 1927. There remain, however, two important classes of cases excepted from this requirement; i. e., those in which Section 206 of the Act affords presumptive service connection, and cases where the disability, to the extent of 10 per cent or more, arose within one year after discharge from the service. Where there is official record of injury or disease during service, Section 206 provides that compensation shall be payable for death or disability whenever occurring, proximately resulting from the injury.

Any veteran in doubt as to the effect of this legislation upon his right to compensation should apply to the nearest Regional Office. In view of the rather technical points involved, no veteran should conclude that his rights are barred without making specific inquiry.

## Shift Regular Army Units For Summer Training Work

Changes in the stations of 35 units of the Army have been announced by the Department of War, the changes all occurring during the month of May.

The full text of the Department's statement follows:

The following changes in the stations, etc., of units are announced:

First Signal Company from Fort Monmouth, N. J., to Camp Dix, N. J.

Troops A and B, Fifth Cavalry, from Camp Eagle Pass, Tex., to Fort Clark, Tex.

Troops A and B, Sixth Cavalry, from Fort Oglethorpe, Ga., to Camp Knox, Ky.

Battery C, Ninth Coast Artillery, from Fort Revere, Mass., to Fort Adams, E. I.

First Battalion, Third Field Artillery, from Fort Benjamin Harrison, Ind., to Camp Knox, Ky.

Ninth Field Artillery, First Battalion, less Batteries A and C, from Fort Des Moines, Iowa, to Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis.; Battery C from Fort Snelling, Minn., to Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis.

Battery E, Fourth Field Artillery, from Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., to Camp Dix, N. J.

Fourteenth Field Artillery: First Battalion, less Battery C, from Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis.; Battery C from Jefferson Barracks, Mo., to Camp McCoy, Sparta, Wis.

Headquarters Company, First Brigade, from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to Camp Dix, N. J.

Headquarters and Headquarters Company, Second Brigade, from Madison Barracks, N. Y., to Camp Dix, N. J.

Headquarters Company, Eighteenth Brigade, from Army Base, Boston, Company H, Fifth Infantry, from Mass., to Camp Devens, Mass.

Second Battalion, less Company G,

### Company "M" Issues Baseball Defi To All



CAPT. JAMES M. BROWN

Company "M", 149th Infantry, Russellville, is going to be hard to beat at any kind of athletics this coming camp, judging by the way the men themselves feel about it. Baseball is "M" Company's favorite dish and the company will make a strong bid for the championship at Camp Knox in August.

Six members of the organization precede the company to camp, going for C. M. T. C. work. Their training in the C. M. T. C., as well as their new familiarity with the ground, is expected to prove of marked benefit to the company.

Capt. James M. Brown, formerly first lieutenant of the company is now in command, succeeding Capt. Emmett W. Flowers. The company's first lieutenant is Clyde Watson, formerly second lieutenant, and the new second lieutenant of the outfit

Second Infantry, from Fort Wayne, Mich., to Camp Custer, Mich.

Fort McKibey, Me., to Fort Adams, E. I.

Companies D and H, Tenth In-

fantry, from Camp Knox, Ky., to Fort Thomas, Ky.

Thirteenth Infantry: Headquarters Company from Fort Warren, Mass., to Camp Devens, Mass.; First Battalion from Fort Strong, Mass., to Camp Devens, Mass.

Sixteenth Infantry, Headquarters, Headquarters Company, and Second Battalion from Fort Jay, N. Y., to Camp Dix, N. J.; Company M from Fort Wadsworth, N. Y., to Camp Dix, N. J.

Company D, Seventeenth Infantry, from Fort Crook, Nebr., to Fort Leavenworth, Kans.

Eighteenth Infantry: Headquarters Company and Headquarters First Battalion from Fort Slocum, N. Y., Company G from Fort Schuyler, N. Y., and Company M from Fort Hamilton, N. Y., to Camp Dix, N. J.

Company K, Twenty-first Infantry, from Schofield Barracks, T. H., to Fort Armstrong, T. H.

Twenty-second Infantry: Second Battalion, less Companies F and H, and Company K, from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Camp McClellan, Ala.; Third Battalion, less Companies K and M, from Fort McPherson, Ga., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.; Company D from Camp McClellan, Ala., to Fort McPherson, Ga., Company M from Camp McClellan, Ala., to Fort Oglethorpe, Ga.

First Battalion, Twenty-fifth Infantry, from Nogales, Ariz., to Camp H. J. Jones, Douglas, Ariz.

Fourth-second Infantry: Headquarters Company, Service Company, and First and Second Battalions, from Camp Gaillard, C. Z., to inactive.

Sixty-fifth Infantry: Companies D and H, from Henry Barracks, P. R., to Post of San Juan, P. R.

Eleventh Bombardment Squadron from Langley Field, Va., to March Field, Calif.

## The Wheels Go 'Round

By a Soldier of Kentucky.

(Continued from last month)

The flat, dusty and sparsely settled country had changed to a slight rolling series of foot hills not far from the mountains, when the detachments halted for supper. The huts were made near small villages where water might be obtained, boiled and poured into canteens for cooling and best possible hygiene for no man would dare drink the horribly dirty water that lay in the native wells without being reasonable sure of death by cholera or a like poisonous disease. The little villages would not cover the same area of two city blocks yet there teemed within their midst a population of hundreds.

Little mud shacks with an opening for a door, closed in inclement or cold weather with a mat of platted corn stalks, no windows and a dirt floor. Within a kang or combined bed and stove occupied one half of the room, it being raised some two feet off the floor and having a fireplace on one side with the fire structure snake-like thru the entire structure to a chimney in the rear. The only other furniture is one out of ten of the houses was the personal effects and food of the household. Not a sign of fowls yet eggs could be bought in plenty everywhere. That was always a joke among the soldiers who claimed that the crafty Oriental saw these coming and carefully locked up the chickens.

Everywhere were gaunt, hungry dogs and unnumberable babies. The efficient Chinese method of marking the infants in warm weather was indeed necessary for their great number and total lack of garments made recognition almost impossible. Each family had its children's hair cut in a different style. One might have a cross closely shaven from the natural scrub, another would have all shaven but one pigtailed spot at the top of one ear, several were notched with triangles, some with round spots shaven out, while one was observed with a perfect letter O on the back of his neck. The matter of keeping this type of hirsute identity in trim is quite satisfactory and truly oriental. Papa Piofoco contracts with the barber to keep his family intact. The latter is inebriated and carries his barber shop about with him slung on a pole, one end of which carries a charcoal stove under two metal water

containers, while the other is a stool for the customer and general carryall for the necessary of his trade. The knight of the razor ambulates about town and when business is not brisk proceeds to grab all and sundry infants for the purpose of renewing the family chop commonly known as a brand in our West. The agility of the scissor to defeat this is considered a mark of great distinction among the youth of the Celestial land, yet the possibility of losing the family insignia and thereby becoming a pedant or beggar without caste is too great to take a very long chance.

The barber is invariably a speculator, the tool who carries a section of bamboo about a foot long and three inches wide, almost filled with tiny sections of the same tree, each of which are marked like a face of our dye. The customer may pay or gamble whether or not he pays not at all or double. The barbers seem to be very affluent and it is common local gossip that the sticks are known to him and sometimes capable of change in the bottom of their holder.

The bald-headed old women still by the soldier on their bound feet not as large as a five-year-old girl's with their greasy, oil padded trousers, loose upper garments and tight-drawn strands of hair pulled through the wooden shoes that cause the loss of hair. Young girls with greasy, stringy hair stars oiled by the men who address them with every familiarity but not in their own tongue.

There is one who has recently had her feet bound, miserably sobbing at every tortured step. She must walk on her poor broken bones with the toes turned under for her people are old fashioned and determined to follow the custom of their ancestors. The fact that the child had had normal feet and growth until her seventh year does not keep them from deliberating smashing the bones just back of the toes and forcibly binding the ensemble. It is a hideous torture to contemplate.

Here comes a funeral procession of some very wealthy person indeed. The American soldiers turn away in disgust at the shavering and wailing of the hired mourners followed by the white wand bearers, followed by the sedan chairs of the family and the enormous red embroidered cover

for the casket carried on the shoulders of thirty coolies all swarming in the funeral habiliments of embroidered red cotton. Last comes the effigies to be placed at the grave of the departed one, reams upon reams of painted paper money, some excellent paper replicas of fish, fowls, vegetables and the like to represent food and last but not least a paper ushah Fard borne on high for all men to marvel at and thereby envy the deceased his coming comforts of transportation. The procession moves on and the American force proceeds again to take up the march as the shades of night come quickly beneath the shadow of the mountain range.

Jawn's outfit is pursuing a south-westward course with a view to taking the Zebian pass through the chain of mountains. Lu is to take the Wobian pass (left and right), while Tex is to go by way of the larger route over the range. Since the bandits are coming from the south and must keep over the mountain or display themselves in country well policed with foreign soldiery, the plan adopted was to go beyond the range and find out whether or not they had passed. If Jawn finds that they have and Lu the contrary, then they have merely to close in on them and effect the release of the prisoner or take whatever action is necessary; therefore, the urgent necessity for fast marches and quick action. Far into the night each little band toiled up the slope towards the saddle of the passes or the summit of the ridge. Daylight saw a footsore and weary outfit straggle into a little village on the reverse side of the range, the patient little borros by far the freshest looking of the cavalcade.

Jawn strode ahead of his men, heavy eyed and tired but alert for what might happen. The interpreter roused out the head man of the town and engaged him in a long and harsh harangue. Then replied to the lieutenant's impatient demand, "He say maybe so, maybe not. Last night some pass with some noise but he no talk, hide head and be sleep. He talk to men in village who hear but they no know. Woman say she saw many men with one being on horse but she (the woman) know or no good."

(Continued on Page 14)

## The Wheels Go 'Round

(Continued from Page 13)

"Ask him which way they were going, about what time and how many of them there were," said the officer.

"They go North down the main valley, not through the pass, it was at the third hour of the moon and they were many. They all had many guns," calmly remarked the man of many languages.

"Huh, dam their many guns, what time o' night is the third hour of the moon?"

"It is after midnight at this time your Excellency."

"It after about a quart, Lieutenant," came forth from one of the ir-repressible spirits among the enlisted men, all of whom were now sprawled about on the ground taking whatever rest they could get.

"Alright, Sergeant, have the men to fall out, get breakfast and what sleep you can. We move out from here in three hours." Turning from the non-commissioned officer he summoned his interpreter and instructed him to talk to as many of the villagers as possible and offer a small kumushaw (bribe) to the man giving the best information concerning the night maneuver of the supposed bandits.

The man nodded and moved off among his kind. It was the first time almost all of the villagers had ever seen a foreigner since their lives were spent within a short radius of their birthplace and the customary curiosity of ignorant people could not be denied. The soldiers, their arms, uniforms and ways of doing things were subject to many a wondering remark. When it was discovered that all of the foreigners could speak a few words of the native language their admiration knew no bounds. In answer to the simple "how buhow," meaning how are you or literally good-bad, perfect torrents of speech broke forth from the lips of every Chinese present, bespeaking not only the good or ill health of this and that one but detailing in full the various ailments, sicknesses, deaths, births and what-not in his or her family for the last three generations. All of which was as so much Greek to the soldiers but very interesting in its staccato singsong.

During the preliminary skirmishes

into the health of the inhabitants a high cartload of indiscriminate goods came slowly down the dusty road through the town. Its two wheels were studded with enormous iron rivets, the shafts were longer than the horse by a foot and the latter was grotesquely tied to the vehicle with a wad collection of worn straps, chafed string and various pieces of what seemed to be a cross between a rag carpet and broad frayed rope.

The poor creature was one of the Mongolian porcs, about four feet high, shaggy and with the temper of four devils on a drunk. His was not the only native power however for three kooky Chinamen were likewise harnessed to the load by a long sort of trace about their shoulders, kept taut and slightly strained against.

The slow process of the cart was accompanied by a sing-song chant from the human bibles that was sufficiently heartening and horrible to account for the vicious disposition of the animal. On top this equipage sat a very fat Oriental, busy as could be in trying to keep his perch, hit the horse every step with a long whip, raise his human aids with the same instrument and at the same time encourage them by word of mouth, not to mention the arduous task of constantly reminding all and sundry in the village that they were under the very wheels of his dray and in imminent danger from a Juggernaut. With true American honor the soldiers whispered to-

gether a moment and one yelled lustily "Dajoo", meaning stop. The perspiring equipage halted and in all solemnity the soldiers pointed under the cart, thus bringing back the hauling coolies to examine the under structure to no avail.

A long jabbered conversation ensued with the driver who finally told them all that they were crazy and that he would personally investigate what these foreign gentlemen had been so kind to bring to his attention. Unfortunately his descent could not be accomplished as easily as he desired and the load was very well scattered when he finally reached terra firma.

Miffled by a total lack of anything amiss the pilot even went so far as to attempt to heels of his steel with almost fatal results, in that he was hit in the seat of his simple pants and almost kicked three places at once. With a hurt look the Americans stood about and gravely offered advice in a totally unintelligible tongue to the great vexation and sorrow of their plucky. Finally a last examination was made, the fat one boasted to his position, most of the load requiring replacement on account of that maneuver and the cart moved on. The interpreter was asked to explain that the soldiers had merely told him that his wheels were going around.

And, oh yes, we found the "maiden in distress"—that was what we were there for.

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## Major Cureton, Distinguished Leavenworth Graduate, Home



MAJOR WM. H. CURETON

Major William H. Cureton, F. A. (R. A.), son of Judge Nat. C. Cureton of Louisville, graduated "with distinction" from the command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, Kas., June 17. In a class of 200 his relative standing at the finish of one of the stiffest courses of instructions ever provided for any army was twenty-third.

Major Cureton, who two years ago was instructor of the 138th F. A. Louisville regiment, is home on a month's leave, and under orders to return to Fort Leavenworth where he is assigned as assistant adjutant of the school. On his visit

to Louisville he is renewing many old acquaintances, both of his Army service and of his boyhood days.

Born in Louisville January 25, 1896, "Hyatt", as he is called by those who know him best, attended Male High School for two and one-half years, and then had a year at Manual, after which he entered the Military Academy at West Point, not waiting for that other year of high school, not wishing to take the chance of losing the appointment by delay.

Entering West Point June 14, 1912, he became a second lieutenant of cavalry June 13, 1916, and a first lieutenant July 1, 1916, and

went with the Punitive Expedition into Mexico, with Pershing's column. Transferring to the Field Artillery July 13, 1917, he went overseas with the Eighteenth Field Artillery of the Third Division and later commanded a battalion of the 150th F. A. (Indiana) at the front. That was a war time majority, and he one of the youngest, if not the youngest, fighting majors in the Army.

He had become captain in the Regular Army as of May 15, 1917. He was made major in the Regular Army May 9, 1921, and was caught by the general demotion and made captain again November 4, 1922. Last Christmas he became major again, for the third time, and with every prospect of growing no less.

Major Cureton completed the Advanced Course at the School of Fire, Fort Sill, Okla., a year ago, and from that duty went to the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth. Major Cureton is several years younger than most of those who hold promotion numbers near his. From the beginning he has ranked high in the estimation of his superiors—and juniors too, for that matter—and he appears headed for the stars, for the rank and duties of general officer.

## Lower Rio Grande to Be Mapped by Plane Photos

Aero photographs will be taken by the Air Service of the Department of War of certain areas bordering the Rio Grande, Colorado and Tin Juana Rivers, for use by the Commission on the Equitable use of the Waters of the Lower Rio Grande River, the Secretary of the Commission, M. Schaur, stated today on June 7.

A strip five miles wide on each side of the rivers will be photographed for the purpose of showing the drainage area of each of the streams.

According to the plans, it was stated, the area to be photographed includes 200 square miles on the Rio Grande, the entire route of the All American Canal on the Colorado River, the Black Canyon and Boulder Dam sites, and the course of the Tin Juana.

The Secretary of the Commission explained that photographs made from an airplane would accomplish approximately the same purpose in some instances as a visit by the Commission to the territory itself, and would afford permanent records.

## Kentucky National Guard Journal

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### THE ARMY OF THE UNITED STATES.

The Army of the United States is one.

There used to be three armies, the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Reserve, and units of each are, of course, still designated by their duty status, but they are one in spirit, and it is in spirit that brings victory.

A few years ago only the very rash would undertake a public discussion of the relationship between the three, for then the relationship was not so good. Now, however, it's "all ~~for~~ one and one for all," and none will gain say the fact.

As to the merits, if any, of the disagreements between the three in the days of yore, probably the chief trouble was lack of mutual understanding. Now the soldier of the National Guard, the soldier of the Regular Army and the soldier of the Reserve work together for one great purpose.

The common ground upon which the three components meet is soldierliness and an all around understanding of and appreciation of the fundamental attitude of mind which sets apart the man who is a soldier.

There is, of course, generally speaking, a difference in degree of technical training between the three components, but it is not technical training alone that wins; technique changes, soldierliness endures.

## MacNider Tells Lions Of New Preparedness

An expert nucleus and a well-thought-out plan, not a great army nor a gathering of war materials in time of peace, is what is needed in the way of preparedness, the Assistant Secretary of War, Col. Hanford MacNider, declared on June 16 in an address at Miami, Fla., at the annual convention of the Lions International.

The full text of Col. MacNider's address follows:

"The perpetual cry of some of our business agitators is 'stop war; three-fourths of our taxes go to pay for past wars!' No one wants war, but an appeal to the pocketbook is the poorest of arguments, it seems to me. There are worse things than money spent in a righteous cause. I would rather have my country honestly poor than be a party to the sale of my country's honor.

"And I for one am not ashamed of my country's history—nor of the memory of the men who voted for war and went to war when it was a matter of battle rather than betray the soul of the nation. If we were still being taxed for Washington's army, I would be proud to pay my little share. If it is a matter of contributing my little mite toward the armies of Lincoln, McKinley and Wilson, I feel privileged to participate. Our contributions to the great war which removed from the world's horizon the great hovering war menace of a power-drunk monarch does not seem useless or worthless to me.

Repeats "Slurs of Agitator."

"I am proud to be a citizen of a nation that has always had men willing to fight for what they thought was right. I resent the slurs that the professional agitator throws upon them when he screams about paying taxes for past wars, as if our participation was something to be ashamed of. The only financial status this country had when it started in business as the United States was the habitiveness of the struggle that made us a republic. The proportion of debt to our then apparent resources was as great as that of any nation in history. Does that make the action of our forefathers sinful and wrong? Are you

proud that they mortgaged the land that they might wrest it from oppression—or do you wish that they had said: 'No, in addition to the chances of getting killed in battle, we shall be sure to go in debt—the first we can stand—but not the last. Therefore, we bow in submission.' We can thank our stars that they were not the latter kind. No real America has ever regretted their action. In fact our proudest heritage is that we carry the same title with these men who mortgaged their lives and their nation to give us the right to that title—that of a free American citizen.

"If this country is worth living in, it is worth defending. On that belief this nation has been built. Because of that deep-seated conviction we have prospered and taken our place as leaders of the world. Unless we continue to feel that way, we do not deserve what America offers us. We should be pretty poor descendants of the men who fought and sacrificed that we might enjoy American citizenship.

War Declared Only By People.

"Let the cleric of preparedness remember this. No one but the people of the United States, through their chosen representatives in Congress, can declare an emergency—only the people can start a war. Then it is the job of our Army and Navy to stop it—to bring that war to a swift and immediate conclusion.

"The man who has made those wars long and costly is the man who derided all preparedness—chiefly not only in money and resources, but in the lives of good American boys.

"What we all want is not a great army, but an expert nucleus, not great gatherings of war materials to fret us in peace, not great mobilizations of men or arms, but a well thought-out comprehensive and expert structure of emergency insurance plans.

"Then, when the people through the Congress declare it operative, we can rise in one mighty and overwhelming company and put out any conflagration which may menace the peace and welfare of America—and that means the peace and welfare of our world."

# ORGANIZATION

By Major I. V. Crockett, Inspector General, Ky., N. G.

## Organization.

Old Daniel Webster says that this is "The act of arranging a task in suitable parts so that it may be performed efficiently." Our W. D. functions accordingly, and if the regulations issued are as assiduously followed by the recipient as they are in the issue, especially in those branches that affect the recipient, efficiency would be raised accordingly.

If every organization in this State would adopt the one powerful word "Systematic" and post this word above every door of every room in or connected with the armory, and then let it be the password and watchword, what an increase in efficiency would occur.

Let the sergeants and corporals check their actions and intentions by this word; let the supply sergeant, the company clerk, and all others say to themselves when entering the armory next drill night after reading this, "Is this systematic—am I going about it in as systematic a way as is possible?"

This word applies to every item that comes to the attention of those interested in military affairs, and on account of the National Guard officer's semi-detached status, it is far more important to him, he needs reminders, check lists, and progressive plans to keep from lapsing into a disconnected and haphazard routine.

There are any number of officers that start off with great enthusiasm to improve themselves by self-education in military things, they become interested in some item which is foreign to their present or immediate future needs, they study or read over this subject until their interest laps, and then jump to another subject perhaps as foreign to their needs as the previous subject. This is haphazard study, very little really sticks, and they are wasting their time until they learn that there is an organized and systematic plan of study arranged for the needs of individual officers in our present "correspondence courses," which can not be recommended too highly. The officer who consistently follows these courses from basic course to command and general staff course, will be the one who will profit the most in case of Federal call for active

duty, not only in promotion but in personal efficiency, systematically following those lessons previously learned.

The efficiency and showing made by each organization in this State could be raised considerably if the following check list for inspections and for the annual encampment were adopted by every company commander. Let him hand the list to one of his officers or to the first sergeant to check, and those items that need attention then be brought to the company commander's attention.

## For Inspection.

It is doubtful whether 50% of the company, troop, or battery commanders in this or any other state can now answer to their own or to their immediate senior officer's satisfaction the following questions. Just as a last try it. Check (yes) to a and b and "you're off."

(a) Did I read the above carefully? Will I re-read it?

(b) Will I read the following questions? Did I read and check the following questions? (Answer last, before you average your check marks.)

1. Did I look over the enlistment papers for errors?

2. Did I check the file of schedules for the past year's training? Are they approved?

3. Is my company council book up to date? Is it signed? Is my junior officer signing it?

4. Is my mobilization plan modified to meet present requirements? Is it complete? Is it approved by next higher in command?

5. Is my correspondence book up to date?

6. Is my field desk arranged properly? How do I know it is properly arranged? Have I the regulation describing the proper arrangement?

7. Are all pamphlets filed in proper order? Are they filed in proper file?

8. Is my current training schedule posted?

9. Can I put my hands on list of numbers of material? Aerial list? Marksmanship records? Soldier address and telephone list? Immunization and vaccination list? Inspection reports?

10. Have I looked these above over carefully for errors or for omissions? (Check the items that need attention.) Is my table of organization posted?

11. Is my company office neatly and cleanly arranged? Are floors or shelves dusty? Are there any stacks of regulation I should hand out to the N. G. O.?

12. Do I need any forms? Have I requested forms and not received them? Can I prove this by a copy of the correspondence? Can I find this letter?

13. Have I checked the last inspection report to see if I have corrected deficiencies?

14. Is my organization arranged as per W. D. Organization tables? Have I permanently organized squads? Are officers and sergeants assigned regular duties?

15. Have I issued a company order to all soldiers to appear at inspection? Did I get the order initialed by those I handed the order to? Did I send or mail each and every man an order? Did I attempt to get men excused who have to work on inspection night? Did I see or call employer about relieving their employees for two and one-half hours?

16. Has my company had at least four lectures on military courtesy in the past (twelve months) that is specified A. W. been ~~given~~ them in past year? Have I had any practical demonstrations on courtesy in past year?

17. Is my armory clean? Did I get brooms and mops for care of armory? Is the armory safe for storage of Federal property?

18. Have I permitted any one to take clothing, shoes, or other property home? Have I ordered the property in? Will I continue to permit this or shall I stop it at once and save future worry?

19. Did I look over my property room and neatly arrange property, each item in one place? Are they arranged evenly? Is property room dusty or dirty? Is wool clothing packed properly? Are all arms under lock and key? Are arms racks locked? Are they covered? Did I inspect personally the pistols, rifles, etc.?

20. Are my stables as clean and clear as possible? Are animals in good condition and according to regulations? Are floors and drains and work benches of the garage clear and free from rubbish?

21. Have I instructed all men to

(Continued on Page 6)

## Sound Locaters And Lights Prove Worth In "AAC" Work

A perfect coordination between searchlights and sound-locaters, used by anti-aircraft forces in detecting aircraft, resulted from efficiency tests conducted by Battery "A," of the 63rd Coast Artillery, recently near Palo Alto, Calif., at which time the battery scored a record of "100 per cent hits" the Department of War announced in a statement just issued.

Not only was this consistency of detection made during the actual tests, which occupied two nights, a report from the Anti-Aircraft Battery stated, but during the four nights of preliminary training in only one case did an airplane pass over the battery unnoticed.

### Detect All Bat One.

In all 24 attempts were made by the aircraft to pass over the "defended area" but in 23 of them they were frustrated through the efficiency of the sound and illumination devices.

The full text of the statement follows:

The following report has been received on the annual efficiency tests of searchlight and sound locaters of Battery "A," 63rd Coast Artillery (Anti-aircraft), stationed at Fort Winfield Scott, Calif.:

"In the annual War Department efficiency tests of the searchlights and sound locaters of Battery "A," 63rd Coast Artillery (Anti-aircraft) recently conducted near Palo Alto, Calif., the battery scored a remarkable record of 100 per cent hits."

"The purpose of the exercise was to test the efficiency of sound locaters and searchlights in discovering and illuminating bombing planes passing over a defended area. It was in no sense a contest between the Air Corps and ground forces, between which the closest cooperation and understanding prevailed throughout all preliminary training as well as during the record tests. There resulted much accurate information of value to both the Air Corps and the Anti-aircraft Artillery.

"An observation plane from Crissy Field carried out the simulated attack by bombing planes on an objective located near Los Alitos. The battery organized a defensive zone over which the plane was to pass, in

an area south of Standard University, and by means of sound locaters and searchlights, discovered and illuminated the plane as it flew over.

"The plane, without running lights, made four simulated attacks on each of two nights at intervals of from 10 to 25 minutes. Under the conditions of the problem, on each passage through the defended area, the plane simulated dropping of a bomb by firing a white rocket at the time and under conditions the bomb would have been released in a real attack.

"The defensive zone was about two and one-half miles wide and the plane was free to fly within the limits of the zone at any desired altitude about 2,000 feet, and to maneuver under service bombing conditions as desired by the pilot. The average altitude for the four flights on the first night was 2,550 feet and on the second night 2,996 feet.

### Illuminated Before Bomb Release.

"So efficient were the listening devices and searchlights that on every passage of the plane it was discovered and illuminated for approximately two minutes before the bomb release signal was fired. Under service conditions the plane would have been illuminated to permit effective fire from anti-aircraft guns and machine guns before it could have reached its objective.

"The consistency of detection is shown by the fact that during the last four nights or preliminary training and the two nights of record tests, the plane made 24 attempts to pass unnoticed over the defended area but was discovered and illuminated on every passage except one."

## Organization

(Continued from Page 5)

got hair cut for this inspection? Is there shoe polish on hand in armory for use of those who come with unpolished shoes? Are all men fitted as well as possible? Shall I give a prize for best dressed or neatest man at inspection?

22. Have I had lectures on first aid as guard duty in last three months? Have I had any practical demonstrations in these last three months?

23. Did I give all recent recruits basic training? Did I have a special class for them?

24. Have I had my instructors (company officers or sergeants) give complete instruction in arms in last three months? In rolling the pack? In display of equipment? In communications?

25. Have I ordered an inspection just previous to the inspectors? Did I forget anything about ordering special stress on promptness, snap, precision, etc.?

26. Did I go over this check list with my officers and first sergeant?

27. Shall I hand this list to one of my officers or first sergeant or shall I attempt to check it personally and alone?

28. Is my personal equipment such that it will draw no criticism? Are my officers likewise equipped?

29. Will I hand this list to some other now?

30. To whom?

### For Annual Encampment.

Omit—Questions 11, 15, 17, 19, 21, 22, 25, and substitute the following questions.

11. Have I obeyed the instructions regarding transportation of the U. S. P. & D. O.?

15. Have I issued a camp order, obtaining receipt from those I handed it to, and registering others by mail? Have I attended to obtaining leave of absence for men who stated they could not get off?

17. Have I appointed a transportation officer, mess officer, recreation officer? An officer for policing of trains? Issued an order for movement?

19. Did I make out a list of material and supplies to be taken to camp? Did I carefully go over this list with two or three others? Did I take necessary papers and regulations?

20. Did I arrange for meals en route in order mentioned in question 17?

21. Did I order all men to get hair cut, shoes shined, uniforms cleaned? Did I get clothing laundered? Did I publish a list of toilet materials men should have?

25. Have I ordered an inspection just previous to entraining? Am I taking any veneer to this encampment? Did I have a list with Sheriff of those AWOL just as I entrained?

Use this system and then compare with last years results—the surprise will startle and convince you that there is something in system.

## Camp Knox Training Begins; To Continue Through Sept. 3

The Camp Henry Knox summer training period began June 18 when more than seven hundred members of the R. O. T. C. units of numerous colleges moved in, and the training will continue on a grand scale until September 3, the day set for departure of the 37th Division (Ohio). Kentucky troops of the 38th Division arrive August 8.

First of the Kentucky units to arrive will be the 53rd Machine Gun Squadron outfits, arriving July 3; then comes the 54th Machine Gun Squadron troops, arriving July 17. They are Army troops, not part of the 38th Division to which unit most of the Kentucky troops belong.

C. M. T. C. trainees to the number of nearly fifteen hundred will arrive at the camp July 2, and remain until July 31, and among these young men will be many Kentuckians, including more than a sprinkling of Kentucky Guardsmen who want to harden and steel themselves before their outfit's detrain.

The personnel of the C. M. T. C. headquarters has been announced as follows: Col. Horace P. Hobbs, P. M. S. and T. of the University of Kentucky, commandant; Maj. W. J. Connolly, executive officer; Maj. Harrison McAlpine, P. and T. O.; Maj. Joseph Earle, retired, inspector; Capt. Basil D. Spaulding, adjutant; Lieut. Harvey Smith, personnel adjutant; Maj. Henry F. Schroeder, athletic and recreation officer; Capt. Norman Mizea, supply officer; Capt. Archie K. Hupers, publicity officer; Lieut. E. M. Groszner, range officer; Lieut. Harvey J. Thornton, mess officer.

National Guard troops other than those of Kentucky which will be in camp during the time when Kentucky's divisional troops are to be present, August 8 to August 22, are the arrivals of July 21, as follows: 38th Division troops, Indiana section, less Air Corps; State Staff Corps, Indiana section; 38th Division Staff, West Virginia section; 150th F. A., Indiana.

The Kentucky section of the 38th Division Staff will arrive July 31, along with the rest of the division staff from other States.

### 125th Wagon Co. Full Of Straight Shooters



LIEUT. GRAHAM COWARD

The 125th Wagon Company, Hopkinsville, will bring a full strength outfit to camp this August, a good, straight-shooting outfit—and that is largely because of Hopkinsville facilities for target practice. First Lieut. Graham Coward, second in command of the outfit, is largely responsible for the straight-shooting part, he having built a range near town, and that range work, incidentally, has kept attendance and interest up to par.

Capt. V. E. Barnes commands the outfit and he, like a number of the others in the company, has had quite a bit of service. A private at Camp Zachary Taylor, Ky., in May, 1918, he was commissioned second lieutenant of infantry following completion of a three-month training course and was under orders to go overseas with the Twelfth Division from Camp Devens, Mass., when the Armistice came. His war-time service ended in June, 1919, at Camp Zachary Taylor. As a lieutenant, he assisted in the organization of Troop "C", 54th Machine Gun Squadron.

Lieutenant Coward, too, has had a

### Army Goods Store Builds Big Business

The Army Goods Store at 215-219 South Third Street, Louisville, is a busy place these days as the young men of the C. M. T. C. and R. O. T. C. set about the business of getting themselves turned out "in a military manner," and officers and men of the National Guard, whose training dates come a little later, are likewise turning their thoughts and steps toward the business of getting themselves equipped.

From small beginnings in 1920, when the store, operated now by Publin-Khourst, Inc., occupied 217 South Third Street, the establishment has expanded to a four-door house, occupying 215 to 219, inclusive, and carrying a complete line of officers' equipment, and of equipment equally fitting for enlisted men who want to be uniformed a bit more militarily than is practicable with straight issue clothing.

Aside from the more important articles of equipment, or rather the larger articles, the Publin-Khourst store is stocking a large line of insignia and other smaller items of equipment and, they say, many who come for those small necessities of uniform remain to express surprise and pleasure at the extensive offering in uniforms, footwear, headgear, etc.

There exists a steady, year-around demand for the army equipment, it is stated, the heaviest demand, of course, being during the training seasons—and it is the plan of the proprietors, they say, to do everything possible to convince Kentuckians that they are in no need of going beyond the borders for good equipment, the Louisville store having developed already into a strong competitor of the longer-established houses elsewhere.

lot of service, and more than his share of fighting. He was with the Ninety-sixth Company of the Sixth Regiment, Marines, along with the Second Division, in the St. Mihiel show, in the Champagne drive and on through Meuse-Argonne and there he got it in the leg and was in hospital, well on the road to complete mending, when the Armistice came. He's as good as new now, no different except for the gold chevrons at the right forearm.

## New Requirements For Recruit Training Told

Basic military training is the fundamentals of national defense will be required of all recruits of noncombatant branches of the Army immediately upon their entrance into the service, the Department of War announced June 2 in a General Order (No. 20). These various items of training, the order states, will be commenced immediately after enlistment and will continue until reasonable proficiency is attained.

The full text of the order follows: Basic military training for recruits of noncombatant branches—Section III, General Orders No. 4, War Department, 1921, as amended by Section II, General Orders No. 24, War Department, 1924, is rescinded and the following substituted therefor:

1. Basic military training is required for all recruits of noncombatant branches immediately upon their entrance into service. The responsibility for such training is placed upon the immediate commanding officer of each recruit.

2. Basic military training for enlisted men of the noncombatant branches consists of proficiency in the following:

Subjects: Knowledge of Articles of War, pertaining to enlisted men; knowledge of orders pertaining to enlisted men; knowledge of Army Regulations pertaining to enlisted men; military courtesy and customs of the service; uniform regulations; physical training; personal hygiene and first aid and sanitation.

Care of quarters, instruction of the soldier, dismounted, with and without arms, the squad, close order, care and use of personal equipment, interior guard duty, tent pitching and camp expeditions, rifle or pistol marksmanship (elementary target practice for those enlisted men authorized to fire in accordance with paragraph II, TR 160-10, and TR 150-23), defense against chemical warfare.

3. The training of recruits in basic military training will be commenced immediately after enlistment and will continue until reasonable proficiency is attained. The time required to accomplish such proficiency will be dependent upon local conditions. This training will be regarded as purely military training, as such should be con-

ducted concurrently with special instruction and performance of technical duties pertaining to the branch to which the recruit is assigned.

### Facilities for Training To Necessarily Vary

4. The facilities for the training of recruits will necessarily vary according to the number and character of agencies for such training at the disposal of the immediate commander. Upon arrival of the recruit at the station of the organization to which assigned, the immediate commander is held responsible for providing the necessary means for such training.

Superior commanders will assist the immediate commanders of recruits of noncombatant branches by placing at their disposal or making possible the utilization of the facilities and agencies of available combatant arms, such as, for example the option of assigning for basic training at specified periods during the day an individual recruit, or a small group of recruits, to a larger group being locally trained for combatant arms.

In every case, however, the responsibility for maintaining standards of proficiency devolves upon the immediate commanding officer, and such responsibility will continue throughout the enlistment.

5. In cases where recruits are delayed in becoming identified with the unit to which they are to be assigned, either on account of retention at recruit depot, awaiting assignment, or for other cause, the immediate commander will commence the training of recruits so delayed, and continue such training until relieved of such responsibility.

### 10 Officers Ordered to French Army Schools

Ten officers of the Regular Army, four majors, five captains and one first lieutenant, will pursue courses of military instruction at French military schools during the coming year, the Department of War has just announced.

The full text of the Department's statement follows:

During the coming year 10 officers

of the Regular Army will pursue courses of study in French military schools. The assignment of these officers to schools follows:

Ecole de Guerre, 1926-1928: Major Harry A. Flint, Cavalry; Major Sumner Waite, Infantry; 1927-1929: Major Earl L. Naiden, Air Corps; Major James A. Lester, Field Artillery.

Tank School at Versailles, 1927: Capt. Cornelius E. Ryan, Infantry; 1st Lt. Richard B. Wheeler, Infantry. Ecole de l'Intendance, 1928-1928: Capt. Edward J. Glynn, Quartermaster Corps; 1927-1929: Capt. Stuart D. Campbell, Quartermaster Corps.

Cavalry School at Saumur: Capt. James T. Duke, Cavalry; Capt. Gustav H. Guntner, Cavalry.

### High Staff Officer Wins Horse Trophy Given by Reserve Reg. of F. A.

The General Booth Trophy, for outstanding exhibitions for horsemanship, has been awarded to Maj. Edgar M. Whiting, of Fort Riley, Kans., for general proficiency in furthering the art of horsemanship in the Army, the Department of War announced June 20.

The full text of the statement follows:

Maj. Edgar M. Whiting, Fort Riley, Kans., was this week awarded the General Booth Trophy named for Brig. Gen. E. H. Booth until recently commandant of the Cavalry School and now on duty as Assistant Chief of Staff, in the Department of War. The trophy was given by the Reserve officers of the 379th Field Artillery, a Kansas City Regiment, for an outstanding exhibition of horsemanship. The award to Major Whiting was made with the following citation:

"For his initiative in organizing regular rate meets at Fort Riley; for patience and skill in preparing the horses and training the riders; for his pluck in riding steeplechases, though seriously handicapped as a result of wounds received in action; for winning the Cavalry noncombatant steeplechase on May 20."

The presentation was by Brig. Gen. Charles A. Symmonds, Commandant of the Cavalry School.

The Russian soviet is just ten years old and seems to be about as irresponsible as the average youth of that age.

## Naturalization Oak At Camp Zachary Taylor



Ten years ago the United States was at war and, under the oak whose branches are shown at the right in this picture, Judge Walter Evans was busy completing the naturalization of men of foreign birth, men who went through the "Big Parade" as American citizens.

### Rabbits Beat Sheep In Hat Felt Competition

Army service hats of wool, submitted to comparative tests with the Army hat of present issue, made of Australian rabbit hair, have been found to be inferior to the regulation hat, it was decided by the Infantry Board at Fort Benning, Ga., which recently conducted these tests. The result of the tests have been announced orally by the Office of the Chief of Infantry of the Department of War.

The tests were conducted in line with the Army policy of adopting as standard equipment articles of clothing and other equipment that can be procured in the United States. The regulation service hat, it was pointed out, is made of the imported Australian rabbit hair.

A number of types of woolen hats were submitted for the tests, but only two of these grades were deemed of sufficient merit to warrant tests. These hats were given a six-months' service test by members of the service company of the 29th Infantry, at Fort Benning, Georgia.

At the very outset, it was stated at the Infantry headquarters, difficulty was encountered, the men of the company being reluctant to wear the hats because of their inferior appearance as compared with the regular issue hats.

The conclusions reached by the Infantry Board which led to recommendations to retain the service hat as standard follows, as announced by the Infantry headquarters:

1. The experimental hats were very much disliked by the soldiers on account of their unsoldierly appearance, even when new.
2. The experimental hats were considered unslightly and slouchy and not at all smart or military in appearance.
3. They were found to be as durable as the present service hat.
4. They were comfortable to the wearer in cold, dry weather, but uncomfortable in warm, hot or rainy weather.
5. They were equally as efficient as the service hat for use as a sunshade or as a protection against rain.

#### Research to Continue.

The Infantry Board will continue its research to find a satisfactory substitute for the service hat made of imported materials, it was stated.

### Congressional Medal of Honor For Lindbergh

Three members of the two Houses of Congress already have proposed to introduce resolutions in Congress to bestow a medal of honor on Colonel Charles A. Lindbergh, Representative Britten (Rep.), of Chicago, Ill., stated.

These three are Senators Schall (Rep.) of Minnesota; Hawes (Dem.) of Missouri, and Mr. Britten. In addition, Mr. Britten said, Speaker Longworth, of the House, told him he would like to see two measures introduced at the opening day of the next session of Congress—one to extend relief to the Mississippi River flood sufferers, and the other to give a medal of honor to Colonel Lindbergh.

Mr. Britten, who is chairman of the House Naval Affairs Subcommittee on Aeronautics, said he proposed to introduce his medal resolution on the first day of session, and that he will ask for prompt action.

The Arctic regions, it is said, now have hot dogs, soda pop and ice cream cones. Where is the rush of civilization finally going to stop?