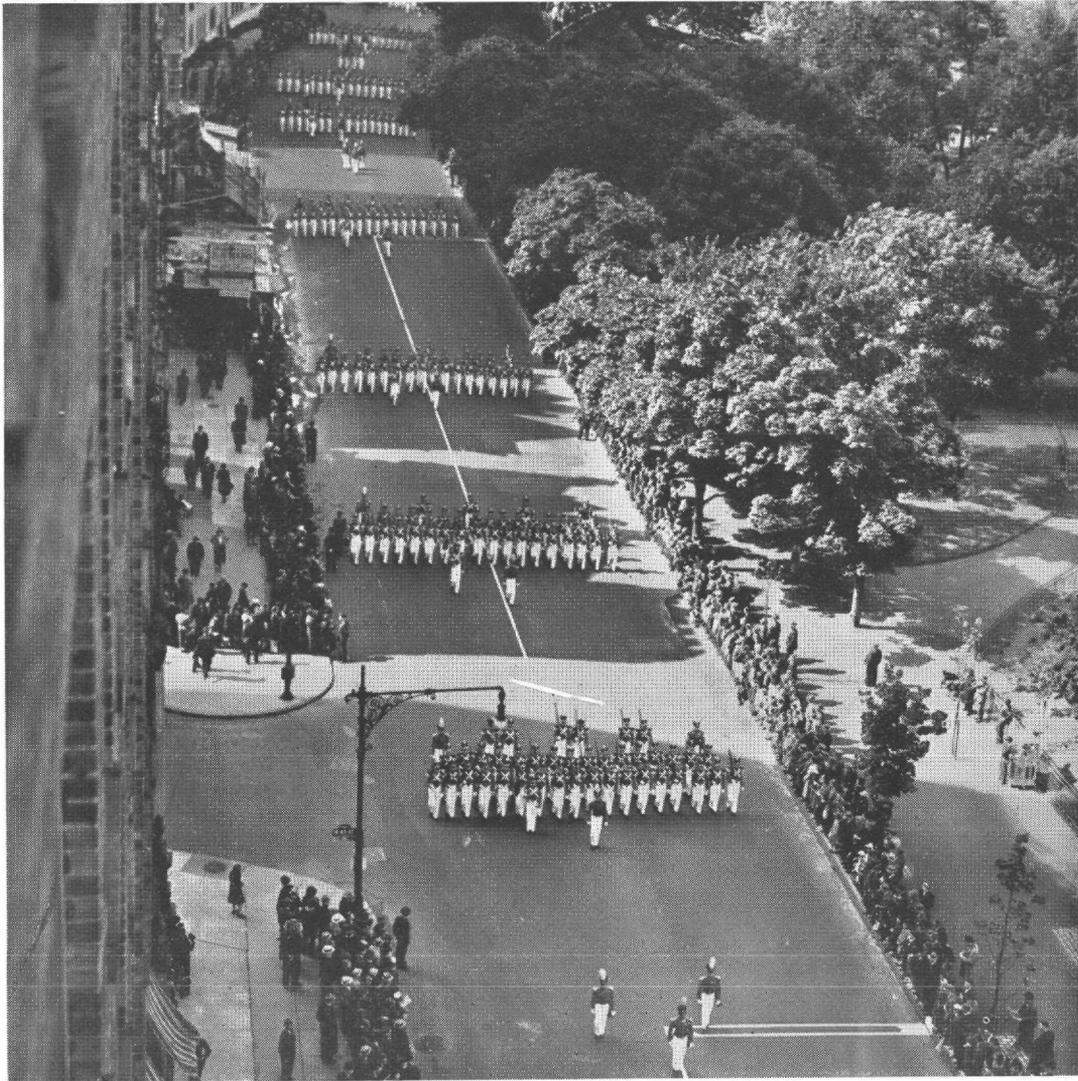


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107TH INFANTRY IN MEMORIAL DAY PARADE

Wide World Photo

JULY

**Commence Firing
Military City
Sir William Johnson
Red Legged Devils**

1938

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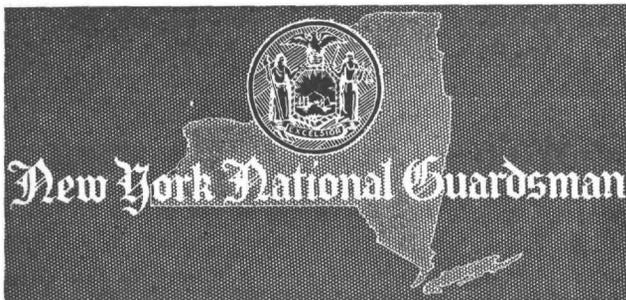
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The names of all characters that are used in short stories, serials and semi-fiction articles that deal with types are fictitious. Use of a name which is the same as that of any living person is accidental.

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The Governor's Cup—Lt. Batstone Winner

As Major Dougherty, Chief Range Officer, gave this command at 2 p.m., June 5th, he started the most hotly contested set of Rifle Matches ever held at Camp Smith—and the historic State Camp has seen plenty of them.

Prior to this, on June 4th, the Pistol Team Matches had been held and on the morning of the 5th the State Pistol Match (individual).

The General Richardson Pistol Team Match, which had been rather poorly attended of late years, received a new lease of life by having five teams from the 156th Field Artillery enter and new contestants in teams from the Headquarters Battery, 52nd F.A. Brigade and Battery E, 105th Field Artillery.

In the Sayre Trophy Match Sergeant Edward J. Walsh, Jr., Troop A, 101st Cavalry, hung up the remarkable score of 99, closely followed in the MacNab Match by Private 1st Class Pedro H. Agramonte with 98.5.

Lieutenant Herron of the 105th Infantry won the State Pistol Match with a lead of 15 points over his nearest competitor.

A newcomer, Corporal T. Dooley of the 102nd Engineers, took the Members Match, and another newcomer, Private A. Walle, also of the 102nd Engineers, came out first in the Wingate.

The results of the other matches published in this article show how the tide swayed back and forth—no one regiment having a monopoly of talent.

The Roe Match furnished a thrill in the tie be-

Commence Firing!

by Lt. Col. Henry E. Suavet

Executive Officer

Note: All photos courtesy of Oliver Photo Co. Camp Smith Photographers

tween Lieut. Brousseau of the 165th and Staff Sergeant Rizzo of the 102nd—since they both had 49. The tie was not discovered until the completion of the day's firing and when the two men appeared the next day to shoot off the tie they had an interested gallery. The first shot settled it—Brousseau scoring a 5 and Rizzo a 4.

The New York State Match, classic of the series, was anybody's match until the last stage when the 107th Team finally managed to forge ahead to victory. Incidentally this marked Captain Devereux' first appearance in the State Matches as Captain of the 107th Team and we should say that he got off to a most auspicious start. It was a hard fight and a splendid victory—in looking over the scores one cannot fail to be impressed by the score piled up by the 165th—it is a tribute to the unceasing work of Captains McMeniman and Ratigan over a period of years. Captain Swan's Engineers gave their usual excellent performance—one can always look for them in the upper brackets. The 71st gave the boys a thrill for quite a while and the 174th stayed right with them. The others too, put up a gallant show and fought every inch of the way.

The Governor's Honor Men brassards were closely contested for and, in fact, the total score of the 30th man, 487, was also attained by Sgt. C. H. McLeay, 174th Inf., Lieut. W. H. Maloney, 165th Inf. and Corporal T. Dooley, 102nd Eng., but they lost out on the breakdown of the ties.

The last day, reserved for the Interstate Naval Militia and Naval Reserve Match, brought the only heavy rain of the week, but in spite of this handicap, the New York Naval Militia Team A carried off the honors despite the efforts of the Connecticut Naval Militia and four other teams.

Now for the scores:

(Continued on page 14)



William D. Irving
Camp Smith



Air Plane
View
of
Fort
Ontario,
Oswego,
27th Division
Aviation

Oswego — Military City for two Centuries

by Robert G. Sewell

Cuts by Courtesy of Lt. Com. J. M. Gill

OSWEGO of 1938—the site of a Regular Army post with its well ordered day-to-day routine and the place where coast artillery units of the New York National Guard do their summer's stint of field training—is a far cry from the swashbuckling British frontier outpost which was the Oswego of the French and Indian wars period.

But that old Oswego, called by historians the peep hole through which the English could spy on French fur traders in their movement westward for an empire, was recalled the other day to the office of The Adjutant General. And thence stems a problem which one federal bureau and two departments of the State government have not yet completely solved. The problem is to find out who owns the land where stood old Fort Oswego, strongest of the three fortifications which stood at the mouth of the Oswego River until Montcalm leveled them in 1756.

Request for information about the ownership of the old fort's site came to Dr. Alexander C. Flick, State Historian, from the Bureau of Public Parks and Historic Sites at Washington. Dr. Flick sought the aid of The Adjutant General, who directed an inquiry to Lieutenant Commander John M. Gill, the skipper of the naval Militia unit at Oswego.

Not realizing at first that he was stumped by the question, the commandant of the 15th Separate Fleet Division finally had to reply that such confusion exists regarding the exact ownership of the plot that only a survey may determine it. Commander Gill pointed out, however, that apparently the land belongs partly

to the City of Oswego and partly to the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western railroad. The fence surrounding a plot upon which stands a marker of the fort's site down by the railroad tracks has been faithfully painted each year by the Naval Militia officer. This same fence is part of the one which surrounded the White House at Washington in Civil War days.

Military men find in the fall of old Fort Oswego before a French cannonade a story of absorbing interest, not alone because of the romantic sweep of the picturesque armies which it recalls to mind, but also because it shows what can be done by an army commander who could surmount the physical difficulties of getting men and ordnance through one of North America's great continental passes. Montcalm captured Oswego, which the British considered impregnable, because he managed to get his cannon around the rapids of the St. Lawrence between Montreal and the Thousand Islands.

A century and a quarter of peace with the lakeside neighbor, Canada, and matter-of-fact acceptance of military fortification for over 200 years may now have dulled Oswego's realization of its own strategic importance but Versailles and London both foresaw in the 1700s that it was one of the keys to the continent. So in 1727 William Burnet, then governor of His Majesty's Colony of New York, ordered a fort built at Oswego.

Fur traders followed the flag and soon the trading post there was rivalling the French one at Fort Frontenac on the present site of Kingston, Ont., as a point

for Indians to trade pelts for rum and trinkets. More important though was the vantage point which Oswego provided for the British to watch French voyageurs and missionaries as their batteaux and canoes moved westward to La Belle Riviere, Presque Isle and Fort Dusquesne.

The English well knew the value of keeping the friendship of the Six Nations of the Iroquois Indians so when war with the French broke out they greatly strengthened their Lake Ontario outpost. By 1756 there were three forts at Oswego. One, on the east bank of the Oswego River in the middle of a high plateau, was Fort Ontario. Since that day a fortified place and military ground of the same name has been almost continuously maintained at Oswego. The original Fort Ontario was a crude bit of defensive construction by the standards of its own day, being nothing more than a stockade of pickets eight or nine feet high surrounded by a ditch eight feet deep and eighteen feet wide. On the west bank stood the pride of the colonials—Fort Oswego, a blockhouse with walls three feet thick, and that surrounded by a stone wall. Nearby was Fort George, a meager enclosure of pickets. The garrison, at times, numbered 1,600.

This was the key point which the Marquis de Montcalm determined to take. Already the French had posts at La Presentation on the present site of Ogdensburg, and at Fort L'Observation, which was a few miles north of Oswego on Henderson Bay. Located a short distance north of the present army rifle range on Stoney Point, and manned by 1,000 French, Canadians and Indians, Fort L'Observation provided a convenient point from which to spy on the English at Oswego and to sally forth and harass their supply trains bound overland.

So Montcalm solved the problem the British considered insurmountable, that of getting cannon around the Long Sault and the other rapids of the St. Lawrence, and gathered his army of over 3,000

into camp at Fort Frontenac in August of 1756. Even today little is known about just how the ordnance was finally brought safely up to the placid waters of the lake of the Thousand Isles. Under cover of night French batteaux crossed the lake to Fort L'Observation and in two days the expedition was all there. At daybreak August 11, Montcalm's men were encamped scarcely a mile from Fort Ontario. The next day he trained his batteries upon it and the British commander called the troops there into Fort Oswego. In the night Montcalm mounted a battery inside Fort Ontario and the next day twelve pound shot from it were ripping through the masonry of Fort Oswego across the river. The fort soon surrendered and all three forts were razed.

After the war the British regained Oswego, rebuilt Fort Ontario of earth and logs and continued to hold it not only during the Revolution but until 1796. Pontiac held his famous council with Sir William Johnson there. Colonel Barry St. Leger set out from Oswego in 1777 to join Burgoyne at Albany and was halted at Oriskany by Herkimer's Mohawk Dutchmen just as other American forces stopped Burgoyne at Saratoga.

In subsequent wars, Oswego had played a less spectacular but nevertheless an important role. During the war of 1812 it was an important supply depot for the forces at Sackets Harbor and other points along the northern frontier, despite entry of the harbor by a British fleet which leveled the fort. In 1865 many Civil War regiments reported there to be mustered out at Fort Ontario, and more recently it received many of those wounded overseas when General Hospital No. 5 was set up there during the World War.

Today the place which was developed as a buffer for the British in North America, and which the small but mighty Montcalm destroyed, each summer witnesses training of the New York National Guard units, the 212th and 244 Coast Artillery and the 258th Field Artillery.

Old French Description of Forts at Oswego 1756





Sir William Johnson

1715—1774

PART I

by Lt. Colonel Edward Bowditch

**EDITOR'S NOTE: The information from which this article was compiled was obtained from Mr. Arch D. Anderson, General Chairman of the Sir William Johnson Bi-Centennial, Fort Johnson, New York, and from the book "Johnson of the Mohawks" by Arthur Pound and Richard Day, Macmillan Co., 1930. All quotations are from this book. Cuts by courtesy of the University of the State of New York and of Mr. M. S. King, manager, Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.*

THE history of Sir William Johnson, diplomat, soldier, farmer, and businessman, is intimately connected with the early settlements in the Mohawk Valley and the final struggle between England and France for the North American Continent.

The eldest son of Captain Christopher Johnson, a retired officer of King William's regiment of heavy cavalry, "Cadogan's Horse", who, crippled for life by a wound received in the battle of Oudenarde, had retired to Ireland, he was born and brought up at Smithtown, County Meath. His mother was well born and a sister of that able British naval officer soon to become famous as Admiral Sir Peter Warren, K.B., the hero of the Louisbourg expedition of 1745. He was thus related to the Warren and De Lancey families, both influential at the time, in the colony of New York. So it was natural that the young man's eyes turned to the American colonies, and late in the autumn of 1737, a six foot youth of 22, auburn haired and grey eyed, he sailed for the new world to take charge of a tract of land in the Mohawk Valley for his uncle, Captain Peter Warren, then in command of the fleet on the American Station.

Some months later, just two hundred years ago, he arrived in that settlement on the south bank of the Mohawk known as Warrensbush, on the western fron-

tier of the colony and in the heart of the country controlled by the famous Indian confederacy, the Iroquois or the Six Nations. His uncle's estate was located about one half mile east of the present bridge crossing the river at Amsterdam and it was here he built his first house and store. The name "Johnson's settlement" was given to this place when other buildings were erected on the estate and it was here he brought his buxom young German house-keeper, whom he later married, Catherine Wisenberg, the mother of his son and heir John and of his two daughters Anne and Mary. It was here, therefore, that he began his career as pioneer farmer, trader, friend, and administrator of Indian Affairs and later soldier and statesman.

His primary mission was to cut his uncle's grant into sections, to clear the land and set out fruit trees and then to dispose of the small farms to immigrant farmers. This he accomplished with marked success and was the cause of the settlement in the valley of numerous families from Germany, Scotland and Ireland. That the Captain was no spendthrift and demanded results from his nephew can be surmised from the fact that he allowed him but two hundred pounds a year for three years to get his land in condition to dispose of these small farms and in that short time

FORT
JOHNSON
1749



the job was done very well indeed by the young Irishman.

Two years after his arrival, Johnson had bought, for himself, land north of the river, and this seems to have worried his uncle into thinking that he was beginning to shirk looking after his affairs; for William in a letter to him rather apologizes for this purchase and says: "*As to my moving over where I made the purchase, to live there I never had the least notion in the world of it, but what I meant was that it would be the properest place on the river for a stone house and shop in the winter by reason of all the high Germans passing by that way in the winter and all the upper nations of Indians whose trade is pretty valuable*"—and again offering his principal reason for this purchase, he cites the following fact:—"Moreover the chief thing is a fine creek to build a saw mill on, having logs enough at hand so that I intend after a little time to build a mill there etc." Be that as it may and in spite of any of his uncle's protests, William bought this property, moved to it and later (in 1749-50), built his house of stone here which was to become known as Fort Johnson. (An account of this house was given in a recent issue of this magazine).

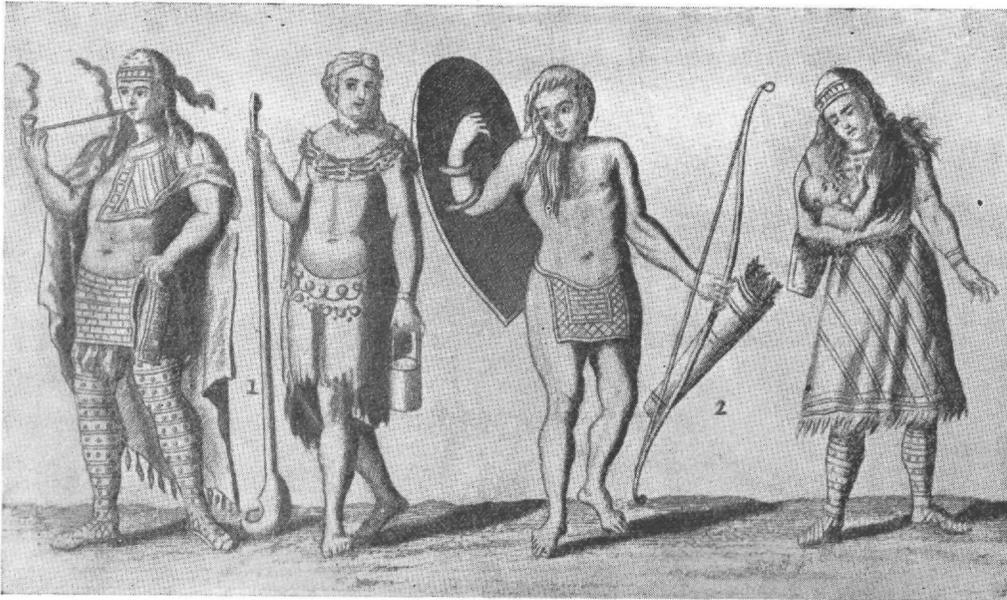
JOHNSON THE FARMER

When William purchased his land at Ft. Johnson, he at once prepared it for farming and in the first two years is said to have cleared and made ready for cultivation nearly five-hundred acres of "*the most fertile land to be found anywhere in the great Mohock flats*". In 1741, he had brought over about sixty families of Scotch and Irish, paid all their expenses and had lodging houses prepared for their reception when they arrived. Later, coming to the conclusion that the local livestock needed improvement, he imported from England a breeding stud of thirty horses, thirty

or forty Devonshire and Hereford cattle and more than one hundred English bred Spanish Merino sheep. The horses were mostly Irish hunters but included in the lot were several Suffolk stallions to cross with native bred mares. To his tenants he gave the services of his breeding animals free and so rapidly did his agricultural operations grow that in 1746 he had erected a flouring mill and began exporting flour in considerable quantities; in the meanwhile continuing to clear land at the rate of 250 to 300 acres a year. In 1749, he bought nineteen slaves and eventually became the largest slave holder in the province of New York. The men were used on the farms and the women in the household. He encouraged his tenant farmers who worked farms averaging fifty acres and was always on the lookout for seed, bulbs, and vines to introduce into The Valley. He thus did much to encourage agriculture in the region and, before his death, was probably the largest and most successful farmer in Northern New York.

JOHNSON THE TRADER AND INDIAN CHIEF

In addition to his farm and settlement activities, this energetic young Irishman started a small trading post at Warrensbush and soon had a branch at Oquaga, a few miles east of the present city of Binghamton, on the Susquehanna River. By 1745, he was one of the great traders on the Mohawk. His trade, of course, was largely with the Indians and it was by keeping well with them, dealing justly with them in store and council, and "avoiding those condescensions which Britons so frequently brought to mix with a people on the American frontier" that he rose to power. He was against the rum trade with the Indians and demanded only a fair profit. In this he was almost alone. His station was admirably situated to tap all the fur trade. With Oswego on the lake



INDIAN
COSTUMES
FROM
LAFITAU

1. IROQUOIS
2. ALGONQUIN

to the Northwest where a British fort and trading post had been established in 1727, watching the French doings on the lake and tapping the richest fur traffic, all of this ran through Johnson's yard as well as his own trade from Oquaga to the south and west. So he became a wholesaler and his place was the key position to get outfitted and to dispose of furs. He organized his trade with London and the West Indies and intervening points. He sent his flour South and brought back sugar and rum. He could get his furs from the wilds of Muskoka and ship them into the warehouses of London bringing back calicos from Manchester. Trade was the bed rock on which rose his fortune destined to be the largest of its day in the colonies.

His success as a farmer, settler and trader in these short years seems the more remarkable when we consider that the young Irishman was on the very westernmost frontier of civilization at a time when raids from the hostile French and Indians were ever imminent. Doubtless, this safety was due, in part, to the situation of his farm on the river under the shadow of the lower castles of the Mohawks, the bravest warriors in the Six Nations. The Iroquois after their first fight with Samuel de Champlain in 1609, on the site of what was later to be Fort Ticonderoga, had always been more friendly to the British than to the French. It was partly the protection of the Iroquois and the fear of their name that kept the Mohawk Valley settlements safe from the raids that were almost an every day affair on the Northern boundaries of the colonies of Massachusetts, New Hampshire, and Connecticut, and down the waterway of the Hudson Valley, but it was also due in no small measure to Johnson's association with and understanding of the red-skins. Soon after arriving, he began to mingle freely with them, learning their language and customs, joining with them in their sports and at his pleasure assuming their costume and manners. The

young Irishman was one of the very few whites to treat the Indians fairly and he soon gained their confidence. Once their friendship was given, they were loyal to him to the death, and this alone was to raise him from an insignificant settler to the most important colonial in all of North America.

"He looked beneath their minor faults—their dirt cruelty and abysmal drunkenness—into their major virtues, courage and fidelity". So much did they care for him that in 1745 the Mohawks adopted him as a member of their nation and invested him with the rank of war chief with the name of War-hagh-ya-gey (Superintendent of Affairs or He who does much Business). From this time on until his death nearly thirty years later, Johnson's greatest successes were due to his influence over his friends, the Indians, his greatest value to the British crown came from this same source. His personal life and fortune was inextricably mingled with the lives and fortunes of his red brothers.

The wars in Europe between France and England known as the War of the Austrian Succession and the Seven years war which began in 1743, had their repercussion in North America as King George's war ended by the treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle—and then after a troubled interval of six years the French and Indian war which to all extents and purposes ended with the fall of Montreal and Quebec in 1760.

For the next fifteen years therefore, there was to be war on the frontier, for the next fifteen years the British were to muddle through with stupid blunders in London and in the colonies, with provincial governors fighting the provincial assemblies, all looking after their own narrow provincial interests and with stupid, lazy and incompetent generals until Pitt the elder came into power in 1758, sent over some able soldiers and, with the help of the British fleet, made an end to New France. And all this time Johnson was to grow in stature as a councillor and statesman,

1756
MAP OF
THE PROVINCE
OF NEW YORK
WITH
PART OF
NEW JERSEY,
PENNSYLVANIA,
AND
NEW ENGLAND



to win victories where others failed and always to have the fighting Iroquois under his control.

In those days the natural roads of invasion were the water ways and the route, Montreal-Richelieu River-Lake Champlain-Lake George or Wood Creek-Hudson River was the high road, for the French forays against the colonies of New England and New York. The other important routes were the Great Lakes to the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers and the Mohawk Valley was close to the important Lake Ontario on which Oswego and Fort Niagara were situated. Young Johnson, therefore, with the Iroquois, held the key position of defense and offense against the French to the north. Two years after the beginning of hostilities, the French built Fort St. Frederick at Crown Point on the southern point of Lake Champlain. Ft. St. Frederick was garrisoned by Vaudreuil and it was from this point, in the early winter of 1745-46, that detachments of French and Indians started their raids against the northern settlements of Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Connecticut. The British settlements were terror stricken and the New York Government turned to Johnson and the Six Nations for help. By this time Johnson's wife, Catherine, had died and he had married according to the Indian customs, Caroline, the daughter of Chief Abraham, and the niece of the war Chief of the Mohawks, King Hendrik. Johnson was a fighting Irishman of thirty odd years and Caroline was twenty-two years old. She had been well educated in the school at Fort Hunter and at a private school in

Schenectady and was considered the handsomest "gal" in all the valley.

In 1745 Johnson received his first public office, local Justice of Peace and later in the same year, Governor Clinton made him one of the Provincial Commissioners for the Indians, to succeed Colonel Schuyler. A lucky choice! For the colonies desperately needed and wanted the active friendship of the Iroquois braves and the French soldiers and priests had already made great progress in winning them to France. Johnson won his Mohawk brothers back to the British cause but the other nations were still wavering when they all moved down from the woods to the conference with Governor Clinton held in Albany in the summer of '46. So doubtful of the issue were they that the Mohawks alone came down the river on the Albany side and the other five nations camped on the Greebush side and waited. Johnson came as a war chief of the Mohawks. One can picture this big strapping Irish buckeroo of 32, stripped to the breech clout and bedecked in war paint and feathers, leading his Mohawk braves through the quiet Albany streets to the Governor's mansion. Followed the conference and the speeches. The Mohawk Chiefs declared for the British and for war against the French. Johnson was everywhere, talking—counselling—arguing. Slowly the other five nations approached, advanced and won by the promises of presents and help, also declared for the British. Johnson had won his first victory for the Crown. The offensive and defensive alliance between the Iroquois and the Crown



was renewed. Later in 1746 Johnson was made sole commissary for Indian Affairs and was commissioned to supply the important post of Oswego, the only British post on the Great Lakes.

For some years the war dragged wearily on with the provincial assemblies promising much and doing little and with Johnson doing his best to hold the Indians in line. In one of Johnson's letters to Governor Clinton he writes, "*It is with much difficulty I can get time to take pen to paper, having my house and all my Out-houses Continually full of Indians of all Nations & more of late than ever; there is not a day I can assure your Excellency, but I am Obligated to Sit five or six hours in their Council to hear what you have to say & answer them in Every point, but my Satisfaction is I can say my Endeavors are not in Vain, as I find there will be no failure or delay on their Side.*"

The New York Government held back on its promises to support and outfit the Indians in their forays against the French, so Johnson did it—paying for this out of his own pocket. So discouraged did he become that in 1751 he resigned all his offices but on the appeals of the Indian chiefs he resumed his position and in the same year he held a council with the six nations at the Onondaga Fireplace, made memorable as the occasion on which he purchased Onondaga Lake and the surrounding territory as an obstacle to French propaganda (this particular area having been the seat of the French efforts to win over the Indians). In 1753, his wife, Caroline, died and he married the young and beautiful Indian princess Mary or "Miss Molly" Brant, the daughter of one of the Mohawk war chiefs. She made a very good wife for him and lived with him to the end of his days, bearing him a large family of children. In 1754, his fame as a leader of the Indians had grown to such an extent that he

was made sole superintendent of Indian Affairs for all the Indians north of North Carolina. He received this warrant from the Lords of Trades and Plantations with full power to treat with the confederate nations in the British interest.

Johnson held the Indians loyal to the British throughout the French and Indian wars and assisted the British expeditions with contingents of fighting Indians to act as scouts and to keep safe the lines of communication.

(To be continued)

BOOKS

Military History of the World War. By Colonel Girard Lindsley McEntee, U.S.A. (Retired). New York: Scribners, 1937. 566 pages; 459 maps and diagrams; illustrated; index; \$7.50.

This book is a unique panorama of the World War. It succeeds in compressing into one volume all the major engagements—land, sea, and air—during four years of a struggle that was truly world wide as the reader of this volume will quickly realize. Each of the campaigns on all fronts is briefly described and neatly analyzed, with a minimum of military lingo. Best of all, the text is illuminated by a series of remarkable maps and diagrams, placed right next to the reading matter for ready reference. In addition, there are short biographical sketches of the outstanding leaders on both sides.

The attitude of the author is detached. His obvious purpose is to show what actually happened, regardless of alibis, reputations or propaganda. This book would be an excellent addition to any regimental library.



Announcement of Changes in Officer Personnel

Commissioned

LT. COLONEL Date of Rank Branch and Organization
 Humphries, John D. Jan. 17'38..245th C.A.

CAPTAINS

Murtha, Joseph J. Jan. 26'38..105th F.A.
 Murphy, Edward J. Feb. 14'38..102nd Engrs.
 Webber, Charles C. Feb. 21'38..106th F.A.

1ST LIEUTENANTS

Osborne, Robert E. Jan. 12'38..165th Inf.
 Fuge, Wilfred W. Jan. 14'38..M.C., 174th Inf.
 Day, John J. Jan. 20'38..121st Cav.
 Horsfall, Elmer B. Jan. 20'38..121st Cav.
 Schaub, John F. Jan. 20'38..106th Inf.
 Schutrum, Oswald M. ... Feb. 3'38..174th Inf.
 Estes, Richard S. Feb. 9'38..106th Inf.
 Moore, Howard R. Feb. 9'38..106th Inf.

Bendixen, Hans S. Feb. 16'38..93rd Brigade
 Conway, John J., Jr. Feb. 21'38..53rd Inf. Brigade
 Zierk, Carl H. Feb. 21'38..106th F.A.
 Conner, Watson Feb. 28'38..174th Inf.

2ND LIEUTENANTS

Maguire, Robert A. Jan. 3'38..258th F.A.
 Wetheral, Charles T. Jan. 7'38..107th Inf.
 Houghtling, Willis F. ... Jan. 17'38..106th F.A.
 Schuck, William F. Jan. 17'38..106th F.A.
 Marshall, Wesley B. Jan. 28'38..105th F.A.
 Waterman, LaVergne F. ... Jan. 29'38..108th Inf.
 Flynn, Thomas L. Feb. 7'38..156th F.A.
 Lee, Paul B. Feb. 7'38..107th Inf.
 Peterson, Alfred H. Feb. 7'38..156th F.A.
 Compton, Carl S. Feb. 9'38..106th F.A.
 Rosfjord, Torleiv Feb. 9'38..106th Inf.
 Strong, Edward J. Feb. 16'38..165th Inf.
 Evans, James E., Jr. Feb. 21'38..106th F.A.

Resigned, Honorably Discharged

CAPTAINS

Johnson, William R. Jan. 5'38..174th Inf.
 White, Frank M. Jan. 14'38..M.C., 369th Inf.
 Axelson, Oscar A. Jan. 20'38..104th F.A.
 Roeder, Charles W.
 (Chaplain) Feb. 10'38..245th C.A.
 Spring, William H. Feb. 10'38..104th F.A.
 Coleman, William J. Feb. 11'38..Ord. Dept. (S.S.)
 Weymann, Arthur C. ... Feb. 18'38..245th C.A.
 Monihan, Joseph P. Feb. 23'38..156th F.A.

1ST LIEUTENANTS

Junsch, Julian W. Jan. 11'38..105th F.A.
 Nuckols, William P. Feb. 24'38..27th Div. Aviation

2ND LIEUTENANTS

Debold, Leroy Jan. 5'38..106th Inf.
 Malpezzi, Robert M. Jan. 5'38..258th F.A.
 Martin, Richard F. Jan. 11'38..106th F.A.
 Schroeter, John C. Feb. 24'38..27th Div. Aviation

Transferred to Inactive National Guard

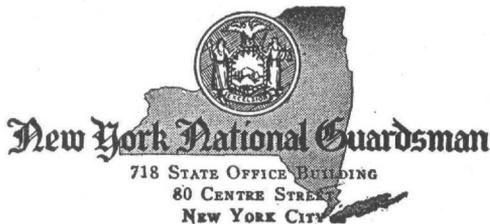
1ST LIEUTENANTS

Buskirk, Arthur H. Jan. 12'38..106th Inf.
 Keefe, Raymond E. Jan. 14'38..108th Inf.
 Stevens, Carl W. Jan. 18'38..105th Inf.
 Easton, John V. Jan. 20'38..53rd Inf. Brig.
 Jones, Harry P. Feb. 10'38..53rd Inf. Brig.
 Barrett, James V. Feb. 16'38..M.C., 105th Inf.

Cavanaugh, John R. Feb. 18'38..104th F.A.
 Hughes, Ransom Feb. 24'38..244th C.A.

2ND LIEUTENANTS

Adler, Sidney A. Jan. 27'38..245th C.A.
 Digby, Matthew J. Jan. 31'38..258th F.A.
 Redden, George D., Jr. ... Feb. 16'38..53rd Inf. Brig.



"For the propagation of one policy and only one: 'Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!'"

VOL. XV, No. 4 NEW YORK CITY JULY, 1938

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

LT. COL. EDWARD BOWDITCH LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE
Associate Editor *General Advertising Manager*

MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER
N.Y.C. Advertising Manager

WHY RIFLE MATCHES?

THE 1938 New York State Matches are now a matter of history—the records are published in this issue and will cause satisfaction in some cases and in others will arouse a determination to do better next year—in any case, the final reaction is of benefit to the New York National Guard. The winning teams worked hard for the victories they achieved and the other teams are just as determined that next year they will be on top. There is no such thing as standing still or resting on your laurels—when the top is reached there is always a fight to stay there and since no one team wins every match, there is always room at the top.

In the past few years the question of "Why rifle matches" is heard less frequently in our Guard circles than was the case prior to General Haskell's order directing all Infantry, Cavalry and Engineer regiments to participate in the State Matches. All concerned have since come to realize the value of the training received by the candidates for, and the members of, the various regimental teams—the basic principle of which is "team work."

Team work is, of course, one of the basic principles of all military training but in no other activity is the necessity for it brought home more forcibly to the individual than in rifle matches. A selfish shot does not last very long with a team—he may get by one set of matches but unless he changes his tactics and enters into the team spirit he will soon find himself out. The spirit of cooperation thus engendered becomes a valuable asset to the unit of which the man is a member—he will endeavor to assist other members of the company with their shooting and while membership in a rifle team does not necessarily make a man an instructor, it does give him a considerable amount of

experience and above all, it inculcates in him the *team spirit* which makes him want to help other men and when the will is present, the means will be found.

Nor is the value of the team members limited to rifle work—look over the roster of officers in your organization and if you take the trouble to check back you will be surprised at the number of rifle team members in the ranks of our officer personnel. The explanation is simple: to be a good rifle shot requires constant and careful application—you can't guess that your sights and windage are set correctly—you have to check them; you must keep in good physical condition to stand the strain of competition; you must have initiative and the will to win—the coach gives you the dope but finally the matter is up to the firer. Thus we see that the essentials for success in any endeavor must be present to a marked degree in the rifle team—Initiative, Application, Stamina, and Team Spirit (or cooperation) so that the number of team members who become successful officers is no cause for surprise.

Rifle practice is one of the few military activities in which the man receives recognition for his individual effort and in which all participants are competitors. The rifle matches are a logical culmination of the rifle marksmanship course and are a most important factor in maintaining that interest which is essential to an efficient National Guard.

GETTYSBURG

THE battle of Gettysburg is thoroughly familiar to every student of military history and its importance warrants that its 75th anniversary be recognized. In addition to Captain Stevenson's story in this issue, an interesting plan for a self-conducted tour of the battlefield by Captain Barth will appear in our next issue.

TEN YEARS AGO THIS MONTH IN THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

JULY, 1928

174th Infantry entertains Grenadier Guards.

* * *

Historical sketch 108th Infantry.

* * *

Successful New York National Guard candidates for West Point announced.

* * *

Memorial Gates to 1st Provisional Regiment dedicated at Sleepy Hollow.

* * *

Army Day in Utica.



General Haskell's Message

IF THERE is one common element—a keystone—in the careers of all successful members of any profession I believe it will be found to be the urge to keep abreast of the latest developments within their profession.

In the military it is true that basic tactics and strategy today differ very little from that of the days of old. However, the means of executing the tactics and the strategy varies with modern developments in all branches of the arts and sciences.

As weapons and armaments are created and improved, the technique of fire and tactical use of these instruments cause changes in our training methods that, of necessity, must keep the diligent officer or enlisted man constantly alert to maintain his proficiency.

Foremost among the many opportunities our government offers the members of the National Guard to improve their military knowledge are the several Special Service Schools, which are maintained in various locations throughout the Army for National Guard officers of all the various branches.

These schools are conducted for specially selected officers and men for the several branches of the service. All are most efficiently operated by the best instructors to be found within the various branches of the Army.

Recently, on a tour of inspection, I had occasion to visit the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga. The plant, the instructors, the methods of instruction,

and the thoroughness with which every detail of teaching was carried out caused me to feel that every infantry officer of the New York National Guard should, if possible, successfully complete this course.

To attempt adequately to describe the three months of instruction would require more space than this Message permits. In general, the student officer begins with the basic elements of each subject, namely, training, tactics, logistics, topography, etc. To illustrate; the weapons course starts with rifle marksmanship. The instruction begins with a lecture. The subject of the lecture is then demonstrated by trained troops of the 29th Infantry. Following this, the students practice the subject matter learned in the lecture and demonstration. After a test on the subject, in which the student is graded, the instruction progresses to musketry. After musketry follows rifle combat practice.

This systematic procedure is followed in the other weapons, such as automatic rifle, machine gun, howitzer, and mortar.

Many of the officers who have returned from Fort Benning have told me that they were surprised at the important details that they had overlooked or forgotten in their previous training, details that had been so forcibly brought to their attention at the School.

It was my impression, which has been borne out by the many officers who have graduated from the School, that the most outstanding benefit to be derived from

the course is that from the observation of the methods of instruction.

After all, any of us can read the regulations and the various publications issued governing our training. How many of us, though, can effectively impart that knowledge to others? The most learned and studious among us will possibly be a poor instructor. Yet, our national defense calls for a small peace-time force trained to organize and lead a large war-time organization in a short period of time. We cannot possibly accomplish our mission unless we train ourselves to teach others—to put our knowledge across.

This requires an intensive study of our subject, weeding out of the superfluous matter, rehearsing our instruction, and preparing demonstrations and charts or other illustrative and interest-drawing details. We must train ourselves in delivery, poise, and a certain amount of psychology. Above all, it must be borne in mind that no subject is so trivial or so minor that it can be taught casually or carelessly.

I urge all company officers to prepare themselves so that, when the opportunity arrives, they may be ready to represent our State at the school for their branch, and I would be proud to say that the majority of the officers of the New York National Guard were graduates of the Special Service Schools or their branches. However, we are limited to a quota each year, and that, for a time, prevents this accomplishment.

I am proud of the reputation that the great majority of the graduates have earned for the New York National Guard.

A senior officer should be most careful to nominate only those candidates who, in his opinion, have the ability and the diligence to accomplish a course successfully. Candidates selected should approach the course with a determination to get every possible benefit from it. If these measures are carried out, the New York National Guard will maintain the reputation it now possesses in the various Service Schools.

STATE MATCHES

(Continued from page 3)

THE NEW YORK STATE MATCH

TEAMS OF TWELVE—14 ENTRIES

COURSE: Course "A", Rifle, eliminating the two sighting shots at six hundred yards.

Team	200	300	500	600	200	300	500	Total
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	
	Std.	K.orS.	Pr.	Pr.	K.orS.	Pr.	Pr.	
	S.F.	S.F.	S.F.	S.F.	T.F.	T.F.	T.F.	
107TH INFANTRY								
Capt. R. A. Devereux	48	45	48	47	50	48	44	330
Capt. R. A. Nott...	46	45	47	45	50	49	48	330
Pvt. J. B. Morrissey	47	46	48	44	50	49	45	329
Lieut. T. A. Moore..	45	47	45	46	50	50	43	326
Sgt. R. L. Deverall..	43	44	47	47	49	49	45	324
Lieut. J. K. Batstone	48	41	49	42	50	49	44	323
Sgt. C. H. Sample ..	45	45	47	45	50	47	43	322
Sgt. S. S. Irsay	44	37	49	45	50	50	45	320
Sgt. C. Mason	45	45	46	43	50	49	42	320
Sgt. S. Wilson	41	45	47	47	48	45	46	319
Sgt. E. B. Cox	40	43	48	45	49	48	46	319
Pvt. W. A. Ball	43	44	48	45	48	46	45	319

3881

102nd Engineers (C)	3857
165th Infantry	3850
174th Infantry	3818
71st Infantry	3807
369th Infantry	3777
106th Infantry	3736
108th Infantry	3722
105th Infantry	3710
14th Infantry	3603
10th Infantry	3566
1st Battalion, N. Y. N. M.	3475
2nd Battalion, N. Y. N. M.	3240
9th Battalion, N. Y. N. M.	3182

THE BRIGADE AND HEADQUARTERS MATCHES

TEAMS OF TWELVE—18 ENTRIES

COURSE: First: Target A. at two hundred yards, position kneeling or sitting, ten shots for record.

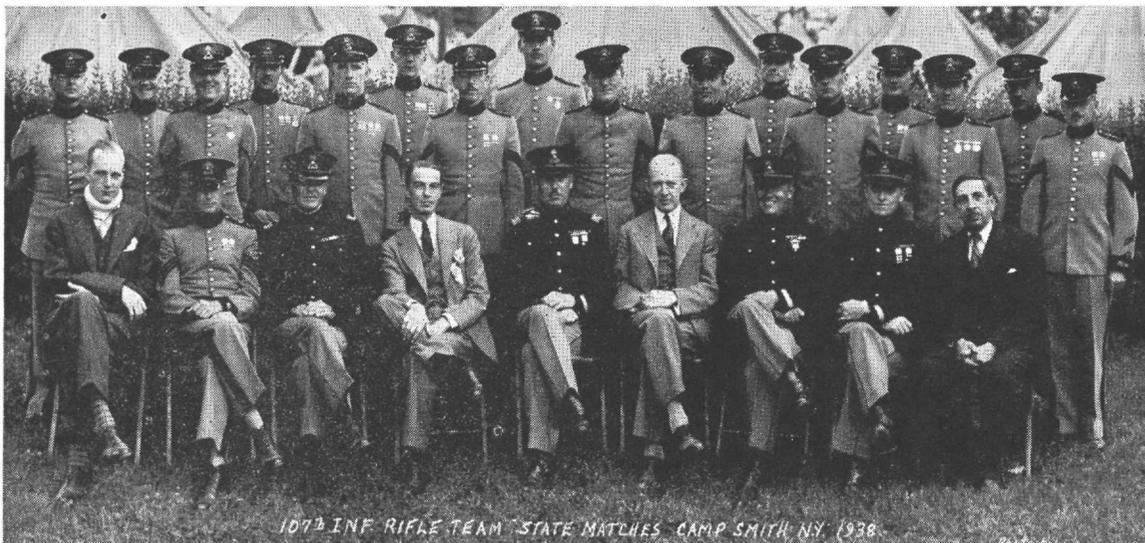
Second: Target A. at three hundred yards, position prone, ten shots for record.

Third: Target B. at six hundred yards, position prone, ten shots for record.

HEADQUARTERS MATCH

102nd Engineers	1655
No opposition	

(Continued on page 22)



107th INF RIFLE TEAM STATE MATCHES CAMP SMITH NY 1938

107th
Team—
State
Match
Winners

Colonel Edward J. Parish Retires



"The way to learn to shoot, is not to shoot"—this slogan, which always called for an explanation in opening a talk on rifle marksmanship, originated with Colonel Edward J. Parish, Ordnance Department, State Staff, who retired from a splendid service of over thirty years in the National Guard of the State on June 15th, having reached the age of 64.

Col. Parish, one of the leading physicians and Public Service Commissioner of the City of Oneonta, joined the local separate company as 1st Lieutenant and Medical Officer in 1905. Becoming interested in rifle marksmanship he transferred to the infantry branch three years later and became Captain in 1910. He has taught hundreds of soldiers how to become marksmen; his success being due to his great patience in working to correct a pupil's faults, always brought out, and in a convincing manner to the pupil himself, by "dry shooting."

When Captain of the Oneonta company he brought his command to the top figure of merit in the state with a record that has never been excelled.

During the World War, serving as Assistant State Ordnance Officer in the New York Guard, Major Parish issued a pamphlet on rifle instruction which was adopted and published by the state. After the war Major Parish remained in the Ordnance Department and was promoted to his Lieutenant Colonelcy in January, 1922. He organized the enlisted personnel of the Ordnance Section, State Staff, in Oneonta, mostly from veteran guardsmen, secured quarters in the Oneonta armory and brought it, individually and collectively, to a high standard of efficiency.

Col. Parish has the faculty of excelling at anything he takes up seriously, whether the practice of medicine, the art of trout fishing, rifle and pistol marksmanship, or even crossword puzzles. His power of concentration just shuts out the presence or interference of anybody. He is recognized as one of the best orthopedic practitioners outside of New York City. He is not only a good Elk, and Past Exalted Ruler, but a most faithful Kiwanian—we've known him, while at Peekskill, to travel miles to meet up with a weekly luncheon to avoid breaking his attendance chain.

The Colonel's last official service was at Camp Smith, June 4-11, as Assistant Executive Officer and Surgeon at the State Matches. At the conclusion of these events he awarded the prizes and in the evening was tendered a banquet in the Officers Club by Lieut. Col. Henry E. Suavet, State Ordnance Officer, and the officials of the New York State Rifle Association, of which he has been a working member for many years.

In recognition of his long and meritorious service, Adjutant General Walter G. Robinson has forwarded to him a commission of Colonel, awarded by Governor Lehman.

The Colonel's many friends throughout the National Guard will miss his loyal service, but we are positive that no future recruit in Oneonta who desires to learn how to become a good shot with the rifle will miss his expert instruction if he says—"How can I learn to shoot without the ammunition the government fails to give me?"

Red Legged Devils

The 14th at Gettysburg

by Captain Charles G. Stevenson

14th Infantry N.Y.N.G.

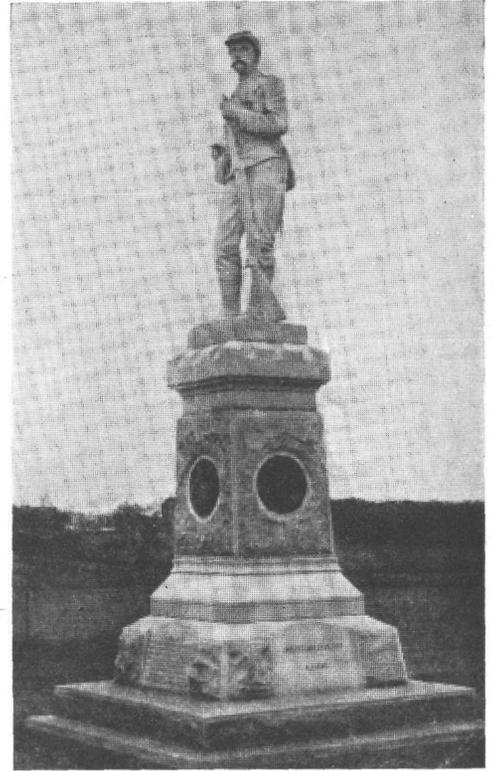
ONE sultry summer dawn, seventy-five years ago, "reveille went" for the 14th Infantry of Brooklyn on a little farm in southern Pennsylvania five miles from the town of Gettysburg. As they rolled out of their blankets on that early July morning, those Brooklyn boys, already veterans of two years' hard campaigning from Bull Run to Chancellorsville, little realized that during the next three days they were destined to play a leading role in a struggle which determined the fate of a nation—our Nation.

On July 1, 2 and 3, 1863, the Union and Confederate forces came to grips at Gettysburg in one of the decisive battles of the world and the 14th Infantry took a prominent part in the bitter contest. In the meeting engagement which opened the battle, the Brooklyn Regiment was one of the first involved. It was rushed up to relieve the cavalry screen in front of the Union army after contact was established, and it helped hold off the grey-clad hordes while the bulk of the Union Army was occupying their main line of resistance on the ridge south of the town. On the second night of the battle, the Red Legged Devils filled a breach in the Union lines that may well have proved disastrous to the cause. Full well did the men of the Fighting Fourteenth earn their laurels during those fateful three days, whose 75th anniversary the Country will commemorate in July of this year.

The circumstances which brought the contending armies to that historic battlefield on the 1st day of July, 1863, are familiar. After the Confederate success at Chancellorsville in May, the

Union Army of the Potomac had returned to camp on the north bank of the Rappahannock River opposite Fredericksburg. The Union arms had yet to win a major victory in Virginia. Flushed with success, the Confederate leader, General Lee, determined to cross the Potomac and invade the North with the intention of cutting the communications of Washington with New York, and if possible, capturing Harrisburg and Philadelphia.

Lee commenced his northward movement on June 3, 1863. When General Hooker, then Union Commander-in-Chief, learned of this, he moved the Union army north also, paralleling Lee's advance. At this time the 14th commanded by Col. Edward B. Fowler, was in the 2nd Brigade (Brig. Gen. Lysander Cutler) of the 1st Division (Brig. Gen. James S. Wadsworth) of the I Corps (Major Gen. John F. Reynolds). The 14th broke camp on June 12th and from that date until Gettysburg, the Regiment was constantly on the march, tramping anywhere from 5 to 25 miles a day. Almost every hike was a forced march. During the five days prior to July 1st it rained heavily and it was necessary to slog along over roads deep in mud. On June 29th, after a march of 25 miles through rain and mire in soggy clothes, the regiment halted near Emmitsburg, Md., a town about 10 miles south of Gettysburg. The next day the 14th marched to a point 5 miles north of Emmitsburg and bivouaced for the night in a cultivated field opposite a large farmhouse on Marsh Creek. Over the strenuous protests of the owner, the farm yielded a chicken dinner for every man, and

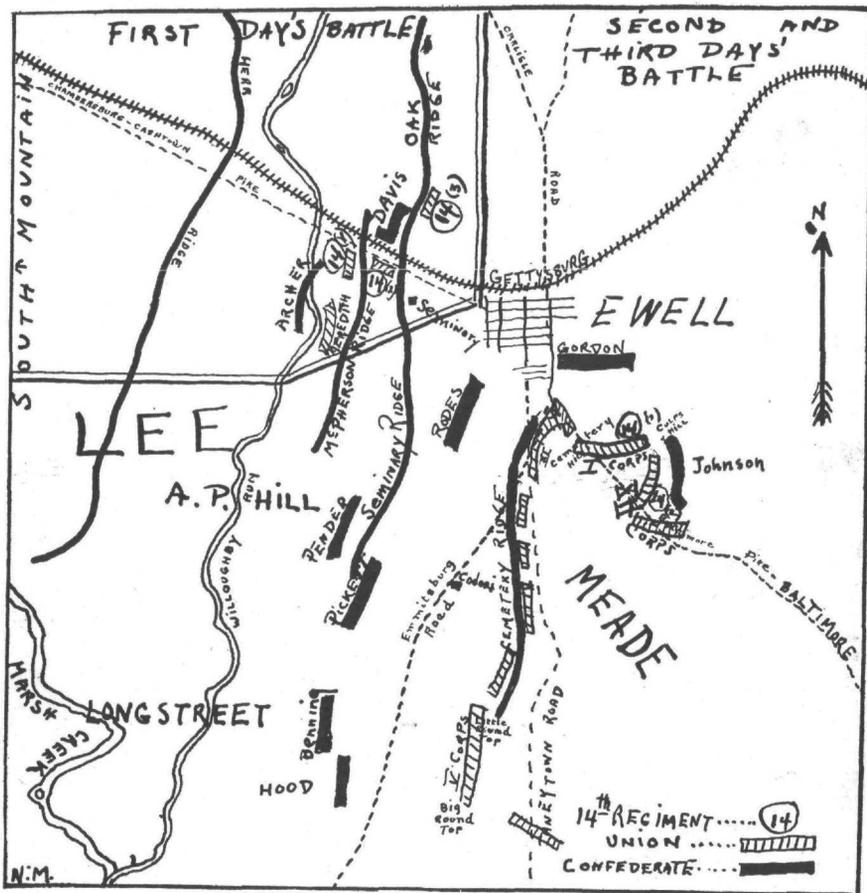


14th Regt. Monument—Gettysburg

the extra sustenance stood them in good stead, for on the morrow the Regiment entered upon the greatest battle ever fought upon our continent.

Meanwhile Union Cavalry under Gen. Buford had entered Gettysburg on June 30th and had encountered the Confederate advance guard on the Chambersburg Pike about 1/2 mile west of the town. At 10:30 p.m. that night, Buford sent a message to Reynolds stating that A. P. Hill's Corps of Lee's Army was at Cashtown, nine miles west of Gettysburg; that Longstreet's Corps was behind Hill; and that the other Confederate Corps under Ewell was reported crossing over the mountains from Carlisle.

Buford had done his job well. The information he had sent was accurate. Lee's army was divided into three corps commanded by A. P. Hill, Longstreet and Ewell. Originally Lee had sent Ewell's Corps far ahead towards Harrisburg threatening to cross the Susquehanna. The other two corps were following up the Valley west of South Mountain and were in



Commander from the field. Major General Abner Doubleday, noted as the originator of the national game of baseball, assumed command of the I Corps.

The battle then raged in earnest. The mission of the 14th and 95th was to check Archer while the other three regiments of the brigade, deployed north of the Pike, were to hold off Davis. Archer's men skirmished across an open field and crossed Willoughby Run, a small creek in front of the 14th's position. This attack, the 14th and its companion Regiment, the 95th New York, beat off, with the assistance of a flanking counter-attack by a Wisconsin Brigade on the 14th's left under the command of Brig. Gen. Solomon Meredith.

Meanwhile, the Mississippians under Davis were driving back the Union brigade north of the Pike; so much so that one of Davis' units was able to work its way around and fire a volley into the 14th's rear. This might have demoralized less seasoned and valiant troops that the Red Legged Devils from Brooklyn, but when the pressure from the west was relieved by the repulse of Archer, the 14th changed front towards Davis who had taken position along a railroad cut which paralleled the road. The 95th N. Y. did likewise and the 6th Wisconsin Regiment was also brought up. Together, under the command of Col. Fowler, the three regiments stormed the Confederate position. After a hand to hand fight at the edge of the cut, the Mississippians were driven into it (near what is now Reynolds Avenue) and almost half of Davis' Brigade surrendered.

To perpetuate the memory of that fight, a monument was erected by the State of New York at the point of the surrender. It consists of an eight foot granite statue of a soldier in the 14th's Zouave uniform in the position of "Handle Cartridge." The figure stands on a pedestal ten feet high which together with the base gives the monument an aggregate height of over twenty feet. One side of the

(Continued on page 20)

the vicinity of Chambersburg. The information from Buford correctly indicated that Lee had recalled Ewell from in front of Harrisburg and that he had ordered his other two corps through the Cashtown Gap of South Mountain. The effect was to concentrate Lee's army at Gettysburg although no specific orders to that effect were given, as far as can be ascertained.

At 5:00 a.m., on July 1st, Hill's Corps with Archer's Brigade, Heth's Division, in the van, advanced from Cashtown. Between 10 and 10:30 the Confederates reached Herr Ridge and saw Gamble's Brigade of Buford's Cavalry Division, deployed along what is now Stone Avenue. Heth ordered his two brigades to deploy, Archer south and Davis' Mississippi brigade, north of the Chambersburg Pike. Gamble opened fire on them and the great conflict began.

Returning to the 14th, we find that the regiment had arisen at sunrise July 1st. At 7:00 a.m. a courier galloped up to Colonel

Fowler's tent with orders for the regiment to move forward rapidly towards Gettysburg. En route, the firing between Gamble and Heth's division broke out, and the 14th immediately left the Emmitsburg Pike near the Codori House and marched to a point near the Lutheran Seminary where rifles were loaded. The regiment then took up the approach march to a position on McPherson Ridge about 500 yards west of the Seminary and relieved Gamble's dismounted cavalry. The 14th and the 95th N. Y. were deployed facing west, on a line running approximately due south from the Chambersburg Pike. On the 14th's left was a cluster of woods. The Corps Commander, General Reynolds, came up into these woods to superintend the placing of his troops. As the regiment went into position, Confederate sharpshooters opened fire, and General Reynolds was struck and instantly killed. It became the 14th's sad duty to remove the body of their Corps



Capt. George B. Barth Reviews 105th F. A.

CAPT. GEORGE B. BARTH, the genial and much loved Junior Instructor of the 105th F.A., was tendered a review by that organization on the evening of Friday, June 10th, 1938. Capt. Barth terminated his service with the regiment on June 15th to be assigned to the 156th F.A. at Newburg, N. Y., and the 105th so regretted losing him, although the regiment to which he was going was only a few miles up the Hudson, that Col. Higginson, commanding the 105th, determined to do something to show how much the regiment thought of its Instructor.

Reviews are not usually popular with the rank and file but this one was different. Each officer and man determined to do his best to make Capt. Barth realize that "no matter where he may go or to what exalted rank he may rise, the 105th regards him as one of its own." The words are Col. Higginson's but the sentiments are those of the entire regiment.

The 1st Battalion came from Brooklyn up to the Bronx Armory through twenty miles of city streets in order that the entire regiment might be massed to form a motorized regimental review. The 1st Battalion presented Capt. Barth with a pipe and the 2nd Battalion gave him a travelling bag. The officers of the regiment tendered him a dinner at the regimental mess at which time Col. Higginson announced that

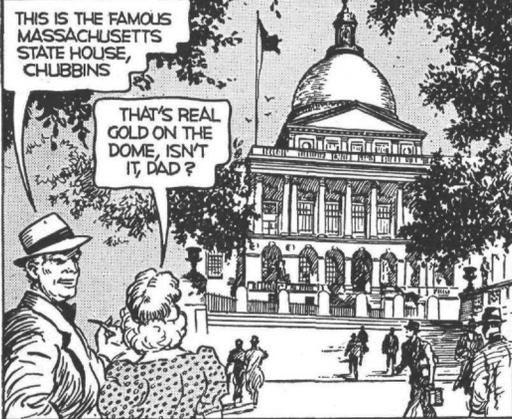
the regimental library, because of Capt. Barth's interest and the assistance he gave to building it up, would be known henceforth as the George B. Barth Library. Lt. Col. Podeyn presented the officers' gift to Capt. Barth—a sterling silver cocktail service—tray, shaker and glasses, all of sterling silver with the regimental coat of arms mounted thereon.

After the review Battery "D" gave a demonstration of how a field artillery battery supports the infantry in an advance guard action. Battery "C" showed how a battery reconnoitres a position by day and goes into it and fires therefrom at night. Battery "A" put on its spectacular driving drill that never fails to give the onlookers a fresh series of thrills. The military events were followed by a reception and dancing.

Capt. Barth is a graduate of West Point, the son of a distinguished General Officer of the Regular Army, a graduate of the Field Artillery School at Ft. Sill and the Command and General Staff School at Ft. Leavenworth. While on duty with the 105th he has also been an instructor at the Command and General Staff Schools of the 2nd Corps Area at Camp Dix and the 27th Division at New York. He has contributed several articles to the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

OL' JUDGE ROBBINS'

TRAILER TRIP...at
BOSTON



THIS IS THE FAMOUS MASSACHUSETTS STATE HOUSE, CHUBBINS

THAT'S REAL GOLD ON THE DOME, ISN'T IT, DAD?



THIS OLD NORTH CHURCH IS REALLY ONE OF AMERICA'S GREAT HISTORICAL SHRINES

OH, DAD, LOOK AT THAT MAN'S PIPE. HIS OWN FACE IS CARVED ON IT



HOW'S THAT AGAIN?

I SAY, WOULD YOU MIND LETTING ME KNOW WHERE YOU HAD YOUR PIPE CARVED?



SAY, YOU'RE JUDGE ROBBINS, AREN'T YOU? IF YOU'LL RIDE WITH ME, I'LL GLADLY TAKE YOU TO THE PIPE-CARVING SHOP

WELL, THAT'S VERY KIND OF YOU, SIR. THIS IS MY DAUGHTER, CHUBBINS



A FEW DAYS LATER...

OH HELLO, JUDGE---I SEE YOU'VE HAD YOUR PIPE CARVED. NOW YOU HAVE SOMETHING TO BE EXCITED ABOUT ON BOTH SIDES OF YOUR PIPE

HA, HA---THAT'S RIGHT! OUTSIDE, I'VE A FINE ADDITION TO MY PIPE COLLECTION--INSIDE, THE GRAND-EST TOBACCO A PIPE-SMOKER COULD IMAGINE



WELL, I'VE TRIED A LOT OF TOBACCOS IN MY TIME, BUT PRINCE ALBERT IS BY FAR THE MOST FRIENDLY AND GRATIFYING

I FIND MOST PIPE-SMOKERS FEEL THAT WAY ABOUT PRINCE ALBERT, AND NOT ONLY HERE, BUT EVERYWHERE I GO!



PRINCE ALBERT IS THE 'ORDER OF THE DAY' FOR EASIER-ROLLING, MILDER 'MAKIN'S' CIGARETTES

MONEY-BACK OFFER FOR PIPE-SMOKERS

Smoke 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.



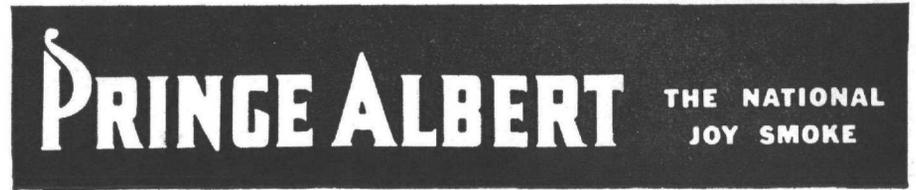
MONEY-BACK OFFER ON "MAKIN'S" CIGARETTES

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert

50 pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert



Copyright, 1938. R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

RED LEGGED DEVILS

(Continued from page 17)

base has the following inscription:

"On this spot at 10:30 a.m. July 1, 1863, this Regiment participated in the repulse of Davis' Mississippi Brigade and the capture of a large portion of that command. Took into the engagement 356 officers and men and by the War Department records lost during the three days 217."

The enemy surrender in the railroad cut did not mean the end of fighting for the 14th. Before the regiment had time to catch its breath, the leading division of Ewell's Corps, which, it will be recalled was coming down from Harrisburg via Carlisle to join Lee at Gettysburg, made its appearance on the right flank of the 14th's Brigade. The 14th was ordered to fall back to Oak Ridge or Hill to assist the XI Corps in resisting this new menace. In the movement, one of the most vivid tragedies of the day occurred. Cpl. Forrester of Company C had been wounded and was lying among the dead in front of the line. Four men volunteered to bring him back. They tore a piece of canvass from a tent and crawled out to get him. Rolling him on to the canvass, and with one man at each corner, they lifted the stricken corporal. Just as they did so a shell landed in the middle of the group. Cpl. Forrester and three of the others were instantly killed. The fourth volunteer was so severely wounded that he died while being moved to the rear.

The 14th on Oak Hill and in fact the whole of the I Corps, fought through the early part of the afternoon of July 1st against overwhelming numbers. The desperate defense put up by the I Corps during the early crucial hours of the struggle was a vital factor in the ultimate Union victory. It gave Gen. Meade, the Union leader who had succeeded Hooker, an opportunity to bring up the rest of his army and secure the commanding positions south

of the town, which later proved impenetrable.

At 4:00 P.M., Col. Fowler received orders to fall back through the town and form a new line on Cemetery Hill. When the regiment reached the main street, it found a confused jam of Union artillery and infantry all trying to get through, with the Confederates pressing closely on their heels and firing into the mass. Col. Fowler wisely decided to get his command off the main road. He led his troops down a side street out along a stone wall running up Cemetery Hill. At about this time a thunderstorm broke and cooled the heat of the battle as well as that of the humid July day.

As the first day's engagement drew to a close, the 14th's Division of the I Corps was finally placed in position on Culp's Hill on the extreme right of the Union line, practically at the "barb" of the famous "fish hook" formation that the Union line of battle took. The XI Corps was on the left of the I Corps. Opposed to them was Ewell's Corps. The next morning, July 2nd, General Meade made a redistribution of the Union forces. The XII Corps was put in position on the right of the I Corps and thus replaced the latter on the extreme right of the Union line. The 14th was withdrawn into reserve behind the XI Corps.

The Second and Third Days

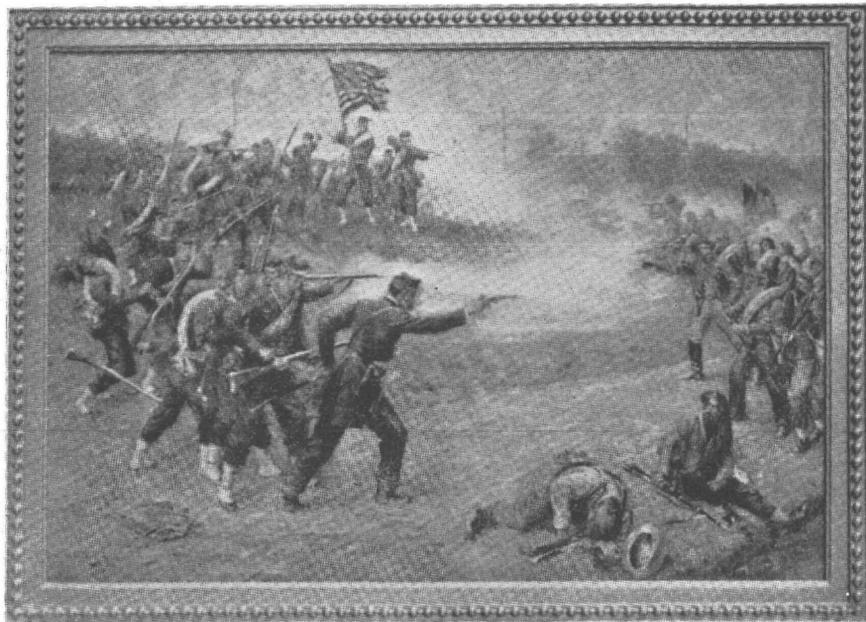
The second day's battle did not open until the middle of the afternoon, although there were minor skirmishes and intermittent firing throughout the morning. The Confederates made their main attack on the Union left in the vicinity of the Round Tops. This was supported by a strong diversion on the part of Ewell's Corps against the Union right where the 14th was stationed. The brunt of Ewell's attack fell upon the XII Corps, which in the meantime had been reduced to one division, all the other divisions having been rushed over to assist the Union left. The first charge

against the one remaining division of the XII Corps took place at about 7:00 P. M. Brig. Gen. George S. Greene, commanding that division, immediately requested assistance from the I Corps. The 14th was rushed over in answer to that call. And again Dame Fortune picked the 14th to play a vital role in the great Battle of Gettysburg.

As the Regiment made its way through pitch darkness and thick woods towards the extreme right flank of the Union line, it stumbled headlong near a spot called Spangler's Spring into a body of troops which promptly opened fire on the 14th. Not knowing whether they were friend or foe, Col. Fowler called for two volunteers to reconnoiter and find out. Pvts. Cox and McGuire of Company I stepped forward and shortly thereafter Cox returned and reported that it was the 10th Virginia of the enemy. His comrade, McGuire was wounded. The situation was serious. The enemy was within the Union lines and was about to seize the vacated trenches of the XII Corps. At once, Col. Fowler gave the order to fire. After a short but hot skirmish, the Confederates, who were from Maj. Gen. Edward Johnson's division, were driven out of the breastworks. This prompt action probably prevented Ewell from turning the Union right flank, as a glance at a map showing the disposition of the troops that day, will disclose. If Gen. Johnson's men had driven off the 14th, they would have gained the Baltimore Pike, Meade's main line of communications, and would have penetrated into the rear of the whole Union Army.

A bronze tablet set in a large boulder near Spangler's Spring at the foot of Culp's Hill marks the spot of this momentous encounter. It reads:

"Here at about 9 P. M., July 2, 1863, the 14th Regiment while moving from its position to the left of this to reinforce Greene's brigade, unexpectedly encountered the advance of Johnson's



- *Reproduction from painting by A. C. Redwood showing the Fourteenth in action in the railroad cut at Gettysburg on July 1, 1863, at which time Davis' Mississippi Brigade was captured.*

division of Ewell's Corps, which had crossed the abandoned works and was advancing toward the Baltimore Pike. By opening fire on them, the Regiment caused them to halt until the Twelfth Corps returned and drove them back. At daylight, July 3d, the regiment rejoined the brigade but soon afterward moved again to the right to reinforce the Twelfth Corps and fought in the trenches and lay in reserve until the repulse of the enemy."

It was during the second day's fight that the flag staff of the Regimental colors was shattered by a rifle ball. In the teeth of a hail of shot, Captain Ramon Cardona of Company I and others, spliced the pieces of the pole, and again flung the colors to the breeze. Throughout the rest of the war the flag was carried on that spliced staff. To day, thus mutilated, it stands in a handsome case in the Armory and is brought out once a year for the Annual Veterans Review on May 23rd, the anniversary of the Regiment's swearing in for its Civil War Service by General Irwin McDowell in 1861.

Daylight, July 3rd found the 14th with Green's brigade in the breastworks of the XII Corps. Almost immediately the Confederates

launched a series of infantry attacks. From their rifle pits the 14th men fired round after round at the advancing Southerners. When their ammunition gave out from time to time, the 14th was relieved and retired to the second line which was even more exposed than the front line position. After replenishing their cartridges, back they went into the front line of battle. For seven hours the Regiment fought thus. Historian Fox states this to have been the longest continuous fight of any at Gettysburg. The extent of the engagement was apparent after the battle was over. The trees had been reduced to stumps or poles, their limbs having been completely shot off. And for fully 100 feet in front of the breastworks the Confederate dead lay so thick that it was difficult to pick a way through the bodies.

At 1:00 P. M., Lee issued the order which opened the final phase of the struggle. Preceded by two signal guns the Confederate artillery from the line occupied by Longstreet and Hill laid down a murderous barrage on Cemetery Ridge. Many shells from this barrage topped the ridge and fell among the Union men facing Johnson. The 14th was thus sub-

jected to fire from the rear as well as the front. Following this terrific artillery preparation, Pickett made his memorable charge on Cemetery Ridge—and lost. While Pickett was making his supreme effort, Johnson's men renewed their attacks against the 14th's works on Culp's Hill. But the Regiment held its ground and as dusk brought the great battle to a close and the Confederates started to withdraw forever from Pennsylvania soil, the 14th, or what was left of it, was still firing and in possession of the field.

Three days of heavy fighting with practically no sleep and only crackers and water for food; over fifty per cent of the Regiment, casualties. That was the toll taken by the Battle of Gettysburg on the Fighting Fourteenth. Little wonder that the people of Brooklyn held the men of the 14th Infantry in such high esteem and with such fond affection. As the "Eagle" said in its issue of May 25, 1864 when the Regiment returned from the War:

"No Regiment has a more spotless record. Brooklyn may well be proud of her sons for they have done honor to their birthplace."

STATE MATCHES

(Continued from page 14)

51ST CAVALRY BRIGADE MATCH

121st Cavalry	1611
No opposition	

53RD INFANTRY BRIGADE MATCH

105th Infantry	1669
106th Infantry	1657
10th Infantry	1570

54TH INFANTRY BRIGADE MATCH

107th Infantry	1708
108th Infantry	1595

87TH INFANTRY BRIGADE MATCH

369th Infantry	1657
71st Infantry	1643
174th Infantry	1643

93RD INFANTRY BRIGADE MATCH

165th Infantry	1687
14th Infantry	1622



NAVAL MILITIA BRIGADE MATCH

31st Fleet Division (six men-score doubled).....	1616
1st Battalion	1554
3rd Battalion	1521
9th Battalion	1483
32nd Fleet Division (six men-score doubled).....	1472
2nd Battalion	1338

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S MATCH

TEAMS OF THREE—36 ENTRIES

COURSE: First: Slow fire, Target B, six hundred yards, position prone, ten shots for record.
 Second: Slow fire, Target C, one thousand yards, position prone, ten shots for record.

	600	1000	
	Yds.	Yds.	Total
COMPANY I, 107th INFANTRY			
Pfc. J. B. Morrissey	48	44	92
1st Lt. T. A. Moore.....	47	44	91
2nd Lt. J. K. Batstone.....	44	43	87
Team Total			270
Company F, 102nd Engineers.....			269
Company K, 107th Infantry.....			269
Company E, 106th Infantry.....			268
Company L, 107th Infantry.....			263
Company F, 107th Infantry.....			263

THE 71ST REGIMENT TROPHY MATCH

TEAMS OF SIX—35 ENTRIES

COURSE: Three hundred, five hundred and six hundred yards, slow fire, seven shots at each distances.
 Two hundred yards, timed fire, ten shots in one minute, Target A.
 Three hundred yards, timed fire, ten shots in one minute, ten seconds, Target A.

Team	300	500	600	200	300	
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Total
107th INFANTRY, No. 1						
Captain R. A. Devereux.....	33	35	34	46	44	192
Private J. B. Morrissey.....	32	35	33	45	47	192
Sergeant R. L. Deverall.....	35	33	32	42	49	191
Captain R. A. Nott.....	32	35	35	42	46	190
Sergeant C. Mason.....	34	34	34	43	45	190
1st Lieutenant T. A. Moore.....	32	34	31	43	41	181
Team Total.....						1136
102nd Engineers, No. 2						1128
106th Infantry, No. 1						1093
71st Infantry, No. 2						1093
107th Infantry, No. 3						1093
165th Infantry, No. 1						1091
105th Infantry, No. 1						1091

THE CRUIKSHANK TROPHY MATCH

TEAMS OF SIX—35 ENTRIES

COURSE Seven shots each at two hundred yards, standing, and five hundred and six hundred yards, prone.

Team	200	500	600	
	Yds.	Yds.	Yds.	Total
102nd ENGINEERS, No. 1				
Captain W. A. Swan.....	35	34	34	103
Sergeant J. O'Donnell.....	32	33	33	98
2nd Lieutenant H. Manin.....	34	32	32	98
Sergeant B. Evans.....	32	33	32	97
Sergeant H. Klein	34	29	33	96
Sergeant P. Rizzo.....	32	32	32	96
Team Total				588



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107th Infantry, No. 2	580
71st Infantry, No. 1	578
107th Infantry, No. 1	577
165th Infantry, No. 2	576
107th Infantry, No. 3	570
106th Infantry, No. 3	570
106th Infantry, No. 1	570

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THE OLD GUARD TROPHY MATCH

TEAMS OF SIX—25 ENTRIES

COURSE: Ten shots at two hundred yards, standing.

Team	Score
107th INFANTRY, No. 1	
Sergeant C. Mason	47
Sergeant S. S. Irsay	47
1st Lieutenant T. A. Moore	47
Private Ball	47
1st Lieutenant J. K. Batstone	45
Captain R. A. Nott	45
Team Total	278
107th Infantry, No. 2	274
102nd Engineers, No. 1	273
102nd Engineers, No. 2	272
71st Infantry, No. 2	271
105th Infantry	271

THE McALPIN MATCH

TEAMS OF EIGHT—24 ENTRIES

COURSE: Ten shots at two hundred yards, standing, and six hundred and one thousand yards, prone.

Team	200 Yds.	600 Yds.	1000 Yds.	Total
107th INFANTRY, No. 2				
Private J. B. Morrissey	45	48	44	137
1st Lieutenant T. A. Moore	48	45	43	136
Sergeant C. Mason	46	48	41	135
Captain R. A. Nott	41	46	46	133
Sergeant R. L. Deverall	44	45	41	130
2nd Lieutenant J. K. Batstone	45	45	40	130
Private W. N. Schreiber	42	42	43	127
Captain R. A. Devereux	45	44	40	129
Team Total	1057			
102nd Engineers, No. 1				1026
165th Infantry, No. 1				1023
174th Infantry, No. 1				1017
107th Infantry, No. 1				1017
71st Infantry, No. 1				1004

SECOND BATTALION NAVAL MILITIA VETERAN'S TROPHY

TEAMS OF TWELVE—FIVE ENTRIES

COURSE: Ten shots at two hundred yards, standing, and six hundred yards, prone.

Team	200 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total
FIRST BATTALION			
CEM P. Monahan	41	42	83
Ens. W. Eglit	43	37	80
F 2/c W. Budka	35	36	71



2nd Batt. Winners

AS T. Lennon	33	4	37
Gy. Sgt. T. Nieder	42	44	86
Cpl. G. Gerner	41	39	80

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S 1/c F. Viska.....	42	36	78
F 2/c R. Czernega.....	36	38	74
CSK H. Gantner.....	40	43	83
MM 2/c W. Czernega.....	30	38	68
CSM J. Peck.....	40	41	81
S 1/c W. Greenfield.....	37	43	80

Team Total	901
Third Battalion	881
Ninth Battalion	867
Second Battalion	809
32nd Fleet Division (Practice).....	721

THE INTERSTATE SMALL ARMS TROPHY MATCH OF THE NAVAL MILITIA AND NAVAL RESERVE

TEAMS OF TWELVE—6 ENTRIES

COURSE: The Navy Rifle Course "B", forty shots at two hundred yards and twenty shots at five hundred yards.

Team	Score
NEW YORK NAVAL MILITIA, TEAM A	
W. F. Pfau, S 1/c	270
Frank Preston, F 3/c	267
Peter Monahan, C. E. M.	267
D. H. Rossire, A. S.	265
F. A. Atherton, F 2/c	264
F. Viska, S 1/c	264
M. J. Davidowitch, 1st Lieutenant (Coach).....	257
J. Nieder, Gy. Sgt.	256
W. F. Eglit, Ensign.....	254
John Owellen, G. M. 1/c	253

Team Total	2615
Connecticut Naval Militia.....	2502
9th Battalion, New York Naval Militia.....	2375
New York Naval Militia, Team C.....	2356
2nd Battalion, New York Naval Militia.....	2320
New York Naval Militia, Team B.....	2197

THE GOVERNOR'S MATCH

INDIVIDUAL—230 ENTRIES

COURSE: Individual skirmish run, target D, twenty shots, five shots each halt, magazine fire only; four halts of thirty seconds each as follows: four hundred, three hundred fifty, three hundred and two hundred yards. The first half of each advance at quick time and the latter half at double time.

Competitor	Score
1. 2nd Lieutenant J. K. Batstone, 107th Infantry....	100
2. 1st Lieutenant J. F. Schaub, 106th Infantry.....	98-98
3. 2nd Lieutenant J. Cushing, 102nd Eng.	98-97
4. Sergeant D. Baker, 121st Cavalry.....	98-94
5. Sergeant R. Reynders, 174th Infantry.....	98-93
6. Sergeant J. Sergio, 10th Infantry.....	98-91

THE COMPANY TEAM MATCH

TEAMS OF FOUR—45 ENTRIES

COURSE: Seven shots each at two hundred yards, standing, and five and six hundred yards, prone.

Team	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	600 Yds.	Total
COMPANY I, 107th INFANTRY				
2nd Lieutenant J. K. Batstone.....	33	35	34	102
Pfc. J. B. Morrissey.....	34	34	34	102
Captain R. A. Devereux.....	33	32	33	98
1st Lieutenant T. A. Moore.....	33	32	32	97

Team Total	399
Company F, 102nd Engineers.....	389
Company F, 165th Infantry.....	385
Company G, 71st Infantry.....	385
Company K, 107th Infantry.....	383
Troop K, 121st Cavalry.....	383



Corp.
Dooley
Receives
Members
Match
Medal

THE MEMBERS MATCH

INDIVIDUAL—236 ENTRIES

COURSE: 200 Yards—10 shots slow fire, standing.
10 shots rapid fire, 1 minute—Target "A".
300 Yards—10 shots rapid fire, 1 minute, 10 seconds, Target "A".
600 Yards—10 shots, slow fire, prone, Target "B".

Competitor	Score
1. Corporal T. Dooley, 102nd Eng.	188
2. 2nd Lieutenant C. LaButis, 106th Infantry.....	185
3. Captain R. A. Devereux, 107th Infantry.....	184
4. Corporal C. Morgan, 71st Infantry.....	184
5. Private W. Schreiber, 107th Infantry.....	184
6. Private J. B. Morrissey, 107th Infantry.....	184
7. Staff Sergeant S. R. Cleghorne, 369th Infantry.....	184
8. Sergeant B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.	184

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THE THURSTON MEMORIAL TROPHY MATCH

INDIVIDUAL—262 ENTRIES

COURSE: Ten shots standing, two hundred yards, "A" Target; ten shots, rapid fire, one minute, ten seconds, three hundred yards. "A" Target; prone from standing.

Competitor	Score
1. Sergeant H. Klein, 102nd Eng.	96
2. Sergeant B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.	94
3. Sergeant P. P. Bruce, 107th Infantry.....	94
4. Private C. Billington, 105th Infantry.....	94
5. Sergeant D. Bradt, 105th Infantry	94

THE WINGATE ALL COMERS' SHORT RANGE MATCH

INDIVIDUAL—205 ENTRIES

COURSE: Ten shots each, two hundred yards, standing, Target "A".

Competitor	Score
1. Private A. Walle, 102nd Eng.	50 5-4
2. 2nd Lieutenant M. A. Rivisto, 71st Infantry....	48
3. Sergeant J. J. Driscoll, 71st Infantry.....	48

THE ROGERS ALL COMERS' MID RANGE MATCH

INDIVIDUAL—229 ENTRIES

COURSE: Ten shots at six hundred yards, prone.

Competitor	Score
1. 2nd Lieut. J. R. Herron, 105th Inf.....	49
2. W. S. Brophy, Civilian	49
3. Capt. P. T. McMeniman, 165th Inf.....	49
4. Capt. J. F. McDonough, 165th Inf.....	49



Lt.
Brousseau
Roe
Winner

THE ROE ALL COMERS' LONG RANGE MATCH

INDIVIDUAL—208 ENTRIES—CORRECTED

COURSE: Ten shots at one thousand yards, prone.

Competitor	Score
1. 1st Lt. G. Brousseau, 165th Inf.....	49+5
2. St. Sgt. P. Rizzo, 102nd Eng.....	49+4
3. Sgt. L. Short, 10th Inf.....	48
4. 1st Lt. A. C. Grier, 369th Inf.....	48
5. Cpl. Vetoich, 105th Inf.....	48
5a. L. McLeod, Civilian	48

(Continued on page 27)

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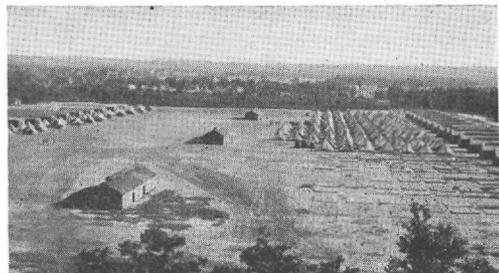
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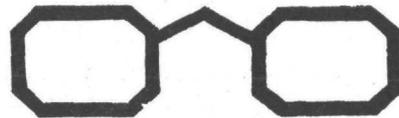
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Lt. Col. A. H. Thompson

THE promotion of Major Andrew H. Thompson to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, Q.M.C., N.Y.N.G., was announced by the Adjutant General on May 23, 1938.

Born in Cohoes, N. Y., Coloney Thompson graduated from Rensselaer Polytechnical Institute in 1914 with the degree of Civil Engineer. He practiced his profession until the World War when he entered the military service and was commissioned in the Field Artillery serving overseas from April 1918 to April 1919.

In 1923 he joined Company B, 105th Infantry and in the same year was appointed City Engineer of the City of Cohoes and served in this capacity until 1929 when he resigned to design and supervise some important bridges including the Cohoes Ship Street Memorial Bridge. The pressure of this work necessitated his requesting transfer to the National Guard Reserve in 1931.

Commissioned Captain, Q.M.C., in 1935, he was placed in charge of construction in the office of the U.S.P. & D. Officer, in which capacity he served until appointed U.S.P. & D. Officer in February 1937. He was commissioned Major, Q.M.C., in May 1937.

**OUR BEST WISHES TO
COLONEL THOMPSON**

The Governor's Honor Men for 1938

This Honor Roll consists of the thirty members of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia attaining the highest aggregate score in all individual matches of the State of New York and the New York State Rifle Association.

Name	Aggregate
1. Staff Sergeant P. Rizzo, 102nd Eng. (C)...	505
2. Sergeant R. L. Deverall, 107th Inf.	505
3. Private A. Walle, 102nd Eng. (C)	504
4. Captain R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf.	504
5. Sergeant C. H. Sample, 107th Inf.....	503
6. Pvt. J. B. Morrissey, 107th Inf.	503
7. Sergeant P. P. Bruce, 107th Inf.....	502
8. Private W. N. Schreiber, 107th Inf.....	500
9. 2nd Lieutenant J. R. Herron, 105th Inf....	500
10. 2nd Lieutenant J. K. Batstone, 107th Inf....	498
11. 2nd Lieutenant C. A. LaButis, 106th Inf....	498
12. Private 1/c H. M. Lutz, 165th Inf.....	498
13. 1st Sergeant T. J. O'Brien, 165th Inf.....	497
14. 2nd Lieutenant M. A. Rivisto, 71st Inf....	497
15. Corporal C. Morgan, 71st Inf.	496
16. Staff Sergeant H. Klein, 102nd Eng.	496
17. Sergeant J. Chiplock, 105th Inf.*.....	495
18. Private 1/c W. Simpson, 369th Inf.....	495
19. Sergeant B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.....	495
20. Sergeant S. S. Irsay, 107th Inf.	494
21. Sergeant J. J. Driscoll, 71st Inf.....	493
22. Captain R. A. Nott, 107th Inf.....	492
23. Private G. Seidel, 107th Inf.....	491
24. 1st Lieutenant T. A. Moore, 107th Inf....	491
25. Sergeant C. Mason, 107th Inf.	491
26. 1st Lieutenant G. Brousseau, 165th Inf....	490
27. Captain A. S. Ward, 369th Inf.....	490
28. 1st Lieutenant J. S. Schaub, 106th Inf....	490
29. Sergeant D. H. Baker, 121st Cav.....	490
30. Sergeant D. A. Wills, 106th Inf.....	488

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STATE MATCHES

(Continued from page 25)

**THE STATE PISTOL MATCH
INDIVIDUAL**

COURSE: Two strings of five shots each at 50 yards, slow fire, one minute per shot; two strings, five shots each, timed fire, 25 yards, 20 seconds per string, and two strings, quick fire, 25 yards, 10 seconds per string (Standard American Target).

Competitor	Score
1. 2nd Lieut. J. R. Herron, 105th Inf.....	263
2. Capt. R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf.	248
3. Sgt. E. J. Walsh, Jr., 101st Cav.	244
4. 1st Lt. L. D. Wallace, 174th Inf.....	244
5. 1st Lt. G. C. Knight, 174th Inf.....	242
6. 2nd Lt. E. J. Ashton, 108th Inf.....	242
7. Sgt. D. H. Baker, 121st Cav.....	240
8. Pvt. J. B. Morrissey, 107th Inf.....	239
9. 2nd Lt. R. O'Neil, 212th C. A.	238
10. Pvt. P. H. Argamonte, 107th Inf.....	238
11. Capt. A. Gormsen, 102nd Eng.....	235
12. 1st Lt. H. J. Billings, 108th Inf.....	234

**THE SAYRE TROPHY MATCH
TEAMS OF SIX—SIX ENTRIES**

COURSE: Qualification Dismounted Pistol Course.

Team	25			Timed Fire	Total
	Yd. S.F.	Yd. R.F.	Yd. R.F.		
TROOP A, 101ST CAVALRY					
Sergeant E. J. Walsh, Jr....	99	100	96	100	99.
Corporal P. A. Sadow.....	96	93	92	100	96.16
Pfc. William Cohane.....	96	95	89	100	96.
Sergeant John Maloney.....	93	93	92	100	95.16
Pfc. Raymond Daliberti.....	96	95	96	93.33	94.94
Sergeant John Halk	90	94	91	100	94.16
Team Average					95.90
156 Field Artillery, Team No. 1.....					92.77
156th Field Artillery, Team No. 2.....					89.94
212th Coast Artillery					89.01
121st Cavalry					88.72
101st Cavalry, Manhattan					87.84

Individual High Score

Sergeant E. J. Walsh, Jr., Tr. A., 191st Cavalry..... 99.



Capt. Ellis and Major Dougherty
(Continued on page 29)

"The
Man
on
Target—"

TAP ROOM

SEA FOOD

LOU'S
(next to Whelan's)

The Place to Dine, to Drink and Wine
PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

KEEP COOL IN CAMP

KHAKI

SLACKS

SHIRTS

CAPS

Special Prices to Organizations
Be Sure and Visit Our Display

at the

GENERAL STORE, CAMP SMITH

Operated by

HECKER & EAGAN, Inc.

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New York, N. Y.

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and

REFRESH YOURSELF



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AT YOUR POST EXCHANGE

GOOD-HUMORS

The pure, wholesome, pasteurized ice cream in handy stick form.

Made with fresh cream and delicious flavorings. Untouched by human hands in the entire process. Watch for the sanitary white GOOD HUMOR cans which pass your door every day.



New York Good Humor, Incorporated
115 East Third Street
Mount Vernon, N. Y.

RELIEF SOCIETY NOTES

Q. Is the face of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society red?

A. Yes, the face of our Relief Society is *very* red.

Q. Why is it very red?

A. Because, in the last issue of the "Guardian" it was stated that "what the Society asks for its support from active members of the Guard, and the Naval Militia is \$10 (or more) from enlisted men, and \$2 (or more) from officers."

Of course, this must have been instantly recognized for the typographical error that it was, and "\$10" should have read "\$1." Nobody took the error seriously, though, for we haven't been exactly snowed under by ten-dollar bills.

But we'd like to be.

* * *

The membership cards which the Society has had printed are now in the hands of the Section Presidents. These cards are for the fiscal year 1938-39, which began on May 1st and which ends on April 30th, 1939.

If you have made your annual contribution to our Relief Society subsequently to May 1st, please ask the President of your Section for your membership card.

Keep it in your wallet as an identification card, and as a reminder that you have helped the widow or helpless children of some Guardsman's household where death has been a visitor.

* * *

Food, clothing, and shelter are the three prime essentials for the maintenance of human life. Shelter is the "least" important of these, if we can distinguish among them at all. Food is the most important, for, as was significantly said by an English writer many years ago:

"We may live without poetry, music, and art.



ALBANY, N. Y.

We may live without conscience, and live without heart.

We may live without love, we may live without books,

But civilized man cannot live without cooks."

This brings us, by a slightly roundabout path, to the fact that our Relief Society can use clothing which, though it has been worn, is still serviceable. The Society would appreciate your saving such clothing until a request is made for it through the columns of the "Guardian."



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Only combination gun oil and solvent that makes guns and fishing tackle safe from rust. At your Sports Store.

THE McCAMBRIDGE & McCAMBRIDGE CO.
12 L Street, S. E. Washington, D. C.

STATE MATCHES

(Continued from page 27)

THE MACNAB TROPHY MATCH

TEAMS OF FOUR—7 ENTRIES

COURSE: Qualification Dismounted Pictol Course.

Team	25	15	25	Timed	Total
	Yd	Yd.	Yd.		
	S.F.	R.F.	R.F.		
Company I, 107th Infantry					
Captain R. A. Devereux....	99	92	96	100	97.67
Pvt. 1/c J. B. Morrissey....	97	99	93	100	97.67
2nd Lieut. J. K. Batstone....	97	84	94	100	95.33
1st Lieut. T. A. Moore.....	99	93	77	100	94.67

Team Average 96.44

Company C, 108th Infantry	93.57
Company K, 14th Infantry.....	92.15
Company G, 107th Infantry.....	89.03
Company G, 71st Infantry.....	88.80
Company D, 71st Infantry	88.13
Company H, 14th Infantry	70.19

Individual High Score

Pvt. 1/c P. H. Agramonte, Co. G, 107th Inf..... 98.5

THE GENERAL RICHARDSON MATCH

TEAMS OF FOUR—7 ENTRIES

COURSE: Qualification Dismounted Pistol Course.

Team	25	15	25	Timed	Total
	Yd	Yd.	Yd.		
	S.F.	R.F.	R.F.		
Service Battery, 156th F. A.					
2nd Lieut. J. V. Miseli.....	91	94	89	100	94.16
Capt. C. H. Forbush.....	92	83	85	100	92.
2nd Lieut. S. Augustowski....	95	95	74	93.33	90.94
Sgt. G. Walker.....	92	88	86	93.33	90.78

Team Average 91.97

Hq. Bty., and C. T., 2nd Bn., 156th F. A.....	86.65
Battery C, 156th F. A.....	84.18
Battery D, 156th F. A.....	79.64
Battery E, 156th F. A.....	79.61
Hq. Bty., 52nd F. A. Brig.....	78.16
Battery E, 105th F. A.	63.29

Col. Becker
and
Lt. Col.
Goodman
Observe
Their Team
(174th Inf.)



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Fresh vegetables, pure water.

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MRS. M. L. THOMPSON Carthage, N. Y.
Telephone: No. 25 F-21 R.F.D. No. 3

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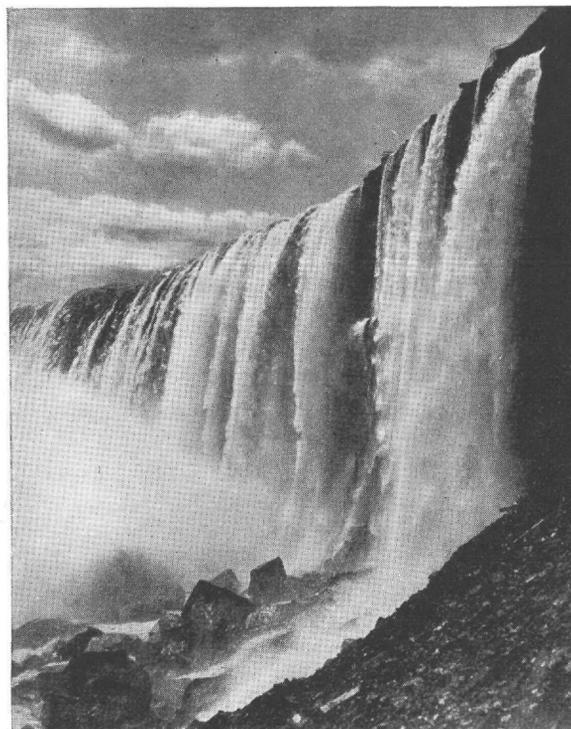
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Niagara Falls . . .

New York State's Ideal Convention
City—Summer or Winter

Machine Guns Grow Up

by

Edmond C. Fleming*

“VERY special training is necessary for effective fire against low-flying planes, and without this the best defense is a hasty search for cover,” writes an experienced machine gun manufacturer in the March-April issue of *Army Ordnance*. The writer is Laurence V. Bénét, former managing director of the Hotchkiss Company in Paris, who has been associated with machine gun development for more than 50 years.

Subject to the above proviso, “machine rifles and rifle-calibre machine guns, with or without correction grids, can be used effectively and have the advantage of being brought into action instantly and without special preparation.”

“Machine guns of 0.50 inch (13.2 mm.) calibre generally are used to supplement anti-aircraft artillery within the 2,000 yards range,” the author states. “The speed of fire of these guns is about 450 rounds per minute, but in many services, especially the French, the guns are mounted in pairs, and the rate of fire becomes 900.

“These latter mountings are fitted with quick-acting elevating and training gear. The gun pointer is seated and can fire the guns alternately or together by means of pedals, both hands being free for operating the elevating and training gear.”

COLLEGE INSTRUMENTS

“A rather elaborate corrector is fitted on the mounting, and gives automatically the corrections for range, elevation, speed and course of the target, time of flight, wind and variations in speed of airplane when climbing or diving. Auxiliary instruments, such as telemeters (range finders), altimeters (height finders), predictors, etc., are required, and such guns are, in general, employed for fixed or semi-fixed positions or mounted on trucks, trailers or armored cars.

“The effective vertical range is about 10,000 feet. . . . For naval service, the 13.2 mm. gun on quadruple mounting is used extensively and will deliver rapidly succeeding bursts at the rate of 1,800 rounds per minute.”

This same calibre gun, using armor-piercing bullets, Laurence Bénét regards as effective against lightly protected cars and against the side plating of tanks within the admitted combat range of from 600 to 700 yards, but against heavily armored tanks in frontal attack much greater penetrating power is required.

The 0.50 inch calibre armor-piercing bullet will traverse a 20 mm. (0.79 inch) plate of 500 Brinell test hardness, at 500 yards.

THE 1-INCH M. G.

The ideal calibre for the anti-aircraft machine gun is 25 mm. or 1 inch, according to Bénét's studied opinion. “In the 20 mm. calibre the weight of the projectile and its explosive charge is distinctly insufficient,” he writes, “whilst the weight, power and cost of the higher calibres is excessive in comparison with the results obtained.” He is considering of course only machine guns, the largest practical calibres yet demonstrated being 37 mm. and 40 mm. (1.46 inches and 1.57 inches), and he is viewing them as supplemental to artillery, not as a substitute.

“High explosive shell for anti-aircraft 25 mm. (1-inch) machine guns are fitted with supersensitive, self-destroying fuses. As the destruction of the shell should take place at a range beyond 4,000 yards, the bulk and weight of a time train becomes prohibitive. The Brandt 25 mm. fuse is, in this connection, of particular interest. The 25 mm. shell, with an initial velocity of 925 met. sec. (3,000 feet per second), rotates about its longitudinal axis at the rate of about 80,000 turns per minute.¹

“This speed of rotation is reduced rapidly and progressively by the skin friction of the projectile during flight. In the Brandt fuse, a firing pin is locked by a series of balls forced outward by centrifugal force against the pressure of a spring. When the speed of rotation is reduced by a given amount, corresponding to the desired range, the spring overcomes the centrifugal force, the firing pin is released and the shell exploded.”

USED FOR A.T.

One of the great military powers of Europe has adopted this 25 mm. calibre for an *anti-tank machine gun*, Laurence Bénét relates. “It was considered that the perforation of 2 inches of steel at 650 yards would be required, and that this could be secured more economically and efficiently with a high-velocity gun of small calibre than with a heavier gun of lower initial

¹ The shell of the 3-inch U. S. anti-aircraft gun rotates at 16,000 r.p.m. when the rifling gives one turn in 25 calibres and at 26,000 r.p.m. if the twist is 1 in 40. (Lt. Col. J. G. Booton, Chief of the Ammunition Division on the Technical Staff in the Office of the Chief of the Ordnance, U. S. writing in *Army Ordnance*, March-April).



Wide World Photo

velocity employing heavier and far more expensive ammunition. This particular country adopted, however, a semi-automatic gun instead of a fully automatic weapon on account of slightly less weight and considerably less cost."

Anti-tank machine guns should be light and maneuverable, capable of accompanying the infantry and able to take advantage of any available cover, in addition to having penetrative power. "These guns are drawn by light tractors of the Carden-Loyd type, which also transport the gun crews and ammunition supply."

LARGE AIRPLANE M. G.'s.

On the subject of airplane machine guns of the larger calibres—1 inch and 1½ inch—the veteran manufacturer's comment is illuminating. The gun problems have been fairly well solved, and there are several types of successful fuses. Then he continues:

"It appears to me that many existing difficulties would disappear were airplanes designed, as are all naval vessels, with the prime object of carrying into action a given armament. Up to the present the problem largely has been reversed, and it is required to adopt the armament to independently designed airplanes. Close collaboration between aircraft designers and armament engineers should lead to great improvement. As has been well said, 'It is difficult enough to dance well, but to dance in chains is well-nigh impossible.'"

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Pistol
Matches



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Peekskill, N. Y.

Imported and Domestic Wines and Liquors

Quality Always

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Orders promptly delivered

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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF APRIL, 1938

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (April 1-30, Inclusive).....92.05%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19500 E. M.	Total 21021
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1414 Off.	21 W. O.	19280 E. M.	Total 20715

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.

102nd G.M. Regt. 95.82% (2)¹
 Maintenance..... 235 Actual..... 352

27th Div. Avia. 95.27% (3)²²
 Maintenance..... 118 Actual..... 127

106th Field Art. 94.92% (4)⁵
 Maintenance..... 647 Actual..... 686

369th Infantry 94.57% (5)⁴
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1128

258th Field Art. 94.40% (6)²³
 Maintenance..... 647 Actual..... 674

156th Field Art. 93.90% (7)⁸
 Maintenance..... 602 Actual..... 626

104th Field Art. 93.86% (8)¹²
 Maintenance..... 599 Actual..... 638

244th Coast Art. 93.84% (9)¹⁰
 Maintenance..... 648 Actual..... 725

165th Infantry 93.44% (10)⁷
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1040

105th Infantry 92.68% (11)¹³
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1129

174th Infantry 92.55% (12)⁹
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1151

245th Coast Art. 92.50% (13)¹⁴
 Maintenance..... 739 Actual..... 801

101st Cavalry 92.17% (14)⁸
 Maintenance..... 571 Actual..... 652

102nd Md. Rgt. 92.05% (15)²⁴
 Maintenance..... 588 Actual..... 732

71st Infantry 91.80% (16)¹⁵
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1096

105th Fd. Art. 91.44% (17)²¹
 Maintenance..... 599 Actual..... 653

108th Infantry 91.37% (18)¹⁷
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1112

14th Infantry 91.35% (19)¹¹
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1122

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres.		Aver. % Att.
		Abs.	Att.	
121st Cavalry 95.98% (1)¹				
Maintenance..... 571				Actual..... 618
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP ...	4	70	66	94
BAND	4	31	29	94
MACH. GUN TROOP	5	71	68	96
HDQRS. 1st SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP A	5	68	64	94
TROOP B	5	66	65	98
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP E	5	70	68	97
TROOP F	5	67	65	97
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP I	5	65	62	95
TROOP K	4	68	65	96
MED. DEP. DET. ...	5	33	32	97
		622	597	95.98

Hdq. 27th Div. 95.91% (5)⁵
 Maintenance..... 65 Actual..... 69

52nd F. A. Brig. 95.74% (6)⁶
 Maintenance..... 36 Actual..... 47

53rd Brigade 95.34% (7)⁹
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 42

93rd Brigade 94.93% (8)⁴
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 36

54th Brigade 93.61% (9)⁸
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 47

BRIGADE STANDING

212th Coast Art. 90.55% (20)³
 Maintenance..... 703 Actual..... 768

Sp. Trp., 27 Div. 90.27% (21)¹⁹
 Maintenance..... 318 Actual..... 371

102nd Engrs. 89.94% (22)⁷⁰
 Maintenance..... 475 Actual..... 517

10th Infantry 89.40% (23)¹⁸
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1159

106th Infantry 88.94% (24)²⁵
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1105

101st Sig. Bn. 87.21% (25)¹⁶
 Maintenance..... 163 Actual..... 172

107th Infantry 85.00% (26)²⁶
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1062

State Staff 100.00% (1)¹
 Maximum..... 78 Actual..... 73

87th Brigade 100.00% (2)⁷
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 47

Brig. Hdq. CAC 100.00% (3)²
 Maintenance..... 11 Actual..... 10

51st Cav. Br. 97.43% (4)³
 Maintenance..... 69 Actual..... 79

Brig. Hd. C.A.C. 96.64% (1)³
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detachment
 212th Coast Artillery
 244th Coast Artillery
 245th Coast Artillery

51st Cav. Brig. 94.24% (2)¹
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop
 101st Cavalry
 121st Cavalry

52nd Fd. Art. Br. 93.79% (3)⁵
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery
 104th Field Artillery
 105th Field Artillery
 106th Field Artillery
 156th Field Artillery
 258th Field Artillery

87th Inf. Brig. 93.07% (4)⁴
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 71st Infantry
 174th Infantry
 369th Infantry

93rd Inf. Brig. 92.43% (5)²
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 14th Infantry
 165th Infantry

53rd Inf. Brig. 90.41% (6)⁶
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 10th Infantry
 105th Infantry
 106th Infantry

54th Inf. Brig. 88.39% (7)⁷
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 107th Infantry
 108th Infantry

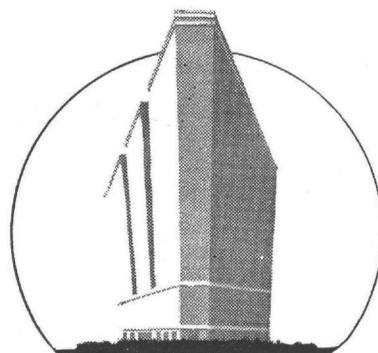


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of America's oldest lager

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Syracuse, N. Y.

Fay B. Mareness, Mgr.

MORE HEAT

is not called for *now* when you are sweltering under a fierce summer sun in camp. Indeed, you would willingly do with 30° less. But in winter, when the mercury is slipping way down, you want *more heat* in your armory. You will find it

COSTS LESS

to maintain a comfortable heat in your armory if you order the coke which guarantees you *more heat for less money*. Insist on getting Niagara Hudson Coke which burns evenly, heats quickly, and leaves fewer ashes. Your men will appreciate a really warm armory and you will enjoy the reduction in your heating bills.

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