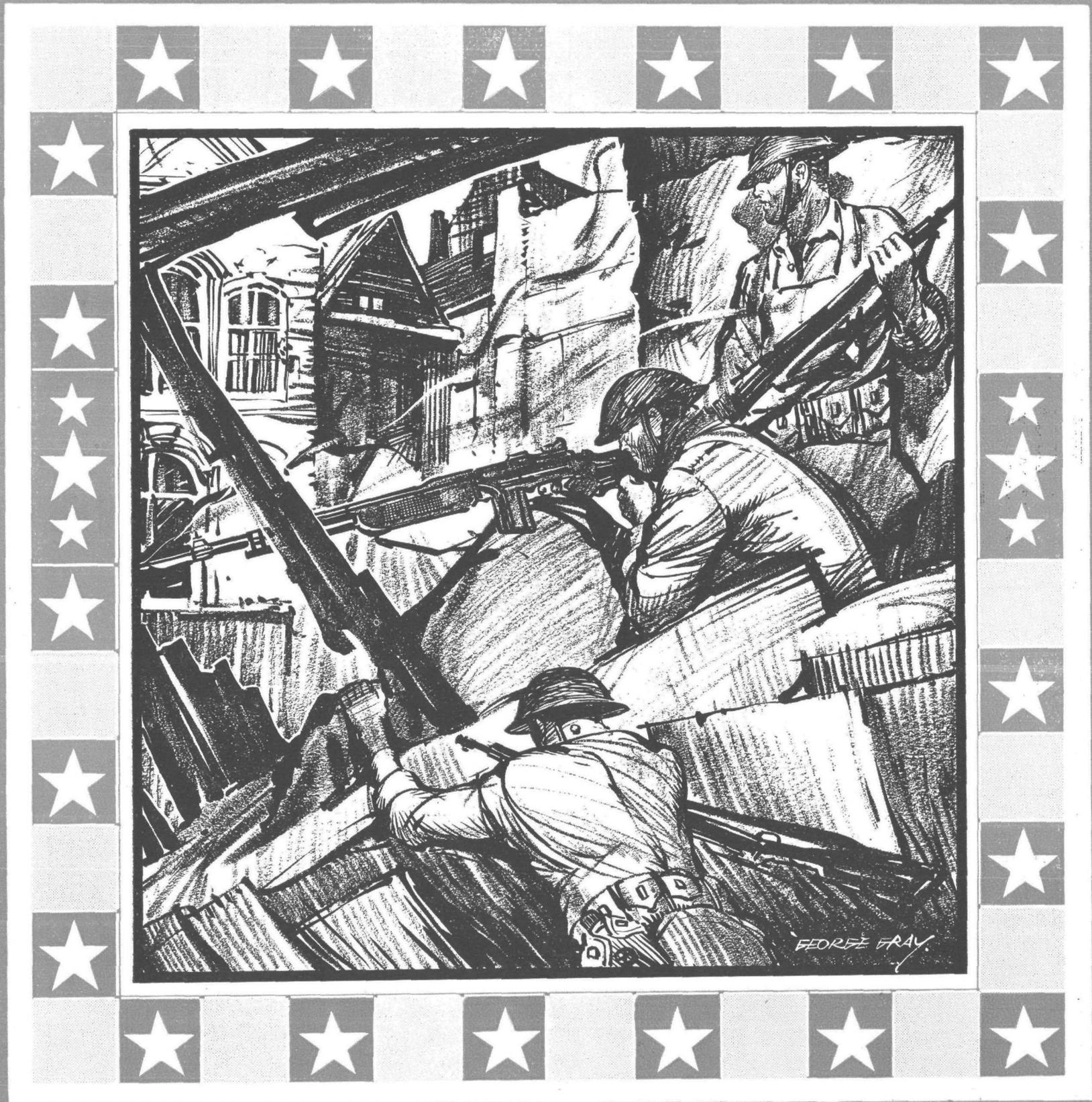


The New York National Guardsman



March, 1936

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

15c The Copy

TRAINING SCHEDULE—INFANTRY REGIMENT—CAMP SMITH 1936

		RIFLE COMPANY		MACHINE GUN CO.		HOWITZER COMPANY		HEAD-QUARTERS COMPANY		SERVICE COMPANY		MEDICAL DEPT. DET.		COMMAND AND STAFF	
DAY	GROUP	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST
SUN.		A R R I V A L													
MON.	A	Inst. C.R.	Inst. O.R.	Elementary, Advanced Gun Drill		Gunners Test 37mm Gun	Gunners Test 3" T.M.	Specialist Training		Rifle Group A Specialist Training		Specialist Training		AM—Equitation PM—Terrain Exercise Brig. Regt. How. Co.	
	B	Inst. C.R.	Inst. O.R.												
	AR.A-B	Inst V.R.	Inst. V.R.												
TUES.	A	Rec. C.R.	Rec. O.R.	Same over varied terrain		Gunners Test 3" T.M.	Gunners Test 37mm Gun	Specialist Training		Rifle Group A Specialist Training		Specialist Training		AM—Equitation PM—Terrain Exercise Bn., M.G. Co., Rifle Co.	
	B	Serv. O.R.	Serv. C.R.												
	AR.A-B	Inst. V.R.	Inst. V.R.												
WED.	A	Serv. C.R.	Serv. O.R.	Technique of fire. Direct and indirect laying		Technique of Fire 37 mm Gun and 3" T.M.		Specialist Training		Rifle Group A Specialist Training		Specialist Training		AM—Equitation PM—Terrain Exercise Brig.—Regt. How. Co.	
	B	Inst. C.R.	Inst. O.R.												
	AR. A	Rec. V.R.	Rec. V.R.												
	AR. B	Serv. V.R.	Serv. V.R.												
THURS.	A	Serv. O.R.	Serv. C.R.	Technique of fire. Indirect laying		Technique of Fire Expert Test, 37mm Gun and 3" T.M.		Combat Principles		Combat Principles		Combat Principles		AM—Equitation PM—Terrain Exercise Bn., M.G. Co. Rifle Co.	
	B	Rec. C.R.	Rec. O.R.												
	AR. A	Serv. V.R.	Serv. V.R.												
	AR. B	Rec V.R.	Rec. V.R.												
FRI.	ALL	Musketry Combat Practice Firing		Combat Practice		Field Firing and Expert Test, 37mm Gun and 3" T.M.		Combat Principles		Combat Principles		Combat Principles		AM—Equitation PM—Conference Brig., Regt. Bn. PM—Terrain Exercise Plat.—Plat. Sgts.	
SAT.	ALL	Extended Order, Scouting and Patrolling		Combat Practice		Combat Practice		Combat Principles		Combat Principles		Combat Principles		Observe	
SUN.		H O L I D A Y													
MON.	ALL	Field Ex. Bivouac	Combat Principles Small Units	Field Ex. Bivouac	Combat Principles Small Units	Field Ex. Bivouac	Combat Principles Small Units	Field Ex. Bivouac	Combat Principles	Field Ex. Bivouac	Combat Principles	Field Ex. Bivouac	Combat Principles	Field Ex. Bivouac	Observe
TUES.	ALL	Field Ex.	Field Ex. Bivouac	Field Ex.	Field Ex. Bivouac	Field Ex.	Field Ex. Bivouac	Field Ex.	Field Ex. Bivouac	Field Ex.	Field Ex. Bivouac	Field Ex.	Field Ex. Bivouac	Field Ex.	Field Ex. Bivouac
WED.	ALL	Combat Principles Small Units	Field Ex.	Combat Principles Small Units	Field Ex.	Combat Principles Small Units	Field Ex.	Combat Principles	Field Ex.	Combat Principles	Field Ex.	Combat Principles	Field Ex.	Observe	Field Ex.
THURS.	ALL	Field Exercise Brigade		Field Exercise Brigade		Field Exercise Brigade		Field Exercise Brigade		Field Exercise Brigade		Field Exercise Brigade		Field Exercise Brigade	
FRI.	ALL	Field Exercise Brigade		Field Exercise Brigade		Field Exercise Brigade		Field Exercise Brigade		Field Exercise Brigade		Field Exercise Brigade		Field Exercise Brigade	
SAT.	ALL	M U S T E R A N D I N S P E C T I O N													
SUN.		D E P A R T U R E													

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is published monthly and is the only publication authorized by the National Guard of the State of New York. It is also the official magazine of the 27th Division Association of the World War. Subscription by mail, \$1.00 a year; Canada, \$1.50; Foreign, \$2.00. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies, price 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Printed in New York City.

VOL. XII

MARCH



1936

No. 12

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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 Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!"



Photo by courtesy of The Military Engineer

Distinctive Uniforms in Ethiopia

These two Ethiopian warriors have donned their full regalia for a ceremonial occasion. Much of the uniform is doubtless traditional and dates from the time of the Persian invasion which Herodotus describes in the accompanying article.



By tens they cast lots for a man who was slain to be the food of the others

Illustrations by
GEORGE GRAY

BEWARE OF ETHIOPIA!

Two thousand years ago a Persian invasion of that country failed through lack of supplies

Herodotus, the Greek historian (fifth century B.C.) here relates the terrible fate of the expedition, made by Cambyses, son of Cyrus, famous warrior-king of the Persians, into the barbaric territories of Ethiopia. Reduced to cannibalism through lack of adequate supply organization, the expedition forces finally returned with vast losses and without having reached their goal.

AFTER this Cambyses took counsel with himself, and planned three expeditions. One was against the Carthaginians, another against the Ammonians, and a third against the long-lived Ethiopians, who dwelt in that part of Libya which borders upon the southern sea. He judged it best to despatch his fleet against Carthage and to send some portion of his land army to act against the Ammonians, while his spies went into Ethiopia, under the pretence of carrying presents to the king, but in reality to take note of all they saw, and especially to observe whether there was really what is called "the table of the Sun" in Ethiopia.

Now the table of the Sun according to the accounts given of it may be thus described:—It is a meadow on the skirts of their city full of the boiled flesh of all manner of beasts, which the magistrates are careful to store with meat every night, and where whoever likes may come and eat during the day. The people of the land say that the earth itself brings forth the food. Such is the description which is given of this table.

When Cambyses had made up his mind that the spies should go, he forthwith sent to Elephantiné for certain of the Ichthyophagi who were acquainted with the Ethiopian tongue; and, while they were being fetched, issued orders to his fleet to sail against Carthage. But the Phœnicians said that they would not go, since they were bound to the Carthaginians by solemn oaths, and since besides it would be wicked in them to make war on their own children. Now when the Phœnicians refused, the rest of the fleet was unequal to the undertaking; and so it was that the Carthaginians escaped, and were not enslaved by the Persians. Cambyses thought not right to force the war upon the Phœnicians, because they had

yielded themselves to the Persians, and because upon the Phœnicians all his sea-service depended. The Cyprians had also joined the Persians of their own accord, and took part with them in the expedition against Egypt.

As soon as the Ichthyophagi arrived from Elephantiné, Cambyses, having told them what they were to say, forthwith despatched them into Ethiopia with these following gifts: to wit, a purple robe, a gold chain for the neck, armlets, an alabaster box of myrrh, and a cask of palm wine. The Ethiopians to whom this embassy was sent, are said to be the tallest and handsomest men in the whole world. In their customs they differ greatly from the rest of mankind, and particularly in the way they choose their kings; for they find out the man who is the tallest of all the citizens, and of strength equal to his height, and appoint him to rule over them.

THE Ichthyophagi on reaching this people, delivered the gifts to the king of the country, and spoke as follows:—"Cambyses, king of the Persians, anxious to become thy ally and sworn friend, has sent us to hold converse with thee, and to bear thee the gifts thou seest, which are the things wherein he himself delights the most." Hereon the Ethiopian, who knew they came as spies, made answer:—"The king of the Persians sent you not with these gifts because he much desired to become my sworn friend—nor is the account which ye give of yourselves true, for ye are come to search out my kingdom. Also your king is not a just man—for were he so, he had not coveted a land which is not his own, nor brought slavery on a people who never did him any wrong. Bear him his bow, and say,—'The king of the Ethiops thus advises the king of the Persians—when the Persians can pull a bow of this strength thus easily, then let him come with an army of superior strength against the long-lived Ethiopians—till then, let him thank the gods that they have not put it into the heart of the sons of the Ethiops to covet countries which do not belong to them.'"



Photo, The Military Engineer

The Emperor of Ethiopia

So speaking, he unstrung the bow, and gave it into the hands of the messengers. Then, taking the purple robe, he asked them what it was, and how it had been made. They answered truly, telling him concerning the purple, and the art of the dyer—whereat he observed, "that the men were deceitful, and their garments also." Next he took the neck-chain and the armlets, and asked about them. So the Ichthyophagi explained their use as ornaments. Then the king laughed, and fancying they were fetters, said, "the Ethiopians had much stronger ones." Thirdly, he inquired about the myrrh, and when they told him how it was made and rubbed upon the limbs, he said the same as he had said about the robe. Last of all he came to the wine, and having learnt their way of making it, he drank a draught, which greatly delighted him; whereupon he asked what the Persian king was wont to eat, and to what age the longest-lived of the Persians had been known to attain. They told him that the king ate bread, and described the nature of wheat—adding that eighty years was the longest term of man's life among the Persians. Hereat he remarked, "It did not surprise him, if they fed on dirt, that they died so soon; indeed he was sure they never would have lived so long as eighty years, except for the refreshment they got from that drink (meaning the wine), wherein he confessed the Persians surpassed the Ethiopians."

The Ichthyophagi then in their turn questioned the king concerning the term of life, and diet of his people, and were told that most of them lived to be a hundred and twenty years old, while some even went beyond that age—they ate boiled flesh, and had for their drink nothing

but milk. When the Ichthyophagi showed wonder at the number of the years, he led them to a fountain, wherein when they had washed, they found their flesh all glossy and sleek, as if they had bathed in oil—and a scent came from the spring like that of violets. The water was so weak, they said, that nothing would float in it, neither wood, nor any lighter substance, but all went to the bottom. If the account of this fountain be true, it would be their constant use of the water from it which makes them so long-lived. When they quitted the fountain the king led them to a prison, where the prisoners were all of them bound with fetters of gold. Among these Ethiopians copper is of all metals the most scarce and valuable. After they had seen the prison, they were likewise shown what is called "the table of the Sun."

Also, last of all, they were allowed to behold the coffins of the Ethiopians, which are made (according to report) of crystal, after the following fashion:—When the dead body has been dried, either in the Egyptian, or in some other manner, they cover the whole with gypsum, and adorn it with painting until it is as like the living man as possible. Then they place the body in a crystal pillar which has been hollowed out to receive it, crystal being dug up in great abundance in their country, and of a kind very easy to work. You may see the corpse through the pillar within which it lies; and it neither gives out any unpleasant odour, nor is it in any respect unseemly; yet there is no part that is not as plainly visible as if the body was bare. The next of kin keep the crystal pillar in their houses for a full year from the time of the death, and

(Continued on page 22)



Photo, The Military Engineer

The Empress of Ethiopia

Colonel Otto Thiede Now Commands 156th Field Artillery

New Colonel, during long career, has seen service with the Infantry, Coast Artillery and now commands the Hudson Valley Field Artillery Regiment.

COLONEL OTTO THIEDE of Mount Vernon has been appointed the Commanding Officer of the 156th Field Artillery—the Hudson Valley regiment whose batteries are scattered throughout the beautiful hills of the Hudson Valley. This horse-drawn regiment, about to be motorized, is the youngest in the State, but during its short tenure of life it has established a definite standard of efficiency comparable to the standards of any Field Artillery regiment in the country. Its personnel, for the most part, is drawn from the small towns nestled in the Hudson Valley, with batteries situated at Newburgh, Kingston, Peekskill, Poughkeepsie, Middletown and Mount Vernon.

Colonel Thiede's appointment comes as a fitting climax to a colorful career that has been exceptional not only in the type and length of service rendered but also as one that has proved the value of consistency and regularity of functional duty. His designation to the command of the regiment is welcomed by one and all affiliated with the 156th.

The unit in which the Colonel enlisted for his "first trick" was Company I, 27th U. S. Vol. Infantry, wherein he served from August 1, 1899, to January 14, 1901. He had a total of 18 months' service in the Philippine Islands and it is not generally known, even among his closest friends, that during this period of active service he not only participated in numerous skirmish engagements but received a wound in action.

On March 17, 1902, he enlisted in Company B, 1st Infantry, N.Y.N.G., and was promoted to corporal, November 11, 1902; to sergeant, March 26, 1906; to Q. M. sergeant, Company H, 10th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., December 11th, 1907. He re-enlisted October 25, 1909; again served through the grades of corporal and sergeant, and assumed the duties of 1st sergeant, August 14, 1914. He was honorably discharged on July 28, 1916.

After the entry of this country in the World War, he was commissioned a Captain, Infantry, N.Y.N.G., on June 26, 1917, and assigned to Company H, 10th Infantry; Captain, C.A.C., N.Y.N.G., October, 1917, and assigned to 10th Co., 8th C.D.C.; Captain, Infantry, N.Y.N.G., October 1, 1919, and assigned to Co. H, 1st Infantry.

At this period in his service, and in order to accept the modifications incident to the advent of Field Artillery in Mount Vernon, he accepted a demotion to 1st Lieutenant



on November 17, 1921, and was assigned to Battery F of the 132nd Ammunition Train which preceded the organization of the 156th Field Artillery.

On July 9, 1924, he was made a Captain of Field Artillery and posted to Battery F of the 156th F. A. at Mount Vernon. His promotion to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel came on February 17, 1932, and three years later, upon the resignation of Colonel Townsend Cassedy (see GUARDSMAN, March, 1935) he took temporary command of the regiment. By Special Order No. 15, Par. No. 6, dated January 20, 1936, he was promoted to Colonel and given command of the regiment with date of rank and commission dating from January 11th.

COLONEL THIEDE'S designation as Regimental Commander is particularly appropriate on account of the intimacy of his association not only with the problems of the regiment but with those of the personnel represented. His keen sense of understanding and loyalty to the problems of the organization have been such as to promote better understanding and more harmonious cooperation within the realm of regimental circles. His integrity and ability as an individual and coordinator are unquestioned. The *esprit de corps* emanating from his association with such an organization has developed and grown, and will undoubtedly result in the development of an organization which will advance by leaps and bounds until it assumes its rightful place in the realm of Field Artillery during the next decade.

The members of the 156th Field Artillery hail the appointment of Colonel Thiede to the position of honor in the regiment, and pledge themselves to the furtherance of those aims which so fittingly typify their genial commander.



Photo by Associated Press

THE KING COMETH

By Major General FRANKLIN W. WARD

Reprinted by special permission of the author, from "Between the Big Parades"

During the course of the late King George's twenty-five year reign, the King made many friends, in all ranks of society, throughout the world and it was with a sense of real friendliness that veterans of the 27th Division recalled the occasion when King George inspected Co. L, 108th Infantry at Oudezeele, France, August 6th, 1918. General Ward, our former Adjutant General, describes this occasion very amusingly and vividly in his war-book "Between the Big Parades."

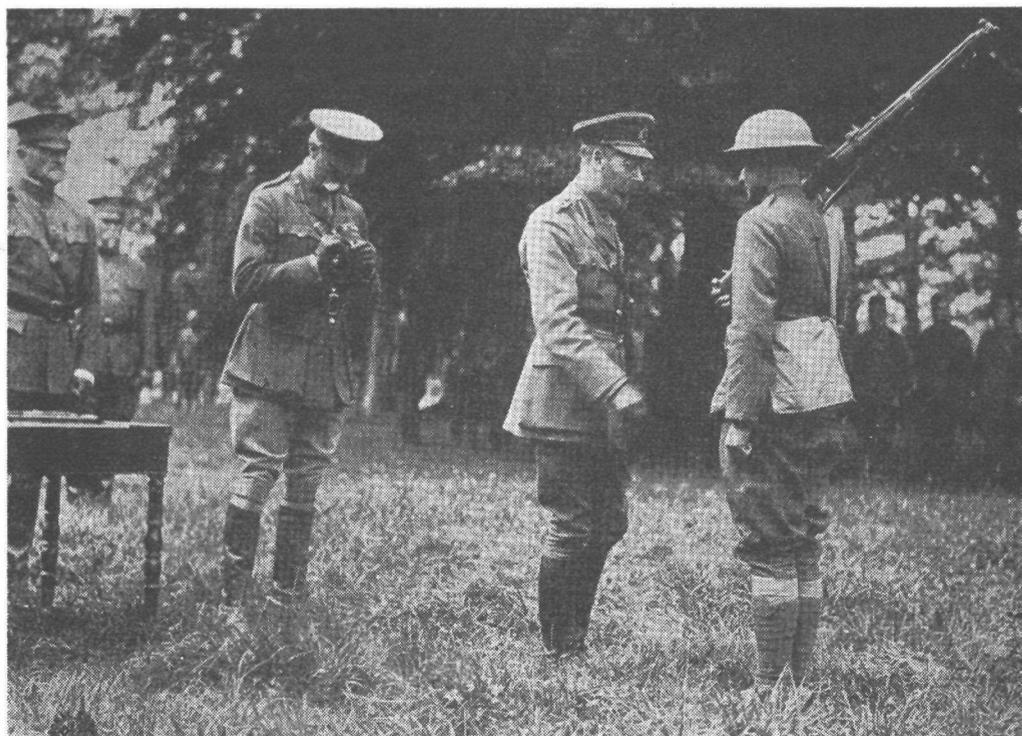


Photo by Signal Corps, U.S.A.

Decorated for Bravery by Britain's Monarch

King George V pinned medals for heroism on the breasts of many American doughboys in France while General Pershing (left) looked on.

"LOOK here, we have learned, you see," said an aide-de-camp of a British lieutenant general, who had called upon the chief of staff of the American division, "what I mean to say, my General has been advised the King's itinerary will include this sector within a fortnight.

"Now, of course, it is tremendously important to us, that is, my General. Well, the King, you see, may wish to look about, at a small formation of your Americans.

Of course, we are not quite sure he will wish to look about, owing to his silly old itinerary. But should he wish to do so, if some sort of a small show could be put on for him. I mean to say, a detachment perhaps, and a bit of a cheer and that sort of thing. That is, of course, if your General wishes to do so."

"I am sure he will consider it a great honor," interjects the American chief of staff.

"What? Thanks, quite. But, you see, the King ordinarily, that is he usually, walks about in front of the ranks, you know. Awfully good sort about that. Inspects rather casually all ranks as he pawses. Of course, well, the King, you see, will not say anything, absolutely!

"Now, that is, when the King's retinue arrives at a point. I mean to say, the point where it is arranged to have him look over the Americans. Here, you see, when the retinue arrives at the point, an equerry will step from one of the motors. No one else, of course, will step from any of the other motors until the King steps from the motor from which the equerry has stepped.

"In this way, you see, there will be no confusion as to just who the King is. I mean to say, rather, just *where* the King is. If you know what I mean.

"Well, now, when the equerry steps out of the motor, that will be the cue for your General to walk casually up to the motor, from which the equerry. However, the King will step out, you see. The King has a habit, when he steps from a motor; I mean to say he ordinarily strikes the ground twice with his stick. Of course, that means nothing whatever. It may be the King will not strike the ground at all. But, either way, it means nothing, decidedly.

"Here, there should not be too many of your people about for clatter and chatter, you see, are deuced distasteful to the King. You know what I mean, don't you?

"Now, your General will address the equerry and say: 'O'Ryan of the Americans.' The equerry will, that is, the equerry ordinarily answers: 'Quite.' Of course, he may bow rather. Then the equerry will face the King squarely, and repeat: 'O'Ryan of the Americans.'

"At this point, the King may again strike the ground with his stick; in any event, he will look at your General and say: 'O'Ryan.' Your General; well, of course, he will come to the salute, as the King looks at him, and just before the King says: 'O'Ryan.'

"Then, the equerry will step up to the King and indicate the formation or something of the sort. Provided the King decides to walk past all ranks of your formation, your General will walk abreast the King.

"**A**FTER the King has finished walking about, he may turn to your General. He may, I say, turn to your General and say: 'Quite,' or something of the sort.

"As the King returns to the motor, it is our custom, I mean to say, all our ranks give another spontaneous cheer just as the King is about to step into the motor. Before he steps into the motor, he may stop a moment and face your General. This, you see, will be your General's cue to again execute the salute.

"Now, all ranks, I mean to say, if it could be arranged that all ranks cheer spontaneously, as your General raises his hand to salute the King. The King, hearing the Americans cheer, may face your General and say: 'Quite.'

"Of course, if the King does not say: 'Quite,' I mean to say, it means nothing at all. Do you catch my drift? For the King may be frightfully preoccupied, with the itinerary and many other things, and the King jolly well does as he pleases. But, after the King is seated in the motor, the equerry will shake hands with your General and say: 'Topping! Quite,' or something of the sort.

"Well, after the retinue enter the other motors, the equerry will enter the King's motor, which will be the signal for the other motors to continue upon the itinerary. And, as the King's motor is about to move out, the King will return your General's salute. I think you see what I mean, don't you?" "Perfectly," answers the chief of staff.



Photo by Associated Press

His Majesty Takes the Salute

A recent picture of King George taken during a review of his troops at Aldershot, England.

A FEW days later His Majesty arrived at the American commander's headquarters shortly before noon. A war-strength company of infantry was lined up in review formation nearby, while on three sides of the parade grounds hundreds of American doughboys assembled, primarily to see, at first hand, the person of a monarch.

This gallery of soldiers has been instructed as to what is desired of them at a given signal.

As the King finishes the review, a deep voice bawls:

"Three cheers, for King George!! Hip!! Hip!!" And an instant later silence gives way to deep-throated, resonant cheers that boom and vibrate against the foliage of the adjacent forest. So loud and spontaneous is the roaring volume of applause that the King hesitates momentarily, smiles warmly, looks pleasantly about and then continues toward the parked motors.

After His Majesty's departure, a British general remained for luncheon with the American commander.

"I say, those spontaneous cheers of your Americans stopped the King, rather, for a moment. Husky voiced fellows, decidedly. Make a jolly fine impression. Quite."

"The men, General, have been carefully trained to do as they are told. I am not so sure the word 'spontaneous' is fitting. But when somebody shouted 'Three Cheers' they CHEERED!" And the British commander answered in the vernacular: "Quite!"



Photo by Associated Press

Britain's Infantry Mechanized

By CAPT. B. H. LIDDELL HART

Reprinted by courtesy of THE NEW YORK TIMES

FURTHER decisions have been taken by Great Britain concerning the modernization of infantry, and steps toward it are now in progress. Complete mechanization of its first-line transport is involved, horse-limbers being superseded by fifteen-hundred-weight trucks with oversize tires or armored carriers, while officers' chargers are being replaced by light autos or autocycles.

This mechanization will be accompanied by reorganization. Rifle battalions will have a light machine gun to each section of seven men. There will then be fifty-two light machine guns in each battalion, in addition to a platoon of four mechanized trench mortars.

Machine-gun battalions, however, will have two com-

panies with a total of thirty-two guns instead of three companies with thirty-six guns, as tried experimentally.

An anti-tank company, instead of being composed of four platoons, each of four guns, will consist of three platoons.

A notable addition to a battalion will be a mechanized scout company of three platoons. This will be equipped with fast vehicles of the truck type which will have light armored protection enabling them to push forward swiftly in reconnaissance without undue caution engendered by fear of running into a sudden hail of bullets.

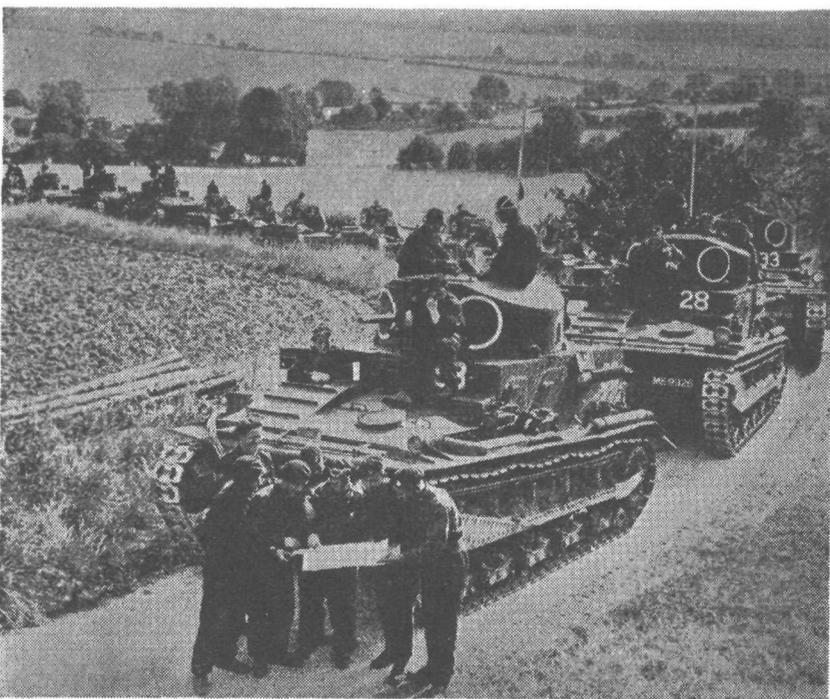
Increasing the range and rapidity of the moves armies may make, especially with their tanks and other mobile troops, necessitates a corresponding increase in the range and rapidity of protective reconnaissance. Horsed cavalry are incapable of providing this, with the result that the infantrymen who depend on divisional cavalry regiments for their protection would be exposed to serious danger if sent to the Continent and pitted against a modern army.

Unfortunately the Indian Army authorities are still reluctant to allow five of the British cavalry regiments serving in India to be mechanized, although there are twenty-one cavalry regiments there, a total many modern soldiers regard as disproportionate to their value.

So long as this attitude persists, a consequence is that under the Cardwell system five British cavalry regiments at home have to be maintained on a horsed basis as relief for those stationed in India. Since these five home regiments provide protective mounted troops for infantry divisions, the latter would remain inadequately protected if called upon to take part in European warfare. British divisions would be at a disadvantage, compared with those of the Continent, where mechanized reconnaissance groups have been created.

One great advantage of adding a mechanized scout company to each machine-gun battalion is that every infantry brigade will be able to provide its own rapid reconnais-

(Continued on page 21)



Wide World Photo

Britain's Second Tank Battalion during maneuvers on Salisbury Plain. At top of page, the Durham Light Infantry with their low, armored vehicles.

General Craig Reviews 107th Infantry

117 New Reserve Officers Presented to Chief of Staff after Ceremonies

GENERAL MALIN CRAIG, Chief of Staff of the United States Army, reviewed the 107th Infantry of the New York National Guard at the 7th Regiment Armory, Park Avenue and Sixty-sixth Street, January 31, 1936, on his first official visit to a National Guard organization since he was made the highest ranking officer in the Army on October 2.

General Craig took the salute as he stood at the side of the large drill hall with Colonel Ralph C. Tobin, commander of the regiment, and a number of honor guests, including Major General Dennis E. Nolan, commander of the 2d Corps Area, and Major General William N. Haskell, commandant of the New York National Guard.

It was a brilliant sight in the historic armory, some 4,000 men and women in evening clothes out to see one of the most colorful ceremonies presented by a National Guard regiment. Parents were there, young women, former members of the regiment, retired Army officers and young boys of the Knickerbocker Greys, some of whom hope some day to be members of the Seventh.

It was the first time that the 7th Regiment had been host to a Chief of Staff in many years. Many went to congratulate General Craig at a reception held after the review in Colonel Tobin's headquarters.

General Craig, who succeeded General Douglas MacArthur, was as impressed as the spectators by what he saw. To one of them he said: "Don't think for a minute you can see men parade like that any time you want to, because you can't. They handled themselves beautifully."

In the program for the evening the regiment paid its respects to Major John R. Mendenhall, U. S. A., technical adviser to the organization, for what he had done to improve the regiment.

"The commanding officer and the members of the regiment wish to take this opportunity to express publicly to Major John R. Mendenhall, the Regular Army officer so

detailed to duty with this regiment, their sincere appreciation and thanks for the devoted and able service which he has rendered to the regiment during the last five years.

"His keen and active interest, and his ability to bring to us the most advanced military thought, has played no inconsiderable part in bringing the regiment to its present state of efficiency."

Promptly at 9:15 p.m., when the guests were seated, the honor guests entered the drill hall escorted by Colonel Tobin and his staff. The guardsmen followed, wearing their black shakos with white pom-poms, light gray swallowtail jackets with white cross-belts and white duck trousers. First came the assembly in companies, the formation into battalions and the formation as a regiment.

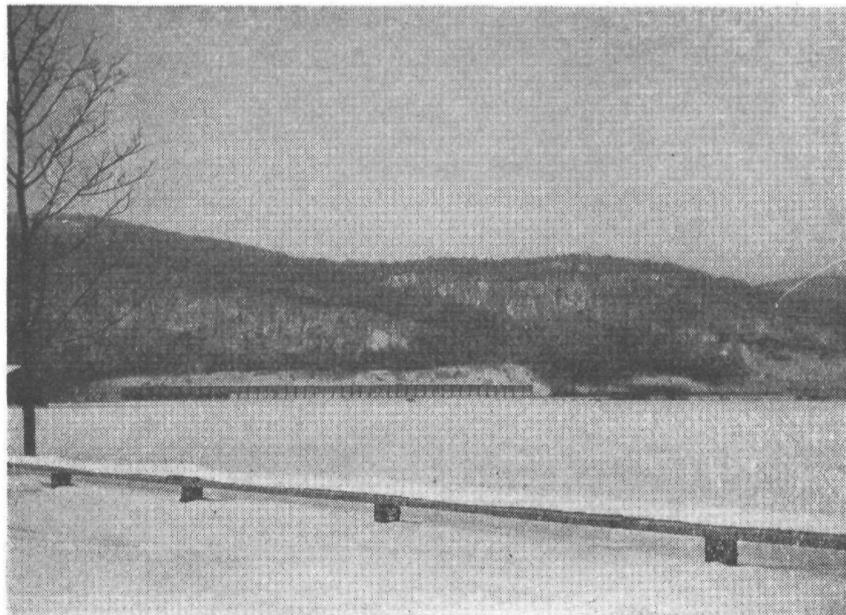
Colonel Tobin took command and led General Craig, General Haskell and their staffs down the lines on inspection. Later General Craig was introduced to the 117 sergeants, corporals and privates who last week were promoted to reserve officers in the N. G., U. S. A.

The ceremonies in the drill hall lasted for 1 hour and 10 minutes. The order of the parade was forming for evening parade, trooping the line, retreat, officers center, forming close column, pass in review and the colors.

One of the features of the evening was the presentation by Colonel Tobin of the regiment's marksmanship medals to members of the organization's rifle team, which made an outstanding record last spring at the State Matches at Peekskill, N. Y. Members of the team marched front and center to receive them.

Colonel Tobin also presented to the regiment the 54th Infantry Brigade figure of merit prize for 1935, a silver bowl won by Company L.

After the regiment had passed in review there was a reception for General Craig in Colonel Tobin's quarters, where many of his friends in New York had their first opportunity, since his recent promotion, to talk with him.



The Frozen Deserts of the North

But only fifty miles north of New York City. These photos were taken at Camp Smith in February; they show the silent rifle ranges and the bare hills beyond, and (right) the street leading to the Recreation Hall from the West Camp. Things will look very different when you go up there in the summer time!

The Story Behind the Patch

By HERBERT E. SMITH

(Reprinted by courtesy "Foreign Service")

THE first element of the A. E. F. to wear a shoulder patch got in hot water because of it. This was the artillery brigade of the 81st Division, which rolled into Camp Merritt, New Jersey, in July, 1918, with a red wild-cat sewed upon the left shoulder of the blouse of each artilleryman.

These National Army men had just left the divisional training camp in South Carolina. Prior to entraining for the embarkation ports in the North, the division was issued shoulder patches upon the authority of

Major General Charles J. Bailey, U.S.A., the division commander. The wild-cat was adopted as symbolic of the 81st, not only because of the scrappy attributes of that hardy little fighter, but because a stream by that name flowed through Camp Sevier, the training camp of the division. The infantry regiments were given blue cats, the artillery red, the signal corps units orange, etc.

A straight-laced inspecting officer at Hoboken wired the War Department at Washington immediately upon seeing these red wild-cats emblazoned upon the O.D. blouses of the Carolina artillerymen. By what right did these National Army troops display this insignia, he wanted to know. Before the inspector got his reply the artillerymen had climbed the gangplank of a Brest-bound transport and were well out to sea, shoulder patches and all.

As a matter of fact, there had been no official approval of the wearing of the distinctive patch, and a scorching letter was sent General Bailey about the matter. The letter eventually reached, through the usual multitudinous military channels, Commander-in-Chief Pershing, at G. H. Q. in Chaumont. By that time divisional insignia for the A. E. F. had been authorized and General Pershing contented himself with an indorsement which read, in effect, that the 81st could keep the wild-cat device but "let them live up to it!"

THE reaction to the red wild-cat in Hoboken was tame compared to the effect that symbol had in France, however. Landing at Brest, the Carolina artillerymen were greeted with a chorus of "meows" from the marines and other settled American troops at Pontchartrain barracks. But that wasn't the worst of it. At Brest and throughout France, the artillerymen were greeted first by frank, unbelieving stares; then by giggles and at last by guffaws. It was not until some time later that

they learned that a red cat, throughout France, is the symbolic trademark of a public house of ill-fame.

First to wear a shoulder patch insignia into combat action in France was the 9th Infantry of the 2nd Division. This occurred in mid-September, during the St. Mihiel offensive. The 3rd Battalion of the 9th Infantry was selected to be the attacking echelon of the 3rd Infantry Brigade, in the drive at Blanc Mont. Colonel George E. Stuart had battle blazes issued to the battalion, just prior to the jump-off. The blazes were small, square patches of red cloth and were meant to distinguish the first waves of attacking doughboys. Apparently the men of the battalion thought these cloth squares would make them too distinguished—to the enemy snipers and machine-gunners. For immediately after receiving them the soldiers proceeded to smear mud upon the cloth, or cut the center out.

Later, the entire 2nd Division wore Indian Head shoulder patches—white, for infantry elements, red for artillery, etc. The inspiration for this device came from a motor transport artist-soldier who had sketched a rough drawing of a be-feathered brave upon his truck.

Major General Preston Brown, commanding the 3rd Division, was the only Yale graduate to command a division in France. It was he who conceived the tri-striped blue patch of the "Marne" Division and he has admitted in a recent letter, that he chose the color blue as background because it is the color of his Alma Mater, Yale.

The 4th Division's picturesque Ivy Leaf patch was known to men of the division as "Poison Ivy." The battle record of the division would seem to bear out the contention that the 4th was at least "poison ivy" to the enemy.

An American product which was widely advertised throughout the United States in 1916-17-18 was "Diamond Dye." The slogan accompanying the advertisement was "It Never Runs!" When the 5th Division adopted a red diamond as its offi-



1st Div.



2nd Div.



3rd Div.



4th Div.



5th Div.



6th Div.



7th Div.



8th Div.



26th Div.



27th Div.



28th Div.



29th Div.



30th Div.



31st Div.



32nd Div.



33rd Div.



34th Div.



35th Div.



26th Div.

cial device the officer who conceived it—Major Charles A. Meals, Q.M.C.—pointed out the appropriate significance of the advertising slogan.

THE much-traveled 6th Division, which covered more mileage in France than any other division, and became known as the "Sight-seeing Sixth," adopted a lugubrious-looking affair as its first shoulder patch. This was a red bull's-eye in a white circle and surmounted by a white cross.

To some this insignia had graveyard connotations, and it was speedily cast aside. A red triangle followed but that device, too, was short-lived, under the jeering barrage of hoots from men of other divisions who hailed the 6th as "the Y boys." The red, six-pointed star, final choice, survived.

General Clarence R. Edward, beloved "Old Man" of the New England 26th Division, is credited with having conceived the Yanks' YD patch, himself, but the New York 27th Division went the New Englanders even one better. The shoulder patch insignia of the New Yorkers was a black disc, with the monogram NY in red upon it, and with the seven stars of the constellation Orion, also in red, sprinkled upon the background. The "orion" corresponds with the name O'Ryan—and it was Major General John F. O'Ryan who took the 27th overseas and brought it back.

A bit of Korean symbolism is tied up with the story of the 29th's patch. The 29th's insignia was of blue and gray, typifying the reunion of the North and South in the one "Blue and Gray" 29th Division. The two colors were joined, in the circular patch, by a crescent-curve in a basic design known as the Monad—a Korean emblem emblematic of duality or joined-union.

The 30th's three-X's within an oval looked for all the world like a prim old maid's corset-string and was so hailed by certain ribald youths of the A. E. F. But in reality the three X's merely denoted the numerical designation of the "Old Hickory" Division.

ILLINOIS' 33rd Division owned a grim symbol—the yellow cross, on black background, which is the U. S. Army's warning

mark on mustard gas shells, typifying the injunction: "Dangerous! Look out!" This fact was well known to the officers of the 33rd who conceived the insignia at Camp Logan, Texas, in 1918. Indeed, it was the inspiration for the device!

Another awesome shoulder patch was that of the 34th, which adopted a red bull skull, upon a Mexican olla (water-jar) as its distinctive insignia. The 34th trained at Camp Cody, New Mexico, in the arid land of sandy deserts, where bleaching cow skulls and black ollas were typical adjuncts to the scenery.

Kansas and Missouri's 35th Division adopted as its shoulder patch insignia the famous Santa Fe Cross and "broken wagon-wheel"—fit emblems for grandsons of the hardy pioneers of the Sante Fe Trail.

Because a goodly portion of its men hailed from the old Indian Territory of Oklahoma, the 36th Division incorporated in its patch an Indian arrow-head, of French horizon blue, with a yellow "T" (for Texas) superimposed.

Ohio's 37th Division owned a huge red disc, upon a white square; it was intended to represent a buckeye, for the Buckeye state of Ohio. It looked more like a crimson bull's-eye and, from the outset, was termed by the men of the division "the fried egg."

The speed with which men of the 38th Division were trained led to the nickname "Cyclone" being applied to it by its personnel, and when the 38th's shoulder-patch device was chosen a contraction of this nickname was monogrammed upon the patch, thus: CY. The men hailed each other as "Cy," naturally, upon the advent of this device.

CALIFORNIA'S justly famous sunshine was responsible for the 40th Division's patch—a blazing golden sun with projecting rays on a navy blue background. The 40th lost practically no days in training at Camp Kearney, near San Diego, California, and became known as the "Sunshine" division. By the same token, the 41st Division, which was made up mostly of Far West-erners and which trained on the Pacific Coast, adopted a setting sun as its symbolic shoulder-patch device.

The name "Rainbow" was given the 42nd Division, by General Doug-

las MacArthur, present Chief of Staff of the Regular Army, in the early summer of 1917. At that time MacArthur was censor for the War Department, at Washington. Speaking to a group of newspapermen at a press conference in the War Department Building, MacArthur dwelt upon the fact that this 42nd Division

(Continued on page 23)



37th Div.



38th Div.



40th Div.



41st Div.



42nd Div.



76th Div.



77th Div.



78th Div.



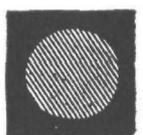
79th Div.



80th Div.



81st Div.



82nd Div.



G.H.Q. AMERICAN E.F.



83rd Div.



84th Div.



Artillery School (Not Official)



85th Div.



86th Div.



87th Div.



88th Div.



89th Div.



90th Div.



91st Div.



92nd Div.



93rd Div.

THE

 NEW YORK
 National Guardsman
 (Official State Publication)

VOL. XII, No. 12 NEW YORK CITY MARCH, 1936

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IT IS LATER THAN YOU THINK

IN the center of a beautiful rose-garden in the south of England stands a quaint old sixteenth-century sun dial round whose bronze face are engraved the words, "It is later than you think."

In the midst of so lovely a setting, where "time comes dropping slow," this grim reminder of Time's inevitable passage comes as something of a shock. Suddenly you become aware of your tale of years, of opportunities missed, of ambitions yet unattained; Time seems of a sudden to take a spurt, leaving you standing, confused, undecided, with a thousand duties to be faced and with no clear idea of where to make a start. "Time marches on!" cries the news-announcer on the radio. Yes, Time marches on, paying little heed to what use each of us is making of the brief span allotted to him. And, like an eternal truth, this little sun dial reminds us grimly that it is "later than we think."

No matter what your age, your profession, your rank or your wealth, there is one element that, once expended, can never be replaced. That element is Time. In peace and in war, we are subject to the limitations imposed upon us by Time, and for us mortals there is no escape from the "unforgiving minute." It is always later than we think.

In these stormy days, when the clouds of war seem to lie ominously all round the horizon, the time to think of training and preparation and of the best means of attaining efficiency in the military organization to which we belong, is *now*. In all previous wars, our country has found itself called upon to fight in a pitiful state of unpreparedness. It was later than those responsible for the

state of our military forces had thought. But Time is ruthless and exacts payment in return for what is wasted. The payment for military unpreparedness is reckoned in countless human lives, to say nothing of the actual material costs of a prolonged war.

Already it is later than we think. Which of us can say that he has caught up with Time? Is there nothing we have put off till tomorrow? Are there no loose odds and ends of jobs lying around, waiting to be tidied up and finished off? In the armory, in your home, at the office?

Life, in spite of the protestations of certain middle-aged authors, does *not* begin at forty. Life begins the day of your birth and when once the race has started, there is not a moment to lose. The race for what? The answer to that lies with each individual person. But whatever your goal, wherever your ambition may lie, your time is limited and you seldom get a second chance. Time wasted is literally thrown away. Wasting time is like wasting capital. What you spend is spent, and there is no getting it back. Youth thinks that its capital, in terms of Time, is unlimited. Time itself is unlimited, but the portion of it allotted to you is inevitably finite. And at this very moment, *it is later than you think.*

REPORT OF ANNUAL CONVENTIONS OF N. Y. NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION

THE National Guard Association of the State of New York has requested us to bring to the attention of our readers the fact that the Association is anxious to complete its files of all reports of the annual conventions of the Association which, as many of you know, was originally organized in 1854 as the Military Association of the State of New York, and reorganized in 1878 under its present name.

The years for which reports are specially desired are the following: 1878, '79; 1880, '81, '82, '83, '84, '86; 1891, '92, '93, '94, '95, '96; 1901, '04; 1916, '17, '18, '19; 1920, '21, '23.

Reports of the old Association are, however, also desired for the following years: 1855, '57, '58, '59; 1860, '61, '62, '63, '64, '65, '66, '67, '69; 1870, '71, '72, '74, '75.

If anyone has any of these copies or knows where they can be obtained, it is requested that he communicate with Colonel Wm. R. Wright, at Headquarters New York National Guard, 80 Centre Street, New York City.

PROVISIONAL ORDNANCE DETACHMENT

APPPLICATIONS for duty with the Provisional Ordnance Detachment at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., should be forwarded so as to reach Headquarters New York National Guard not later than May 1st, 1936. They will be forwarded through channels and addressed to: Ordnance Officer, Headquarters New York National Guard, 80 Centre St., New York City.

The Detachment will perform duty from June 6th to Sept. 20th, 1936, which duty will consist of the usual range details. Base pay of grade, transportation and subsistence are provided.

Arrangements have been made by the Senior Instructor to have men while on this detail credited with their armory drills—see G. O. 5, 1928, Headquarters New York National Guard.



★★ GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL ★★

COMMON SENSE

ONE of our most efficient Army Instructors had to endure a considerable amount of good-natured banter last summer because it was reported that he had told the regiment to which he was assigned "Don't bother too much about what I have been teaching you; just use common sense."

Whether he was accurately reported or not, I do not know; but he certainly gave voice to a golden thought. Common sense is often overlooked, but always useful.

The object of all instruction, the purpose of all rules, is to attain results, but all too often the rules and regulations are made paramount and tend to become the end rather than the means.

Correct training and good form will help any man, but rules are general and they will not always fit every case without some modification.

An ancient gentleman named Procrustes is reported to have sawed off or stretched out his visitors so that they would exactly fit the beds which he maintained for transients. This filled the beds according to specifications, but it is reported that it often damaged the occupants thereof beyond repair.

Expressed in another way, I am really arguing against slavish adherence to "red tape"; the elevation of system above the results which alone constitute the reason for the system. Many of you know the story of the old Quartermaster who said that just when he got his department running well, the Spanish War came along and simply ruined the whole affair.

System is necessary. No business and no army can get along without it, but it must be elastic enough to fit conditions as they occur. In other words, a system must have to be modified to fit existing conditions. Actual conditions cannot be expected automatically to fit a rigid system.

It is the same with orders. They can and should be definite. They can and should cover all contingencies which can be foreseen. But if certain contingencies cannot be foreseen, it is better to leave the question open instead of trying to write definite orders which may be totally inapplicable to circumstances as they actually do occur.

The Duke of Wellington criticized Napoleon's Marshals who opposed him in Portugal and Spain on the grounds that their plans were too detailed and precise. He said, "They planned their campaigns just as you might make a splendid set of harness. It looks very well, and answers very well, until it gets broken; and then you are

done for. Now I made my campaigns of ropes. If anything went wrong, I tied a knot, and went on."

The Germans in the World War were great adherents to routine and in many instances very wisely so. However, many of you will remember that they had a habit of dropping three shells on cross road 501 at 8:05 A.M., another three at 12:10, and another set at 4:00 P.M. The time never varied and the number never varied. Therefore it became very important, but also very easy, to avoid CR 501 at 8:05, 12:10 and 4:00, to await the arrival of the scheduled three shells and then resume business at usual.

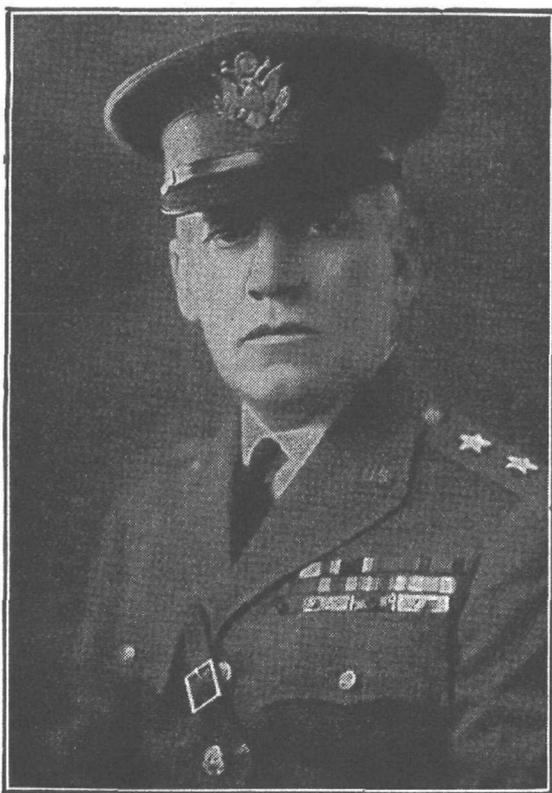
System should be for the benefit of the troops or of the objective and not for the benefit of the system itself. We are all familiar with the supply officer, fortunately nearly extinct, but still sometimes in evidence, who keeps a museum from which a pair of shoes cannot be drawn under three weeks time.

I am speaking at length on this subject because I think I have noticed a tendency, of late, in our Command Posts (to give one instance) to exalt system over results, to feel that complete records, exact journals, etc., were the main thing instead of the smooth functioning of the troops.

In the exercise of common sense there is nothing which equals personal reconnaissance. If you have actually seen conditions you know what they are. The legend, or fact, which ever it is, of the sunken road at Waterloo is a clear reminder of the disaster which can follow a lack of knowledge of actual conditions.

Then you must be sure that you know exactly what you have to do. It is a pretty well established conclusion that the Light Brigade charged the wrong batteries at Balaclava, owing to a mistaken understanding of orders.

An ancient city is reported to have had certain words inscribed upon each of its four walls. On the first, "Be bold"; on the second, "Be bold"; on the third, "Be bold"; and on the fourth, "Be not too bold." Without changing its meaning the last quotation could be altered to read "Use Common Sense," and whatever inscriptions any soldier, from private to general, may select for the walls of his quarters he should leave room on one wall, at least for an inscription reading "Use Common Sense on every occasion and in all circumstances."



W. H. Haskell
Major General

The U. S. Army Motor Transport School

By Major **ALFRED D. REUTERSHAN**

Ass't. G-3, 27th Division

THE Army Motor Transport School at Holabird, Q. M. Depot, Baltimore, Md., recently held the first motor course given for officers of the National Guard and 58 officers from 40 states attended. There were also seven officers of the Regular Army, one Marine Corps officer and Captain Chan of the Chinese Army. The two representatives from New York State were Captain George Berry, of the 27th Division Staff, and the author of this article, both of whom graduated from the School.

At the Holabird Depot the Army has established one of the finest schools of its type in the world. Here they not only repair old vehicles but design and build entirely new ones. Among their best jobs are the new CRASH TRUCKS for airports which are designed and completely built at this depot.

Colonel Brainard Taylor is commandant of the school and as he was Chief Motor Transport Officer of the A. E. F. he brings to the school a wealth of real actual experience. Lieut. Colonel James H. Johnson is the Executive Officer and he with his able assistants makes up a faculty that is hard to excel when speaking of motors, either in a mechanical or tactical sense.

Sam Browne belts and uniforms quickly gave way to overalls and grease; they believe in starting you from the



Photo by U.S.A. Air Corps

Motor Transport School convoy leaving Martinsburg, W. Va.

very bottom at Holabird. However, along with all the practical work, plenty of motor theory is also studied. The same is also true of convoys, both their maintenance and operation being very thoroughly studied.

A final school convoy was held the last week and the only war strength truck company ever in existence in this country was organized and taken on a 700 mile test trip. The convoy was run absolutely according to the "book" although new ideas which seemed to have merit were also tried out. Leaving Baltimore the convoy proceeded south through Washington, D. C., and on to the Marine Corps Barracks at Quantico, Va. The next day's run was to the Coast Artillery School at Fort Monroe, Va., where the week-end was spent. The next stop was at the University of Virginia at Charlottesville and then over the Blue Ridge Mountains and down into the Shenandoah Valley. Up the Valley, we cut across part of West Virginia and to the Maryland State Camp. Here we ran into cold weather and were glad that the next day completed the run at Baltimore.

The entire convoy operations were conducted as a school. Critiques were held each evening and student officers were changed around daily. I was assigned as convoy commander one day and the next I was just a mere truck driver but I had the interesting experience of driving one of the new 1½ ton Dodge Artillery trucks over the Blue Ridge Mountains. Except for the necessity of keeping in convoy formation these new trucks would have pulled over the mountains in high.

Many of the students having had considerable experience with convoys in all parts of the United States, it was possible to pick up many little operating tricks from them. The subjects given in this course were: chassis construction, carburetion, trouble shooting, automotive electricity, convoy maintenance, organization for maintenance, control and staff duties. Excellent automotive motion pictures were used to augment the splendid work

(Continued on page 22)

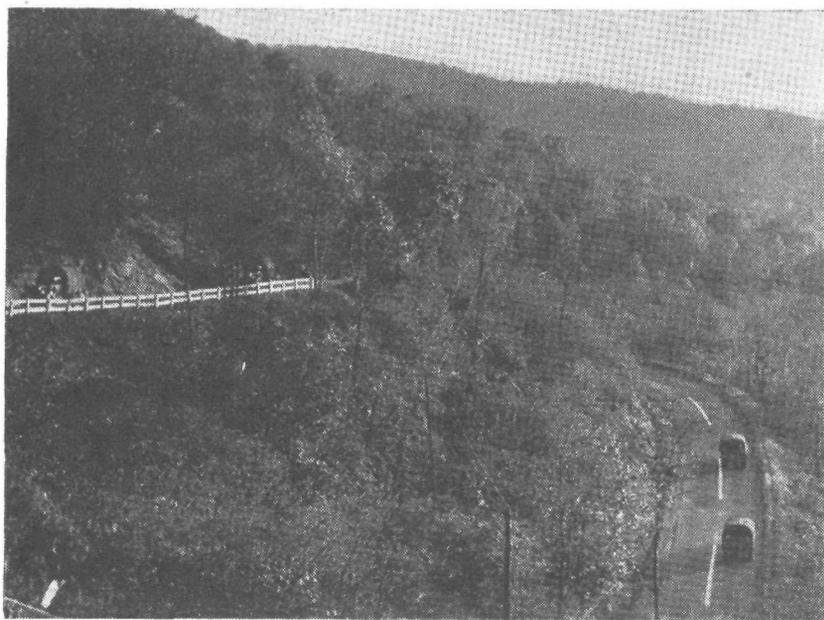


Photo M. T. School, U. S. A.

In the Blue Ridge Mountains of Virginia

The School convoy is here seen ascending the steeply graded curves of the Blue Ridge Mts., before dropping down into the Shenandoah Valley

NIGHT RIDE

by MAJOR ALBERT H. STACKPOLE
104th CAVALRY P.N.C.

MILLIONS OF FIREFLIES ARE BLINKING AWAY OVER THERE IN THE MEADOW AS THE COLUMN PASSES, AND THEIR TWINKLING SPOTS IN THE DEEP DARKNESS ARE MATCHED BY THE SUDDEN FLARES OF LIGHT AS A TROOPER LIGHTS A CIGARETTE OR, LESS BRILLIANTLY AS A HORSE'S SHOE STRIKES FIRE FROM AN UP-JUTTING STONE. THERE'S ANOTHER SOUND THAT YOU MUST HEAR TO KNOW AND TO APPRECIATE... THE SOUND OF HUNDREDS OF HOOFBEATS ON A HARD ROAD AT NIGHT, WITH HORSE AND RIDER WELL NIGH INVISIBLE IN THE DARKNESS. STAND AT THE SIDE OF THE ROAD SOME DAY, AS DID SOME OF THE COUNTRY FOLK BEFORE WHOSE HOMES THE COLUMN MOVED IN LANCASTER AND LEBANON COUNTIES LAST NIGHT... STAND BESIDE THE ROAD AND LISTEN TO THE FAINT AND FARAWAY BEAT OF THE METAL SHOES ON THE HIGHWAY. . . . FAINT AND FARAWAY IT IS AT FIRST, ALMOST LIKE A RUSTLE OF LEAVES... AND THEN IT TAKES MORE SOLID FORM IN SOUND, AND SHORTLY YOU CAN HEAR THE INTERRUPTED RYTHM OF HUNDREDS OF SHOES AS THEY STRIKE AGAINST THE SURFACE OF THE ROADWAY, AND OUT OF THE DARKNESS SHADY FIGURES WILL EMERGE, TAKE FORM, AND FADE AGAIN INTO THE DARKNESS. EVEN THOUGH YOU MAY STAND QUITE CLOSE TO THE PASSING COLUMN, YOU WILL NOT RECOGNIZE ONE WRAITHLIKE FIGURE FROM ANOTHER, UNLESS YOU KNOW THEM WELL AND CAN DISCERN, IN SILHOUETTE, THE UNMISTAKABLE PROFILE OF THE INDIVIDUAL ON A HORSE. ITS A FASCINATING SOUND, THIS BEAT OF THE FEET ON A HIGHWAY, AND LIKE MANY OTHER SOUNDS, ONCE HEARD IT IS NEVER FORGOTTEN AND WILL TAKE PRECEDENCE OVER MOST OTHER SOUNDS IN YOUR HEARING APPARATUS! AND THOUGH MANY OLD TIMERS AMONG THE TROOPERS WILL RANT AND RAVE WHEN THE SUGGESTION OF A NIGHT MARCH IS PUT BEFORE THEM, THEY WILL ADMIT, IF PRESSED, THAT THERE IS SOMETHING ABOUT THE MOVEMENT OF LARGE BODIES OF HORSE TROOPS AT NIGHT THAT HAS A PECULIAR FASCINATION FOR HIM WHO PARTICIPATES. IMAGINE YOURSELF IN THE SADDLE, A

BRILLIANT, STAR-LIT SKY OVERHEAD, A WARM BREEZE DRIFTING ACROSS THE PLEASANT COUNTRYSIDE, AND A ROADWAY LINED FOR MILES WITH HORSEMEN. THE MARCH BEGINS, AND YOU SOON REALIZE THAT THERE IS NO COMPARISON TO TRAVEL OVER THE SELF-SAME ROUTE DURING THE DAYLIGHT HOURS. THE ILLUSION OF MOVING IN ANOTHER DIMENSION OCCASIONALLY INTRUDES ITSELF AS YOU DIP DOWN FROM A HIGH POINT ON THE ROAD TO A LOW, AND THE TREES CLOSE IN OVERHEAD AND THE THIN WHITE RIBBON THAT WAS THE ROAD DISAPPEARS FROM YOUR SIGHT. . . AND YOU SEEM TO BE MOVING ALONG IN A DARK VOID, MOVING AS YOU REMEMBER TO MOVE IN DREAMS, WITH EVERYTHING ASSUMING A WRAITHLIKE QUALITY ABOUT YOU. THEN, AS ONE COMING UP OUT OF THE DEPTHS, YOU ONCE AGAIN CLIMB A SLIGHT ASCENT AND THE ROAD REASSERTS ITSELF, AGAIN THE THIN RIBBON FADING INTO DARKNESS NOT MANY FEET BEYOND YOU. . . AND ONCE AGAIN THE SHAPE OF YOUR HORSE TAKES FORM BENEATH YOUR EYES. . THE NODDING HEAD AS HIS STEADY WALK CARRIES YOU THROUGH THE NIGHT, THE ARCHING NECK THE CONTINUED MOVEMENT OF HIS GAIT. BEFORE YOU AND BEHIND YOU OTHER HORSEMEN ARE MOVING, AND ACROSS THE ROAD GOES ANOTHER COLUMN, FOR THAT IS THE WAY MOUNTED TROOPS TRAVEL ON A HIGHWAY: TWO COLUMNS IN SINGLE FILE. . COLUMNS OF TROOPERS. . ON EITHER SIDE OF THE ROAD. A CAR COMES AROUND THE BEND, ITS BRIGHT HEADLIGHTS STRIKING ON THE ROAD AND THROWING WEIRD SHADOWS OF HORSE AND MAN ON THE BLACK SURFACE. FOR A BRIEF MINUTE THE COLUMNS ARE ETCHED AGAINST THOSE TWIN LIGHTS, AND THEN THE CAR IS PASSED, AND ONCE MORE THE SHADY SILHOUETTES OF THE LINE REASSERT ITSELF. MEN TALK QUIETLY, CALLING FROM THE SADDLE TO A FRIEND AHEAD OR TO THE REAR, FOR THERE IS SOMETHING ABOUT A MARCH BY NIGHT THAT STILL THE RAUCOUS SHOUTS OF DAYLIGHT. AS I LOOK BACK OVER THIS COLUMN IT SOUNDS A LITTLE INCREDIBLE, PERHAPS, THAT ANYONE SHOULD BE MOVED BY THE BEAUTIES OF NIGHT AND A COLUMN OF TROOPS. . . BUT IT'S TRUE, AND ONCE AGAIN I CAN BUT REFER YOU TO OTHERS WHO WERE OF THE GROUP. NIGHT RIDE

"EVEN"

By MAJOR J. A. McDONOUGH

"DETECTIVE McCANN, this is the first time I have had a chance to congratulate you on the nice piece of work you did hauling your partner Driggs out of the river. You were lucky to have McCann working with you that night, Driggs."

The two plain-clothes men faced the Chief Inspector across his desk. The older of the two blushed till the white scar on his forehead stood out.

"It was nothing he wouldn't have done for me, chief," said McCann.

"May be not, but on this business he will get the chance to even up the score, McCann. I mind the time when I was a young copper—but that's another story." The chief chuckled to himself.

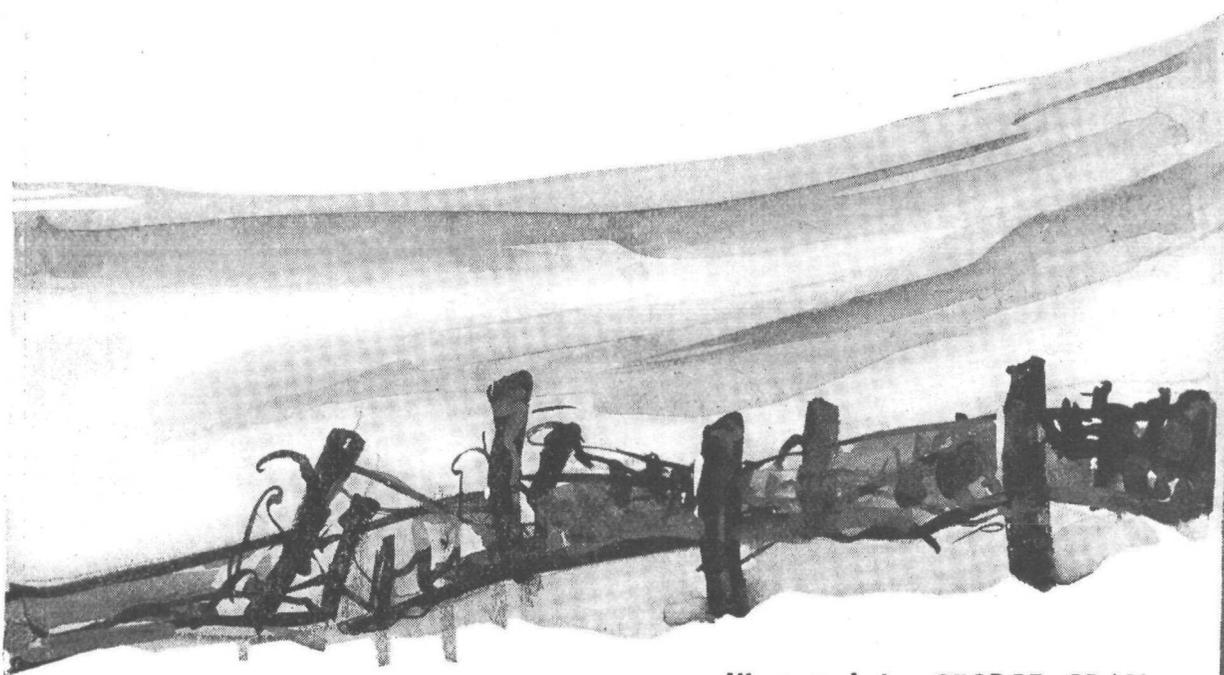
"Well boys," the Chief went on, "I want you to run over to Brooklyn and have a look at that Swain layout. The Medical Examiner has labelled it suicide, but there have been too many suspicious suicides lately, so see what you can find."

McCann walked rapidly to their department sedan and eased himself laboriously into the front seat. Driggs dashed for the driver's seat, and they were off.

On the way over, Eddie Driggs indulged in his favorite form of kidding.

"How about that scar, Big Boy, was it a beer bottle or a rolling-pin?"

"Now lissen, my lad, I told you I ain't going to stand for any more riding



Illustrated by GEORGE GRAY

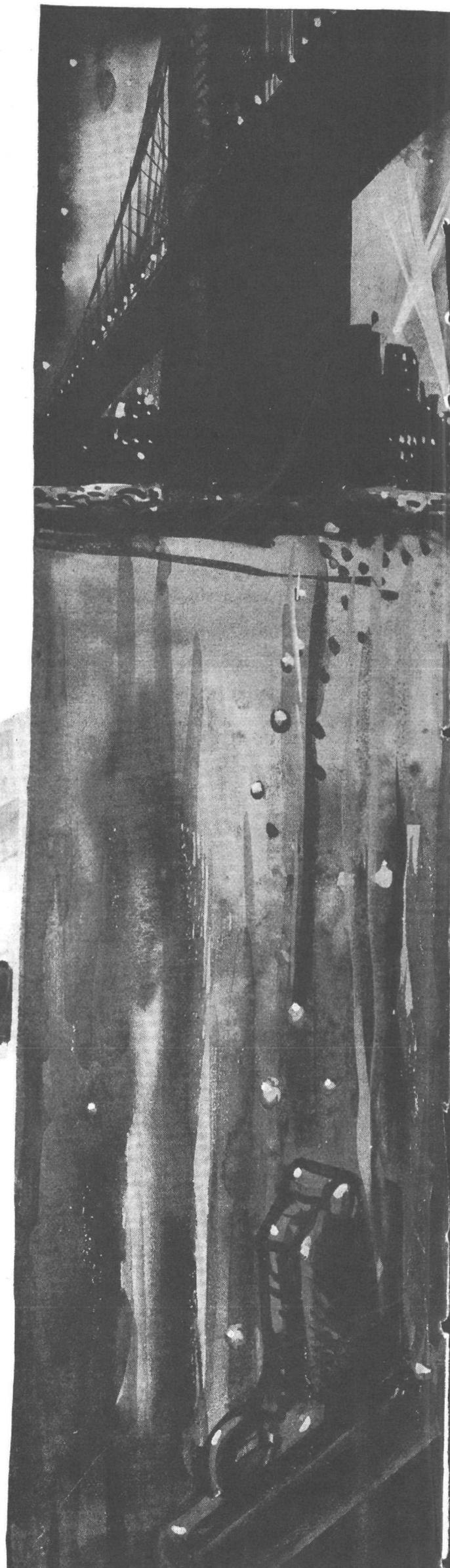
on that subject. Maybe some day I'll tell you, but not till I get good and ready, see?"

"All right, I guess I'll give up if that's the way you feel about it. There wasn't much I wouldn't do for you before you lugged me out of the Hudson and now there ain't anything so let's forget it."

At the apartment of the late Dr. Swain they identified themselves and went to work. The body of the deceased had been found slumped over the desk at which he had been seated. The weapon was a Luger and it had been fired at close range. It was found on the desk.

A minute search of the room revealed nothing which would seem to have any bearing on the case. On the desk was a large picture, framed of a young woman. Under the top glass was a newspaper half-tone of the same photograph. Drigg's eyes became animated as he read the caption and brief news item under it.

"Lissen to this, Oletimer. 'Pretty Wife Ditches Hubby For Healer. Mrs. Francis Anderson thinks more of her doctor than she does of her husband.



So she is suing for divorce.' Guess we ought to have a look at this bird Anderson, 'cause here's his card which he must have dropped by accident. Now if this is his gun, I reckon we have a sure conviction here."

"Well, you let the District Attorney attend to that. It's our job to get evidence; the D.A. gets the conviction. If he can. The old "Unwritten Law," well supported by the tabloids, is working better than ever these days."

McCann's left hand instinctively went up to his lapel and fingered a bit of enamel metal in his button-hole. It was purple with white edges. His eyes, half closed, were turned towards the east as his mind went over thousands of miles of ocean, and eighteen long years of his life. He seemed to sense in his nostrils the odor of freshly turned clay, mingled with a whiff of nitro-cellulose smoke and of wet woolens. His leg ached him as it always did in rainy weather. His body became tense as he placed his right hand on his side-kick's shoulder. The tension was communicated to Driggs. McCann spoke softly, but his clipped-off words and the

in the army and how hard they are to get on the cops."

"Well, this case ought to help you some."

"Shut up, young feller, and let me finish. As I was saying, I got to be a top sergeant. Up at Luneville (nice quiet sector it was till we took over from the frogs and the boys started raising Hell) I got mine out on patrol. In the leg it was and I couldn't move. The prisoner I had with me, a big Heinie, was hit by the same machine gun burst. We was in a shell hole, out in front of the trench and the gang hears him moanin' and thinks it's me. Hours till dark, and I'm losing blood fast.

"We had the squarest
shootin' Company

Commander in the whole A.E.F. and when none of the boys would volunteer to come out after me (I guess I was a pretty tough top kick), he was too decent to order any of them out—he just came himself. As he squirmed over the edge of the shell hole, that Kraut got a Luger out from some place I'd overlooked and made to let him have it. With the last bit of strength in me I dove on top of him and knocked up his arm. The bullet gave me this scar you ask about, but the captain sure fixed that Boche. Then he puts a tourniquet on my leg and drags me back. When I start takin' nourishment in a hospital a few days later, I still has the gun. I got back to the outfit in time for the Argonne show. I cut part of the checkering off the butt of the pistol and carved the date on it with a knife. The date I got hit, I mean. I remember it only too well, 2-23-18. I gave it to the captain as a reminder. He was one swell guy, Capt. Frank Anderson was."

Eddie's expression changed as he heard the name, and his eyes popped as he examined the butt of the automatic in his hand. It was his turn to think back. In retrospect he saw the ice-encrusted pier as, numbed by the frigid water, he struggled weakly to grasp the pile. Once more he lived again that lifetime, a few moments long. Faintly he heard voices above him. He still remembered with horror the lassitude which engulfed him as he released his tenuous grip on the glazed wood and went under. He was oblivious of the splash beside him as McCann dived into the river and supported him until finally a rope was thrown and he was hauled out of the water unconscious. It was only in hospital that he learned all that.

"Well, young feller, you say you know how you feel toward a guy who saved you. What about it?"

"I guess you don't get no sergeantcy out o' this case, Mack. Let's go back over the Bridge. And this gat won't drop on no ferry-boat, leave it to me. I guess the Chief will be disappointed to hear that the Medical Examiner was right this time."

slight tremor of his usually steady voice were not lost on Eddie as he said.

"There's a line in a book we used to call 'The Bible,' for short, that went something like this,

'These regulations are furnished as a guide. When in doubt, follow the spirit rather than the letter of the guide. Quibbling over the minutiae of form is indicative of failure to grasp the spirit.' Now, I've been using that as a guide since I've been in the Department, and as a rule of life, too, I guess. It ain't a bad plan to follow."

"How do you mean?" said Eddie.

"Well, when you've gotta make a choice between what the book says and what you figure is the right thing, even if it ain't written down that way in the rules, you've gotta be the judge and jury yourself, and sometimes in a hurry."

"So what?" queried Driggs.

"Well, a while ago you said you would do anything for me."

"Yeah."

"Well, I guess I'll have to tell you how I got this scar."

"Yeah?"

"Uhuh, get an earful of this. I was a sergeant in the war. Funny how easy them stripes came to me

"The Fight for Food and Females"

All war boils down to this, according to this author, who calls attention to some of the basic biologic aspects of war.

By Major LEON A. FOX, M.C., U.S.A.*

Reprinted by courtesy of ARMY ORDNANCE

WHAT is war? War is the conflict of nations or states. It differs from individual conflict in numbers only. The same principles apply when two men fight as when armies contend. The same methods are used. In fact there is nothing distinctively human about war except the use of weapons. We find combat individual and collective all through the animal kingdom. War is a manifestation of the struggle for existence, the basic biologic struggle that has allowed the fittest to survive and evolve into the myriad of highly differentiated and well adapted living types that exist today. We cannot limit the struggle for existence to the animal world. We find the same struggle in the botanical world, the struggle to survive. What are the basic biologic requirements for the survival of the individual and his species or race? Food and a mate. With modern man combat is always an economic struggle. Primitive man and all lower forms also fight to live. The struggle for existence is then reduced to basic terms, the fight for food and females. . . .

* Extracts from an address delivered at the 1935 Convention of The Association of Military Surgeons of the United States.

It is customary to picture the subhuman forms as terrible organisms that fight for the sake of fighting, an animal world that destroys itself because of vicious instinct. Could anything be further from the truth? The terrible lion and tiger are only terrible when hungry. With a full belly they become as sleepy and harmless as any well-fed cat unless disturbed by man or beast. I should add, of course, that they fight for a mate.

We will scan the realm of living things. If we start with the minute, unicellular, sexless organisms we find that the Malthus factor is the only thing in the struggle. *The population depends on the food supply.* When we proceed up the biologic scale and reach the level where sex appears, the struggle for a mate immediately becomes manifest and is second only to the basic fight for food. I cannot take the time to slowly climb the zoölogic tree with you. We must hurry up to the uppermost branches where our fellows are fighting. But some time at your leisure make a slow mental ascent of this same tree that that we are rushing up, and notice the detail of the struggle for existence and the cause of the combats you will see all about you.

We are now almost at the top of the tree, up with the anthropoid apes. They have numerous conflicts. They rend and tear each other with tusk and claw. I do not need to tell you what they are fighting for. Notice they have no weapons, no tools.

We are going higher. We come to the pre-man, quite human in form, but not men. They have no tools or weapons. The struggle for existence is just as intense. They fight but they can only bite and claw and choke an adversary. The combat is often decided by the opening of a carotid artery.

THE human level is reached only when we find tools, and the first tools were weapons—tools for hunting and combat. The first ape to swing a club over his shoulder was a man, the primitive Homo Sapiens. We are the human level, a low level it is true, and still we have nothing to fight over but food and females.

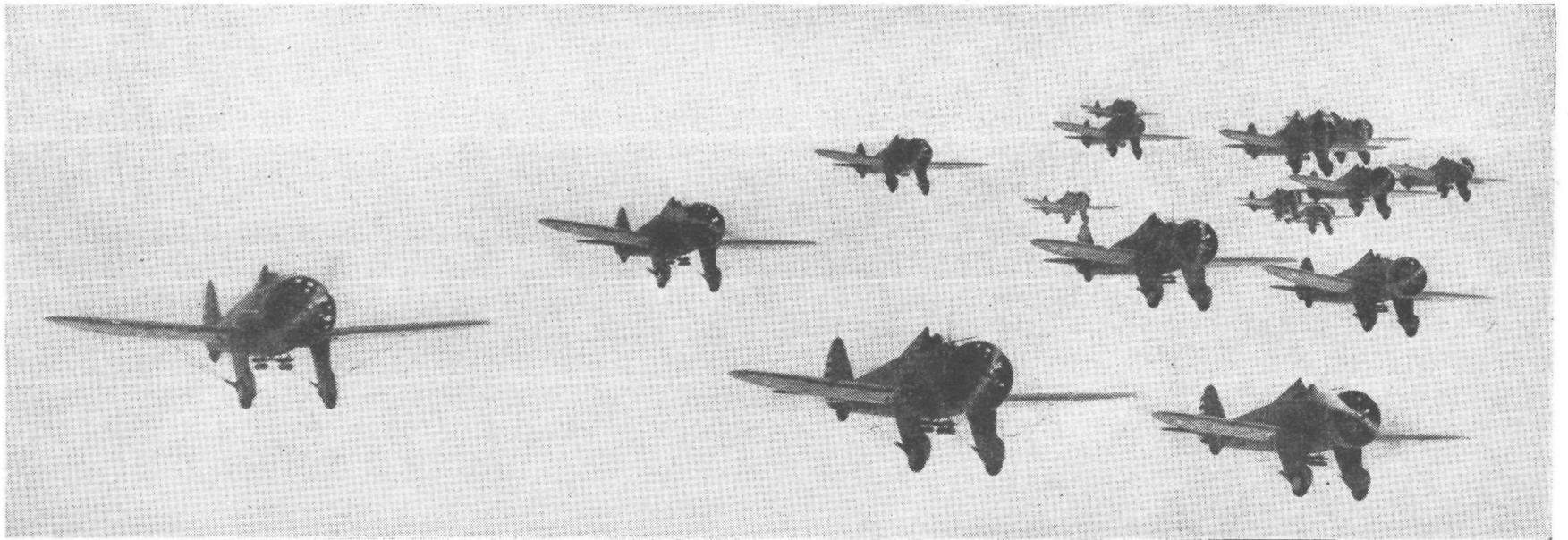
Do you question the importance of food in human war? The earliest wars of which we have a completely satisfactory account are the Greek-Persian conflicts. We owe much to the father of history, Herodotus, and how we thrilled in our high-school Greek classes as we mentally marched with Xenophon and Cyrus and the immortal 10,000. We fancied the Greeks as almost warrior gods, but come back to earth—propaganda did not begin in the World War. Old Homer and Xenophon could give our modern G-2's and propagandists all the aces and beat them at the game of working up enthusiasm for a Holy War.

The Greeks lived on a peninsula. If they were to grow, to increase and develop, they must have trade. The city



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Wide World Photo

This pursuit squadron, after a vicious twenty-minute "battle," repelled the Army bombers which recently "attacked" New York City.

states that failed to realize this and did not establish colonies and commerce could not survive. Trade brought them in conflict with Xerxes. The failure of the Greek city states to unite to defend their trade is the reason they had to wait for Alexander to conquer the world. If the Greeks had united, Alexander would not have had a chance to steal their birthright. The Greeks were meant to be the conquering nation.

The Punic wars were not fought for the glory of Hannibal, or Scipio Africanus, but to decide whether the Phoenician Colony of Carthage should continue to eat or not. Rome decided that the food and wealth that went to Carthage was needed at Rome. Is it any wonder that we hear old Cato thunder in the Roman Senate, "Carthage must be destroyed"? Carthage was destroyed. Do you think the hordes who pressed on and destroyed Rome were looking for polo fields? No, the migrations were caused by the pressure of population.

Do not think that modern wars are different. Is there anyone so dense today that he considers any other cause for the World War except commercial conflicts? Forget the war propaganda and consider the basic commercial conflicts. They are numerous and involved. They are the real causes of the war. Remember it is the load that breaks the camel's back and not the added straw. The same may be said about the spark that appears to cause a war. Commercial wars are wars for food. Consider the significance of Germany's plea for a place in the sun. The Germans did not refer to heliotherapy. They wanted trade, food. The question involved was food—food for England, food for France, food for Germany and many others.

I HAVE stressed the fundamental biologic factors because I do not believe some pacifists consider them when they cry out to nations that it is always possible to sit down at the peace table and settle their differences. Sometimes the differences are serious and involve such important questions as: Whose sons and daughters are going to eat?

Let us look at some of the sore spots in the world today. We will not play favorites. It is not necessary to leave this hemisphere. Cuba in 1899 had a population of 1,572,845. The island had been occupied for 400 years. Its population was growing very slowly although the peo-

ple were of a race and religion that will increase just as fast as the food supply will allow. After the war with Spain, American capital was literally dumped into the island. Roads were constructed. Refineries were built. Utilities were developed. The Cuban laborer before the war worked in the sugar cane fields or did not eat. During the building boom work was plentiful. Everyone could eat. The population grew like wild fire. In twenty years it had almost doubled. The census of 1919 was 2,898,905 and the momentum carried it to over 4,000,000 in 1933, the last census.

Cuba now has almost three times as many people as in 1899. Certainly twice as many white people as a tropical island, the size of Cuba, can support properly with agriculture alone. Some were foolish enough to think that Cuba's population had been held in check by yellow fever and malaria and that improved sanitation caused the increase in population. I question if these important diseases had the slightest effect. The causes were economic. Cuba's population will not continue to increase. They are feeling the pressure now. If Cuba were not an isolated island she would be having "growing pains," boundary disputes with neighbors. Cuba is not powerful enough to threaten the world with a navy. The climate is not conducive to great enterprise. *Manana*. Her population will regress. She will not go to war. A hundred years from now the rapid growth and subsequent fall of Cuba's population will be regarded as a much more typical Malthusian experiment, than the wonderful laboratory demonstrations conducted by the biologists of the time.

JUST a year or so back Japan almost monopolized the front page with the military occupation of part of Northern China and the establishment of the puppet state of Manchukuo. Let us analyze the factors that made this necessary or desirable. We shall look at the problem from the Japanese point of view. In 1853 when Perry sailed into the Yedo Bay and trade and contact of the island with America and the rest of the occidental world started, the population of Japan was probably less than 30,000,000. By 1900 it had grown to 45,000,000. The pressure of population was intense. Remember the population in 1853 represented saturation for the economic conditions prevailing at the time. Trade



Photo by Associated Press

Look Out! He's Going to Jump!

This human bat bailed out from a plane at the American Air meet at Miami and landed safely on his feet. Soviet papers please copy.

and commerce allowed an increase and the momentum carried it to the point of pressure. Result—The Russo-Japanese War. The Japanese victory and Korean expansion stimulated further growth—then pressure—then—well, I see no outlet in China—The only trouble in China today is too many Chinese. The Malthus factor has been at work for generations in China. I do not believe it will be easy to limit Japan and I feel that it may be presumptuous for any nation to set a limit. Today there are close to 70,000,000 Japs in the homeland and the Japanese Empire numbers over 90,000,000. The original islands with the most intense agriculture will not support properly half these inhabitants. Before any individual says we have too many Japs or even enough of this race, I would like to have him name any race that has made as much progress in the last half century. Japanese troubles are not caused by any ruthless desire to kill off the Chinese race for sport or vain military triumph. The Japs are faced with the problem of feeding 90,000,000 Japanese and the 90,000,000 hungry mouths must be considered when you talk of the cause of trouble in the Orient.

TODAY we have a war threat. Some are ridiculous enough to think that Mussolini is anxious to declare an open season on Ethiopians. Fortunately the world powers are not so deluded. All of the nations are fully aware that Italy's troubles are economic. What nation has shown as much post-war virility as Italy and to get at the crux of the question, what old nation has shown such growth? Italy's population has increased 16 per cent since 1918. Italy is not blessed with great mineral resources and the soil has been intensively cultivated for close to 3,000 years. Italy has had population problems for years. Formerly many Italians migrated to other countries, especially the United States. This outlet has been closed and it is significant that most nations refuse to accept immigrants from Southern Italy and Sicily, the area where population presses hardest.

Italy does not care to waste money on vain military glamour. I do not believe Italy has any vicious desire to conquer Ethiopia or any other country. Italy desires only to grow and develop. Again I wish to remind those that may say we have enough Italians, that we do not have enough of the type Leonardo da Vinci, Michael Angelo, Botticelli and Raphael. We do not have enough scientists of the type of Galileo, Spallanzani or Marconi. The whole continent of Africa has never produced a da Vinci, a Galileo or a Dante and never will unless he comes from the loins of a son of Italy. I am not discussing the merits or demerits of the Italian cause. I am calling your attention to the fact that Italy's problem is basically economic, not due to a desire to parade her military strength and forces before the eyes of the world.

The acutely inflamed areas that I have called to your attention are by no means exceptional or unusual. I have chosen these widely scattered examples only because their diplomatic teapots are boiling at the present time.

Is there anything practical we can gather from this discussions of war causes? I hope so. Certainly it must be apparent that the clamor for early marriage and large families, that comes so persistently from the very nations that are suffering from the pressure of population, can only make their suffering more acute. The position of the church, I refer to all creeds, in always demanding a rapid increase of population, is also hardly consistent with their laudable but misguided pacifism.

THE position of the poorly informed economists who question the very importance of the Malthus factor and state that there is not a shortage or even limit to the food supply but that the rich have too much and the poor too little and that all problems are caused by improper distribution, is likely to cause most unrest and greatest catastrophe. This type often live in the land of hyperbole and Brisbane and make such far-fetched statements as "Texas can feed the world, if," "The Argentine can be made the butcher shop for the world, if," or "Australia can do something else, if." There is always a large "if." However, there is an element of truth to the ravings of these "crack-pots." It is this: if the world supplies were absolutely equably distributed living conditions in China and India and some other areas would certainly be raised and, most important for English and American pacifistic internationalists to remember, that in the leveling process, living conditions in England and America would be lowered proportionately. It must also be remembered that this leveling would not bring peace or contentment even to those temporarily helped, for it is a characteristic of man that as soon as you give him a maintenance diet he gets his national head up and shoulders back and demands "Red Meat" and starts to talk of "Standards of Living." The fight for world dominance would begin all over.

Before I leave this question of population and food supply I wish to stress that I am not discussing birth control. I am only calling your attention to the fact that the pressure of population and the fight for trade and commerce are the real basic causes of war.

BEFORE closing I wish to review with you some of the consequences of the failure to give proper consideration to the true biologic causes of war. I firmly be-

lieve that the reason our peace advocates and peace conferences have failed so miserably is because they have not approached the prevention of war from the etiologic aspect. They have not considered the causes of war but have in every case with misguided sentimentality discussed the methods of making war. If one listens to the clamor of the pacifist he would believe that all wars are caused by the manufacturers of munitions. Geneva has not remained free from this ridiculous fallacy for we have the peace commissions of the League of Nations, instead of considering the basic economic causes of war, dealing with the methods of making war. We find this great body dodging the true issues and giving time to the discussion of the caliber of artillery, the use of submarines, airplanes, chemicals, etc.

One would think war was a sport and that we must regulate weapons like we do the weight of boxing gloves. They forget that weapons have evolved and improved as mankind has evolved and improved and that the most enlightened and educated nations are the nations with the most effective scientific fighting machines.

If the proposals of our pacifistic friends were carried to the nth degree and all weapons were barred they could not expect to prevent conflicts unless they remove the basic economic causes of war. It is not the tusk of the boar, the antlers of the deer or the spur of the cock that makes these animals pugnacious. You cannot cage two game cocks together; even if you saw off their spurs, you will only prolong the misery of their conflict. Neither can you prevent war by reducing combat from the level of brains and intelligence to the brute level of tusk and claw.

War cannot be prevented by destroying the munitions factories. Possibly peace may be more firmly established when the real biologic causes of war are considered and efforts are directed toward adjusting the basic economic problems.

Pay in Advance!

While war veterans throughout the country are awaiting their bonus for fighting during the World War, an interesting building discovered on the estate of Willard J. Hall, W. Fifth st. road, Oswego, a recruiting shack used during the Civil War in Oswego, reveals a reversal of procedure as far as paying for fighting is concerned. George Gray, noted historical mural painter and staff artist of the GUARDSMAN, is shown pointing to lettering on the shack, which says "202 bounty, \$140 in advance." In those days it was a case of pay first and fight later.

BRITAIN'S INFANTRY MECHANIZED

(Continued from page 8)

sance over a wide area. That value will not diminish, even when divisional cavalry is eventually mechanized, for modern armies have to work and soldiers to think no longer in terms of head-on contact on a narrow front but of covering an area against which a mobile foe has a 360-degree range of approach.

It is apparent the reduction in machine-gun strength will likewise be offset by the gain in protected mobility, for these companies are to be equipped with low armored vehicles from which machine guns can be fired. With three companies there was a tendency to distribute them in a stereotyped way, one to each rifle battalion, an "uneconomic" tendency which was accentuated by the fact that the guns had to be dismounted for firing.

The new organization will check on this tendency, encouraging a swift concentration at effective points. There is far more value in thirty-two "mobile pillboxes" than in thirty-six machine-guns which are carried two per vehicle and have to be exposed with their personnel in dismounting the guns for action.

The probable explanation of the reduction of an anti-tank company to three platoons is the forthcoming issue of portable anti-tank rifles—thus diminishing the need for so many of the larger weapons—which will be two-pounder quick-firing guns hauled by specially designed trucks. They complete the new model battalion which, in its combination of fire-power, mobility and protection—together enhanced by flexibility—promises to have far-reaching effects in the realm of tactics.

EDITOR: Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart, the author of this article on the mechanization of Britain's military forces, has made a name for himself throughout the world as a brilliant military critic. His last book, on Colonel T. E. Lawrence (of Arabia), is a masterpiece of lucidity and clearly establishes Lawrence's right to a place among the great military leaders of all time.





BEWARE OF ETHIOPIA

(Continued from page 4)

give it the first fruits continually, and honour it with sacrifice. After the year is out they bear the pillar forth, and set it up near the town.

WHEN the spies had now seen everything, they returned back to Egypt, and made report to Cambyses, who was stirred to anger by their words. Forthwith he set out on his march against the Ethiopians without having made any provision for the sustenance of his army, or reflected that he was about to wage war in the uttermost parts of the earth. Like a senseless madman as he was, no sooner did he receive the report of the Icthyophagi than he began his march, bidding the Greeks who were with his army remain where they were, and taking only his land force with him. At Thebes, which he passed through on his way, he detached from his main body some fifty thousand men, and sent them against the Ammonians with orders to carry the people into captivity, and burn the oracle of Jupiter. Meanwhile he himself went on with the rest of his forces against the Ethiopians. Before, however, he had accomplished one-fifth part of the distance, all that the army had in the way of provisions failed; whereupon the men began to eat the sumpter beasts, which shortly failed also. If then, at this time, Cambyses, seeing what was happening, had confessed himself in the wrong, and led his army back, he would have done the wisest thing that he could after the mistake made at the outset; but as it was, he took no manner of heed, but continued to march forwards. So long as the earth gave them anything, the soldiers sustained life by eating the grass and herbs; but when they came to the bare sand, a portion of them were guilty of a horrid deed: by tens they cast lots for a man, who was slain to be the food of the others. When Cambyses heard of these doings, alarmed at such cannibalism, he gave up his attack on Ethiopia, and retreating by the way he had come, reached Thebes, after he had lost vast numbers of his soldiers. From Thebes he marched down to Memphis, where he dismissed the Greeks, allowing them to sail home. And so ended the expedition against Ethiopia.



THE COMPLETE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

CAN you answer "yes" to the following twelve questions? If not, you may be hurting the chances of your unit at federal inspection.

1. Are you attending the regular prescribed drills?
2. Are you honestly endeavoring to better yourself as a soldier and make yourself more useful as a member of your company?
3. Are you doing your part toward making your company a more successful and better organization?
4. Are you one whom your company commander can feel confident is competent in carrying out his duties in his respective grade?
5. Are you boosting the service instead of knocking it?
6. Are you an asset rather than a liability to your company?
7. Are you satisfied with the drill attendance—when you are present?
8. Are you a soldier consciously trying to do his bit for country and adhering to his obligation?
9. Are you assisting in securing the best recruits possible for your company and ones with whom you will be proud to serve?
10. Are you endeavoring to prepare yourself for promotion to the next higher grade?
11. Are you qualified to be a non-commissioned officer?
12. Are you preparing yourself for the coming federal inspection?

—The Ohio Guardsman.



Governor Lehman at the maneuvers last August

U.S.A. MOTOR TRANSPORT SCHOOL

(Continued from page 14)

of the instructors and proved to be a very useful accessory. At the graduation exercises Major General Milton Reckord, of the Maryland N. G. reviewed the war strength truck company and presented the diplomas. Yes, indeed, the usual farewell dinner was held at the Emerson Hotel in Baltimore and most of the instructors were held up to some good-natured kidding—since the course was over and they couldn't change our marks. There was plenty of hard physical labor and studying to do; in fact I went to South America for two months' rest after it was all over.

However, with the motorization of more and more units of the New York National Guard it hoped that we may be able to continue sending students to this school until every unit in the state has at least one graduate.

THE STORY BEHIND THE PATCH

(Continued from page 11)

was being made up of men from all over the country, and that it was his hope that this unit would be the "rainbow which follows the storm." The newspapermen present seized upon the happy choice of words forthwith.

In the upper portion of the red-white-and-blue patch of the 76th Division was a design looking somewhat like the trestle of a railroad bridge. This design is of Greek origin and is symbolic of "the first son of the family." It was adopted by the 76th because that division was the first, numerically speaking, in the line of National Army divisions—the son of the family, as it were.

With its men from the sidewalks of New York, the 77th Division adopted the most appropriate of all shoulder patch devices when it chose a blue and gold replica of Miss Liberty, in New York Harbor, as its divisional insignia.

There is a mighty humorous story tied up with the yarn of the 78th Division's patch. As first adopted, this division's shoulder device consisted of a bright red semi-circle. The 78th, be it known, trained at Camp Dix, New Jersey—only a stone's throw from Camden, seat of the famous Campbell's soup plant. The wags of other outfits of the A. E. F. were quick on the pick-up. Once they saw these livid red patches, they hailed the 78th as the "Tomato Soup Brigade." Some weeks later a vivid flash of white was added to the patch. This was to identify the division as the "Jersey Lightning." To the men of the Jersey division this added embellishment called for a new and more apt title. It was soon found—the "Zig-Zags." You ex-A.E.F.ers, of course, will recall with what fond delight our French hosts called all of us Yanks "zig-zags," and why!

Because most of its combat action was in the war-torn province of Lorraine, the Pennsylvania-Maryland 79th Division adopted a Lorraine Cross as most fitting for its shoulder patch.

The towering peaks of the Blue Ridge Mountains were the inspiration for the 80th Division's patch. The men of this division came from Virginia, West Virginia and the western portion of Pennsylvania, country of which the Blue Ridge range was an integral part. The three peaks in the 80th's design represented the three states from which the men came. The 319th Infantry, incidentally, was an all-Pittsburgh regiment and was known, appropriately enough, as the "Big Smoky."

WHILE in training at Camp Gordon, on the outskirts of Atlanta, Georgia, the men of the 82nd Division voted to call the division "All-American," inasmuch as its personnel hailed from practically every state in the Union. The "All-American" idea was incorporated in the shoulder patch by placing the monogram AA therein.

Ohio's 83rd Division adopted a gorgeous creation, with the state name spelled out in monogram form, in gold upon a black background of inverted pennant shape.

Because the men of the 84th Division came from the three states most intimately associated with the life of Lincoln—Kentucky, Indiana and Illinois—the shoulder patch of this division was the head and haft of a rail-splitter's axe. Michigan's 85th Division, the infantry elements of which were destined to make history in North

Russia, adopted a monogrammed CD, emblematic of the fact that it trained at Camp Custer and was known as the "Custer Division."

An impressive, warlike hawk of deep black was the central figure of the 86th's patch, typifying the fact that this division was known as the "Black Hawk," so named in honor of the brave Indian warrior of that name. This doughty Indian brave had lived in the Illinois country from which the great majority of the 86th's men had been drawn.

Down at Little Rock, Arkansas, the men of the 87th Division decided, in the late summer of '18, that the most fitting device for their divisional insignia would be an acorn. Great oaks abounded in Camp Pike, their training ground, and the choice of the oak's acorn was a most happy one.

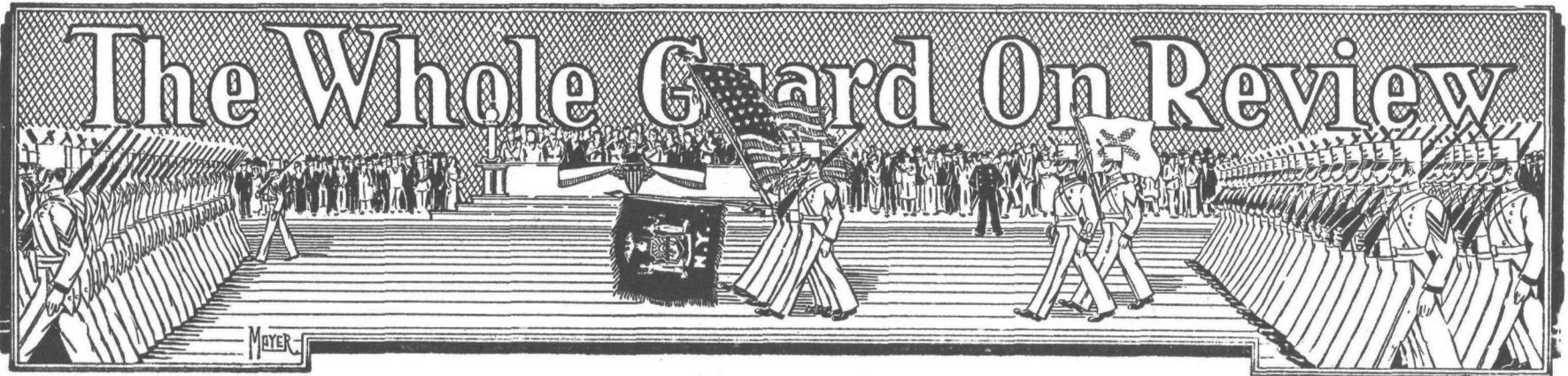
FEW high-ranking officers of the A. E. F. enjoyed such widespread real affection from their men as did Major General William Weigel, beloved "Old Man" of the 88th Division. It was this inspiring and inspired old soldier who created the 88th's unique insignia. According to a letter recently received by the writer from this officer, who is now retired but who still takes a lively interest in his old "boys," he drew two figure "8's" at right angle to each other. The result was a "natural." It typified a four-leafed clover, each leaf representing one of the four states—Iowa, Minnesota and two Dakotas—from which his men hailed. They regarded it as the division's lucky mascot.

The 89th Division was another unit of the A. E. F. which was fortunate enough to adopt a "natural." The letter "W" in its monogrammed MW (standing for Middle West), also stands for the three division leaders who meant the most to its men—Generals Wood, Wright and Winn.

Texas-Oklahoma's hard-fighting 90th Division came by its monogrammed shoulder-patch insignia in an unusual way. Colonel John J. Kingman of the Engineers was Chief of Staff of the division when orders were received from G. H. Q. to adopt a divisional insignia and forward it to Chaumont for approval. Little time was allowed for a choice. Colonel Kingman, idling at his desk and "mulling over" the proposition, had folded a piece of blank note paper in half. Absently—as one draws scrolls in a 'phone booth while waiting for a connection—he cut out a figure 5 along the seam of the creased paper. He opened the doubled-up paper and lo and behold! There was a perfect monogram TO! Doubting Thomases may confirm this by writing Colonel Kingman, in the office of the Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., at Washington—or, better yet, let them sit down this minute and try it with their own shears!

The lofty-pine tree symbol of the 91st Division is obvious enough when one remembers the "Wild Westerners" trained at Camp Lewis, Washington, and that its men came from the lumber camps and deeply wooded country of the Northwest.

Naturally enough, the two Negro divisions of the A. E. F. adopted striking insignia. The 92nd chose as its symbol a shaggy, aggressive-looking bison. The men delighted in the division nickname, "Buffaloes." The 93rd wore as shoulder patch a French helmet. The "tin hat" was of light blue, upon a background of jet black.



258TH FIELD ARTILLERY

1st Bn. Non-Commissioned Officers Assn.

THE regular monthly meeting of the above named organization was held in the battery parlor of the First Battalion Headquarters' Battery and Combat Train, 258th Field Artillery, at 29 West Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, New York, on February 4th, 1936.

At this meeting Corporal Louis Snyder tendered his resignation as Secretary of the Association due to the expiration of his enlistment on that date, completing six years of service with the regiment. Corporal Snyder's resignation was accepted with regrets by the President and the Association expressed its thanks and appreciation for the loyal and devoted service he had rendered since the inception of the organization in 1934. Corporal Snyder was then elected to Honorary Membership. Corporal Gilbert Suskind was unanimously elected to fill the vacated office for the balance of the year of 1936.

Plans were formulated for our Second Annual Reception and Dance which will take place on April 11th, 1936

in the Mess Hall of the armory which has been entirely renovated and re-decorated only recently. This is an affair that proved a huge success last year and we expect an even greater accomplishment this year. A large orchestra of exceptional talent will provide the music and typical "258th" hospitality will prevail. We take this opportunity to invite all National Guardsmen and their friends to do themselves a favor by coming up to our home on that night and enjoying themselves as they never did before.

The Officers of the Association are as follows: First Sergeant Edward Sullivan, President; Sergeant James J. Sullivan, Vice-President; Corporal Gilbert Suskind, Secretary; Staff Sergeant Michael Laperchio, Treasurer.

WORKING UP TO LONGEVITY RECORD

THERE'S something about the National Guard that gets a man when once he hitches up to a good organization. Take Company F of the 108th Infantry, commanded by Captain A. E. Munson, stationed at Medina, N. Y. Twelve good men and true in that Company have served in the National Guard a total of 227 years—an average of nineteen years apiece: a record that speaks well for the loyalty of these twelve individuals and for the Company which can command such loyalty in its members.

The names of the twelve long-serving members are as follows:

Capt. A. E. Munson.....	17	years
1st Lt. B. E. Woodard.....	25	"
2nd Lt. John W. Oakes.....	17	"
Mess Sgt. Ward D. Hollenbeck.....	27	"
Supply Sgt. Louie R. Neal.....	25	"
Corp. Allan T. Sinclair.....	23	"
1st Sgt. Willis J. Brietsman.....	19	"
Sgt. Raymond Peters.....	16	"
Sgt. Bunn, David H.....	20	"
Sgt. Wesley Mott.....	13	"
Pvt. Kenneth P. Goodsell.....	13	"
Cook Paul Lewis.....	12	"

Total227 years

While this total of 227 years does not equal the 243 year total of twelve members of the Service Btry., 212th C.A., which was announced in the September, 1935, GUARDSMAN, it indicates that the Medina Company of the 108th Infantry has something to offer its members which stimulates friendship, efficiency and an enduring sense of loyal integrity.

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14TH INFANTRY

Company G

THE non-commissioned officers of Company G, 14th Infantry, wish to announce the forming of a Non-Commissioned Officers Association of their own. The association was formed after Non-Com School on Monday night, February 3, 1936.

The nomination and election of officers were held immediately, with the following returns: President, Sgt. Pontecorvo; Vice-President, Corp. Meister; Secretary, Corp. Dauphin, and Treasurer, Sgt. De Rosa.

The Association will start officially with the holding of an "Installation Dance" in the near future. The date has not yet been decided.

24 GUARDSMEN VOLUNTEER BLOOD

Comrades in Co. D, 10th Infantry, Eager to Save Unemployed Buddy's Wife

CRITICALLY ill, Mrs. Harry Hammond, mother of three small children, lies in Albany Hospital while 24 comrades of her husband, Private Hammond of Company D, 10th Infantry, stand ready to give her of their blood to save her life.

Private Hammond, who is on relief, confided Monday night in his commander, Capt. W. Reynolds Carr. He told of his wife's serious condition, of his three children placed in homes pending her recovery and of the potential need for blood transfusions.

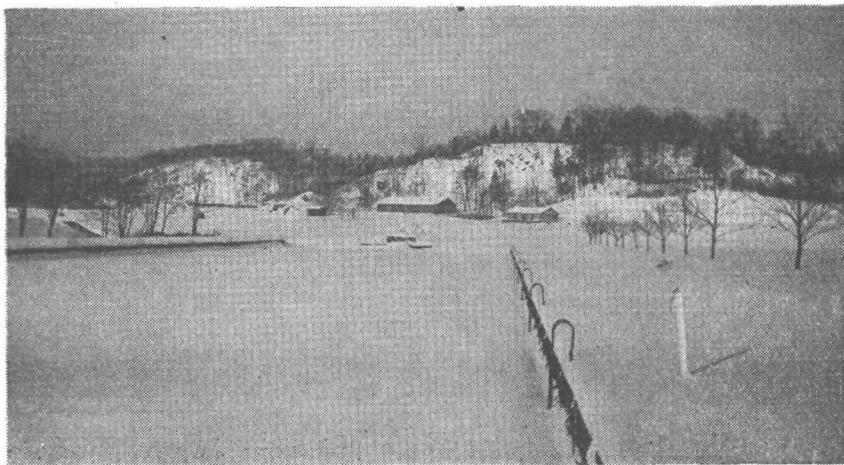
During the process of the company drill, Captain Carr brought the platoons to attention and told them of Private Hammond's heart-wrenching problems.

"Men," he concluded, "blood may be needed to save Mrs. Hammond's life. The blood must be of a certain type and probably only a few of those who offer it will be found to be acceptable. If any of you care to volunteer, please step forward."

Twenty-four uniformed men advanced and soon were enroute to the pathologists' test room at Albany Hospital.

As yet, the transfusions have not been found necessary, for Mrs. Hammond was reported slightly improved. Four of the National Guard soldiers of Company D have so far been revealed as having the blood type compatible with that of the ill mother.

Three of the four are non-commissioned officers of Captain Carr's command. Two of the quartet are brothers. They are Sergt. Charles Exley, Corporals Oswald Brunelle and Joseph Willey and Pvt. Frank Willey.



The Swimming Pool at Camp Smith

Thick ice now covers the pool, where many thousands swam and cooled off last summer.

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Fort Ethan Allen tests prove it!

More heat for less money . . . it's yours with Niagara Hudson Coke! Tests at Fort Ethan Allen by Professor Fulton, University of Vermont, prove it!

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WHEN DO WE LEAVE FOR CAMP? FIELD TRAINING DATES—1936

BACK to normalcy again—at least, so far as our field training goes. No more maneuvers this year at Pine Camp—no more Coast Artillery organizations brandishing rifles and bayonets at Camp Smith.

Below, you will find the dates when you will go to camp this year and also the name of your brother organization which will share camp with you. The first two regiments to ascend the famous hill into Camp Smith will be the 10th Infantry from upstate and the 102nd Medical Regiment. On the same day, the 101st Cavalry will “dismount” in the now familiar dust of Pine Camp which they will have all to themselves for the first week until the 51st Cavalry Brigade Hq. and Hq. Troop turn up on June 21st to check up on their activities. Now is the time to work up to those new records for attendance, smartness and efficiency.

CAMP SMITH, NEW YORK

10th Infantry	June 14-June 28
102nd Medical Regiment	June 14-June 28
53rd Brig. Hq. and Hq. Co.	June 28-July 12
105th Infantry	June 28-July 12
106th Infantry	June 28-July 12
93rd Brig. Hq. and Hq. Co.	July 12-July 26
14th Infantry	July 12-July 26
165th Infantry	July 12-July 26
87th Brig. Hq. and Hq. Co.	July 26-Aug. 9
71st Infantry	July 26-Aug. 9
174th Infantry	July 26-Aug. 9
54th Brig. Hq. and Hq. Co.	Aug. 9-Aug. 23
107th Infantry	Aug. 9-Aug. 23
108th Infantry	Aug. 9-Aug. 23
27th Div'n. Hq. and Hq. Det.	Aug. 23-Sept. 6
102nd Engineers	Aug. 23-Sept. 6
27th Div'n. Sp. Troops (less 102nd Ordn. Co.)	Aug. 23-Sept. 6
27th Div'n. Q. M. Train.	Aug. 23-Sept. 6
369th Infantry	Sept. 6-Sept. 20

PINE CAMP, NEW YORK

101st Cavalry	June 14-June 28
51st Cav. Brig. Hq. and Hq. Troop	June 21-July 5
121st Cavalry	June 28-July 12
112th F. A., N.J.N.G.	July 12-July 26
156th Field Artillery	July 26-Aug. 9
52nd F. A. Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.	Aug. 9-Aug. 23
104th Field Artillery	Aug. 9-Aug. 23
105th Field Artillery	Aug. 9-Aug. 23
27th Div'n. Aviation	Aug. 9-Aug. 23
106th Field Artillery	Aug. 23-Sept. 6
101st Signal Bn.	Aug. 23-Sept. 6

FORT ONTARIO, NEW YORK

212th Coast Artillery	July 5-July 19
C. A. Brig. Hq. and Hq. Det.	July 12-July 26
244th Coast Artillery	July 19-Aug. 2
258th Field Artillery	Aug. 2-Aug. 16

FORT H. G. WRIGHT, NEW YORK

245th Coast Artillery	July 4-July 18
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RARITAN ARSENAL, NEW JERSEY

102nd Ordnance Co.	July 5-July 19
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244th COAST ARTILLERY

Headquarters Battery

THE fifth Annual Dinner-Dance of the battery was held February 15, at London Terrace, and was voted by all who attended as the best of all. The food, music, and dance floor were all excellent.

We were honored by the presence of our Commanding Officer, Colonel Mills Miller, the Executive Officer, Lt. Col. Ellard and Mrs. Ellard, our U.S.A. Instructor, Major Ben Bowering with Mrs. Bowering, the SC Instructor, Capt. Washburn and Mrs. Washburn, and others. Several former members of the battery, members of the 107th, 256th and other brother regiments, and many other good friends enjoyed the evening with us. The door prize, a box of Schraft's best, was won by Mrs. Peter Favre who graciously returned the compliment by favoring us with a vocal solo. Through the kindness of Corp. McGovern memories of last summer's tour of duty at Peekskill were vividly brought back to us by a view of the excellent movies taken by him. The snake dance, which was started by Mrs. Frank when the orchestra swung into The Coast Artillery March, developed rapidly into an athletic event that left some of our hardest members winded and staggering. We noted Capt. Foster, sitting comfortably at the Officer's table, helpfully extending his moral support to Mrs. Foster and Capt. and Mrs. Elliott who had joined in the dance and were having rough going. Staff Sgt. and Mrs. George McMillen also gave occasional entertaining exhibitions of eccentric dancing, not all of which was intentional. The committeemen, and the many members of the battery who assisted, have our thanks for the fine way this affair was run.



No Activity Here in Winter

Camp Smith was a cold silent place when Major Reutershan took this photograph last month of the East parade ground and General Haskell's quarters on the hill. But in four months' time, Camp Smith will be a busy place!

As a result of recent promotion Lieut. Cito is now a 1st Lieut. Also Sgt. Robertson and Corps. Watson and Wohlscheid have recently joined the ranks of the NCO's. All three are "graduates" of Corp. Heil's prize-winning squad at camp. The men who are taking the Gunner's examinations and the competitive tests for promotion are wondering who will be next to "go up the line."

Capt. Elliott and some of the battery's "high-priced help"—Sgts. Frank, Pranzetelli and Robertson—are attending the Communications School at the Arsenal on Saturday afternoons. Capt. Washburn is the instructor and we are expecting them to learn a lot from him.

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Officers Fur Felt Caps.....	\$9.50	ea.
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Enlisted Serge Slacks.....	\$5.25	pr.
Enlisted Serge Shirts.....	\$5.50	ea.
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AMONG THE ARMORY EMPLOYEES

SOME months ago, in order to promote better understanding and feeling between the various armory employees in New York City, Armory Employees' Council No. 277 was formed.

Meetings are held on the third Tuesday of each month in Room 218 of the City Courts Building.

These meetings are being addressed by men prominent in the affairs of the City.

We hope to publish further news of our organization from time to time.



Photo by D. A. McGovern

It Was Warmer Weather Then

This photo will remind the 244th Coast Artillery of the days when they paid a visit to Camp Smith. They took it—but did they like it?

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MAJOR GEORGE E. RAMSEY PASSES ON

Former Commander, 2nd Bn., 105th Inf.

MAJOR GEORGE E. RAMSEY, World War veteran and former sheriff of Schenectady county, died January 29, 1936 in the United States Veterans Hospital No. 88 in the Bronx after an illness of several months. He was 64 years old.

The body will lie in state in the armory here Saturday afternoon from 3 to 9 o'clock. Services will be held Sunday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the First Methodist Church. Members of the many organizations to which he belonged will attend.

A former president of the Twenty-Seventh Division Association of the New York National Guard, which played a prominent part in the World War, Major Ramsey was at one time commander of the Second Battalion, 105th Infantry, and executive of personnel of National Guard troops in Schenectady.

Born at Luzerne, N. Y., Major Ramsey attended public schools there and later at Saratoga. His military service dated from Sept. 24, 1894, when he enlisted in Company L of the Second New York Regiment at Saratoga.

When the Spanish-American War broke out, he was mustered into the Federal service as a private at Camp Black and then transferred to Tampa, Fla. Later in the war he was sent to the Second Field Hospital and into active service at Pinar del Rio, Cuba. At the conclusion of hostilities, he returned to the United States, moved to Schenectady and was transferred to Company E of Schenectady in 1901.

121st CAVALRY BAND

THE annual banquet of the 121st Cavalry Band was once more a splendid affair. The wives and girls of the members helped to make it a classy one. The committee on their toes as usual never overlooked anything that might injure their plans.

The guests who attended were: Major and Mrs. Wm. T. Haldeman, Major and Mrs. John Meston, Capt. and Mrs. Edward Harris 2nd, Lieut. and Mrs. Arthur E. Sutherland and Warrant Officer and Mrs. Austin H. Truitt who also is the director of the band.

Major Haldeman in his address to the band stated how important it is for the band to be trained as soldiers besides playing their flutes and piccolos. The band took over the guard duty for the last two camp periods while the troops were on maneuvers. The two guests missing were Capt. and Mrs. Richard J. Toole who is convalescing from a long and much troubled illness but is now progressing very rapidly. Capt. Toole was Regimental Adjutant when the band was first organized and therefore Capt. Toole is known as "The Daddy of the Band." He has worked very hard in training the men to be able to perform the duties of a mounted band.

The recruits who were thrilled by their first banquet were: Privates Rose, Wells, Spindelman, Shulman, Sill, Wyland, Wright, and Kelley. A hearty welcome is extended to them as recruits of the 121st Cavalry Band.



The Thermometer Stood at 90 Degrees

Battery E, 104th Field Artillery, will remember this occasion last July when they bivouacked at Colonel Guggenheim's estate at Babylon, Long Island

87th BRIGADE

Headquarters Company

BRIGADIER GENERAL WALTER A. DELAMATER, former Colonel of the 71st Infantry, is now Commanding General of the 87th Brigade. The members of the Brigade feel themselves fortunate in having such a capable and efficient leader.

The company members are looking forward to the St. Patrick's Day party to be held at the Armory on March 14.

Our athletic activities are in full swing with basket-ball, handball, ping-pong and boxing as our major sports.

The basket-ball team boasts a record of 12 victories and 3 defeats. All teams interested in booking games, please communicate with Pvt. Roman.



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HOW TO READ SECRET CIPHERS

ANYONE who is interested in the formation or solution of secret ciphers should get hold of a copy of "The ABC of Secret Writing" by Colonel Parker Hitt, U.S.A., Ret., published by Puck Products Co., N. Y. This is a small book of some thirty pages which introduce the beginner to the five most common types of cipher, the method of identifying each of them and the necessary steps in deciphering.

The book will be of special interest to officers and enlisted men who wish to acquire a knowledge of the rudiments of the subject. At the end of the book is a group of test ciphers, typical of the cipher messages which turn up from time to time when men are engaged in devious enterprises which they try to hide from their fellows.

Colonel Hitt is generally recognized in military circles as one of the foremost authorities on the subject of cipher writing. While at the Army Signal School in 1915, he published his "Manual for the Solution of Military Ciphers"—the only modern cipher book in English available during the World War. His outstanding service on the General Staff of the A.E.F., supervising battle code preparation, and as signal officer of the First and Third Armies, earned the Distinguished Service Medal, his appointment as an officer of the Legion d'Honneur and the Victory Medal with six battle clasps.

He has devoted more than twenty years to an active interest in cryptography as a hobby and a business, and his latest volume is one that might well serve as a reference book to supplement a short course in lectures on cipher writing.

GAS ATTACKS ON CIVIL POPULATIONS

IN London extensive precautions are being taken for defense of the city against gas attacks. The St. John Ambulance Brigade is carrying out an intensive plan of training in gas defense and first aid in gas casualties. Already some 7,000 men and women have completed the training and have been appointed "anti-gas precautions officers." They are available as advisers to local authorities and will supervise the training and instruction of the householders. They will also organize air raid precaution reserves for duty in emergencies.

One of their educational activities consists in demonstrating how a householder can make one of his rooms secure against explosions, shell fragments and poison gas. Boarded windows and protective curtains over the doors are the only evidences of a gas proofed building. Inside, a back bedroom is completely fitted up as a shelter, containing everything needed for several days' occupation, canned food, water, beds and furniture, a wireless set for receiving news, a garden sprinkler and containers for the solution used for keeping the protective curtains moist, and gas masks for use in case it is necessary to leave the room.—*Illinois Guardsman.*

The Moving Picture History For Regimental Organizations

By MAJOR ERNEST C. DREHER

COMPARATIVELY recent is the vogue of moving picture records for regimental and unit histories, where its value, as a graphic recording of the present generation, is preserved for posterity and the interest of future generations.

Drill formations executed in the open, maneuvers involving the complications of attack and defense, important ceremonies—in short, every activity of an organization can be captured in action, wherein each individual plays his special part and can identify himself on the screen.

As an adjunct to the instruction of recruits, its value has already been proved at many of our Army Service schools, not only for the evolution of drill and tactics, but for the illustration of the progressive functioning of all weapons.

The comparative inexpensiveness of a complete equipment, the low costs for films, and the ease with which its mechanical requirements of operation can be mastered, offer many advantages far in excess of the initial outlay and continued upkeep.

Manufacturers have long since discovered the value of an action picture story, showing in detail every process in the making of a product, from the raw material stage to the finished item as offered for sale.

The Eastman Kodak Company, of Rochester, New York, for many years the leaders in the manufacture of photographic supplies and cameras, offer a variety of movie cameras, ranging from the low-priced, efficient Cine Kodak Eight to the ultra fine Cine Kodak Special, all within the means of any unit desiring such equipment. They will gladly furnish all information relative to costs, mechanical knowledge required for operation, the development of the films (in color, if desired), and the details of the projection of the finished strip.

As an aid to recruiting, the many advantages are so instantly recognized that little need be said on that subject in this article. An audience of young High School students, soon to be graduated, needs little help in visualizing the activities and attrac-

tiveness of military life, and when an actual recording is portrayed on the screen depicting a deployed line of infantry in attack, a dashing cavalry charge, or a battery of guns and caissons galloping at full speed over broken ground, it delivers a punch that will long be remembered.

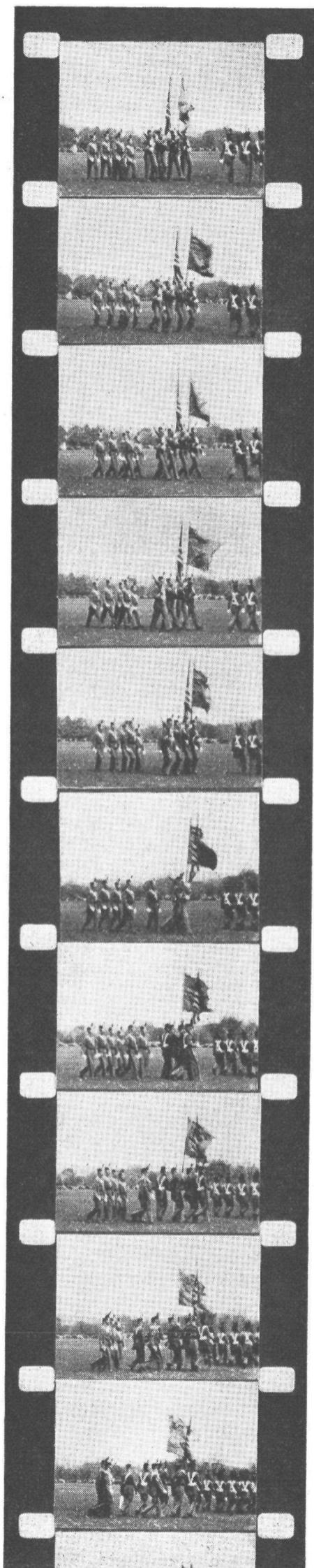
If desirable, a regular scenario can be considered, featuring every activity, including Polo matches, Track events, Rifle Teams in competition, and the social side as well.

The opportunities are alluring, and the photographed record can easily be duplicated for inclusion in Regimental archives as a part of the permanent record of the organization and its members.

Football tactics are now being studied in this way, showing clearly each formation, each play, and each individual's actions in the game. They are often run in slow motion to stress time fractions and the speed required by each element in the combination of form for the successful exploitation of each play. This method saves hours of practice and explanation, and insures uniform instruction and visualization, which differ in the mind of each student no matter how clearly they can be described in words. All minds grasp the moving picture because nothing is left to the imagination. Every pair of eyes sees the same thing, every ear hears the same sounds, and the attention is fixed on the screen because darkness obscures all possible distraction.

The cut illustrating the finished strip shows the vast area which can be included in the lens, and the minute detail of the photography which captures every action with a clear cut definition of the subject featured.

Thus is outlined a few of the advantages to be gained by adding a moving picture camera to the equipment of the Historical Committee, and supplementing the many "Stills" of the past, with a living, action picture of each generation of men that has carried on the traditions of the regiment and contributed to its glory and immortality.



Parade at West Point. A strip enlarged from a 16 mm. movie film, showing the Cadets passing in review.

Practical Strategy

"Will you meet me at the Astor tomorrow for tea?"

"Glad to; but suppose mother insists on coming along?"

"She won't. I've asked her to meet me at the Waldorf."

Real Service

The genteel motorist had just pulled into the gasoline station for the inevitable gasoline. That being over, the attendant was going through his little ritual.

"Check the oil, sir?"

"Naw—it's O. K."

"Got enough water in the radiator?"

"Yep, filled up."

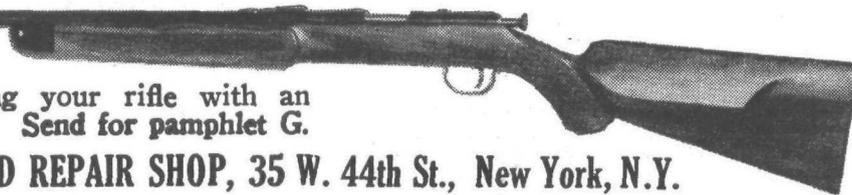
"Anything else, sir?"

"Yes; would you please stick out your tongue so I can seal this letter?"

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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF JANUARY, 1936

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (January 1-31, Inclusive).....89.77%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19485 E. M.	Total 21006
Maximum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1387 Off.	20 W. O.	18686 E. M.	Total 20093

NOTE

(1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the organization's standing on last month's list as compared with its present rating.
 (2) The "How We Stand" page has been condensed into the "Average Percentage of Attendance" page by showing, beneath each organization's percentage, its maintenance and actual strength.

121st Cavalry 94.58% (2)¹
 Maintenance571 Actual602

102nd Med. Regt. 93.29% (3)⁵
 Maintenance639 Actual660

105th Infantry 93.09% (4)²³
 Maintenance1038 Actual1104

156th Field Art. 92.73% (5)⁴
 Maintenance602 Actual630

71st Infantry 92.55% (6)¹⁰
 Maintenance1038 Actual1091

245th Coast Art. 92.53% (7)¹⁶
 Maintenance739 Actual779

106th Field Art. 92.31% (8)⁶
 Maintenance647 Actual683

101st Cavalry 91.98% (9)¹¹
 Maintenance571 Actual645

14th Infantry 91.07% (10)¹⁹
 Maintenance1038 Actual1084

244th Coast Art. 90.64% (11)⁹
 Maintenance646 Actual677

102nd Eng. (Com.) 90.55% (12)²²
 Maintenance475 Actual498

Special Trps. 27th Div. 89.78% (13)⁸
 Maintenance318 Actual382

165th Infantry 89.78% (14)¹⁷
 Maintenance1038 Actual1014

212th Coast Art. 89.68% (15)¹³
 Maintenance705 Actual742

104th Field Art. 89.45% (16)¹⁴
 Maintenance599 Actual629

27th Div. Q. M. Train 89.02% (17)¹²
 Maintenance235 Actual245

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. of Dr.	Aver. Pres. & Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th Div. Aviation 95.41% (1)²				
Maintenance118				Actual131
102nd OBS. SQUAD..	5	104	99	95
102nd PHOTO SEC...	5	21	20	95
MED. DEPT. DET...	5	6	6	100
	131	125	94.83	

101st Signal Bn. 88.57% (18)³
 Maintenance163 Actual177

369th Infantry 87.99% (19)⁷
 Maintenance1038 Actual1088

106th Infantry 87.85% (20)²⁴
 Maintenance1038 Actual1066

258th Field Art. 87.68% (21)¹⁵
 Maintenance647 Actual664

108th Infantry 87.43% (22)²¹
 Maintenance1038 Actual1090

174th Infantry 87.32% (23)²⁰
 Maintenance1038 Actual1127

105th Field Art. 87.04% (24)²⁵
 Maintenance599 Actual625

10th Infantry 86% (25)¹⁸
 Maintenance1038 Actual1094

107th Infantry 83.24% (26)²⁶
 Maintenance1038 Actual1072

Hdq. Coast Art. 100% (1)²
 Maintenance11 Actual11

State Staff 97.80% (2)¹
 Maximum140 Actual91

53rd Inf. Brig. 97.61% (3)⁴
 Maintenance27 Actual42

Hdqrs. 27th Div. 95.06% (4)³
 Maintenance65 Actual81

51st Cav. Brig. 94.66% (5)⁹
 Maintenance69 Actual75

52nd F. A. Brig. 94% (6)⁷
 Maintenance36 Actual50

54th Inf. Brig. 93.33% (7)⁶
 Maintenance27 Actual45

87th Inf. Brig. 92.50% (8)⁵
 Maintenance27 Actual42

93rd Inf. Brig. 89.74% (9)⁸
 Maintenance27 Actual39



Hines Attendance Trophy
 Winner, 1935
 106th Field Artillery

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How long it takes 21,000 men to pass a given point.

* * *

Marching in close formation, four abreast, it would take five hours, and the column would stretch out nearly seven miles.

* * *

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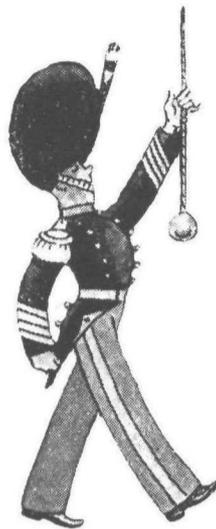
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