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The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

"It will be strictly non-political; it will not attempt to exploit any theme or theory or partisan lines; it will religiously refrain from 'undertaking' the ambitions or activities of any individual, public or private; it will be severely independent, making its appeal to the interests of the readers rather than to the vanity of those in charge; it will encourage that training which no successful business man can ignore if he desires his employees to be better disciplined and trained to give 100 per cent of duty to all work entrusted to them—it will be a vehicle for the propagation of one policy and only one: Better Guardianship and Better Citizenship!"



Major General George Rathbone Dyer
Died August 31st, 1934

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Full Military Honors for Major General Dyer

**Late Commander of 87th Brigade Died
One Year after Retirement from N. Y. N. G.**

A LITTLE more than one year after he had retired from the New York National Guard, Major General George Rathbone Dyer, late commander of the 87th Brigade and Chairman of the Port of New York Authority, died on Friday morning, August 31st.

The news came as a shock to those who had known him and who had served with him during his forty-four years service in the National Guard. It is seldom given a man to rise to such heights of achievement in both military and civil professions. Upon his retirement last year the 71st Regiment, at a review tendered in his honor, unveiled a bronze tablet in their armory, recording "its everlasting admiration, affection and esteem for General Dyer—as a soldier, a man and a friend."

George Rathbone Dyer was born in Providence on June 24th 1869, the son of Governor Elisha Dyer of Rhode Island. On June 10th 1889, he enlisted as a private in Co. K of the Seventh Regiment and in May, 1892, received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant in the 12th Regiment. In 1893 he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant, and later in the same year to Captain. Five years later he became a Major and in 1899 was appointed to command the 12th Regiment (now the 212th Coast Artillery.) This promotion came shortly after serving with his regiment in the Spanish-American war in Cuba. At the time of his appointment to Colonel, he was the youngest regimental commander in the New York National Guard.

On February 28th, 1912, he was commissioned a brigadier general commanding the 87th Infantry Brigade.



In the Mexican Border service of 1916, General Dyer, in command of the 7th, 12th and 71st Regiments, served at McAllen, Texas, until ordered back to New York and mustered out of the Federal service in September when strikes at home threatened to become serious.

In the World War, General Dyer was not called into Federal service but was named to organize the State forces to replace the National Guard troops which were inducted into the Federal service. In August, 1917, the Governor placed him in command of all the State troops in New York City and four adjoining counties. Later he was given the command of the entire military forces of the state, holding his command until Major General John F. O'Ryan returned from overseas. General Dyer was cited for meritorious service and was then also awarded the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross.

In December, 1925, Governor Smith offered General Dyer the command of the New York National Guard, with the rank of Major General, but he declined, explaining that his business responsibilities would not permit him to devote his whole time to National Guard duties.

When General Dyer retired on June 24th 1933, he was promoted to the rank of Major General and received a message from Governor Herbert H. Lehman from which the following is extracted:

" . . . Permit me at this time to send my heartiest congratulations to you upon your forty-fourth year of exceptionally meritorious and distinguished service with your country's and State's military forces in peace and war.

"For your splendid work in our armed forces and your outstanding activities and unusual accomplishment as chairman of the Holland Tunnel Commission and member of the New York Port Authority, in all of which you served without personal emolument or gain, I wish as Governor of New York to send you my thanks on behalf of all our citizens."

As indicated in this letter, General Dyer's achievements were not confined to the military alone. He attained to equal prominence in business and civic affairs.

Entering the brokerage business in his early youth, he finally became senior partner and head of the firm of Dyer, Hudson & Company. Here his strong character placed him definitely among the leaders of his profession. Revered by his associates, respected by the leaders of the finance and securities world, he achieved a reputation and a place in Wall Street that will be remembered for many a year.

It was perhaps in civic affairs, however, that General Dyer was best known to the general public, particularly in his later years. When the New York Bridge and Tunnel Commission was formed 28 years ago, he was appointed a member, serving throughout the 23 years of its existence and most of that time as its chairman. His work in this connection culminated in the construction of the Holland Tunnel. Indeed, it is said that to General Dyer, more than to any other one man, must be given credit for the conception of this great engineering project and its construction.

When the Port of New York Authority absorbed the activities of the Bridge and Tunnel Commission three years ago, he was honored by the State legislature by being made a member by legislative fiat. He was made chairman of the board's committee on tunnel construction and during the last year was chairman of the board itself.

Taken to Doctors Hospital on August 21st last, General Dyer a few days later underwent an intestinal operation. Although he rallied from the operation, he took a turn for the worse and passed away at 3:40 A.M. on August 31st. With him, when he died, were his three sons—Walter Burnee, Elisha and George, Jr.

In order to permit his numerous friends to view him for the last time, General Dyer's body was laid in state in the 71st Regiment Armory for three full days. Thousands called to pay their respects. Poor men and rich men. Important military and civil officials, and just plain privates and clerks. For General Dyer was friend alike to all, regardless of race, creed, social position or wealth.

More than 700 persons attended the funeral services for General Dyer on September 4th in New York City. The flag-draped mahogany coffin containing Major General Dyer's body arrived at the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Heavenly Rest on a caisson at the end of a military procession from the 71st Regiment armory. Ten uniformed pallbearers bore the coffin into the church, followed by the honorary pallbearers. The escort from the armory was composed of detachments of the 87th Brigade Hdqrs. Co., the 71st Infantry, the 107th Infantry, the 212th Coast Artillery and the Port Authority Police.

Among the military and naval officers acting as honorary pallbearers were the following:

Major General William N. Haskell, Major General William Weigel, Brigadier Generals Ransom H. Gillette, John J. Byrne, DeWitt Clinton Falls, Fred W. Baldwin, William J. Costigan, John J. Phelan, N. H. Egleston, Rear Admiral Frank Lackey, Colonels Walter A. DeLamater, George W. Burleigh, Clarence S. Wadsworth, Francis L.

V. Hoppin, Walter G. Robinson and J. Mayhew Wainwright.

Services at the church were conducted by the Reverend Henry Darlington, chaplain of the 44th Division. Afterwards the body was borne to Grand Central Terminal, where it was placed aboard a special car attached to the Yankee Clipper, for the journey to Providence, R.I., where burial took place in Swanwood Cemetery.

At 11 A.M., the hour at which the funeral services were begun, traffic was halted for one minute, in honor of General Dyer, through the Holland Tunnel and over the George Washington Bridge, Bayonne Bridge, Outerbridge Crossing and Goethals Bridge. Flags at those points and on the Port Authority Building were lowered to half-staff.

It is difficult to express adequately what a great shock the passing of General Dyer has been to the New York National Guard as a whole and particularly to those who were closely, or even remotely, associated with him. Few men can encompass in their lifetime the achievements which he encompassed; few who depart for the unknown can leave behind them the great host of friends that he left. And the fact that his death was so unexpected only rendered the shock more forceful.

Himself an Episcopalian, he evoked the following praise from the eminent Catholic Cardinal Mundelein of Chicago: "A soldier who loves the service and considers his country's welfare above every other concern of his own—the type of gentleman our forefathers knew and of whom there are few in our present generation."

COLONEL HOWARD K. BROWN

Syracuse Mourns Passing of Honored Citizen

WE deeply regret to announce the death, on August 17th, of Colonel Howard K. Brown, late of the 121st Cavalry and one of the foremost business men of Syracuse.

His military career began at the outbreak of the Spanish-American war, when he enlisted as a cavalry private. On his return to Syracuse after the war, Colonel Brown assisted in the organization of the 41st Separate Company. With the company about to disband as a failure, he was advanced to the captaincy in August, 1909, and brought about a complete re-organization of the unit within a few months.

He was promoted to the rank of major in June, 1912, and given the command of Troop D of Syracuse and the troops in Rochester, Avon and Buffalo. To the success of the Syracuse organization he devoted much of his time and attention, and the efficiency of his unit may be attributed, in part at least, to his persistent and unselfish devotion to the work.

In its obituary notice of Colonel Brown, the Syracuse Herald writes: "Having in mind conversations during recent months with this kindly, though always aggressive, gentleman, one finds it rather difficult to comprehend the processes of this world, which so startlingly blot out a fine, distinguished character of his type. . . . Surely the city in which Colonel Brown was so long a familiar and respected figure, the city which loses so much by this abrupt termination of an exemplary and honorable career, will offer its condolences to, and grieve with, the members of his family."

Deception in War

By Major FRANCIS G. BONHAM, Infantry

"Always mystify, mislead and surprise the enemy, if possible."—Stonewall Jackson's *First Maxim*

IN offensive combat, surprise affords the aggressor an opportunity to obtain decisive results at relatively slight cost. In defensive combat it enables the defender to attain his end with minimum losses. Surprise should, therefore, always be the first object of every commander when preparing plans for an attack.

The degree of surprise attainable will be greater in proportion as the enemy has been deceived. Thus, if a defender expects the main attack to be delivered at any one of points "A", "B" or "C" he will so locate his reserves that they can be quickly moved in support of any one of these points. By secretly concentrating superior forces against "C," the attacker will obtain a certain degree of surprise. But if the defender can be made to believe that the principal effort is coming against "A", and thereby be induced to move his reserves to meet this threat, a main blow delivered at "C" will be a *complete surprise* and the results will probably be decisive. To deceive the enemy and cause him to make faulty dispositions, then to paralyze him with a decisive blow before he can alter them, represent the highest expression of the art of war.

Of course offensive action is not always possible. But in defensive action also, surprise plays a major rôle. For example, it will frequently be necessary or desirable to withdraw. In such cases if the withdrawing commander can create the impression that he intends to resist stubbornly in place or to pass to the offensive he will be able to withdraw under cover of darkness with but little danger of serious interference. Likewise in every other form of defensive combat, successful deception will go far toward gaining complete surprise.

At first thought it appears that the increasing efficiency of aerial observation, the effectiveness of modern methods of communication and the speed and range of ground reconnaissance agencies have combined to bring to an end the era in which tactical and strategical surprise were possible. A little thought will disclose the fallacy of this assumption. In fact the skillful commander will employ these very means to deceive his adversary.

Tomorrow, just as he did yesterday, the commander will operate in the "fog of war" through which he will constantly strive to see. By every available agency he will gather information in an effort to discover the intentions of his opponent. Bit by bit a picture will be disclosed to him, a picture that will always be distorted. This is principally because the human error inevitably creeps in. Even the reports of eyewitnesses vary between wide limits and things seen are not what they appear to be. If the opponent can further distort the inaccuracies of this picture and at the same time conceal the fraud, he will have cleared the way for complete surprise. Thereafter his success will be measured largely by the speed and the

This is the Winning Article in the First Annual Infantry Association Competition for the Best Infantry Article, and is published here by courtesy of the Infantry Journal.

power with which he presses this advantage.

To consider intelligently how deception can be obtained in modern warfare it is necessary first to study the methods that have been successfully employed in the past. And for this purpose it is appropriate to start

with the methods of that master of deception, Stonewall Jackson, who, with inferior forces was able repeatedly to "mystify, mislead and surprise the enemy."

The first operation in which Jackson employed to marked advantage his skill in the art of deception took place in 1862. The general situation in the Valley the latter part of April is indicated on Special Map No. 1. On April 25th, Lee, who had just been placed in command of Confederate operations in Virginia, informed Jackson that Federal troops were being collected at Fredericksburg. Of course the presumption was that these were reinforcements for McClellan and that they were being taken from the Valley or from the forces covering Washington east of the Blue Ridge Mountains. Lee accordingly suggested that Jackson concentrate against one of the weakened detachments and destroy it.

Lee's suggestion was entirely to the liking of Jackson. He decided to join E. Johnson west of Staunton and attack Milroy, leaving Ewell and Ashby to threaten Banks, who, it must be admitted, had shown no great desire to fight. Nevertheless, there was the possibility that should Banks divine Jackson's intentions too soon he might contain Ewell and march on Staunton, thus frustrating the plan. Accordingly on the 30th, Ashby was ordered to make a strong demonstration against Banks at Harrisonburg. Somehow a Union soldier who had been in Jackson's hands managed to escape just before the Confederate cavalry struck. To Banks it appeared that Ashby was desperately trying to recapture the prisoner. This gave credence to the soldier's report that Jackson was "bound for Richmond." Banks swallowed the bait and that night wired Mr. Stanton that there was nothing more to do in the Valley and prayed to be allowed to cross the Blue Ridge and "clear the whole country north of Gordonsville."

The logical route for Jackson to use if his objective was Milroy ran via Port Republic, Cross Keys and Staunton, or Port Republic, Waynesboro and Staunton. To cross the Blue Ridge with its terrible roads would clearly indicate a move to Richmond or perhaps to Fredericksburg. So Jackson, who was never given to doing the obvious thing, marched to Port Republic and then over the mountains to Mechum's River Station.

When Jackson left, Ewell moved down the mountain to the position just vacated. On May 3d, while Jackson was disappearing over the Blue Ridge, Banks learned that Ewell had recently arrived at the Gap with an esti-

mated force of "12,000 men" and that Jackson was at Port Republic. Banks' cavalry and his spies, reporting what they had been led to believe, convinced him that he was now in grave danger and on the 5th he fell back to New Market firm in the belief that Jackson was marching from Port Republic on Harrisonburg.

At Mechum's River Station Jackson entrained for Staunton, and on the 7th proceeded from that point to pick up E. Johnson and undertake the swift destruction of Milroy's isolated detachment. That day Banks at New Market reported: "Our cavalry from near Harrisonburg report tonight that Jackson occupies that town, and that he has been largely reinforced. Deserters confirm reports of Jackson's movements in this direction."

That Banks was not discerning is admitted. Yet when the reports of reconnaissance agencies and spies are confirmed by deserters the most acute perception might well accept them as conclusive.

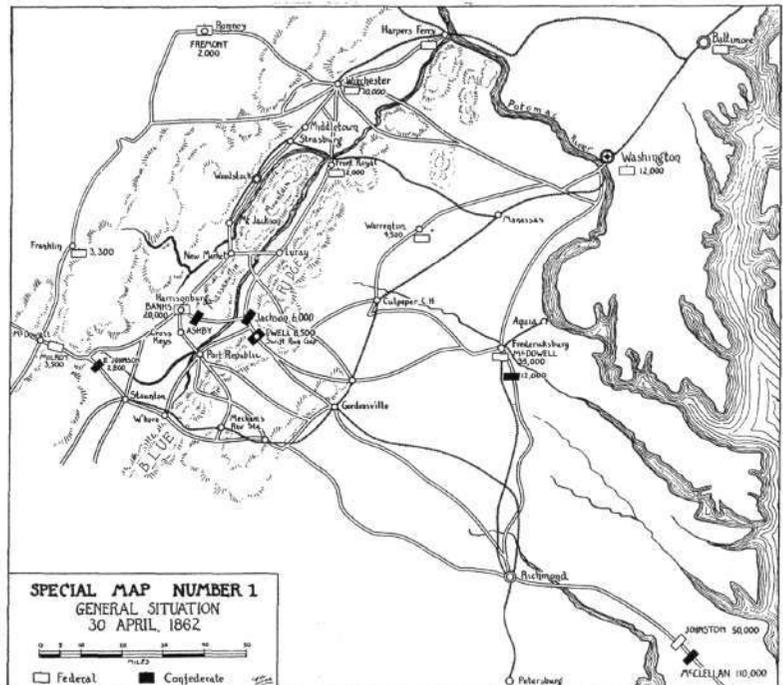
The next operation in which Jackson successfully fooled his opponents took place the following month. While Jackson was dealing roughly with Fremont and Shields at Cross Keys and Port Republic on June 8th and 9th, Lee at Richmond prepared and dispatched the following instructions: "Should there be nothing requiring your attention in the Valley . . . and you can make arrangements to deceive the enemy and impress him with the idea of your presence, please let me know, that you may unite at the decisive moment with the army near Richmond."

At the same time Lee ordered the brigades of Whiting and Lawton which were with him at Richmond to join Jackson in the Valley. The plan was to reinforce Jackson who should defeat the main Federal force in the Valley or compel it to retreat northward. By thus threatening Washington it was hoped to alarm the Union authorities to such an extent that they would abandon for the time being any ideas they might have of reinforcing McClellan, slowly closing in on Richmond. Then while the Federals were convinced that he was bent on the capture of their capital, Jackson was to move the bulk of his forces quickly to the south and with Lee crush McClellan's right wing which now lay north of the Chickahominy near Richmond.

To further this plan the departure of Whiting and Lawton for the Valley was made without even a pretense at secrecy. Federal prisoners about to be paroled were permitted to go where they could see the departing trains full of soldiers and count the regiments. No secret was made of the destination of the trains. Thus Lee prepared the way for the deception that he expected Jackson to continue.

Jackson's actions in this respect exceeded the expectations of his commander. When Lee's despatch of June 8th arrived, Jackson had just won the battle of Port Republic. Immediately grasping the possibilities of the maneuver Lee proposed and seeing clearly the importance of deceiving the enemy if the plan were to be successful, Jackson lost no time in creating the impression that Washington was in immediate danger.

He ordered his cavalry to press the defeated Federals and so well were his orders carried out that Fremont's retreat from Cross Keys became almost precipitate. At



Harrisonburg the Federal commander abandoned several hundred of his wounded and some of his stores. The next day, according to his own report, "significant demonstrations of the enemy" drove him from a strong position at Mount Jackson. On the 14th he reached Strasburg where he halted, for Banks at Middletown was now in close support.

On the 12th the infantry and artillery of the Army of the Valley moved a few miles south of Port Republic where it remained until the 17th. During all this time the Confederate cavalry, though far beyond supporting distance of its infantry, was actively engaged in mystifying and misleading the enemy. Federal bearers of flags of truce were in various ways given to understand that Jackson was advancing in great strength. The cavalry outpost line was maintained in close contact with the enemy. Civilians were not permitted to enter or leave the lines. Even the men themselves were ignorant of the location of the Confederate infantry. "The engineers were directed to prepare a series of maps of the Valley; and all who acquired a knowledge of this carefully divulged order told their friends in confidence that Jackson was going at once in pursuit of Fremont. As those friends told their friends without loss of time, it was soon the well-settled conviction of everybody that nothing was further from Jackson's intention than an evacuation of the Valley." Federal spies, with which the South swarmed, were not slow in transmitting this information. It is also probable that Jackson utilized his own excellent spy system to strengthen the impression that he desired to create.

On the 17th came Lee's last letter. Jackson was to move south such of his troops as he deemed advisable and join the army at Richmond without delay. He therefore ordered the cavalry to remain in the Valley and to continue to do everything possible to impress the enemy with the idea of a Confederate advance to the Potomac. With the remainder of his army he set out at once for Richmond.

So effective was the deception in this case that as late

as the 28th, after Jackson had been engaged for forty-eight hours with McClellan's right wing one hundred and fifty miles away, Banks "believed that he (Jackson) was preparing for an attack on Middletown." And Banks was not the only one who had been so thoroughly hoodwinked. Fremont had fallen back on Banks and then when ordered to Front Royal, had gone with the utmost reluctance. Shields had been ordered to remain at Luray, then to go to Front Royal. Romney, Harper's Ferry and Winchester had been reinforced.

Then on the very day that Jackson pressed in on McClellan's right flank, Stanton wired that the forces of McDowell, Banks and Fremont were being formed into one army under Pope "to attack and overcome the Rebel forces under Jackson and Ewell"—thought, of course, still to be in the Valley. Thus had Jackson again used his favorite weapon to help effect complete surprise.

It may be contended that such deception is impossible today, that aerial observation would certainly detect the fraud. History does not warrant such an assumption. The World War itself provides several examples of successful deception under the eyes of hostile air observation. Indeed, in some instances this observation was the unwitting medium of the imposition.

Special Map No. 2 shows the dispositions of the Turks and the location of the British front lines in Palestine in early August, 1918. General Allenby, the British commander, decided to take the offensive with the ultimate aim of destroying all of the Turkish armies. His initial plan was to destroy the Seventh and Eighth Turkish Armies by a main effort along the coast. Here the infantry was to open a gap in the enemy's lines through which three cavalry divisions were to advance rapidly and cut the lines of communication at El Afuleh. A secondary effort was to be made east of the Jordan.

The Turkish position was strong and the Turk under Liman von Sanders, was still a good defensive fighter. For Allenby's operation to succeed it was essential that his main blow be a complete surprise.

His plan of concentration involved a fifty-mile transfer of three cavalry divisions from the Jordan Valley to a point in rear of his left flank. Although the problem of transferring these three divisions without the move being discovered was in itself difficult, it was still further complicated by the necessity of making von Sanders believe that the British right was being strongly reinforced. Despite the apparent impossibilities of this problem, the ingenious British commander found a solution.

When a unit was transferred from the right it moved at night and left its camps standing. A few men were left behind to stir around and create the illusion that the camps were still occupied. The cavalry picket lines were left in position and dummy horses were made by draping blankets over stakes driven into the ground. Fifteen thousand of these "sawbuck horses" made their appearance. To heighten the illusion, dummy camps were built and a few old mules hitched to rough drags were driven around to raise clouds of dust. By September 17th the three cavalry divisions had been transferred, yet on that day von Sanders' air reconnaissance reported: "Far from there being any diminution in the cavalry in the Jordan Valley there were (are) evidences of twenty-three more squadrons."

Thus, not only had a force of nine thousand cavalymen been moved from the Jordan Valley to the coast without arousing the suspicions of von Sanders but he now believed that strong cavalry reinforcements had been brought up opposite his left. And certainly it cannot be said of von Sanders as might be said of Banks, that he was lacking in ability or experience as a commander.

These, however, were not the only steps taken to convince the Turks that a drive against their left was imminent. Infantry activities on the British right flank were increased and raids and reconnaissances were carried out in such a manner as to indicate preparations for an advance up the Jordan Valley or towards Amman. One British battalion was marched daily from Jerusalem to Jericho and trucked back at night. Radio traffic was increased on the British right and decreased on the left. Additional bridges were built over the Jordan and bridge materials were placed along its banks. A brigade on the coast was marched eastwards in broad daylight for three



Photo by D. A. McGovern

Lake Ontario Defended by Battery B, 244th C. A.

days and then returned to its position by night.

To further convince von Sanders that no large scale operations were to take place on the British left, a few high-ranking British officers subtly intimated to one or two carefully selected residents of Jaffa that their houses would be required as billets during the entire winter. As was expected, this information quickly found its way to von Sanders who doubtless interpreted it as Allenby intended he should.

Owing to the necessity for converting the transport of two infantry divisions near the coast from wheel to pack, considerable movement to and from a large depot in their rear was unavoidable. This might have taken place at night with little fear of discovery but to strengthen the impression that his left was being weakened Allenby had movements to the depot made during daylight and the return movements made at night.

It was found necessary to build two bridges over the river north of Jaffa for use during the attack. In order to allay the suspicions of the Turks, two schools of instruction in bridge-building were established at the selected sites several weeks before D-day. There the students continually built the bridges and then immediately dismantled them. When needed they were simply built and left standing.

What infinite pains merely to deceive! But certainly the results obtained—the destruction of three Turkish armies in a few days and the elimination of Turkey from the war—more than compensated the British for their trouble.

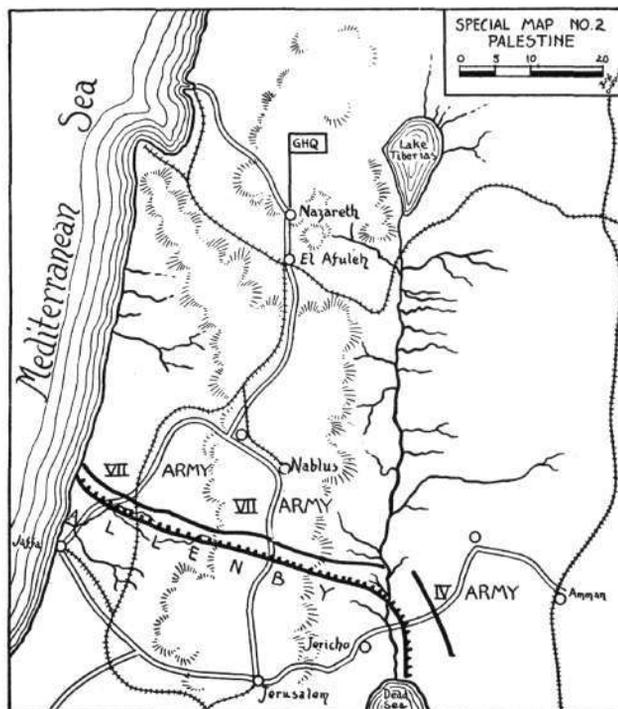
Thus it is seen that deception in offensive combat is still possible and is highly profitable. An outstanding example of successful deception in defensive warfare was provided by Beauregard in his withdrawal from Corinth, Mississippi, in 1862. The creole with forty thousand men was opposed by Halleck with one hundred and twenty thousand. The superior Union army was unquestionably preparing to attack. Beauregard correctly estimated that there was little likelihood that he could hold his position and accordingly he decided to retire before the attack could be launched.

The withdrawal of forty thousand men from close contact with a force three times as large is never a simple matter. Beauregard knew that if Halleck learned of his intentions the little Confederate army would have a rough time of it. He determined, therefore, to deceive Halleck "if possible."

To this end he had an empty train run into Corinth. As the train rumbled into the station a large number of soldiers who had been carefully coached in their parts cheered wildly just as they would have done if reinforcements had been arriving. Bugles were blown and drums beaten to lend still greater reality to the ruse. After the train had been in long enough for troops to have unloaded it was run back a few miles below Corinth and the farce was repeated again and again.

The trick accomplished all that Beauregard hoped for. That night Pope, one of Halleck's subordinates, reported: "The enemy are reinforcing heavily in my front and left. The cars are running constantly, and the cheering is immense every time they unload in front of me. I have no doubt from all appearances, that I shall be attacked in heavy force at daylight."

When day broke on May 30th the Federal observers saw what appeared to be the enemy's guns still in their positions of the afternoon before, with the gunners in



characteristic attitudes around them. Here and there over the Confederate trenches appeared a gray cap, presumably that of a sentry.

Shortly afterwards Halleck commenced his preliminary bombardment. The Confederate guns did not reply, the gunners made no move to take cover. After a brief time a white flag appeared in front of the Confederate position and then, from a group of civilians who were carrying it, Halleck learned what he had not even suspected—Beauregard had pulled out during the night, bag and baggage. The guns were logs painted black, the gunners straw-stuffed scarecrows, the sentries merely stakes with caps stuck on them.

But if this was "Civil War stuff" and not to be thought of today, the British withdrawal from Gallipoli in 1915-16 cannot possibly be so dubbed. The story of this classic is too well known to need more than a brief reference. It will be recalled that the British made every effort to cause the enemy to think that the situation in the long-established British lines was normal during the final nights of the operation. The artillery firing was a repetition of that of the preceding nights. A few small arms were rigged up in the British trenches to fire towards the Turks at irregular intervals long after the last Britisher was on the water. Here, as at Corinth, the deception was complete and the withdrawal was effected without enemy interference.

Thus the value of deception to avoid unnecessary losses in this particular phase of defensive combat is apparent. That it is no less valuable in other phases of defensive combat seems obvious.

From the examples given it is possible to deduce certain principles which should be violated only with a full realization of the risks involved.

FIRST: The actions taken must be such as will produce the desired effect on the enemy. To do this every ruse must be considered from the enemy's viewpoint before it is adopted. For instance, a dummy battery that looks like a dummy battery to the enemy will not only fail to

convince him but will probably arouse his suspicions. A noise intended to convey the impression of tanks in movement must be accurately reproduced or it will be worthless. A feint must be strong enough initially to indicate a real attack or the deception will be immediately apparent.

SECOND: The fewest possible number of people should know of the deception. Jackson, of course, told no one. He deceived even his own staff. Allenby told only a few, until the last moment. Thus they both guarded against a leak through spies, deserters or the injudicious remarks of their own well-intentioned officers. How far it is wise to go in this respect is necessarily dependent on many circumstances and must be determined by the commander in each situation.

THIRD: Everyone who is to play a key part in the deception must know exactly what he is to do though he need not necessarily know why. Beaugard assembled his principal subordinates at Corinth and made them repeat their lines until he was assured that each one knew every detail of his particular assignment in the scheme to fool Halleck. Before he left Elk Run Valley to join E. Johnson and attack Milroy, Jackson told Colonel Munford just what was expected of the cavalry and he may have told him why. From the capable way Munford carried out his mission there is no doubt that he knew what he was to do.

FOURTH: A definite carefully-thought-out plan for deceiving the enemy must be prepared well ahead of time. A haphazard plan probably will fail to include many agencies that might be used advantageously and to coordinate those that are used. A good plan prepared too late for all key participants to learn their rôles and to make thorough preparations for carrying them out, probably will fail to achieve the desired end. The larger the unit involved the more time will be required to perfect the plan and put it into operation. In general, as soon as a commander has decided upon his operations plan, he should begin to formulate his plan of deception, if he proposes to use deception.

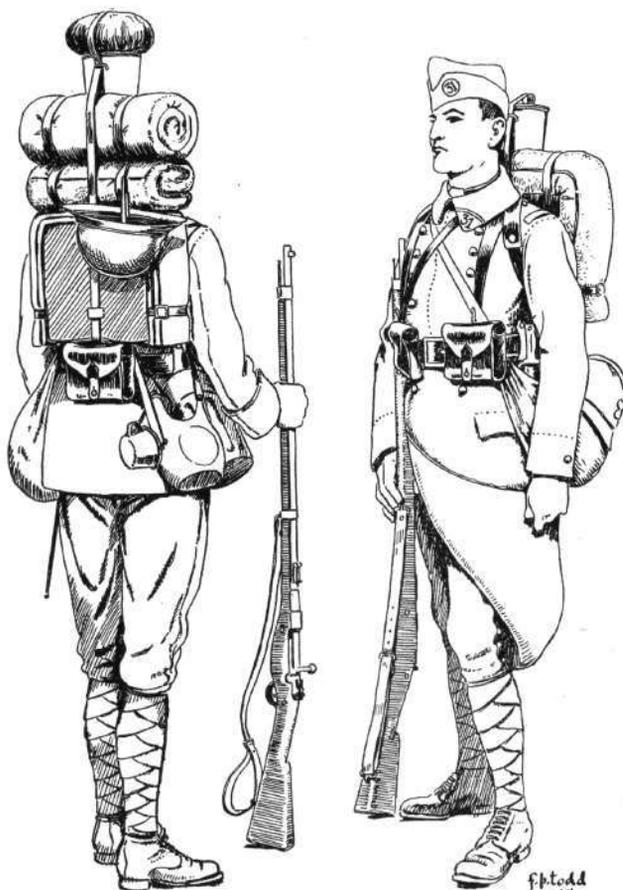
FIFTH: All available practicable means and methods should be employed in the plan of deception. It is not likely that von Sanders would have believed that the British cavalry was still in the Jordan Valley on September 17th had its presence been indicated merely by clouds of dust. But with the numerous confirmatory reports that he had of a British concentration in the Valley he can scarcely be blamed for having misinterpreted the picture that was certified to him as being authentic.



CONCLUSION

Although only large units were involved in the historical examples cited, the principles deduced apply with equal force to every unit, large and small. The application of the principles varies, however, and in each situa-

tion is dependent on the conditions that confront the unit and on the means available to the commander. In every case the common sense, imagination and ingenuity of the commander must determine how the means at hand can best be employed. There is only one guide—all possible steps should be taken to cause the enemy to expect a course of action radically different from that actually to be followed. The enemy will not always be deceived but the effort to deceive him can always be made.



INFANTRY OF THE WORLD

I. FRANCE

EDITOR'S NOTE: The above illustration is by Capt. F. P. Todd of the 107th Infantry and is the first of a series submitted by him, showing the uniform and equipment of the Infantry soldier of various nations. Other illustrations will be published in due course.

EXCEPT in the matter of color there has been but little change in the French uniforms or equipment for over fifty years. Peculiar to them is the long coat, worn in the field the year through and the pack. The latter is simple and light enough for ordinary wear but in the African service is built up to such amazing proportions as shown in the left figure by the addition of extra blankets, shelter tent, a varied assortment of mess gear and sometimes—surmounting all—a round loaf of bread. For the Metropolitan forces the uniform is of a light blue color with brown for the Colonial troops and of heavy wool for almost all climates. The helmet has the same design made familiar by the last war but is of a lighter material and is painted to match the uniform. The rifle is the Mannlicher which has superseded the old Lebel in all regular units. The equipment is all of brown leather.

The Late Brigadier General Sydney Grant

Soldier — Gentleman — Patriot

ON June 10, 1934, there passed into the realm of honored soldiers, Brigadier General Sydney Grant; one of the outstanding figures and most colorful personalities associated with the National Guard of the State and Nation. His forty-five years of service were devoted to the 13th Regiment, now the 245th Coast Artillery (HD), in which Organization he enlisted as a private and served through the various grades to Colonel. On October 6th 1926, four days prior to his retirement for age limit he was promoted to Brigadier General of the line in the presence of the full Coast Artillery Brigade. His genial character and pronounced ability for organization so reflected itself in the rank and file of the Regiment that on the last evening of his active service, the entire regiment concurred in this message, "The inspiration of your leadership will carry on." A short sentence but one containing the thoughts of a thousand men as an acknowledgement of the service of the man, his pride in the Regiment and the affection of his men.

His personal character was dominated by two definite attributes; "Optimism and Loyalty." These two characteristics endeared him to all members of the National Guard and Regular Army and when the age limit compelled him to pass into the ranks of the Company of Splendid Soldiers who were the backbone of the Guard in the trying periods of reorganization, he never failed to attend the various functions of the Regiment and with a smile of greeting, a bracing word of cheer created an atmosphere of resolve in the heart of every officer and enlisted man to be as he was and to do as he did.

No biography of General Grant would be complete without mention of his service in the World War. Under his leadership the "Thirteenth" was mustered into Federal service July 15, 1917, with only 20 rejections for physical disability out of 1460 men. After a period of intensive training at Forts Hamilton and Wadsworth they were split-up into two organizations of heavy artillery with Colonel Grant in command of the 59th. This Regiment left for France on March 28th, 1918, but soon after his arrival in France he was detached from the Regiment and transferred to the base at La Pallice and La Rochelle where his reputation for organization, experience in civilian life and leadership was necessary in that particular service which was then in the process of reorganization by General Harbord.

His heartache on leaving the Regiment was keen but his sense of duty and loyalty to his country gave him his balance and he devoted himself to the new tasks with all the force and vigor that he had previously lavished on the Regiment. He developed the Harbor, improved the railroad facilities and made of it a port second to none in France. This service received the acknowledgement of France and on April 4th, 1919, Field Marshall Petain presented him with the Medal of the Legion of Honor and at the same time the village gave him a gift of a silver plaque, inscribed with a sentiment of regard for his incomparable accomplishment. Two weeks later, on April 19, 1919, the following citation was awarded him by General Pershing for the conspicuous services he had rendered:



CITATION

For exceptionally Meritorious and Conspicuous Services at La Rochelle and La Pallice, France American Expeditionary Forces. In testimony thereof, and as an expression of Appreciation of these Services, I award him this

CITATION

John J. Pershing
Commander-in-chief.

At the conclusion of his War Service, he again resumed command of the "Thirteenth" and served as its Commanding Officer until his retirement closed a career of achievement which is embodied in the words of former Governor Alfred E. Smith who transmitted the message through General Ward:

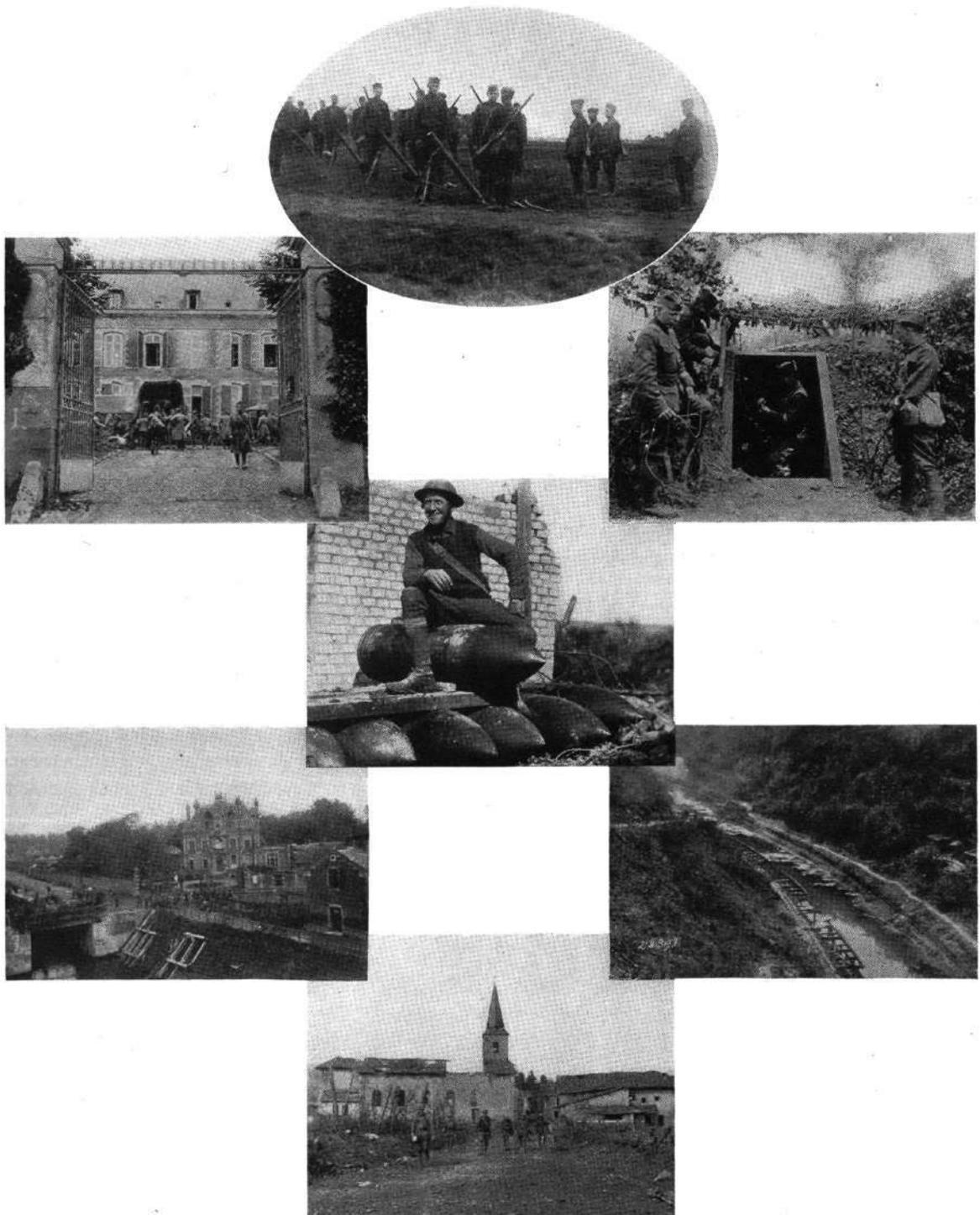
"It is a record that never will be surpassed from the standpoint of accomplishment, ability, efficient leadership and self-sacrificing labor in the interests of military protection for the State and in the development of adequate National Defense."

The Military record of General Grant is as follows:

August 2, 1881 Enlisted in Co. D, 13th Regiment.
October 3, 1882 Appointed Corporal.
April 17, 1885 Appointed Quartermaster Sergeant.
September 23, 1895 Captain, Company D, 13th Regiment.
March 15, 1909 Major, C.A.C. (rank from Feb. 19, 1909)
April 25, 1915 Lieut. Colonel, C.A.C.
June 21, 1916 Colonel, 13th Regiment NYNG.
August 5, 1917 Mustered into US Service.
September 13, 1919 Colonel 13th C.D.C. NYNG (rank from June 21, 1916)
October 8, 1926 Brigadier General NYNG.

He gave his all in order that the National Guard of the State might live and be efficient in the training of the youth of the State and Nation, for he believed and spread the doctrine that a man without Military training is a liability to the Nation.

We who still serve will ever hold his memory in deep reverence and strive to be worthy of his loyal example.



MORE THAN SIXTEEN YEARS AGO

Many a tale, with the above scenes for background, will be told at the Hotel St. George in Brooklyn when the 27th Division Association of the World War assembles there on October 12th for its eighth biennial Convention since the Armistice was signed. (For the Convention Program,

see page 20.) The upper right photograph shows the entrance to Maj. Gen. O'Ryan's dug-out at St. Laurent; the lower right, a section of the St. Quentin Canal, part of the Hindenburg defenses, where the 27th Division overcame strong resistance. Do you remember . . . ?

State Camp — 50 Years Ago

Reprinted from the Adjutant General's Report—1884.

A comparison between Camp Smith of today and the State Camp of Instruction at Peekskill fifty years ago will be interesting to those who spent their tour of field training there this summer. The benefits derived from the camp in 1882 were immediately apparent. Since then the original camp site and nearly 2,000 additional acres have been purchased by the State.

THE State Camp of Instruction, established in 1882, proved a success, and its good results were so apparent that you directed its continuance for this

year, and in accordance with your instructions the leased ground for the camp, near Peekskill, was prepared for another season, a number of improvements made, and the former temporary structures repaired. The water supply of the camp having proved inadequate last year, and an ample supply of pure and wholesome water being absolutely essential, a substantial stone dam was constructed under the direction of Peter Hogan, Esq., Civil Engineer, in the bed of the small mountain stream that skirts the northern boundary of the premises, and thus a reservoir was secured of sufficient capacity to meet all the demands likely to be made on it in any future encampments.

The large mess hall was repaired and strengthened, a quarter-master's storehouse, a commissaries' storehouse, a substantial ice-house for the protection of fresh meats and perishable provisions, and the disinfecting house were erected. Sentry-boxes were constructed and all buildings were painted. The water-pipes in use last year were re-laid, the system of cooking by steam was adopted, and the apparatus placed in position, the kitchen enlarged and a brick oven built. Roads were repaired and graded, and a stair-way constructed from the boat landing to the plateau.

The troops ordered in camp for service during the season were:

The Seventy-first Regiment and Fifth Separate Company from June 16 to June 23;

The Thirteenth Regiment from June 30 to July 7;

The Sixty-fifth Regiment, the Nineteenth, Thirty-eighth, Fortieth and Forty-first Separate Companies from July 7 to July 14;

The Ninth Regiment and Sixth Separate Company from July 14 to July 21, and

The Seventy-fourth Regiment, Company B, Tenth Battalion, Twentieth and Thirtieth Separate Companies, from July 21 to July 28.

The management of the camp and course of instruction were similar in many respects to the method of the previous year, and the results obtained were very satisfactory, each organization showing and realizing that it had been much benefited by its tour of duty. More actual military duty had been performed and more instruction imparted during the camp tour than in a whole year of armory drill and ordinary parades. The prescribed routine of duties was



Field and Staff—71st Infantry—Camp Smith—1893.

followed as nearly as the weather and circumstances would permit, and the work, though hard, was cheerfully performed by the troops, who also, during the allotted hours of rest and recreation, were orderly and well behaved.

The camp has proved to be a step forward and in the right direction and has already resulted in greater advantage to the National Guard and has rendered such portion thereof as participated in it more reliable and effective than has any other method of instruction pursued in past years.

The number of troops in camp this year was 3,515, exceeding by more than one-third the force encamped last season, and the average tour of duty for each organization was also two days longer.

The method of subsistence last season having proved satisfactory, a contract was made for this year with the same parties, who fully carried out their agreement and supplied the troops liberally with excellent, wholesome and well-cooked food.

The site of the camp is well adapted for the purpose. The location is healthy, the natural surroundings attractive, its isolation from large towns desirable. It is convenient of access by water and rail from all parts of the State, and its comparative proximity to the cities of New York and Brooklyn, where two-thirds of the State troops are located, renders the average cost of transportation to it as low as to any other location that could be selected. The site, containing about 100 acres, is under lease until May 1, 1885, at an annual rent of \$1,000, and with the stipulation that it can be purchased by the State at any time before the expiration of the lease, for \$13,000. It is deemed that the price named is reasonable and perhaps below the actual value of the property, and I would respectfully recommend that it be purchased by the State. Such improvements as have been made, except the dam, are of a temporary nature, but can be made permanent at a comparatively small addition to the cost of refitting them from year to year, and if the ground belonged to the State, the false economy of repeating temporary expenditures each year might be avoided and in the end a great saving effected. The ground used for a rifle range, on an adjacent property, is under lease until June 26, 1885, at the rate of \$500 per annum, and can probably be purchased at a reasonable price.

THE

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GOOD CHOW AND PLENTY OF IT

A PART from the equipment, etc., which each man takes with him to camp, there is one other thing which no man fails to report without—and that's his appetite. We have just received an itemized list showing the amounts of the principal foodstuffs consumed by the 12,000 National Guardsmen who passed through Camp Smith this summer and the quantities listed are so vast that they read more like a record of the country's agricultural produce for 1934.

Beef and potatoes went a long way towards taking the edge off the troops' appetites. One hundred and nine thousand pounds of beef and 150,000 pounds of potatoes were "consumed on the premises" or *close on thirteen tons*. To vary their diet a little, they ate 18,500 lbs. of bacon, 11,000 lbs. of chicken (yes, sir! the army gets chicken these days) and 40,500 lbs. of ham.

How about dairy products? To start with, nearly 300,000 eggs went down these hungry throats, 116,500 quarts of milk, 16,500 lbs. of butter and 3,600 lbs. of cheese. But that's not all. Those boys cleaned up 93,595 loaves of bread, 58,900 lbs. of sugar and 5,809 quarts of ice cream. All these foods were washed down with more than 11,000 lbs. of coffee and close on one ton of tea (not counting the other liquids they may have bought for themselves at the canteen).

The subsistence rate per day per man was increased this year from 41 to 45 cents, but the rise in allowance for the most part simply took care of the rising cost of food. The quality of every item is rigorously inspected by the Camp Quartermaster and is the very best that can be supplied by the great national producers. The amounts of food consumed and the opinion of all those who visited Camp

this summer are witness to the truth of the unanimous verdict: "The chow was good and there was plenty of it!"

NEW YORK OFFICERS AT FORT SILL

THE 1934-35 classes of the Field Artillery School opened September 17th with four classes starting their academic work.

The only class for officers starting in September was the National Guard and Reserve Officers Fall class, consisting of 504 hours of study. The scope of this class will be technique and tactics of field artillery to include the battery in the battalion, and involve training in the various departments as follows: Gunnery 234½ hours; Matériel 130 hours; Tactics and Communications 80 hours; and Miscellaneous 59½ hours. This class will terminate December 15th.

Three classes for enlisted men also started in September and include the following: Motor Mechanics Course, involving 600 hours study; Horseshoers Course, involving 680 hours; and Saddlers Course involving also 680 hours.

Opening of the Regular Course for officers of the Regular Army has been set for October 8, embracing nine months, 1585½ hours, and terminating June 29th, 1935.

Other classes during the school year will include: A spring National Guard and Reserve Officers class from March 4 to June 1, 506½ hours; Enlisted men's Motor Mechanics Course from February 25 to June 29, 600 hours; Enlisted Men's Saddlers Course from February 25 to June 29, 730 hours; Enlisted men's Horseshoers Course from February 25 to June 29, 680 hours; and Battery Mechanics Course and Communications Course for enlisted men, also from February 25 to June 29, with 748 and 805 hours respectively.

Among the National Guard and Reserve Officers in the fall class from New York State are the following: Capt. Harrison K. Sayen, F.A.-Res., New York City; 1st Lt. Bert L. Lindquist, 258th F.A., N.Y.N.G., New York City, 2nd Lt. Henry T. Swan, Jr., 156th F.A., N. Y. N. G., Peekskill.

THE STATE CAMP AT PEEKSKILL IN 1891

THE following paragraph is taken from an article by Harry Duval which appeared in the issue of July 25th, 1891, of *Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*.

"The State Camp of Instruction of the National Guard of the State of New York, near Peekskill, is now in the tenth year of its existence, and can safely be said to have passed the experimental stage. Its advantages and failings have been demonstrated, and the fact that in the present year it is showing better results, and has attained more nearly the objects aimed at in its formation, is sufficient argument for its continuance. Indeed, it may be safely said that the officers who are in charge of and have most at heart the welfare of the National Guard are thoroughly convinced that the establishment of the camp was a wise move, and has done much to foster and develop the growth of the organization. Speaking as one who has watched the camp with interest from its inception, and who has taken an active part in each of the four tours of duty by the Seventh Regiment, the writer gives it as his conclusion that the benefits arising from it have been many and far-reaching."



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



GOOD CAUSE FOR OPTIMISM

It has been said that "the optimist sees the doughnut; the pessimist sees the hole."

If this is a fact, there are many opportunities for the National Guard pessimist to practise his favorite diversion in view of the fact that the National Guard of more than half of the States is or has recently been in the field in aid of the civil authorities. It is true that economists tell us that industrial unrest, manifested by strikes and violence, is always one of the first signs of returning prosperity, and without welcoming the service on that account we all fervently hope that this statement may be true—at least in so far as the dawn of prosperity is concerned.

And yet, without laying any claim to being a professional optimist, or to looking at the "doughnut" to the total exclusion of the "hole," there have been two features of the recent widespread duty of the National Guard which have given me, personally, much satisfaction and hope for the future.

The first is the evident confidence of the civil authorities, and of the people behind those authorities, in the unquestioned integrity and loyalty of our citizen soldiers as exemplified in the National Guard.

Here we have young men behind counters and desks or operating machinery in their civil occupations one day and in a few short hours putting on uniforms and steel helmets and equipping themselves with every known form of offensive weapon, expected to do their duty unswervingly and without any thought of a single man being untrue to the trust imposed upon him.

And the second thought: they have done their job—efficiently, quietly, and with all possible humanity, preserving the calm, dispassionate demeanor which this kind of duty calls for beyond all other qualities.

The National Guard, from all of the accounts that I have seen, has rightly sized up its duties and responsibilities and has done a workmanlike job without sign of hesitation or wavering, and such an attitude augurs well for the future and will give time for cooler heads and wiser counsellors to defeat those who argue the resort to force and violence for settling all disputes.

I regret that it has been the lot of the Guard to be called out on account of strikes. I especially regret it because of the easy phrasing of such duty as "Strike duty." That is a misnomer. The Guard leaves its armories for active service for only two reasons—in defense of our country and "in aid of civil authority."

We are not "strike-breakers" and have nothing to do with a strike as such until violent or illegal actions have

been manifested and until those responsible to our citizens for their government and welfare, their lives and property, have decided that the welfare of the community and its citizens is threatened and that the ordinary means of preserving the peace have failed, not because of lack of sincerity but owing to circumstances beyond control. Then the Guard is called out by that duly constituted authority not to "break the strike" (as radicals never tire of stating) but to uphold the authority of the law, to reduce disorder, to safeguard life and property. In the cause of dispute we are absolutely impartial: our sole and only duty is to uphold law as opposed to disregard for law. We do not punish, we do not break strikes; we prevent damage and injury to our fellow citizens and to the State.

In industrial disturbances such as we are passing through at present, we as individuals may have strong feelings towards one side or the other, we may indeed feel (and have the right as individuals to feel) that the employers, the "capitalists" or those who are striking "have a case."

Once in the field as soldiers, we become absolutely impartial, we represent no party, neither capital nor labor, neither landlord nor tenant, no race, no creed, no religion. We know no side except the side of order as opposed to disorder. Whatever our sympathies as individuals may be, our duty as soldiers is to support the State in its responsibility for the rights, the lives and the property of its citizens.

There is no service more exacting or more unpleasant than that which they have been called on to perform. Such service calls for discipline of the highest order, for self-restraint, common sense, firmness and determination, even more than does service in actual war.

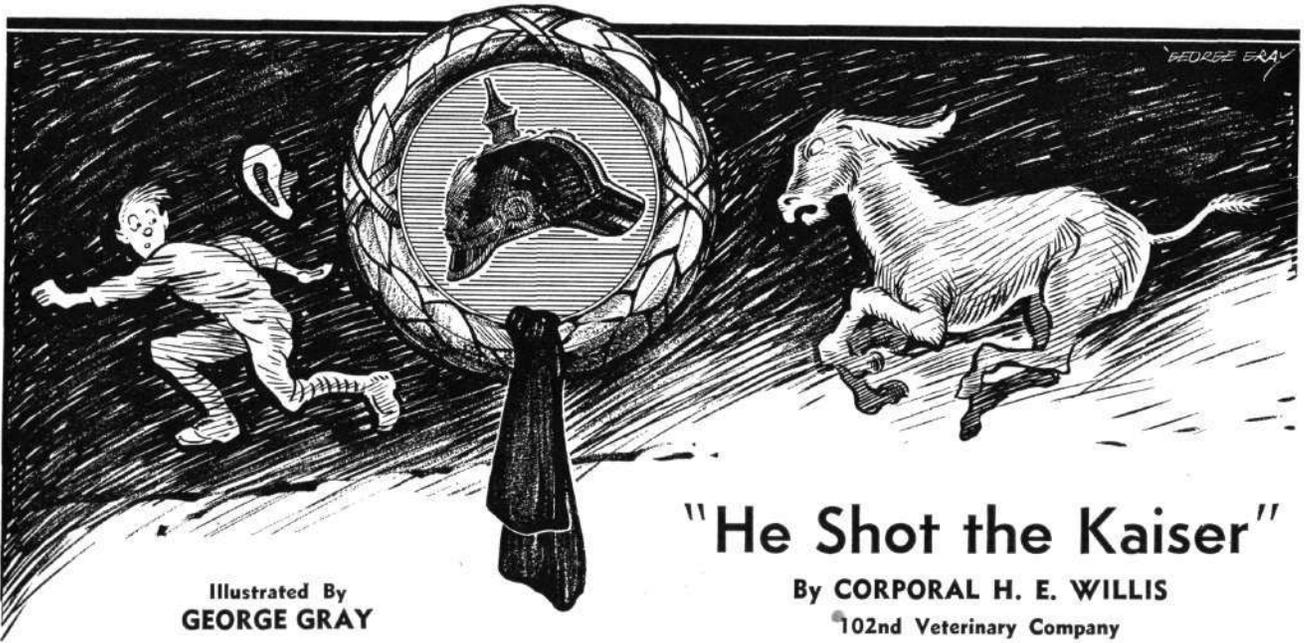
Even with depression, unemployment, unrest and even violence in evidence, even with the National Guard in the field in many States in aid of civil authority, I feel that we have this cause for optimism, that in the homely phraseology with which I started this article we can fix our eyes on the quality and size of the doughnut and disregard the fact that it has a hole in it.

This cause for optimism will prevail so long as our National Guard has the qualities and the frame of mind that I have mentioned, so long as the people and those in authority feel that they can trust and rely upon it.



W. H. Haskell

Major General



Illustrated By
GEORGE GRAY

"He Shot the Kaiser"

By **CORPORAL H. E. WILLIS**
102nd Veterinary Company

IN a company room of a Medical Regiment Armory, a sun-tanned, robust gentleman of about forty summers, sat amid the younger element of the Guard, relating his nerve racking, death defying, war experiences. The narrator was none other than Sergeant James Henry Bates.

To most people the World War was over some odd sixteen years ago, but that was not the case with Old James Bates. Twice a day he will react some escapade all over again. According to his stories, he made it a good fight. Proof? Sure! Look at those medals! Infantry! No! Just with the U.S.A. Remount Station No. 6 at Neufchateau, but those air raids made it hot. Armistice and then the National Guard. Over there—"Bates the Hell-Kaiser." Over here—"Bates the Ear-Bender." We now find our friend in the midst of another of his imaginary air raids.

"There I was, blood from head to foot, dragging that young pup of a soldier to under cover. And once again I cheated the Kaiser!"

"I remember when you shot the Kaiser," spoke a somewhat husky voice. The speaker was standing in the doorway, an elderly man of fine upright build. His ruddy face had broken into a broad smile that showed a perfect set of pearl white teeth.

Old James sputtered and then sort of choked. His face suddenly turned crimson and his neck swelled until it looked as if his collar would burst. Suddenly James arose and stormed past the intruder out into the hall and was gone. His ardent listeners were bewildered and looked to the agitator for an explanation.

Finally the intruder spoke up. "Boys, I guess that you all are wondering why James took offense at what I said." By this time, the intruder had crossed the room and sat down in the chair that had previously been occupied by Bates.

"James actually shot the Kaiser, I know, 'cause I served in the same outfit when it happened. Now in this particular case, the Kaiser was not a ruler of a country or such. The Kaiser was a mule!

"The Kaiser was about the stubbornest and meanest-

looking mule in France. That's covering a lot of territory, I know, but it's the honest truth. Well! there's no need to say it but if I must, I think that there was no love at all, between James and the Kaiser. The mule would always balk at James and I wish I had a dollar for every time James wished him in Hades.

"It was on August 12th, 1918, when the C.O. of the Remounts gave James, who was the Stable Sergeant, an order to destroy the Kaiser! It seems that the mule had developed a case of glanders and it was only the right thing to do.

"What a blessing and a pleasure to James. I kinda guess that there wasn't a happier lad in all France. It seemed to me that at that moment, James took on a sorta boastful, swaggering manner. He even went so far as to call over a few of the boys to witness the end of the feud between him and the mule, that the boys kidded him so much about.

"One of the men went and brought the unsuspecting mule out to the field, as James went through a thorough examination of his forty-five to see that it was in perfect working order. He did not want to miss him now. There the Kaiser stood with pus running from his eyes and nostril. The minute the mule saw James, a look of hatred and contempt came in his eyes. James fired, the Kaiser bolted a little and then dropped in a heap. Bates then went and looked at the mule, turned around and swaggered over to the boys.

"Right then and there I thought I was seeing the impossible! But no! The mule was slowly rising to his feet. He gave a look around and spotted James. He laid his ears back with his mouth opened, showing some wicked looking teeth, and made a bee line straight for James, who was unaware of the phenomenon.

"By a premonition of some sort, James turned around and discovered the mule coming for him, hell bent for election. Now, I could have sworn that James was gonna drop dead in his tracks. If he didn't that was the nearest he'll ever be to it. He quickly snapped out of his daze and was off like a flash and for a man of his build and

(Continued at foot of next page)

WHAT IS AN AMATEUR RADIO OPERATOR?

By Capt. James A. Eyster, Signal Reserve

Reprinted by courtesy 2nd Corps Area, A.A.R.S. Bulletin

HE may be called a ham, a bug on radio, or a "boiled owl" if he works at it all night every night. The real dyed-in-the-wool transmitting fan is actually a monomaniac. He sees every tall flagpole, every tree, as a possible mast. He inspects every store window display for radio gadgets, and those only. He reads every magazine article and ad with eyes for radio angles. And he talks to people with intense interest only on radio topics.

This man may be working on radio because he is manually minded; he may love to construct things that work; he may be intrigued by the fascination of talking to people at a distance; he may be spurred by competition with his fellows in distance-getting or in traffic passed. In the A.A.R.S. he may be imbued with a sense of loyalty to the Net, of patriotic usefulness, of pride in a quasi-official job.

But beyond all these incentives there is an urge far more fundamental, a reaching for personal power beyond the grasp of the great multitude. This feeling is unrecognized by most of us, but I believe it is the basis of the entire amateur movement, and the explanation of the quite amazing fidelity to his hobby which is the peculiar property of the real amateur.

The average man can convey his thoughts to people he meets face-to-face. He can talk to individuals at a distance by telephone, one at a time and infrequently. He can travel by train or automobile. In all these ways he can impress his personality on people around him. But the amateur can do all this and more, vastly more. He can, without leaving his home, impress his personality on individuals scattered all over this round globe, without cost and freely. He has a deluxe private communication system, with himself as president and chairman of the board, with offices more numerous than offices of any wire telegraph or radio company. And he has attained this power by his own efforts.

To attain such a hundred-fold extension of human power who would not be faithful to the ideal of radio?

HE SHOT THE KAISER

(Continued from opposite page)

weight, he sure did cover ground. The Kaiser went right after him and gained by leaps and bounds. The mule was right on top of James and was just about to remove a piece of James' rear when he stopped short in his tracks, bolted a little and then dropped as dead as a door nail. James was still running. We did not see him until mess time that night.

"Upon looking at the Kaiser, after I had stopped laughing with the rest of the boys, I discovered the probable reason for the last fling of the Kaiser. James had fired a little above the point to kill the mule. That and the Kaiser's terrible hatred for James gave the mule the power I guess to give our sergeant the work out.

"Now boys, when ever you get tired of James talking, just sling this happening in his face and you'll always find that he'll shut up like a clam. Well, I guess I'll be going along! See ya some more!"

THE NATIONAL GUARD

Its Use to Enforce Peace in Strikes Is Defended

Reprinted by courtesy of the N. Y. Herald Tribune

To the New York Herald Tribune:

ON the editorial page of the *Herald Tribune* this morning attention is called to the fact that the National Guard, which was formerly a rather irregular body, is now in effect a part of the Army of the United States. It is further said that as a result of this change in its condition the Guard is now a safer and more effective instrumentality than it was to prevent riots and other disorders that sometimes occur when labor strikes are in progress.

Frequently there is an additional factor which justifies the Governor of a state in calling out its militia forces on such occasions. The rural districts and smaller towns of our country are, as a general thing, poorly policed and patrolled. In the villages and other like communities constables and police officers are to be found. But the supply is inadequate in any emergency; and in case of a strike the officers themselves have usually such close personal associations either with the strikers or with the employers that they are embarrassed in the discharge of their duties. In the country spaces there is practically no police force. Consequently, when disorders arise in these localities, there is no force whatever adequate to maintain the peace and to prevent disturbance. The deputies which at such times are usually sworn in by the sheriffs are unused to police duty and are generally unsatisfactory.

When, therefore, the disturbances which are not infrequently attendant upon strikes become serious the Governor has no other recourse to maintain law and order than to call out the National Guard. These militia-men are trained and disciplined soldiers accustomed to the handling of men. They will deal with the situation infinitely better than can the raw and inexperienced deputy sheriffs or the paid detectives sometimes used for this purpose by the employers.

As an illustration, I may mention the action of Governor John C. B. Ehringhaus of North Carolina in calling out a part of the National Guard in that state to maintain order and to insure to its citizens the right to work if they so desire. On this subject I can speak with some personal knowledge, as I am myself a native of North Carolina and am familiar with conditions there. Governor Ehringhaus is noted for his liberal and progressive policies. He has proved himself to be sympathetic to all the just demands of labor.

He is, nevertheless, a man of fidelity and courage who recognizes and will carry out his duty as the chief executive to keep the peace and to enforce the laws. When the authority of the state was challenged by lawless strikers who refused to obey the appeals of their own leaders to refrain from violence, then there was no other alternative left to Governor Ehringhaus than to call upon the National Guard, chief among whose duties is to protect the peace and honor of the state.

GEORGE GORDON BATTLE.

New York, Sept. 7, 1934.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The writer of the above letter is a famous lawyer, born in North Carolina in 1868 and for five years (1891-1896) was a member of the 7th Regiment.



MILITARY TRAINING BUSINESS



By Lieutenant Colonel CO

Reprinted by courtesy

“**M**ILITARY training—an asset to a business career.” How many times have we read and heard this statement. We read many articles and speak to many people who are sincere in their belief that military training is an asset to a business career. At the same time we come in contact with many individuals who are Doubting Thomases and believe the opposite—that military training is not an asset, but a liability. They believe that it is only a training to cause war and arouse violence. They fail to see that military training is not only an asset in time of trouble, when it helps protect the American citizen and his country, but that it is also an asset in time of peace when it teaches the men who are fortunate enough to receive this training to be able to manage men and carry out orders. The man who cannot see the advantage of military training to a business career does not realize that this training gives executive ability and all those fine qualities of character which are necessary, no matter what profession or vocation may be followed, and which every employer is seeking for in his employees.

Usually the believers are those who have actually experienced efficient and progressive military training. Such training includes not only physical military drill, which is only a disciplinary agency, but also mental military training, which strengthens the character, quickens the perception, and helps one to arrive quickly at a definite, clear-cut decision. It also teaches one how to issue instructions in a logical sequence to subordinates so that they can intelligently cooperate in carrying out the decision and plan. It teaches subordination of one's self to the team for the benefit of all. It trains one to give instantaneous, willing, loyal obedience and cooperation to a superior, not only to an order or wish expressed or implied, but in the absence of these in case of emergency to take such action as the subordinate believes the superior would take if present. In fact, military training has for its objective the development of all those characteristics in the individual which goes to make him efficient.

The persons who have come in contact with this type of training will invariably tell you that it has been a distinct asset to them in their business life. They will tell you that the nine immutable tactical principles which enter into the solution of any military combat problem can be adjusted so as to assist in solving the problems arising in business life.

On the other hand, the Doubting Thomases are usually those who have not been fortunate enough to have experienced a well-balanced course of progressive military training—their training having begun and ended with what is popularly known as military drill.

Military training, as well as scholastic education, has its progressive steps from the elementary to the higher branches of training. In education, we progress from the elementary schools, to the high schools, and then to the colleges. Our progress in both military training and education depends upon our own personal and individual powers and limitations. Some students are capable of receiving only the elementary education. Likewise, some military students are capable of receiving only the elementary military training. Such students usually have not the scholastic education necessary, or they are lacking in those characteristics which go to make an executive; namely, loyalty, honor, courage, decision, self-discipline, willingness to work and to accept responsibility, and vision.

Let us investigate, very generally, the system of military education or training. Our kindergarten scholar is called the recruit. He starts in from the very beginning. He must know all those things which we include in what we call the school of the soldier. There, emphasis is placed upon discipline, both mental and physical. He must know his drill precisely and accurately because precise drill is an agency by which the by-product discipline is practically gained—meaning discipline of body, perception, coordination of mind and muscle, alertness, and poise. Here, also, he is taught how properly to subordinate himself as a member of a team, taught to react cheerfully, willingly, and instantaneously to a duty or to the will of a superior, expressed or implied. Later he is taught leadership, the handling and management of men, and that in such the “morale factor is to the physical as three is to one.”

During this period he absorbs or learns those things which make for system, neatness, and orderliness of arrangement, both physical and mental, a constructive outlook on life—one of optimism, courage, and respect for constituted authority. If his age, moral, mental and educational qualities are such, and he has the qualifications necessary for executive timber, his education progresses to a training for higher leadership in the command, management, and training of men. This proceeds to a training which develops his own mental powers to solve and handle military tactical situations; and then to the higher

INING, An Asset to a CAREER



VERSE R. LEWIS, Infantry

of *The Cavalry Journal*

study of tactics and technique of the profession of arms. This includes the preparation and solving of minor tactical problems using the prescribed scientific methods. It also includes the proper giving of orders, arriving at precise, definite decisions without straddling, thus developing him into an individual who reacts promptly and decisively, taking action quickly after systematic and logical estimate of any situation, using only the time necessary in arriving at the decision which the situation permits.

During all this time the individual is an integral part of an organization, in a sub-executive capacity. In this position he has an opportunity to exercise his own initiative within the regulations and policies laid down for him by higher authority. He learns quickly to determine the sphere in which he is allowed full initiative, bounded only by the policies and regulations fixed by higher authority; and with his assigned mission within this sphere of responsibility, he determines the objectives that he wants to accomplish and uses his initiative and resourcefulness to develop all things for the purpose. He is also trained to understand that he and his particular activity are but a part of the whole and that there is a superior watching over him who coordinates a group of activities of which his is but an integral part and must be subservient to the good of the group. He also realizes the necessity of each integral part of that group working as a team and the necessity for cooperation and loyalty to the group and its leader.

I believe enough has been said in a general way to indicate that the properly trained military man is taught to function in an organization. As a matter of fact, there is no profession or business more highly organized than is the military service. Coordination and control begin at the War Department at Washington and extend down through the several corps areas within the United States through each division, brigade, regiment, battalion, company, and platoon until they reach the smallest organization—the squad, which is composed of seven privates and one corporal who is their executive. The channel of command, control, and dissemination of orders is precise, exact, and highly systematized. It requires a high sense of the fitness of things for a proper performance of duty and a high morale and understanding is necessary for the proper management and administration of the personnel. To bring about all this is the aim of military training and education.

If one has had the opportunity to function as a noncommissioned or commissioned officer in any of the three components which go to make up the Army of the United States—the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserve—he cannot help but be impressed with the necessity for organization. He cannot help but understand and appreciate the necessity for discipline, loyalty, cooperation, and a proper helpful subordination to a superior who carries the big load and responsibility.

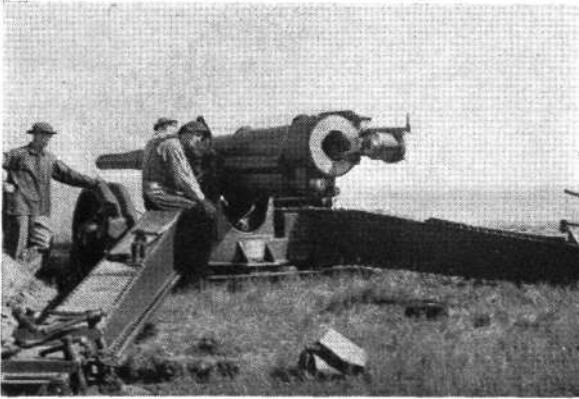
Primarily, the military service is organized for combat and for the purpose of quickly and efficiently restoring to a peaceful status any act of violence requiring the intervention of arms, domestic or foreign. In the daily routine of the maintenance, administration, supply and training, all professions and vocational trades that are found in civil life enter into its make-up. In the military organization, these professions and vocations function under very precise disciplinary supervision.

Today big business operates on a scale comparable to the army organization. Thousands of men must be properly controlled to function for the particular purposes for which the business is primarily organized. No one individual is capable of personally directing such a business in detail. Dependence and responsibility must be placed in the hands of subordinate executives in the chain of organization. These subordinates are guided by general policies and directives.

This coordination of authority which takes place in a business organization follows very closely the military organization. Aside from his professional knowledge, it is essential that both the military and business executive possess the same characteristics which go to make the successful leader. Both must have an intimate general knowledge of the business for which the organization has been created. Both must be loyal, honorable, self-disciplined, responsible, industrious, courageous, and able. Both must react quickly to any situation, make clear-cut decisions, and give intelligent instructions. They must have poise, self-confidence and respect, and they must be able to manage men.

Men at the helm of large business organizations of this generation are diligently searching for men who not only know how to perform some specific job which they are paid to do, but who can also fit into the organization and perhaps some day become an executive. This requires a

(Continued on page 18)



Battery B, 244th Coast Artillery, sitting pretty at Oswego, N. Y., during their camp period.

WAR PROFITS MUST BE DESTROYED

“**T**HERE is small comfort to those who view the present embattled economic state of the world. Each nation seems to have its financial, industrial, agricultural and moral forces thoroughly mobilized for the restriction of others. Yet I feel hopeful that this very situation—a world bristling with economic armaments—will soon bring home to the nations the necessity of sitting down together again and reestablishing some fair relationships, so that men and women may carry on their lives and bring others into being, each with a decent regard for the rights of all.

“That can be done; it must be done, and in that better day this country will hold its place, as it does now, as the chief evangel of peace and its blessings.

MILITARY TRAINING—AN ASSET TO A BUSINESS CAREER

(Continued from page 17)

man, among other things, to have an appreciation of the fact that organization and teamwork are absolutely necessary for success. This principle is recognized by the Army and by business executives everywhere.

There are many instances, too numerous to mention, of Army-trained men who have held, and are holding, high positions as executives in large business firms. At the end of the World War I was told that one of the largest corporations in the United States was offering every man in the commissioned grades, with a certain length of service, an opportunity to be tried out for an executive position within its organization. Major General James G. Harbord, an officer of long service and the head of the Service of Supply for the A.E.F., left the Army to head the Radio Corporation of America, which was just being organized at that time. The President of Sears, Roebuck and Company received his early training in the Army. Major General George S. Gibbs, former Chief of the Signal Corps, recently left the service to become President of the Postal Telegraph Company.

In the files of the university military department are many letters from young men who have completed the Advanced Course in one of the several units, and who have since that time entered business. They have voluntarily stated that the training they received in their four-year course in the military department has been one of their greatest assets in assisting them to adjust themselves in different business situations.

“In closing, I want to thank you for this opportunity of appearing before you to speak on a subject to which I have given so much thought and time. I repeat: that all should struggle for peace but if war should come, then the fundamental should be that it must be conducted so that there will be no profiteering and that each and every thing and dollar, and each man and woman shall share equally the burdens. Any profit incentive to war must be absolutely destroyed.”

—Bernard M. Baruch—An Address delivered at the Graduation Exercises of the Army Industrial College, 1934.

THE IDEAL TANK

THE ideal tank, probably no more attainable than the perfect golf alibi, must be adaptable to mass production, must afford the supreme combination of protection and fire power, must possess maneuverability to the highest degree, and must have the maximum of both offensive and defensive value. The ideal tank, in short, must be able to do everything except to fly.

It will necessarily cause some change in organization. On this subject we find two opposed doctrines. One thinks of infantry *plus* tanks, the other of infantry *as* tanks. The first is the World War thought, early exemplified by German shock-troop tactics; the second, which is a much newer growth, regards tanks as a sort of super-doughboy or armored cavalry.

The differences of the two doctrines must be kept in mind if one would sift out the wheat of the different claims. The first deals in line smashing machines, the infantry to grapple with the foe thus broken. An example is an elephant battering down a wall. The second applies the gang principle common to a swarm of bees and of ants and, still more aptly, to a pack of wolves. The individual element may be puny but their sum is overwhelming. If a massing on hostile weak points gives a break-through, obvious opportunities exist to act against the enemy's sensitive spots and thereby to crumple the entire front. Equally obviously, the gait and endurance of the doughboy have generally prohibited such a break-through in the past, let alone the annihilating follow-up. If, during our Civil War, Wilson and Forrest moved 30 miles daily while fighting, one should expect modern shifts of treble that amount.

—MAJOR J. A. DORST, *The Military Engineer.*



Communication Detail of Battery E, 106th Field Artillery.



KEEP SMILING.



By One Who Knows

The bus drew to a stop and fourteen noisy, whooping children piled on board, followed by a large, red-faced perspiring woman.

"Er—are all these your children, Madam?" asked the driver,—“or is this a picnic?”

"They're all mine," puffed the woman, "and let me tell you, young man, it's NO picnic!"

B-C Scope.

A Young Man's Fancy

War Vet: "And now doctor, that I've told you I am going to marry your daughter Anne, there's one thing I want to get off my chest."

Doctor: "You just tell me about it."

War Vet: "A tattooed heart with the name 'Yvette of Bar le Duc' on it."

It's 50-50, wives have their beauty secrets and husbands have their secret beauties.

Insuperable Handicap

"Will we ever have a woman president?"

"Of course not. A president has to be over thirty-five years of age."

Got an Answer?

An enthusiastic believer of the theory that handwriting reveals character sent a specimen of her sweetheart's penmanship to the calligraphy expert on the town newspaper.

"Enclosed please find specimen of my beau's writing," she wrote. "Can you tell me if he is likely to make a good husband?"

Back came this reply:

"I'm afraid not, my dear. He's been a pretty rotten one to me for three years. However, thanks for the evidence."

The Big Success

The native genius had attained a big success without much aid of education. Asked to distribute prizes at a school closing, he made the usual speech of good counsel.

"Now boys," he said, "always remember that education is a great thing. There's nothing like education. Through it we learn that twice two makes four, that twice six makes twelve, that seven sevens make . . . and then there's geography."



Admitted to Hospital

Rookie: "Oh Sarge, how careless of me to leave my rifle lying about for you to trip over!"

Another Impending Apology

Tom: "Is Smith a man to be trusted?"

Jack: "Sure; I'd trust my life in his hands."

Tom: "Yes, I know—but can you trust him with anything of value, I mean?"

The girl who marries a chiropractor shouldn't be surprised if her children talk —back.

Down the Fairway

"What's your favorite shot?" asked one golfer of another, and the other answered, "Rye!"

On the Mat

Two wrestlers get together—
"Who's going to pay for the dinner tonight?"

"I'll toss you for it."

And when the hubby was asked where he got the black eye, he said, "From my better half."

Cause for Excitement

Excited Lady: "Porter, two of my trunks are missing."

Porter: "Yes, lady. But don't you worry your head about 'em. This isn't a dressy place."

It's an Ill Wind . . .

Lawyer: "To help me get you acquitted, your wife will have to weep a little during the trial."

Client: "That's easy; just tell her I'm going to be acquitted."

—5th Corps News.

Hoots Awa', Mon!

The first hermit was really a Scotch golfer who sliced his ball into the woods.

The Law of Opposites

A revue producer who invariably has ultra beautiful girls in his shows, has admitted that he always relies on his wife's advice—that is, the one she rejects, he hires.

Time Is Money

The new movie code had just gone into effect. The manager gave the hero a good talking-to. "What makes you so slow in the dying scene? Why don't you die and be done with it?" he asked.

The hero replied: "You managers don't seem to realize that we actors are entitled to time and a half for all overtime now."

State-Wide Convention and Reunion



**27th Division Association of the World War
Brooklyn, October 12th, 13th, 14th**



ALL aboard, all aboard comrades for the greatest gathering of 27th Division men in the history of that famous Hindenburg Line Busters aggregation. This famous outfit will hold its State-Wide Convention and Reunion in Brooklyn, N. Y., October 12th, 13th and 14th, 1934, at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn.

Captain Lawrence P. Clarke, the General Chairman of this Convention and Reunion, is walking around with a beaming countenance these days which is the result of the wholehearted enthusiasm displayed by the various members of the Association in the Metropolitan Area and the comrades north of the Westchester Line.

Harry J. Gaynor, the President of the Association, who, from his balliwick in Rochester, N. Y., is organizing the motorcade to come down to the Convention from the up-state area, sends in gleaming reports from the up-staters who are getting behind this feature in the old 27th Division spirit, and from all indications more than 200 cars will participate in this motorcade.

The comrades from Troy, Albany, Cohoes and vicinity are coming down several hundred strong on one of the Hudson River Night Line boats under the leadership of Chairman Eugene Collins of Troy, N. Y., assisted by that amiable tavern host, Billy Finn of Cohoes. Special rates have been obtained from the Night Line for our comrades and this promises to be one of the highlights of the Convention.

An elaborate program has been arranged for the period of the Convention and scarcely a minute's rest will be allowed the participants, for function after function will take place and a full schedule undertaken.

On Friday evening, October 12th, at 9.00 P. M., through the courtesy of the Fox Theatre of Brooklyn, N. Y., a monster military show will be held at that theatre. Reservations have been made for several thousand seats on this occasion and to hear Lt. Tom Corley and Vincent Esposito, the Entertainment Committee Chairman, talk the amount of seats allotted to the Association will hardly be sufficient. The late comers will be able to obtain their

tickets at the special desk for this purpose in the lobby of the Hotel St. George on this date. Larry Cowen, the Publicity Director of the Fox Theatre, is to be thanked for his splendid cooperation on this party and he promises a spectacle not to be forgotten for many a moon.

At the Convention meeting in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel St. George at 10.00 A. M., Saturday morning, October 13th, several important matters are to be taken up with a view towards making the Association more active than it has been in the past few years and strenuous efforts will be made by the various committees and officers of the Association to instil pep into the members.

The Ladies Auxiliary of the Association will become an important part of the Association at this meeting and a special committee of ladies, headed by Mrs. Frances Walters, President; Mrs. Mary K. Hanrahan, 1st Vice-President; Mrs. Grace Lawrence, 2nd Vice-President, and Mrs. Arthur Briggs Church, Sec.-Treasurer, will attend.

The parade will start at 3.00 P. M. on Saturday, the 13th, at Grand Army Plaza and continue to the Hotel St. George, passing enroute the Reviewing Stand to be erected opposite the Elks Clubhouse on Livingston Street. Governor Lehman, Mayor LaGuardia, Borough President Ingersoll, General Dennis E. Nolan and other dignitaries will review the parade at this point.

At 9.00 P. M. the main blow-out will take place, that is the Dinner-Dance in the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel St. George. In addition to about 1,200 members and their guests, officials of the Association, National Guard and State and City will attend.

On Sunday morning, October 14th, the excursion liner *Benjamin B. Odell*, of the Hudson River Night Line, will carry the various members and their guests around Manhattan Island, taking in such sights as the Statue of Liberty, the George Washington Bridge, Blackwell's Island and other points of interest. The boat will leave Pier No. 52, foot of West 14th Street, Manhattan, at 10.00 A. M. There will be dancing and refreshments galore on this trip and when it is over the comrades and their friends will be just about ready to call it a most enjoyable three days and wend their weary trek back home.

The Committee Chairmen follow: Honorary General Chairman, General George A. Wingate; Honorary Vice-Chairman, General Ransom H. Gillett; General Treasurer, George L. Brennan; General Secretary, Frank J. Cahir; General Chairman, Lawrence P. Clarke; Advisory Committee, Cols. Walter A. Delamater, Ralph C. Tobin, Francis C. Vincent, William A. Taylor, Lt. Col. Stanley Bulkley, Major Frank P. Thornton and Captain John J. McAleer; Finance, Philip H. Egan; Reception, Harry J. Maslin; Registration, Edward P. Fitzpatrick; Badges and Decoration, Frank N. Ryan; Dinner-Dance, James A. Hanley; Parade, John Walpole; Grandstand, James T. Sullivan; Housing, Jerome A. Walker; Convention Hall,

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Herewith \$1.00 for 1 year's subscription to the New York National Guardsman, commencing with the next issue.

Thomas R. H. Smith; Information, Edward A. Byrnes; Publicity and Program, Thomas F. Corley; Distinguished Guests, Thomas F. Ward; Police and Traffic, Albert J. Nelson; Entertainment, Vincent Esposito; Membership, A. R. Pottier.

And so will end what will be one of the greatest gatherings we have ever had and so we will close with a wish that the next one will be as good.

THE GUARDSMAN WELCOMES VETERANS

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN extends a very hearty welcome to all members of the 27th Division Association of the World War who are about to attend the great get-together in Brooklyn on October 12. Advance figures show that this is going to be the largest peace-time gathering of the 27th Division veterans since the Armistice was signed sixteen years ago. We know that all who attend it will go back home inspired afresh by a spirit of loyalty to the old Division and a firm desire to keep that spirit alive by active membership.

Much has happened in these sixteen years; old friends have been separated; business and other ties have removed men from the spheres of the organizations to which they belonged. There has been a tendency to "let the other guy" keep the Association from dwindling to an insignificant organization. But this year a vigorous rally has been inaugurated and the efforts of those who are planning the Convention have shown by the results so far obtained that the spirit of the old 27th Division is not dead.

At the meeting to be held on October 13th, views of the attending members will be sought as to ways and means of injecting a hyperdermic of enthusiasm into the Association. Many suggestions to this end will be made and we venture to lay the following one before the Committee: *Keep your members in touch with each other and with the active units of their old organizations.*

How to keep members in touch with each other is a matter which can be arranged in many ways: the formation of an adequate number of Posts, well-organized dinners, entertainments, outings, etc.

Keeping in touch with their active organizations is difficult for most members since many of them have moved away from their old stations. Some regiments in the New York National Guard publish bulletins of their own which keep veterans up-to-date on current activities, but for the most part a geographical separation from their unit means silence—then indifference.

We would suggest that members who are eager to read the doings from month to month of their old outfit should subscribe to the New York National Guardsman.

A year's subscription costs but a dollar. In its pages will be found topical news items of the active Guard, news from veteran organizations, short stories, articles of military interest, and a host of other material and illustrations which will bring back to veterans memories of the days when they were cogs in the Division's great wheel which crushed the Hindenburg Line and helped drive the Germans out of France.

Send in your subscription today. Cut out the blank provided and mail it with your check, money order, or pinned to a dollar bill. You will then make sure of receiving the next issue of the GUARDSMAN containing a full account of your great Convention.



GUARDSMEN-ATTENTION!

BROOKLYN CONVENTION, OCTOBER, 1934

The Towers extends a cordial welcome—and the hospitality of its comfortable rooms and suites. Appointments in the modern manner, notable restaurant. In exclusive residential section, 4 minutes from Manhattan. Write today for rates and reservations.

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MANAGEMENT

KARL P. ABBOTT C. EUGENE HAMES

**VETERANS of the
27th DIVISION**

Hotel Bossert Welcomes You!

Billet here during the Brooklyn Convention. Just a few steps away from headquarters to a restful room, apart from the crowd. With a well-stocked bar to toast the old days and the present ones ... and two splendid restaurants for get-together luncheons and dinners.

DINNER AND SUPPER DANCES

Veterans and their families are offered every special consideration ... all our services are at your command

F. D. RAY • • • MANAGER

HOTEL BOSSERT

Montague and Hicks Sts • Brooklyn Heights



156th FIELD ARTILLERY

OFFICERS of the Newburgh station took a full day road march to Scheuplien's hostelry in Montgomery on Sunday, Sept. 16th, where they met the members of the Btry. D of Middletown and enjoyed a steak dinner together. This is the first of a series of rides which is expected to become increasingly popular to both officers and men.

It has been suggested that an athletic council be organized in this regiment for the coordination of such athletic events and activities as will naturally increase the element of sports in our annual field tour. Our B-C Scope, the regimental publication, is seeking the reaction of the membership in this matter. Our August attendance took quite a slump based on the past performances of the regiment, but it is felt that this is a month's record and in most cases a one-drill record. We will look for an improvement in our next scheduled return.

Since our return from camp, we note the appointment of 1st Lieut. Harold McLaughlin to the post of Regimental Plans and Training Officer. Lieut. McLaughlin is well qualified, being a graduate engineer in civil life, in addition to possessing a thorough grounding of military subjects. Lieut. Petzel has been assigned to the post of Regimental S2.

The State inspection seems to parallel the success which this regiment had during its last field tour, being very successful from the word "go." Administrative details in most instances were well taken care of and the inspection officers were loud in their praise of the individual supply rooms.

Our regimental program for the year becomes effective October 1st and from then on watch our smoke!

104th FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery A

HELLO FRIENDS! It isn't very often that we break into the news, but our reporter felt the urge, so here goes.

The battery resumed drilling Friday, Sept. 7th, after a short vacation. Everybody was glad to get going again and to hear that the 48 paid drills, cut by the Federal Economy Act last year, have been restored.

Camp this year has been hailed as the "best camp ever attended" by every man in the battery. Our mess shack, under Sgt. "Hank" Scherr and his cooks, won high praise from officers of both the 104th and 105th. It was known as the model mess shack. Mess itself has still got the men talking.

In spite of the fact that we have been motorized for two years, the "old timers" under Sgt. Scherr just couldn't keep away from the horses. On Saturday

afternoon of the first week they reported to "A" Bty. 105th for water call but arrived just in time to be too late. They were contented however by having their pictures taken with a horse for the background.

The annual battery party was held in the mess shack Thursday evening of the second week. The party served a dual purpose due to the fact that it was the birthday of our First Lieut. James Patrick Furlong, O.R.C. Music was furnished by members of the band under Warrant Officer Abrams and Sgt. Wolfe. Other entertainment by members of our own regiment and the 105th was as good as any show on Broadway. It sure was "some party."

Our two wounded "veterans of Pine Camp," Cpl. Joe Clisson and Pvt. Jerry Sobieski are still wondering how they are alive. While fighting a range fire they were both hit with shell fragments when a dud exploded within a few feet of them. "Joe" says that he didn't mind being hit as much as being injected with horse serum. It kept "Joe" and a few of his friends busy doing a little scratching.

Pvt. 1st Class Thomas M. Bell and Pvt. Leo "Muzzi" De Foster have been promoted to corporals since Camp. Good luck, boys!

27th MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

HAVING completed our two weeks' field training, Aug. 5th to 19th, we have returned to our home station with a better record than ever. Being the only company to fire on the pistol range this year gives another honor; with over half the company making their first tour of camp, we qualified seventy-five per cent of the men present in camp.

Major John C. Mansfield was highly pleased with the way the company performed its duty while in camp, especially during the C.P.X.

In so much as our baseball team was only formed a month before camp we give them great credit for having won the only two games they played while in camp. They won from Co. A, 102nd Engineers, 5 to 2, and won from the 102nd Motorcycle Co., 20 to 4. Good luck, boys, and keep up the good work.

On returning from camp we were very pleased to find six recruits waiting to sign up with the company on our first drill night home. Not so bad for one night, we say.

We are very sorry to report the loss of Sgt. John (Euckileras) McGuigan who has been transferred to the 27th Signal Co. at his request. Good luck, John! We're going to miss Home on the Range next year. Come over and see us some time.

The company is working hard with Capt. Schaeffer and Lt. Ward, to win the trophy, donated by Major

B. M. Douglas, Ret., to the best company in the 27th Special Troops.

104th FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery C

N. C. O. Club of Battery "C" attended a buffet luncheon, given by the skipper, Capt. H. G. Browne, on August 24, 1934, at the State Armory. Before eating, Captain Browne read a report of the organization's accomplishments, during our past tour of field duty, at Pine Camp. Constructive criticism was given upon various subjects, and plans for the coming year were outlined.

Battery Headquarters Section had a luncheon and dance at the State Armory on September 6, 1934. This was the first attempt of the section to have their wives or girl friends at a section affair. Its success assures them that more will be held in the future. The members of that section wish to thank the 10th Infantry for the permission to use the infantry parlor room for dancing. Lieutenant Duncan was a guest at the party.

245th COAST ARTILLERY

Battery D

AS THE Coast Artillery Target Practice records show, Battery D did excellent work during this past field training period. But that doesn't satisfy us. We intend to be (and we will be) one of the most efficient and best trained units in the National Guard. Our Battery Commander, Captain Henry H. Busener, and his very able assistants First Lieutenant Henry C. Derby and Second Lieutenant Joseph Fallon, got together and after many hours of hard work announced a special company school for the entire enlisted personnel of the Battery.

The program calls for every man to volunteer an extra evening a week to familiarize himself thoroughly with all branches of military training pertaining to a soldier in the Coast Artillery. The non-coms are to act as instructors under the guidance of Lieut. Derby. Each non-com will be given a brief outline of the subject to be taught but all research and teaching will be done by the N.C.O. himself. This extra training schedule will cover the ins and outs of every branch of military training with which we come in contact.

The school was opened Sept. 14, with a short talk by Captain Busener in which he stressed the importance of analytical thinking and the realization of a soldier's responsibility in putting theory into practice. We give credit to Lieut. Derby, the originator of the scheme, and at the same time promise the best of effort and cooperation from the enlisted personnel of Battery D.

102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT

Headquarters and Service Company

THE old adage that "Virtue Has Its Reward," is somewhat changed in the Headquarters and Service Co., so that it reads, "Effort is always rewarded."

This adage is proven by the following large number of promotions made in our Company in the last two months: From Staff Sergeant to First Sergeant, Frederick W. Fanch; from Duty Sergeant to Mess & Supply Sergeant,

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Stephen Bordeaux; from Privates First Class to Sergeant, William Cunningham, Harold Warren and Martin V. Daly; from Privates to Privates First Class, John J. Eich, Robert E. Fisher, Adrian Foster, Patsy Manna, John H. Shuttrick, George Warren, Vincent Whitley, Charles Gaydos and Frank Harte.

We wish to extend a most hearty welcome to the following new members of this company through the columns of the GUARDSMAN: Privates Robert D. Cooley, James V. Daley, George E. Ellis, Francis C. Farrell, John Foster, Frederick Klaus, Walter J. Louv, John Monohan, William M. Remus, Adrian P. Rosso, William Yerks, Frank Curtis and George A. Calabria.

We feel that at this time it would be appropriate to give a resumé of Sergeant Fanch's service record. He is in a true sense an "old timer," having served Uncle Sam in one capacity or another for twenty-seven years, which, if you have any doubts about it, lets him out of the "rookie" class by a large sized margin.

Sergeant Fanch enlisted in the old company L of the 10th Regiment, New York State Militia. That was before the National Guard came into existence. He served in the World War from July 15th, 1917, to July 15, 1919. In the big scrap he served with 51st Pioneer Infantry, 89th Division, A.E.F., and previous to helping make things hot for the Kaiser, he served with the Tenth Infantry on the Mexican Border in 1916. Swears that he had one swell time trying to catch up with Pancho Villa.

Despite the caustic "bawling out" that he can serve up on a second's notice to any hapless "rookie" that happens to get him riled up, he is, withal, one of the best liked men in the company.



Digging the Recoil Pit

Battery B, 244th C. A., put in a strenuous two weeks this summer at Fort Ontario.

245th COAST ARTILLERY

Battery F

ANOTHER beautiful trophy adorns the walls of Battery F room, the 13th Post American Legion Trophy awarded for Military Efficiency, during the field training period. This trophy is awarded to the Battery receiving the highest rating in the following subjects: Police of Kitchen and Mess Shacks, Police of Company Streets and Tents, Infantry Formations, Guard Mounting and Guard Duty, Attendance, Appearance and Discipline.

The winning of this trophy is most gratifying to the officers and men of the Battery as it could be won only with the cooperation of each and every man.

As a whole, the 1934 tour of field duty left lots for "F" to be proud of, among some of which are the following:

The fine double compliment paid us by our Brigade Commander, Brigadier General Byrne, after seeing the Battery mount guard. "The best guard mounting I've seen this year," and again in the morning after visiting the sentries on post, "They are alert sentries you have on post; they know their business."

Again for the second consecutive year we win the coveted red "E" (excellent rating) for our proficiency in artillery service firing. Now we want three in a line.

The pyramidal Tent Pitching Contest resulted in an-

other record for "F" in pitching their tent. Corporal Merrill's squad worked faster and made fewer mistakes than a Broadway Chorus girl on a sugar daddy's knee. Well done, boys!

THE SECRET OF NAPOLEON'S MASTERY

SO long as military men shall survive, until every sword be beaten back into a ploughshare, the name of Napoleon will be respected by those who follow and study the profession of arms. Jurists may owe to him a debt for his code, publicists for his civic programs, nationalists for re-creating the patriotism of France, democrats for rescuing the principles of free government which the mobilized monarchs of Europe were avid to destroy. But, even though these others might fail him in appreciation and ultimately deplore and discard his contributions, the soldiers of the world will still render him homage.

Others may idolize a man for his permanent contributions to the march of civilization and the progress of peoples. An institution, it is so often said, is the length and shadow of a man; yet if the institution be outworn and supplanted, the shadow fails and fades in the brightness of a new light. On the contrary, the art of war is not judged by the constructive results. It is an art ever changing, ever dependent upon circumstance, the art of utilizing the means at hand to the end in view.

At this art Napoleon was a master, with a grip upon fact, a courage of decision, and a control over men unsurpassed in any age. Let who will argue that he was reckless of human life, quoting Metternich's report of Napoleon's saying he cared "little for the lives of a million men," and quoting back the pathetic remark—amid the boast of guns, standards, and prisoners taken at Austerlitz—in which he adverted to the dead and wounded: "A ghastly sight!" Deplorable if proved, scandalous if not proved, a callous attitude toward human life still has no relation to the proper subject of our study. The art of war is not totalled from casualty lists, nor even balanced by the question of victory or defeat. It is revealed in the poise of mind, the appreciation of conditions of time, space, and power, the logical imagination of results, and unflagging determination amid question, confusion, and peril. These qualities we find in Napoleon.

—From an article by Capt. Elbridge Colby in *The Military Engineer*.

WHY THE NEED FOR TANKS AROSE

HEAVILY armored and armed elephants and chariots were the tanks of antiquity. They were used in exactly the same way as modern tanks and armored cars; namely, to penetrate the enemy line and open a path for the advance of friendly troops. Such weapons were not used in the Civil War. A weapon of this character has been forced on modern armies by the invention of barbed wire by Lucien B. Smith in 1867 and the design of a practical wire of this type and machinery for its construction by Glidden and Vaughn in 1874. A modern position defended by barbed wire entanglements and rapid firing guns of all calibers is something that our grandfathers in the Civil War did not have to tackle.

The controversy as to who invented or developed the modern tank goes merrily on, but the weapon is here to stay until a more effective means of getting over barbed wire entanglements is found. Tanks, like the three bears

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of the nursery story, may be classed as big tanks, middle sized tanks, and baby tanks. Each one has a special purpose to perform. Each one has undergone numerous changes in the past 17 years and is destined to undergo as many more changes in the immediate future. Armored cars may be considered as special tanks.

—From an article by Capt. M. E. Barker in *The Military Engineer*.

NAPOLEON'S THREE PRINCIPLES

"It will be remembered," says Sloane, "that, in 1794, he (Napoleon) had explained to his patrons that warfare in the field was like a siege: by directing all of one's force to a single point a breach might be made, and the equilibrium of opposition destroyed. To this conception of concentration for attack, he had, in concert with the Directory, added another, that of expansion in a given territory for sustenance. He had still a third, that war must be made as intense and awful as possible in order to make it short and thus diminish its horrors. Trite and simple as these aphorisms now appear, they were all original and absolutely new, at least in the quick, fierce application of them made by Napoleon." He was heir to the modern military thought of the 18th century. He assumed command of an army still inspired by the Revolution, a mountain army in rags and tatters, but capable and eager to win through to the rich lands of North Italy and enjoy comforts again. All three of these principles he exemplified in the opening phases of this First Italian Campaign. He concentrated against successive parts of the cordon of units set out to hold the summits of the mountain ranges. He spread into Piedmont and Lombardy, and made those countries support his force. He did all of this quickly, under the impetus of his powerful will, striking relentlessly without let or pause. By this adroit handling of the newly separated divisional units, he exemplified the new method of warfare and set new standards of military skill.

—From an article by Capt. Elbridge Colby in *The Military Engineer*.



Photo by Keystone View Co.

Tanks "Strut Their Stuff"

During the maneuvers in August on Staten Island, one of the 424th Infantry tanks demonstrated its ability to "go places." The ideal tank (see article on page 18) "must be able to do everything except fly." This one is removing a little obstacle from its path and seems to be making an easy job of it.



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ORDERS CONCERNING N. G. RESERVE

THE following letter from the Chief, National Guard Bureau, will explain the action of that body concerning the National Guard Reserve:

"The National Guard Reserve ceased to exist when General Orders No. 3, War Department, April 4, 1934, announced the establishment of the National Guard of the United States pursuant to the provisions of the National Defense Act as amended by the Act of June 15, 1933.

"These General Orders appointed in the National Guard of the United States those officers of the National Guard Reserve for whom there was a war vacancy in each case to which the officer concerned could be assigned by the state authorities.

"These orders further prescribed that the oath of acceptance should be properly executed and forwarded on or before October 31, 1934; otherwise the appointment is to be regarded as withdrawn as of November 1, 1934. In view of that fact all officers of the National Guard Reserve should, prior to the latter date, be assigned to war vacancies and execute oaths of office covering their acceptance of appointments in the National Guard of the United States or they should be discharged by the state authorities and reports thereof made to this Bureau.

"It will be necessary to terminate the federal recognition of each officer of the National Guard Reserve if notice of action by State authorities, as set forth herein, is not received in the National Guard Bureau on or before December 1, 1934."

LOYALTY

Loyalty to one's superiors, loyalty to one's self, and the ability to inspire loyalty on the part of others are the qualities that are most essential in the makeup of the really valuable officer of the uniformed services—the leader of men. It means a true, willing, practical, and unflinching devotion to a cause.

The strong-minded man likes to have things his own way, and for this he can not be blamed. It is a trait of human nature in which there has been little change through the ages.

The "yes, yes" officer never amounts to much, nor does he get far in the service. The contentious individual goes even less. There is a proper time and a proper way for an officer to express his own ideas when they do not agree with those of his superiors. The efficient man will sense both the time and method; the laggard will put it out within his own soul.

Once a problem has been solved, a decision arrived at and announced, an officer's duty is apparent. He must set aside his own ideas and endeavor, with all of his might, to carry out the plan which it is his duty to follow. Failing this he can not be counted as loyal to his superiors.

Included in the efficiency reports which officers are required to render periodically on their subordinates is a question about this matter of loyalty to which an answer must be supplied: "K. Proper authority having decided on the methods and procedure to accomplish a certain end, does he render willing and generous support regardless of his personal views in the matter?"

Consider that you are preparing an efficiency report. The report is on you yourself. What answer would you make to this leading question? If, down deep in your innermost heart, you can not answer "Yes" to it, then you are lacking in one of the prime qualifications of an officer, and you will do well to brush up on this subject of loyalty.

If we will examine closely into ourselves we shall find only too often a tendency to inquire too closely into the orders and directions of our superiors. If they agree with our own ideas, well and good; we can be intensely loyal. If they do not, perhaps we take them with bad grace. Our loyalty rings true when it is convenient and when we are in agreement. He is an unreliable subordinate who can be depended upon to carry out loyally only those plans which he himself approves.



102nd Engineers' Band at Camp Smith

"Soldiers on Parade" with W.O. George F. Breigel, Bandmaster, and Sgt. August Hopf, Drum Major.



Army Tanks Go Over the Top

Supported by aviation and infantry units, and using smoke screens, one pounders and machine guns, these tanks of the 424th Infantry, U.S. Reserve, took part in the sham battle on Staten Island, August 9th.

Let an officer be ever so brilliant, ever so brainy, ever so ambitious, if his superiors have reason to doubt his loyalty through and through, they will not for a moment consider him for positions of real trust and responsibility.

True loyalty does not mean merely passive compliance with the letter of the law or the decision of a superior. It means a true and honest effort to carry out the intent as well.

The loyal officer is prepared, if emergency arises, to sacrifice his own comfort, even his own interests. He puts the good of the service ahead of his own convenience. He does his duty intelligently, with enthusiasm, with zest and with a will. Nor will the truly loyal officer be content to shield himself by claiming ignorance of his orders, if it is possible to obtain more information about the desires of his superiors.

"To thine ownself be true, and it must follow as the night the day thou canst not then be false to any man." In these immortal words the Bard of Avon summed up the idea of loyalty.—(A. & N. Register).

WHY DO MEN JOIN THE GUARD?

Ask a comprehensive group of men why they belong to the Guard and what benefits they receive. The answers are various and instructive. The *Wisconsin National Guard Review* gives the following selection of reasons:

It has taught me to stand and walk correctly.

The first aid principles taught me carry my life insurance.

My drill pay has helped me in emergencies.

My drill pay runs my car.

I get two weeks' vacation each year with pay.

I have learned the value of cooperation and discipline.

I have been taught obedience and how to command.

I get a kick out of rifle shooting.

I get a lot of fun out of the feeds and parties in the winter.

Like any red-blooded American chap, I get pleasure and pride from serving my country.

It makes me feel I have paid in a small way the great debt I owe my country, by being trained and ready to serve in an emergency.

It gives me an opportunity to take part in athletics, a place to keep my athletic equipment, and also use of shower baths.

SONG OF THE RAW RECRUIT

(The writer of this popular war-time song, sung to the tune of "Reuben, Reuben," is unknown. The Editor.)

I ain't been long in this yer army,
I'm what they call a raw recruit.
Guess I'll stay; it's better than farmin'—
Get three meals and pay to boot.

The very first thing in the morning,
Fellow with a horn makes an awful noise.
Then that guy they call first sergeant
Says, "Get up an' turn out, boys."

Then you go down to the stables
With your brush and curry-comb.
There you groom as long as you're able,
Cease grooming, fall in, march back home.

Then you go down to the bath-house,
Place like that I never saw before.
Water runs in through a hole in the ceiling,
Runs right out through a hole in the floor.

They tried to learn me a soldier lesson,
Marched me up and I turned me around.
Give me a gun an' I put it on my shoulder,
One, two, three, an' I put it on the ground.

They put your name on a piece of paper,
Fellow over there gives you your pay.
Take it to the squad-room, put it on a blanket,
Fellow yells "Craps!" an' takes it all away.

Then they try to talk by signals,
Fellow waves a flag to one far away.
Just one thing I'm tryin' to get over—
How he knows what he's tryin' to say.

Then if you should get your leg broke,
Doctor won't charge you one red cent.
"C. C." pills is all you need—
Your leg ain't broke—just badly bent.

B. C. SCOPE, 156th F. A.



Battery B, 244th C. A., Shines 'Em Up

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ROYALTY

ONE day an American officer was reconnoitering in the war zone when he met a pleasant-faced boy in the uniform of a British subaltern. "Who are you?" he challenged.

"The Prince of Wales," the young man replied.

"Sure," replied the American colonel, with an accent of derisive skepticism.

"Who are you, sir?" asked the young man.

"Oh, I'm the King of England," said the officer. "Beat it."

Some nights later the two met in a Red Cross hut, and the American was visibly embarrassed on learning that the young man really was the Prince of Wales. With a twinkle in his eye, the Prince waved him a friendly greeting and called out cheerfully, "Hello, dad."—(Army and Navy Journal.)

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FIRST AID PACKET—LOST AND FOUND

AN "O.D." first aid packet, issued to a member of the A.E.F. in 1918, and lost at sea, has come to rest after 16 years of cruising about, on the rocky shores of a tiny island which has figured prominently in military and naval history for thousands of years.

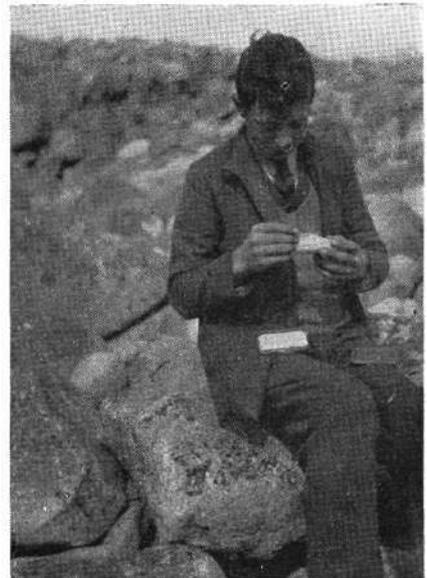
This individual dressing packet, consisting of sterile compresses sealed in bronze, is of a type consumed by the millions during the war and still used by the United States Army. Its approximate date of issue was determined by the manufacturers, Bauer and Black of Chicago, from the contract date on the packet. William Loewenstein, works manager for the Chicago surgical dressing manufacturers, who directed the manufacture of the kit, found its contents still in perfect condition when the packet was returned to the Bauer and Black museum.

The packet was found this year on St. Agnes, one of the Scilly group of small islets off the coast of England, near Land's End, by George F. Smith, Jr., who was not yet born when the unknown American doughboy lost his dressing packet.

The Scilly Islands were long the world's principal source of supply for tin, indispensable for bronze armor and weapons and in the construction of naval vessels, to the ancients who did not yet know how to make steel. This tin was also vital to the manufacture of thousands of tools, implements, ornaments and other articles not directly connected with war. But its principal value was military, and the source of sup-

THE COURSE OF THE WISE MAN

THE wise man knows where he is going before he starts, he carefully decides when to start, the best way to go, why he is going, and what he will do when he gets there. The wise military man calls this an estimate of the situation and before making his plan he makes his estimate—all right, that is easy for us! Look at the standard you have set; keep it before you as one to exceed, figure in deficiencies, not only those the inspector finds but those you alone know of; decide on your objective, make your plan to reach it and **STICK TO IT.**—Major General E. C. Shannon, commanding Pennsylvania National Guard.



Examining His Find

Before this youngster was born, an American doughboy lost his first aid packet. George F. Smith, Jr., the finder, is here seen examining the packet after the sea had washed it up on the rocky shore of the Scilly Isles.

ply was itself the cause of combat. The rich tin mines of Scilly were discovered by the Phoenicians, who long kept their source of supply secret, thus enjoying a virtual monopoly. Later, as Rome grew in power, control slipped into her hands. During the middle ages the islands were often used as bases and hideouts by brigands and pirates, who were periodically ferreted out.

It is a strange coincidence that this military first aid packet, containing tin in its bronze and solder parts, should come to rest on an island that made military and naval history because of its rich tin mines.

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| Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 | Off. | 22 W. O. | 17467 E. M. | Total 18956 |
| Present Strength New York National Guard.....1409 | Off. | 19 W. O. | 18486 E. M. | Total 19914 |

HQ. & HQ. DET., INFANTRY DIVISION

| | Off. | W.O. | E.M. | Total |
|-------------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| Maintenance | 27 | 0 | 38 | 65 |
| Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div. | 26 | 0 | 53 | 79 |

HQ. & HQ. TR., CAVALRY BRIGADE

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------------|---|---|----|----|
| Maintenance | 9 | 0 | 60 | 69 |
| Hq. & Hq. Tr. 51st Cav. Brigade.. | 8 | 0 | 63 | 71 |

HQ. & HQ. BTRY., F. A. BRIGADE (Truck Drawn)

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|---|----|----|
| Maintenance | 10 | 0 | 26 | 36 |
| Hq. & Hq. Btry. 52d F. A. Brigade. | 9 | 0 | 43 | 52 |

HQ. & HQ. COS., INFANTRY BRIGADE

| | | | | |
|--------------------|---|---|----|----|
| Maintenance | 7 | 0 | 20 | 27 |
| 53d Brigade | 7 | 0 | 36 | 43 |
| 54th Brigade | 7 | 0 | 33 | 40 |
| 87th Brigade | 7 | 0 | 33 | 40 |
| 93d Brigade | 6 | 0 | 33 | 39 |

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS BRIGADE

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|---|---|----|
| Allotment | 4 | 0 | 7 | 11 |
| Actual Strength | 4 | 0 | 7 | 11 |

HEADQUARTERS 44TH DIVISION

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|----|---|---|----|
| Allotment | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Actual Strength | 7 | 0 | 0 | 7 |

MEDICAL REGIMENT, INFANTRY DIV.

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|---|-----|-----|
| Maintenance | 50 | 1 | 588 | 639 |
| 102d Medical Regiment | 43 | 1 | 622 | 666 |

SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|---|-----|-----|
| Maintenance | 14 | 0 | 149 | 163 |
| 101st Signal Battalion | 14 | 0 | 160 | 174 |

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

| | | | | |
|----------------------|-----|---|-------|-------|
| Maintenance | 66 | 1 | 971 | 1038 |
| Actual | 640 | 7 | 10189 | 10836 |
| 10th Infantry | 63 | 1 | 1022 | 1086 |
| 14th Infantry | 66 | 1 | 1028 | 1095 |
| 71st Infantry | 65 | 1 | 1033 | 1099 |
| 105th Infantry | 62 | 1 | 1022 | 1085 |
| 106th Infantry | 66 | 0 | 1008 | 1074 |
| 107th Infantry | 61 | 0 | 950 | 1011 |
| 108th Infantry | 62 | 1 | 1029 | 1092 |
| 165th Infantry | 65 | 1 | 1009 | 1075 |
| 174th Infantry | 65 | 1 | 1050 | 1116 |
| 369th Infantry | 65 | 0 | 1038 | 1105 |

FIELD ARTILLERY REGT. 155 MM HOW. (Truck Dr.)

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|---|-----|-----|
| Maintenance | 63 | 1 | 583 | 647 |
| 106th Field Artillery | 59 | 1 | 608 | 668 |

STATE STAFF

| | Off. | W.O. | E.M. | Total |
|-----------------------------|------|------|------|-------|
| Maximum | 32 | 0 | 108 | 140 |
| A.G.D. Section | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| J.A.G.D. Section | 5 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Ordinance Section | 5 | 0 | 24 | 29 |
| Medical Section | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Quartermaster Section | 9 | 0 | 14 | 23 |

SPECIAL TROOPS (Infantry Div.)

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|----|---|-----|-----|
| Maintenance | 25 | 0 | 293 | 318 |
| Special Troops, 27th Division | 24 | 0 | 314 | 338 |

QUARTERMASTER TRAIN (Infantry Div.)

| | | | | |
|----------------------------------|----|---|-----|-----|
| Maintenance | 16 | 0 | 219 | 235 |
| 27th Division, Q. M. Train | 14 | 0 | 215 | 229 |

DIVISION AVIATION (Infantry Div.)

| | | | | |
|------------------------------|----|---|-----|-----|
| Maintenance | 33 | 0 | 85 | 118 |
| 27th Division Aviation | 18 | 0 | 105 | 123 |

ENGINEER REGT. (Combat) (Infantry Div.)

| | | | | |
|-------------------------------|----|---|-----|-----|
| Maintenance | 34 | 1 | 440 | 475 |
| 102d Engineers (Combat) | 31 | 1 | 470 | 502 |

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse Drawn)

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|---|-----|-----|
| Maintenance | 56 | 1 | 545 | 602 |
| 105th Field Artillery | 55 | 1 | 573 | 629 |
| 156th Field Artillery | 53 | 1 | 573 | 627 |

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck Drawn)

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|---|-----|-----|
| Maintenance | 54 | 1 | 544 | 599 |
| 104th Field Artillery | 50 | 1 | 576 | 627 |

FIELD ARTILLERY (155 MM G. P. F.)

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|---|-----|-----|
| Maintenance | 63 | 1 | 583 | 647 |
| 258th Field Artillery | 55 | 1 | 625 | 681 |

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

| | | | | |
|---------------------|----|---|-----|-----|
| Maintenance | 42 | 1 | 528 | 571 |
| 101st Cavalry | 39 | 1 | 599 | 639 |
| 121st Cavalry | 42 | 1 | 546 | 589 |

COAST ARTILLERY (A.A.)

| | | | | |
|-------------------|----|---|-----|-----|
| Maintenance | 48 | 1 | 656 | 705 |
| Actual | 46 | 1 | 663 | 710 |

COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|---|-----|-----|
| Maintenance | 63 | 1 | 582 | 646 |
| 244th Coast Artillery | 58 | 1 | 602 | 661 |

COAST ARTILLERY (Harbor Defense)

| | | | | |
|-----------------------------|----|---|-----|-----|
| Maintenance | 60 | 1 | 578 | 739 |
| 245th Coast Artillery | 60 | 1 | 707 | 768 |

| UNIT | No. Dr. | Aver. Pres. Abs. | Aver. Att. Att. | % | |
|----------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------|-------|--|
| 27th SIGNAL CO. | 3 | 70 | 64 | 91 | |
| 102nd MTCL. CO. | 2 | 35 | 30 | 86 | |
| 27th MTL. POL. CO.. | 1 | 52 | 44 | 85 | |
| MED. DEPT. DET. ... | 3 | 19 | 17 | 90 | |
| | | 334 | 290 | 86.82 | |

102nd Engineers (Combat) **84.88% (13)**¹²

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|-----|-----|-------|
| HEADQUARTERS .. | 4 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| HdQRS. & Serv. Co.... | 1 | 40 | 29 | 73 |
| Company A | 1 | 63 | 46 | 73 |
| COMPANY B | 1 | 70 | 67 | 96 |
| Company C | 1 | 67 | 45 | 67 |
| COMPANY D | 2 | 68 | 59 | 87 |
| COMPANY E | 2 | 62 | 57 | 92 |
| COMPANY F | 2 | 63 | 61 | 97 |
| MED. DEPT. DET. ... | 2 | 23 | 22 | 96 |
| | | 463 | 393 | 84.88 |

174th Infantry **84.28% (14)**¹⁰

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------|-----|-------|
| REGTL. HQ. | 4 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| Regtl. Hq. Co. | 2 | 62 | 49 | 79 |
| Service Co. | 2 | 91 | 69 | 76 |
| HOWITZER CO. | 2 | 64 | 53 | 83 |
| HQ.&HQ. CO. 1st BN. | 2 | 28 | 27 | 97 |
| COMPANY A | 3 | 66 | 56 | 85 |
| Company B | 2 | 63 | 50 | 79 |
| Company C | 2 | 63 | 50 | 79 |
| COMPANY D | 3 | 63 | 51 | 81 |
| Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn. | 1 | 26 | 20 | 77 |
| COMPANY E | 1 | 66 | 63 | 95 |
| Company F | 2 | 66 | 48 | 73 |
| COMPANY G | 2 | 66 | 56 | 85 |
| COMPANY H | 2 | 64 | 52 | 81 |
| HQ.&HQ. CO., 3rd BN. | 2 | 29 | 26 | 90 |
| COMPANY I | 1 | 63 | 51 | 81 |
| COMPANY K | 1 | 64 | 62 | 97 |
| COMPANY L | 2 | 64 | 61 | 95 |
| COMPANY M | 2 | 62 | 57 | 92 |
| MED. DEPT. DET.... | 2 | 62 | 52 | 84 |
| | | 1139 | 960 | 84.28 |

104th Field Art. **83.59% (15)**²

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----|-----|------------------|
| HEADQUARTERS .. | 4 | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| HDQRS. BATTERY .. | 2 | 51 | 44 | 86 |
| Service Battery .. | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |
| HDQRS. 1st BAT. ... | 4 | 4 | 4 | 100 |
| HQ. BAT. C.T., 1st BN. | 1 | 37 | 33 | 89 |
| Battery A | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |
| Battery B | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |
| Battery C | 1 | 60 | 45 | 75 |
| HDQRS. 2nd BAT. ... | 4 | 6 | 6 | 100 |
| HQ. B.&C.T., 2nd BN. | 2 | 88 | 70 | 80 |
| BATTERY D | 2 | 69 | 58 | 84 |
| BATTERY E | 2 | 63 | 55 | 87 |
| Battery F | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |
| Medical Dept. Det. | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |
| | | 384 | 321 | 83.59 |

10th Infantry **82.75% (16)**¹⁸

| | | | | |
|-----------------------|---|------|-----|-------|
| REGTL. HQ. | 4 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| REGTL. HQ. CO. | 4 | 63 | 54 | 86 |
| Service Co. | 1 | 43 | 32 | 74 |
| BAND SECTION | 4 | 35 | 30 | 86 |
| Howitzer Co. | 4 | 54 | 41 | 76 |
| Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn. | 3 | 35 | 22 | 63 |
| COMPANY A | 6 | 65 | 57 | 88 |
| Company B | 4 | 60 | 37 | 62 |
| Company C | 4 | 64 | 48 | 75 |
| COMPANY D | 4 | 67 | 55 | 82 |
| HQ.&HQ. CO. 2nd BN. | 4 | 24 | 22 | 92 |
| Company E | 5 | 63 | 50 | 79 |
| COMPANY F | 5 | 68 | 56 | 82 |
| COMPANY G | 5 | 70 | 63 | 90 |
| COMPANY H | 5 | 64 | 58 | 91 |
| HQ.&HQ. CO. 3rd BN. | 2 | 29 | 28 | 97 |
| COMPANY I | 5 | 69 | 61 | 88 |
| COMPANY K | 4 | 64 | 55 | 86 |
| COMPANY L | 2 | 60 | 52 | 87 |
| COMPANY M | 2 | 57 | 46 | 81 |
| MED. DEPT. DET. ... | 4 | 35 | 33 | 94 |
| | | 1096 | 907 | 82.75 |

108th Infantry **82.26% (17)**⁸

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|----|----|-----|
| REGTL. HQ. | 4 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| Regtl. Hq. Co. | 2 | 65 | 38 | 58 |

| UNIT | No. Dr. | Aver. Pres. Abs. | Aver. Att. Att. | % |
|-----------------------|---------|------------------|-----------------|------------------|
| SERVICE CO. | 4 | 48 | 44 | 92 |
| BAND SECTION | 2 | 34 | 28 | 82 |
| Howitzer Co. | 2 | 61 | 44 | 72 |
| Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn. | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |
| Company A | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |
| COMPANY B | 4 | 65 | 57 | 88 |
| COMPANY C | 2 | 62 | 52 | 84 |
| Company D | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |
| Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn. | 2 | 27 | 18 | 67 |
| Company E | 1 | 61 | 47 | 77 |
| COMPANY F | 4 | 66 | 63 | 95 |
| COMPANY G | 1 | 60 | 52 | 87 |
| Company H | 2 | 66 | 46 | 70 |
| HQ.&HQ. CO. 3rd BN. | 4 | 27 | 23 | 85 |
| COMPANY I | 4 | 63 | 52 | 83 |
| COMPANY K | 2 | 66 | 57 | 86 |
| COMPANY L | 4 | 63 | 57 | 90 |
| COMPANY M | 2 | 59 | 56 | 95 |
| MED. DEPT. DET. ... | 4 | 36 | 29 | 81 |
| | | 936 | 770 | 82.26 |

101st Sig. Bat. **82.08% (18)**²¹

| | | | | |
|---------------------|---|-----|-----|-------|
| HQ. & HQ. CO. | 4 | 21 | 17 | 81 |
| Company A | 4 | 71 | 55 | 78 |
| COMPANY B | 2 | 70 | 59 | 84 |
| MED. DEPT. DET. ... | 3 | 11 | 11 | 100 |
| | | 173 | 142 | 82.08 |

105th Infantry **78.42% (19)**²²

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|---|-----|-----|------------------|
| REGTL. HQ. | 4 | 7 | 7 | 100 |
| Regtl. Hq. Co. | 4 | 63 | 40 | 64 |
| Service Co. | 4 | 98 | 73 | 74 |
| Howitzer Co. | 1 | 64 | 39 | 61 |
| Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn. | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |
| COMPANY A | 1 | 63 | 53 | 84 |
| Company B | 1 | 65 | 51 | 78 |
| Company C | 1 | 64 | 43 | 68 |
| Company D | 3 | 59 | 45 | 76 |
| HQ.&HQ. CO. 2nd BN. | 1 | 22 | 19 | 86 |
| Company E | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |
| Company F | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |
| COMPANY G | 4 | 61 | 60 | 98 |
| COMPANY H | 2 | 59 | 51 | 86 |
| HQ.&HQ. CO. 3rd BN. | 2 | 22 | 22 | 100 |
| Company I | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |
| Company K | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |
| Company L | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |
| COMPANY M | 5 | 62 | 53 | 85 |
| Medical Dept. Det. | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |
| | | 709 | 556 | 78.42 |

27th Div. Quartermaster Train **(20)**²⁶

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|------------------|
| Headquarters | | | | |
| Motor Transport Co. 105 | | | | |
| Motor Transport Co. 106 | | | | |
| Motor Transport Co. 107 | | | | |
| Motor Transport Co. 108 | | | | |
| Motor Repair Sec. 103.. | | | | |
| Medical Dept. Det. | | | | |
| | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |

106th Infantry **(21)**²⁴

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|------------------|
| Regtl. Hq. | | | | |
| Regtl. Hq. Co. | | | | |
| Service Co. | | | | |
| Howitzer Co. | | | | |
| Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn. | | | | |
| Company A | | | | |
| Company B | | | | |
| Company C | | | | |
| Company D | | | | |
| Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn. | | | | |
| Company E | | | | |
| Company F | | | | |
| Company G | | | | |
| Company H | | | | |
| Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn. | | | | |
| Company I | | | | |
| Company K | | | | |
| Company L | | | | |
| Company M | | | | |
| Medical Dept. Det. | | | | |
| | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |

105th Field Art. **(22)**¹⁴

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|------------------|
| Headquarters | | | | |
| Headquarters Battery .. | | | | |
| Service Battery | | | | |
| 1st Battalion HdQRS. .. | | | | |
| 1st Bat. HdQRS. Battery | | | | |
| Battery A | | | | |
| Battery B | | | | |
| Battery C | | | | |
| 2nd Battalion HdQRS. .. | | | | |
| 2nd Bat. Hq. Battery.. | | | | |
| Battery D | | | | |
| Battery E | | | | |
| Battery F | | | | |
| Medical Dept. Det. | | | | |
| | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |

101st Cavalry **(23)**¹⁷

| | | | | |
|------------------------|--|--|--|------------------|
| Headquarters | | | | |
| Headquarters Troop ... | | | | |
| Band | | | | |
| Machine Gun Troop ... | | | | |
| HdQRS. 1st Squad. | | | | |
| Troop A | | | | |
| Troop B | | | | |
| HdQRS. 2nd Squad. | | | | |
| Troop E | | | | |
| Troop F | | | | |
| HdQRS. 3rd Squad. | | | | |
| Troop I | | | | |
| Troop K | | | | |
| Medical Detachment .. | | | | |
| | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |

212th Coast Art. **(24)**¹³

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|------------------|
| Headquarters | | | | |
| Headquarters Battery .. | | | | |
| Service Battery | | | | |
| 1st Battalion HdQRS. .. | | | | |
| 1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty. | | | | |
| Battery A | | | | |
| Battery B | | | | |
| Battery C | | | | |
| Battery D | | | | |
| 2nd Battalion HdQRS. .. | | | | |
| 2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty. | | | | |
| Battery E | | | | |
| Battery F | | | | |
| Battery G | | | | |
| Battery H | | | | |
| Medical Dept. Det. | | | | |
| | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |

244th Coast Art. **(25)**¹⁵

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|------------------|
| Headquarters | | | | |
| Headquarters Battery .. | | | | |
| Service Battery | | | | |
| 1st Battalion HdQRS. .. | | | | |
| 1st Bat. Hq. B. & C. T. | | | | |
| Battery A | | | | |
| Battery B | | | | |
| 2nd Battalion HdQRS. .. | | | | |
| 2nd Bat. Hq. B. & C. T. | | | | |
| Battery C | | | | |
| Battery D | | | | |
| 3rd Battalion HdQRS. .. | | | | |
| 3rd Bat. Hq. B. & C. T. | | | | |
| Battery E | | | | |
| Battery F | | | | |
| Medical Dept. Det. | | | | |
| | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |

245th Coast Art. **(26)**²⁰

| | | | | |
|-------------------------|--|--|--|------------------|
| Headquarters | | | | |
| Headquarters Battery .. | | | | |
| HdQRS. 1st Battalion .. | | | | |
| Battery A | | | | |
| Battery B | | | | |
| Battery C | | | | |
| Battery D | | | | |
| HdQRS. 2nd Battalion .. | | | | |
| Battery E | | | | |
| Battery F | | | | |
| Battery G | | | | |
| Battery H | | | | |
| HdQRS. 3rd Battalion .. | | | | |
| Battery I | | | | |
| Battery K | | | | |
| Battery L | | | | |
| Battery M | | | | |
| Medical Dept. Det. | | | | |
| | | | | DRILLS SUSPENDED |

| State Staff | | 100% (1) ₁ | |
|-------------------------|---|-------------------------|-------|
| A. G. D. SECTION .. | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| J. A. G. D. SECTION .. | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| ORDNANCE SEC. | 4 | 27 | 27 |
| MEDICAL SECTION .. | 4 | 3 | 3 |
| Q. M. SECTION | 4 | 23 | 23 |
| | | 62 | 62 |
| | | | 100 |
| Hdqrs. Coast Art. | | 100% (2) ₂ | |
| HEADQUARTERS .. | 4 | 4 | 4 |
| HDQRS. DETACH. .. | 4 | 7 | 7 |
| | | 11 | 11 |
| | | | 100 |
| 51st Cav. Brigade | | 100% (3) ₉ | |
| HEADQUARTERS .. | 4 | 6 | 6 |
| Headquarters Troop ... | 4 | DRILLS SUSPENDED | |
| | | 6 | 6 |
| | | | 100 |
| 87th Inf. Brigade | | 97.50% (4) ₄ | |
| HEADQUARTERS .. | 2 | 5 | 5 |
| HDQRS. COMPANY .. | 2 | 35 | 34 |
| | | 40 | 39 |
| | | | 97.50 |
| Hdqrs. 27th Div. | | 94.93% (5) ₇ | |
| HEADQUARTERS .. | 4 | 26 | 26 |
| HDQRS. DETACH. .. | 2 | 53 | 49 |
| | | 79 | 75 |
| | | | 94.93 |
| 54th Inf. Brigade | | 95.23% (6) ₆ | |
| HEADQUARTERS .. | 4 | 5 | 5 |
| HDQRS. COMPANY .. | 3 | 37 | 35 |
| | | 42 | 40 |
| | | | 95.23 |
| 53d Inf. Brigade | | 80% (7) ₅ | |
| HEADQUARTERS .. | 4 | 5 | 4 |
| Headquarters Company. | | DRILLS SUSPENDED | |
| | | 5 | 4 |
| | | | 80 |
| 93d Inf. Brigade | | 79.48% (8) ₈ | |
| HEADQUARTERS .. | 2 | 4 | 4 |
| Headquarters Company | 2 | 35 | 27 |
| | | 39 | 31 |
| | | | 79.48 |
| 52nd Field Art. Brigade | | (9) ₃ | |
| Headquarters | | DRILLS SUSPENDED | |
| Headquarters Battery .. | | DRILLS SUSPENDED | |

MAKES 196 BULL'S-EYES FOR NEW RIFLE RECORD

AFTER standing unbeaten for ten years, the record for the Swiss 200-yard, small-bore rifle match, a "miss and out" competition, has gone the way of a lot of other rifle records of the past few years.

Thurman Randle, of Dallas, Tex., is the record smasher in this case, a bulletin of the National Rifle Association points out, having spent two hours and seventeen minutes stretched on the firing line, sending one shot after another into the bull's-eye until he had amassed a total of 196 consecutive hits before a shot finally missed the bull and landed in the 4-ring. He was firing an average of one shot every forty-two seconds without rest.

The Texan's score, however, was not the only one to break the old record of 125, L. M. Temple, of Scarsdale, N. Y., making 140 and be-

ing runner-up to Randle. The match was one of the chief events at the recent thirteenth annual Eastern small-bore rifle and pistol tournament.

The bull's-eye of the target used in the match measures 7.2 inches in diameter, and the "V" ring, or dead-center circle of the bull, is four inches in diameter. Of Randle's 196 bull's-eye shots, 153 were in the dead-center ring, adding more merit to the performance and increasing the prestige of the new record-holder and his pet seven-year-old rifle, "Ol' Bacon Gitter," which has gained about as much fame in big-time tournaments as its crack-shot owner.

MODERN RADIO PROGRESS

MICRO-RAY service which makes use of 1-inch aerials and radiates less power than is required to light a pocket flashlight, was commercially inaugurated January 27, 1934, connecting the airdromes at Lymgne, England, and St. Inglevert, France. Communication is being carried on between the two stations by "teleprinter" equipment, but a duplex telephone service can be operated alternately. The two airdromes are about 35 miles apart. Operation is on a wave length of approximately 7 inches. The practical advantages of this system are privacy, efficiency, and reliability.

—I. T. T., *New York*

THE CHANGING FACE OF WAR

EVERY modern war has differed from previous conflicts as a result of scientific, economic and military progress. The revolutionary movements of the Eighteenth Century were followed, in the French Republican and Napoleonic Wars, by large armies of citizen soldiery. Development of the railway and telegraph led, in the American Civil War, to rapid strategic movements and unified control of widely separated forces. The extension of telegraphic communication was reflected, in 1870, by the decisive rapidity of Germany's mobilization. The development of flying, the expansion of industrial undertakings, the growth of chemical industry and super-organization in commerce presaged, for the World War, the use of aviation, stupendous expenditure of ammunition, the appearance of poison gas, and staff control of the greatest military forces the world had ever seen since war was first waged.

The result of such an evolution has been to give to warfare an ever changing physiognomy. Where belligerents have anticipated correctly the nature of an approaching conflict and succeeded, by preparation, in meeting its requirements, they have enjoyed initial advantage of decisive influence on the outcome of hostilities. Where nations have gone into war failing to read the handwriting on the wall of progress, they have courted disaster and, almost invariably, have reaped it.

But war, in the final analysis, is a struggle between men; and there can be no greater danger to a belligerent than to misinterpret the spectacular evolution of its physiognomy as a change in its fundamental principles. New weapons may be substituted for old, former limitations may be overcome and new agencies appear, but the fate of battle will be decided in the future as in the past, in the shock of infantry, by the numbers, endurance and fighting spirit of men.

The human factor remains unchanged from generation to generation. Throughout history, men in battle have reacted in the same way to similar physical and psychological conditions; and the fundamental principles of war, which depend on human nature, are the same today as in the days of Rome or of ancient Chaldea. Unchanged they will remain as long as men are made in the image of their fathers. If, therefore, we would predict the nature of tomorrow's war, the human factor must be considered in its true relation to other conditions.

—Charles E. T. Lull, *Army Ordnance*

A TRAIT OF HUMAN NATURE

One of the most pronounced characteristics of man is his innate propensity to seek a scapegoat. Nothing occurs without its causes, but, in weaving the web of human fortune, the fates have so interlaced the threads of destiny that to unravel them and to trace out the real sources of our ills require a keener perception and a more intense concentration than most of us are willing or even able to bring to bear. In our desire to evade this task we are but too ready to cast the blame for any untoward event upon the shoulders of some tangible person against whom the odium of suspicion has been adroitly directed, even though there be but scant evidence that either he or any other specific human agency is in any degree at fault.

—*The Military Engineer*

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