

# ARMY LIFE IN U.S. DESCRIBED

WASHINGTON, (By the Associated Press)—The following is the third of six articles describing activities of the Army of the United States during the summer months of 1925, given to THE ASSOCIATED PRESS by General John J. Pershing, author of the series.

(By General John J. Pershing)  
The two great civilian components of the Army of the United States, as created by the National Defense Act of 1920, are the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. These are the second

## His Book



It was his text book that started the trouble. This is Prof. George W. Hunter of Knox College, Galena, Ill., and he wrote the "Civic Biology" which caused John T. Scales to be indicted in Dayton, Tenn., for teaching evolution. He won't attend the trial.

and field lines—and the bulk—of our defense. The Organized Reserves, with the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps are new. In a sense even the National Guard as it exists today is new. The World War changed its character.

The National Guard is now organized into eighteen infantry divisions, four Cavalry divisions and certain additional companies mostly Coast Artillery. The Guard still has its dual capacity—belonging to the state normally and to the National Government only in abnormal times or emergencies. The World War was the last of those. Because of its organization, the National Guard will be capable of real and almost immediate national use when needed. It was never more efficient than at present and never such a strong element of national defense as it is today. The states are profiting from this new efficiency since the World War. Internal disorders have been few and far between. In the few instances that have occurred, the squadrons have been masters of the situation. The Regular Army has been sent to only one state where there was no Guard.

The present aggregate strength of the National Guard is 180,000 officers and men. More than 100,000 of these will spend two weeks in field training this summer. The Regular Army assigns officers and enlisted men to the National Guard as instructors. Before the World War these usually acted in their instructor capacity. Now they are acting mostly as instructors. The relations between the Regular Army and the National Guard are

most harmonious and helpful to both.  
The National Guard will devote its attention this summer, as during the last three, to the training of small units. Such training is basic and must needs be thorough. There will be no training of units larger than the battalion. The National Guard training system is progressive, beginning with the individual and going up through the squad, section, platoon and company to the battalion. Every effort is made to accomplish as much training as possible during the winter months, in order that the two weeks in camp may be given over to field exercises. This avoids duplication, wastes time and means a general speeding up of training. Target practice was completed by most units during the spring. Those will not need to spend any of their valuable time in the field on this time-consuming essential.

The National Guard camps this summer will vary in size. Some will be division, some brigade, and some regimental. The average sized camp will be the brigade. In so far as practical, all National Guard troops will be trained in their own states at their own camps. The only exception to this will be the Guards of two or more states joined together to form their own divisional organizations.

The Reserve officers who have been assigned to the Regular Army and National Guard for wartime expansion will train in so far as practical, with the organizations to which they are assigned. This includes those who have been assigned to the War Dept., General staff and branches.

Those assigned to the army units of the organized Reserve are to be given active duty training under the new War Department plan of unit training. The main objective of this plan is the development of units capable of expanding and assuming the skeleton organizations of the organized Reserves. The first step is to develop competent leaders, that is, officers and non-commissioned officers.

During the summer approximately 450 different Organized Reserve units, varying in size from the officer complement of a company to that of a regiment, will be called to duty for two weeks of unit training. Several training methods of a Reserve unit will be employed. For actual command and combat training officers of a Reserve unit will be superimposed on a Regular Army organization of the same arm. Each Reserve officer will understand a Regular Army officer. During the last week the Reserve officers will be given an opportunity to command Regular Army companies, battalions and regiments.

For actual mobilization training, one Reserve regiment of each appropriate branch will be utilized at a Citizens' Military Training Camp in each of the nine corps areas. The first week will consist of a refresher course, and the second will be devoted to the actual work of inducting our boys into organizations and giving them preliminary instruction.

The Organized Reserves have been formed into the skeletons of twenty-seven infantry and six Cavalry divisions and in addition have been assigned most of the corps organizations. Together with the Regular Army and the National Guard divisions, these complete our new six field army system of defense—the effort a major emergency would call forth. The Reserve organizations have been distributed over the United

## At 102, He Exercises Daily



Morris Tamkin, at the age of 102, is still studying. An inmate of the Jewish Home for the Aged in Rochester, N. Y., he devotes all his time to a study of the Talmud, expressing out a vow he made when he was 70. Plenty of outdoor exercise, he says, is sure to prolong life. Accordingly, he takes a walk every day.

States according to population. They exist today only in skeleton form with the officers, and, in a few instances, the noncommissioned officers assigned. The full enlisted strength will have to be inducted into the service and trained after the emergency has passed. The young men of each community rallying to the organization allocated to their neighborhood.

There is difference between the Reserve Officers' Corps and the Organized Reserves, which is not generally understood. The Reserve Officers' Corps is a great pool which in an emergency will supply officers to the Regular Army and National Guard as well as to the Organized Reserves. Some of these officers are now assigned to Regular Army and National Guard units. The Enlisted Reserve Corps will be a similar pool when it is developed.

Approximately 17,000 Reserve officers, or approximately one-sixth of the total number will receive two weeks of training this summer.

Still another method will be that of local unit and combined unit camps. At the first the Reserve officers and enlisted men of a regiment or smaller organiza-

## COVE PICKERS SHOWING SPEED

COVE — (Special) — The cherry picking at Cove is going on rapidly. The picking of the Royal Anna is nearly completed and work will soon begin on the Lamberts. The crop is very light this year, many of the orchards bearing very few cherries. Some orchards have nearly half a crop. The Cove-Union train came in Thursday for the first time in several months. The new engine for the Central R. R. of Oregon has not yet arrived but one has been secured to carry the Cove cherries.

Mr. and Mrs. Coell Frost of Caldwell, Idaho, were visiting in Cove this week. Mrs. Frost formerly Miss Lola Ogden, made her home in Cove until a few years ago. They were also visiting relatives and friends in La Grande and Baker.

Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Stearns, Miss Mae Stearns and Mr. and Mrs. Elmer Trevis, of La Grande were in Cove Friday, and enjoyed a picnic with Cove friends in the Ascenton Grove.

Mr. and Mrs. H. D. Van Orsdale who were connected with the management of the Cove Swimming pool, have moved to Pendleton.

The Rt. Rev. and Mrs. W. P. Remington, of Pendleton, and their guests, Mr. Allen and family, of Brooklyn, N. Y., were in Cove Friday and Saturday en route to Wallawa Lake for a few days outing.

Reverend and Mrs. William Murray Bradner spent Wednesday at Wallawa.

Mr. and Mrs. Earl Landers, of La Grande, were Cove visitors last week.

H. D. Antles and Clifford Kall, of Yakima, Washington, arrived in Cove Friday to join their families who have been guests at the A. A. Antles home for the past week. The two families left early Sunday morning for their homes in Yakima.

Mr. and Mrs. H. S. French and Mrs. French's mother, Mrs. A. M. McKennon, of Clarksville, Arkansas, are visiting friends in Enterprise.

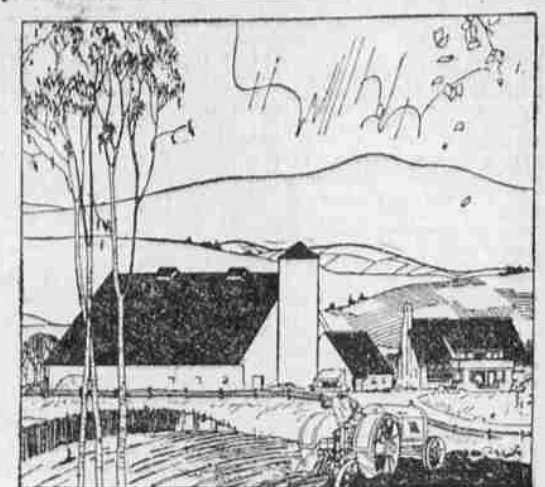
H. N. Slayton, of Seattle, Washington, is the house guest of his

parents, Rev. and Mrs. J. W. Slayton. Mr. and Mrs. Claude Puckett and family of La Grande, were visiting in Cove last week. Mr. and Mrs. H. C. Rees, of Union, spent a couple of days in Cove last week.

Umatilla Fair Fund Split.  
PENDLETON, Ore. — The fair fund for prize money in Umatilla county was distributed seven days

by the county court. Pilot Rock, which never before has participated in the fund, was allotted \$200. The distribution of the \$2865.55 was made as follows: J. A. Younger, county superintendent of schools, for county school prizes, \$175; boys' and girls' club work, Fred Hession, county agent, \$300; Northwest Grain and Hay show, \$200; Western Potato show, \$200; 1924 stock fair, \$200; Hermiston Dairy and Hog show, \$346.25; East End Apple show, \$645.25.

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**IF THE YOUNG MEN** are sheiks what should the women be called? Not shebas. Too tame, thinks Rudolph Valentino, so he has dubbed them colobas. Here's Nita Naldi in her best coloba pose.

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