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October, 1932

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The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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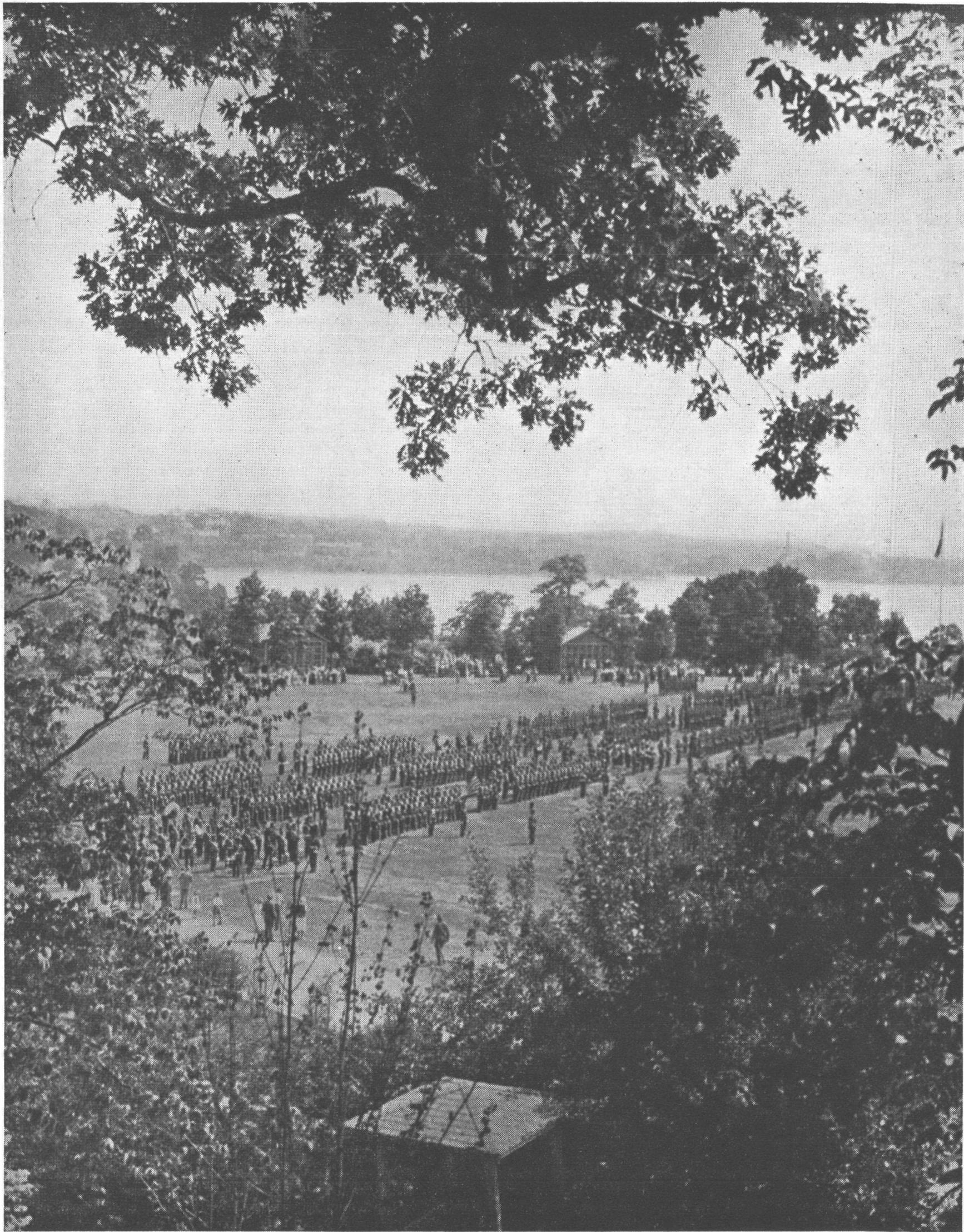
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"It will be strictly non-political; it will not attempt to exploit any theme or theory or partisan lines; it will religiously refrain from 'undertaking' the ambitions or activities of any individual, public or private, it will be severely independent,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

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WHEN THE GOVERNOR VISITED CAMP SMITH

The 102nd Engineers, 102nd Medical Regiment, and the 27th Division Special Troops drawn up on the East Parade Ground, Camp Smith, prior to the review by His Excellency, Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, on August 14th, 1932.

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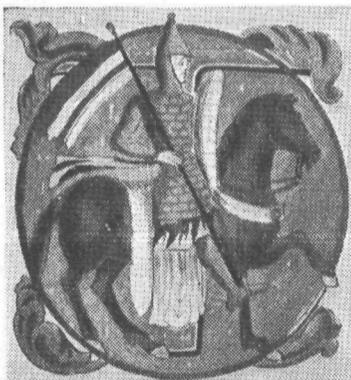
The Evolution of Cavalry

By CAPTAIN JOHN B. MURPHY

*Reprinted by courtesy of
THE DIXIE OFFICERS' GAZETTE*

(To be Published in Three Parts)

Part I



HE pronouncement made by General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, concerning the mechanization of the cavalry, has aroused intense interest in Army circles. "Does this mean the end of the horse in the Army? Is the old familiar 'Boots and Saddles' to be only a fond memory from now on?" These and similar questions fall

from the lips of eager enquirers. Let us try to get a clue to the answer by examining a pertinent paragraph from the Chief of Staff's enunciation of principles.

"Cavalry acquired its name," General MacArthur points out, "when soldiers mounted on horses were able to move more rapidly upon an enemy than any other arm. At that time, the horse also had value as a charging weapon. Thus, there has grown up in the public mind a very natural conception that cavalry must include the horse. Modern fire-arms have eliminated the horse, and as a means of transportation he has generally become, next to the dismounted man, the slowest means of transportation. In some special cases of difficult terrain, the horse, properly supplemented by motor transportation, may still furnish the best mobility, and this situation is properly borne in mind in all our plans."

In this statement, we have the key to the situation. The horse will be retained only as an auxiliary means of transportation over terrain too difficult to be negotiated by armored cars and tanks. His days as a charger are over. No longer will the thunderous columns of gallant hoofs

evoke from the fervent pen of an inspired poet such immortal lines as:

Cannon to right of them,
Cannon to left of them,
Cannon in front of them
Volley'd and thunder'd;
Storm'd at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well,
Into the jaws of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell
Rode the Six Hundred.

Horses are not now used as a means of transportation in commercial pursuits generally. Automobile trucks are much faster. Moreover, the horse is an excellent target for modern automatic rifle, machine-gun, and artillery fire. It is obvious, therefore, that the automobile truck, built as an armored light tank, presents the factors of speed and resistance to enemy fire that are necessary to enable the cavalry to carry out its missions under modern warfare conditions.

At the outset of the reorganization period, there will be two types of cavalry regiments in the Army, one (horsed) in which the horse and the mule may remain only where they can not be replaced by motorized vehicles for the performance of difficult tactical missions, or in difficult terrain where the horse and mule still give the best mobility. The other type (mechanized) will be provided with motor vehicles only. It is safe to say that the horse will not go out of the picture entirely—not for some years

to come, at any rate; but the rôle of the noble animal in the cavalry arm will be greatly curtailed.

With the mechanization of the cavalry, General MacArthur is completing a phase of development in the art of war which was begun by none other than Rameses II, the famous warrior king of Egypt. This Grand Monarch of the ancient Dynasty of the Nile found it necessary in the early days of his reign to wage almost continuous war against the Hittites. In consequence he was forced to give a good deal of thought and study to the vital questions of arms, armament, and tactics.

After about twenty years of fighting, with some degree of success, Rameses finally ended the incessant warfare by marrying the daughter of his enemy, the King of the Hittites. Or maybe he didn't end the war, but at any rate his soldiers stopped fighting. In the meantime, Rameses had picked up a lot of information useful in winning battles.

One of the discoveries made by the Egyptian king was the effectiveness of heavy chariots in action against dismounted enemy troops. Rameses did not mount his men on horses. He put them into chariots—heavy, wheeled vehicles, which were impervious to the darts and arrows of the enemy—drawn by powerful horses protected with armor. The chariots protected the men below the waist. For protection above the waist, they used shields. The chariot corps constituted a very large and effective portion of the Egyptian army.

Each chariot contained two persons. The King and his chief officers had special chariots with appropriate insignia to indicate them. The charioteer would drive and his companion would make good use of his bow and arrow. Together they made a skillful team and played havoc with the enemy—dashing madly into his ranks, discharging a quiverful of arrows, then dashing back into their own lines, running down numbers of unfortunates who got into their way in the meanwhile. After a while, the enemy began to use chariots too, and sometimes there were head-on collisions with some gosh-awful results. Then some military genius got the bright idea of attaching scythe blades to the chariot wheels. Chariots so equipped were capable of causing frightful carnage. War was a pretty terrible thing, even in those days!

In the beginning, the Persians fought mainly on foot, but under Cyrus in Egypt they found it necessary to use cavalry to cope with the horsemen of the Asiatic. Cyrus collected ten thousand horsemen from various sources and used them with great advantage at Thymbra. These horsemen were the forerunners of the superb Persian cavalry of later days.

The most effective part of the ancient Asiatic armies was the cavalry. They did not go in for chariots, preferring to ride directly on the backs of their horses. In this accomplishment, the Orientals have always excelled. There seems to be a bond of affection and understanding between man and horse which makes them veritable centaurs. This is strikingly demonstrated in the modern Cossacks.

In ancient Greece there was no cavalry. This was because of the hilly nature of Greece, except Thessaly and Boetia. Moreover, the Greek horses were not good nor were the Greeks used to riding horses. They did use chariots though. Heavy infantry was the main reliance of Sparta. Such cavalry as there was did not amount to much. Usually it was defeated in any encounter.

When circumstances finally forced Greeks to adopt cav-

alry, they formed two distinct types—the *cataphracti*, or heavy cavalry; and the *acrobolisti*, or light cavalry. The *cataphracti* were fully armored—both man and horse—and each horseman carried a sword and an axe in addition to a long, double-ended lance. A shield was used for protective purposes. How one man could manage all these implements when riding along clad in a suit of armor and with a heavy headpiece on, is a mystery. As a matter of fact, they didn't do a very good job. The *acrobolisti* were not encumbered with heavy armor and an assorted collection of unwieldy weapons. They were armed merely with bows. Their mission was to ride swiftly into the ranks of the enemy and discharge arrows at their foes.

The rise of Athens after the defeat of the Persians by Greek patriots at the Battle of Marathon (B. C. 490) brought about a reorganization of the Greek forces, including the cavalry. In this battle—which, by the way, was one of the decisive battles of the world—the Greeks used no cavalry; but it required almost superhuman efforts and untold bravery for the unmounted Greeks to defeat the better equipped Persians, who were well supplied with cavalry. It was necessary for the brave men under Miltiades to run about a mile afoot in order to close with the Persian outposts. This they did before the Persian cavalry could mount, form, and maneuver. Had the Persians been a little more energetic, the story would have been far different. There is no doubt that the Persian cavalry could have trampled the Greeks under foot had they not been caught unmounted and off their guard. A Persian victory would have widely changed the subsequent course of world affairs.

Miltiades realized the need for cavalry. He knew that fortune would not always favor his men as it had done at the Battle of Marathon. So he set about to create a real cavalry force. The cavalry was made a *corps d'élite*. The rich young men—those who could afford to provide the necessary equipment—were invited to join the cavalry, and rigid physical examinations were instituted to insure that only the hardiest youths should enter the corps. But Miltiades was doomed to disappointment. The Athenians were excellent seamen, but they were very poor horsemen.

Alexander the Great followed the footsteps of his father, Philip II, in developing cavalry, which contributed to a great extent to the victories of both these monarchs and enabled Alexander to conquer the world before he was thirty. The Macedonian cavalry at first consisted of two classes—light and heavy. To these, Alexander added a third class, trained to fight either on horseback or on foot—the forerunner of the dragoon of modern times. The heavy cavalry consisted of carefully selected tall, strong men who supplied and took care of their own horses, which were large and heavy. The other two classes were supplied and equipped by the government. The heavy horsemen wore cuirasses or mail and each carried a long lance and a short sword. The light horsemen were without armor, and carried javelins, daggers, and bows. All rode bareback. Alexander's famous horsemen ranked high in his affection. They were known by the proud title of Alexander's Companions.

That Alexander had a wonderful grasp of the effective tactical use of cavalry is evidenced by his skillful maneuvering of his mounted force of 7,000 horsemen against Darius at Arbela near the plain of Gangamela (B. C. 331). Alexander had a total force of 40,000, pitted against a Persian host of approximately 1,000,000 men, including 40,000 horsemen. The young king divided his 7,000 horsemen—all equipped as light cavalry—into two wings. He



ATTILA'S BARBARIC HORDES SWEEP ROUGHSHOD OVER EUROPE

The Hun army consisted almost entirely of horsemen who rode small animals, ugly but vigorous, and swift in their paces. The men lived in the saddle, buying and selling, eating and drinking, mounted. They charged in battle without order, in separate bands under different chiefs, and harassed the Roman forces in the fifth century A.D. until the "glory that was Rome" had been practically destroyed.

personally led the right wing on a rapid extended movement designed to overlap the Persians' front. The other wing he left in reserve. The Persians, mounted and unmounted, were clad in heavy armor, in consequence of which they were rather slow to meet this unexpected menace. In their belated efforts to do so, they left a fatal gap in their center. Alexander and both wings of his light cavalry promptly charged through this gap and separated the Persian forces, which precipitately retired in utter confusion.

In this extended order maneuver Alexander abandoned the ancient cavalry formation, the tactical unit of which was the "ile." An "ile" consisted of 64 men. The formation of the "ile" was 16 front and 4 deep, or 8 front and deep. They sometimes charged in line, but generally in oblong, wedge-shaped columns, the head of which was driven against the enemy like the point of a spear to penetrate his lines. Sometimes two of these triangular columns were joined together in the shape of a lozenge or diamond.

The Roman cavalry was never very effective. Like the Greeks, the Romans preferred to fight on the ground, and as a result they suffered many unnecessary defeats. The victories of Hannibal and Hamilcar over the Roman legions were won by their cavalry forces. Publius Scipio's defeat at Ticinus (218 B. C.) was due to the superiority of the Carthaginian horse; and the bitter experience at Trebia and at the Battle of Cannae (216 B. C.) taught the Romans the value of cavalry, by which Scipio finally defeated Hannibal at Zama (202 B. C.)

A cavalry of sorts was developed under Caesar, but the arm never reached its maximum tactical efficiency, being used almost entirely as flank guards or baggage protectors. Caesar placed his chief reliance in the famous Roman square. The best horsemen of the Roman armies at this time were the native light cavalry recruited from the conquered provinces, notably Iberia. These light horsemen were used for reconnaissance and harassing missions. In sustained combat the Roman cavalry usually had to be reinforced by serried ranks of unmounted legionnaires.

Saddles were not used until the time of Constantine, and

stirrups were introduced by the Franks in the Fifth Century. At this period war began to take on a definite social aspect, and the cavalry was in the ascendancy. Only nobles could go to war mounted. In the Middle Ages, the infantry—composed entirely of serfs—was looked down upon both literally and figuratively by the armored knightly horsemen. Both rider and horse were encased in armor, which was very ornate, elaborate, and expensive.

Feudal cavalry was composed of mail-clad knights, who were attended by their men-at-arms. Their weapons were battle-axes, lances, and broad swords. Since both rider and horse were heavily encased in armor, the mobility of these mounted knights was very much restricted. The element of speed was sacrificed to the consideration of protection. This situation lasted until the introduction of gunpowder, the invention of the musket, and the use of field artillery, which of course rendered mail-clad horsemen obsolete and ushered out the days of chivalry.

The term "chivalry" has the same origin as the word "cavalry." Both came into English by way of the French tongue from the ancient Latin word *caballus*, meaning "horse." In France a single horseman was a *chevalier*, derived from the French term *cheval*, which means "horse." A group of military horsemen was known as *cavalerie*. The word "chivalry" was derived directly from the term *chevalier*, which meant a mounted knight and therefore connoted all the knightly virtues and powers. From the same source was derived the word "*cavalcade*," which means a party of mounted men.

In the days of chivalry, war had become to a great extent a matter of individual combat. Military science languished while armored knights jostled in tournaments over some fair lady's favor. In some cases, too, the fortunes of battle were decided by these single combats between the selected champions of both armies. It is related that William the Conqueror offered to fight the ill-fated Harold in single combat before the Battle of Hastings.

END OF PART I

(Part II will appear in November issue)

THREE STRANGE BIRDS

Our final Destination is governed, not so much by our wing spread, as by certain unforeseen air currents.



VIVE L'AMERIQUE!" The cry rose again and again above the din in the American Bar, most popular meeting place in Paris. Two hearty kisses were bestowed by a wildly enthusiastic, bewhiskered individual on a long, rangy American shavetail. This latter, with two other comrades, had grouped around them a motley assortment of that overseas floating population which included every nation, breed, or what have you. The same group contributed more than a fair share of the confusion and general merriment which prevailed, and evidently considered itself an Advance Guard of that reported Prohibition Movement, inasmuch as they were intent on "drying up" Paris itself.

The night was young and the occasion called for some celebration, but the hilarity of these three Americans was tinged with such regret as overshadows a parting "bust" of three comrades who had lived—and how!—constantly together for the past two years. Their stop at Paris was en route from the mill of the Officers' Replacement Depot at Gondrecourt, that clearing house which ascertained your preference, then sent you elsewhere.

"*Finis la guerre!* Bunk! Come on, you fellows, drink up! I'm a wild, wild wolf and this is my night to howl." Jerry Scanlon was bound to make the parting a joyous one, but complained, "Fine time to end the War." Sending me home, too. Even that revolution in Brazil has petered out. I'll be on the shelf for months. Well, bottoms up!"

Bert Keeler, whose preference for a quick shipment home had likewise been disregarded, wistfully contemplated, "Florence promised to wait for me. Jerry, I'm bound for Germany, but some day when we all meet again in the States, I'll show you what a real home is like. Florence is the —"

"Cut it out, you donkeys," John Blunt, representative from Texas, cut in. "You birds make me sick. When I hit

Texas, no more uniforms, and no women for this doggie. I'm craving for a sea of horns again. I'm going to build up the biggest ranch in the State and it's going to be a stag party, too."

Jerry regarded his companions with a sympathetic glance. "Here's a toast to—Women, Cows, and a New War! Next time we meet, old Father John will be a cattle king, Bert, an old fashioned gouty father with a dozen little tykes, and I—well—I'll be stopping off for a while en route again for Africa, China, or some other tidy little spot that offers some real amusement."

Hours later, the lounge in the Grand Hotel was quite deserted, as three American officers weaved their course across the foyer. The beautiful old clock in the corner chimed the hour, attracting the attention of the trio. Jerry, struck with a brilliant thought, staggered over and the clock, decorated with clusters of bronze birds and flowers, was desecrated. In the hands of each comrade, he dropped a small bronze bird, retaining one for himself, with the remark, "What say—hic—fellows? Next meeting—hic—ages from now, use these—hic—for identifica—hic—shion purposes." So they parted, each leaving for a different Division next morning.

* * *

Years later, Twinkling feet invaded the study of Judge Scanlon. Slender arms stole about his neck and blue eyes roved hopefully over his stern face, as his particular weakness pleaded, "Please, Daddy, just this once. May I play with it?" A moment's hesitation, and the small bronze bird on his desk was caught up by a darting hand,— "Thanks, Daddy," and away.

"Now, Doris, don't run ahead. Hold my hand crossing





The ambulance surgeon's sense of humor sprang from his personal war service. "O'Toole, it was *finis la guerre* for this bird. Outside of covering him up, the job was finished at the first crack. The morgue for him."

O'Toole searched the pockets of the body and reported back to the station.

"Any identification, Officer?"

"Not a thing, sir. Only these," he replied, depositing on the desk a faded snapshot of a rather pretty young girl dressed in the style of 1919, a two franc piece, and a little bronze bird.

"Is that all, Officer?"

"Yes, sir. All in his pockets, sir. But in the driveway, I found this," and another small bronze bird was laid beside the first. "Queer, isn't it. Lieutenant?" Regular bum, loaded with 'smoke'; must have stumbled in the way of a car. Carries around a bronze bird. Strange bird, I call him, sir. Can't account for the second bird, unless he dropped it out of his pocket before he was hit. Had me guessing for a moment, sir."

Gazing silently for a mo-

the street." Arrived in the Park, the governess sat on a bench facing the drive and opened her book with a word of caution about wandering away.

"Hello, Doris! Come and play with us." The group of children romped merrily. The bronze bird lay in the foot path until Bobby spied it and cried, "Look at the birdie! How tame it is."

Doris laughingly picked it up. "Just a fake," said Jackie, scornfully, and continued, "Let's get some real ones."

"There's one now, out there!" Heedlessly ran out into the drive.

A shabbily dressed lounge, listlessly watching the antics of the children, lurched uncertainly to his feet. A rush, and the child was clear, but the bumper caught the man and flung him in an inert heap. The motorist sped on.

The governess, roused by the children's cries, after one hasty glance, gathered Doris to her breast and hurried from the Park. The bronze bird lay forgotten.

In a drug store booth, an excited voice called Police Headquarters. "Hurry! Do hurry! Man run over in the Park—72nd Street drive." Emerging from the booth, Miss Conrad hurried her charge home, hoping her identity would not be discovered as the Judge was extremely severe where care of Doris was concerned.

Officer O'Toole shouldered aside the crowd. Mechanically, he picked up and deposited the bronze bird in his pocket. A cursory glance at the body. "Huh, boozed up, too! regular bum."

ment at the two bronze birds on his desk, Lieut. Blunt finally reached in his desk drawer and before the astonished eyes of O'Toole, laid out another bronze bird.

"For once, O'Toole, you are right. Strange things do happen to strange birds. Now I wonder——"

In his study, after gently chiding Doris for losing her little bird, Judge Scanlon later confided to his wife, "Florence, a strange thing happened today. I never told you about it before, but you recall the small bronze bird I had on my desk? Doris has just lost it. I preserved it for years because long ago, during the war, two comrades and myself, rather wild youngsters, I suspect, each took a bronze bird from a French clock, intending some day to get together again and lay all three birds together while we celebrated. That's years ago, of course. I was the wildest colt of the three—until I met you, my dear. Never heard from either one of those chaps again. One chap, Blunt, is probably way out West; he was fed up with uniforms. The other chap, named Keeler——"

"Not Bert Keeler, was it, John? Why, I knew him too before the War. I was in my 'teens, still finishing school, and there was a sort of puppy affair between us. Remember I jokingly promised to wait until he got back; in fact, I gave him a snapshot of myself."

ILLUSTRATED
By
GEORGE
GRAY



"Really. It must have been you, then, Florence, he was so anxious to get back to. He was ordered to the Army of Occupation. Terribly disappointed, as I recall it; anxious to get back home and all that. Suppose he eventually married a German Fraulein. Real home body, he was,—so different from myself, in those days. I was more or less the soldier of fortune, roaming all the time—until I met you."

He sat still, musing in his chair. "Strange things do happen to strange birds. Now I wonder——"

174TH INFANTRY LOSES MAJOR MATHEWS

THE 174th Infantry regretfully bids adieu to Maj. Clifford J. Mathews, D. O. L., who has ended a five-year assignment with the Buffalo regiment. Acting on orders from the War Department, he will proceed to Fort Macpherson, Ga., to take command of a battalion of the 22nd Infantry.

Maj. Mathews has been with the Buffalo regiment since 1927. He was born in Fort Valley, Ga., in 1890, attended Georgia Tech. for two years, and was graduated from Mercer University with the degree Bachelor of Laws. He later entered the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and upon his graduation, was commissioned a second lieutenant in 1914.

He was assigned to the 16th Infantry, and went to the Mexican Border with Pershing in 1916. During the World



MAJOR CLIFFORD J. MATHEWS, U. S. A.

War he was on training and staff duty. From 1922 to 1925 he served in Honolulu, where he spent part of the time on staff duty, and part as a battalion commander.

In 1926 he completed advanced courses at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, and was graduated from the Command and Staff General School in 1927. He is at present on the general staff promotion list.

Though the ordinary tenure of service as National Guard Instructor is four years, the War Department in 1931 granted Maj. Mathews a year's extension of time, at the request of Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, and Col. William R. Pooley of the 174th.

Last farewells were exchanged during the 174th's tour of field duty at Camp Smith, where Maj. Mathew spent the summer as one of the staff of camp instructors. A dinner in his honor was held in the officers' mess, where a handsome saddle was presented to the departing officer as a memento of five years' association. High tribute to his service was paid by Col. William R. Pooley, Lieut. Col. Ralph K. Robertson and Capt. James C. Crosson, chaplain.



Photo by Keystone View Co.

Successful tests were carried out at Camp Smith this year demonstrating the practicability of troops cooperating with planes both by radio and by picking up messages from the ground. One of the planes is here shown maneuvering for a "pickup."

STARVING FAMILY RESCUED BY 71ST

WHEN a small party of men were working in the woods just outside the camp at Peekskill, they came upon an ex-service man, his wife and two young children, homeless, foodless, and suffering from exposure.

As soon as the 71st Infantry, which was then in camp, heard of this family's plight, Captain Lloyd J. Arthur, supply officer of the Regiment, made plans to despatch quantities of canned goods, meat, vegetables, coffee, milk, cereals, and flour.

In less than an hour, the wretched plight of this unfortunate family had been completely changed. Through the sympathetic generosity of a Peekskill man, the family was established in a large shack on the Dogberry Road; the 71st delivered stores of food by truck; further supplies were promised from the same source before the Regiment left camp, and the father had been offered several days' work by a garage proprietor at Annsville.

The father, who had served for twenty-two months in the Rainbow Division during the World War, had been out of work for a considerable time and, until the time when the 71st came to his aid, he had been supporting himself and his family by begging food and gathering wild fruit.

Peekskill—The Friendly Town

Its Rise and Development

By ARTHUR VAN CORTLANDT DOWNING

NOTE: *This article was prepared at the suggestion and under the guidance of Chester D. Pugsley, banker, lawyer, and civic leader. It is published here through the courtesy of Mr. Downing so that the many thousands of National Guardsmen who pass through Camp Smith during the summer may know something of the vicinity and its history.*

ON the site of Peekskill, New York, or its immediate vicinity, once stood the Indian village of Sachoes. The name of Magrigores Brook—in later Colonial days, the present village was established on its banks—is probably of Indian derivation, having been corrupted into McGregory's or McGregor's. This brook is now under Central Avenue.

Peekskill is named after Jan Peek, an early Dutch trader and navigator, who followed the course of Hendrick Hudson. Some time between 1650 and 1680—the date cannot be accurately fixed—tradition states that Peek mistook the wide estuary at Roa Hook for the main stream of the river to the north. But tradition is probably inaccurate, as it is more probable that Peek had long sailed the river as a trader with the Indians and was thoroughly familiar with its course. Eventually, however, he built a house and lived in it during the winter, at a point about an eighth of a mile east of the present State Road, giving to the stream the name of Jan Peek's Creek or Peek's Kill, from which the village received its designation.

The Indians gave a deed to Jacobus Dekay and others, on June 25, 1685, in which the stream is mentioned as "John Peake's Creek."

Local authorities, old deeds, histories, early military maps, and positive tradition agree that old Peekskill stood about a mile north of the present center of the village, on the second creek just south of Annsville. This was the original settlement of Jan Peek. The center of population moved later to Van Cortlandtville. It then followed the present Hillside Avenue down to the fork where it becomes Division Street, the chief center being fixed permanently on the site of the present village and in the neighborhood of Magrigores Brook. The pioneers in America preferred to establish their settlements near flowing water, since a supply was then always at hand.

Montesquieu and Buckle state that physical environment determines the character of the political community. It seems certain that the Hudson River and its commerce, the creek to which Jan Peek gave his name, and Magrigores Brook were decisive factors in the growth and development of Peekskill. Since the invention of the locomotive in 1825, the river-borne trade has declined in relative importance, the village has moved about one mile to the south of its first site, and Magrigores Brook has disappeared under Central Avenue; but from 1764 onwards, notwithstanding these changes and an enormous increase in population, the site and general topography of the village have remained the same.

In a geological sense, the Hudson flows through one of

the oldest portions of the North American Continent. All of its lower course is, in reality, a sunken river valley. Peekskill, the largest place in the town of Cortlandt, is situated on a wide expanse of the Hudson River, named Peekskill Bay. Washington Irving has compared its scenery to that of Lake Como.

Verplanck's Point pushes into the river on the south; across is the mighty Dunderberg; and a little to the northwest, the still loftier Bear Mountain, sometimes called the Bread Tray, from a fancied resemblance of its summit to such a utensil. Elevated places in the village, which has a typical Highland location, afford views of the magnificent river scenery, one of the finest being that from Saint Mary's School, of Mount Saint Gabriel.

Daniel Birdsall, Nathaniel Brown, Joseph Travis, and Captain Isaac Conklin began the first settlement of the new, lower, or southern village of Peekskill, on its present site, in the year 1764. Of these original settlers, Daniel Birdsall built the Birdsall House, near the eastern end of Main Street. It contained a hotel and a grocery store—the first store in Peekskill. The three others had each a dock and a storehouse on the Hudson River.

The Birdsall House was frequently visited by George Washington and other noted leaders of the Revolution. It was the center of some of the most important events in American history.

As the village grew, nearly all the houses were built along Magrigores Brook, flowing towards the Hudson, between the present Main and South Streets, and now underground, beneath Central Avenue. The business center of Peekskill from 1764 to 1800 and later has been about where it is today—that is, on the eastern ends of Main Street (then North Street), of South Street (or the Post Road), and of the block on the Post Road (now North Division Street), connecting these two thoroughfares.

Peekskill is 41 miles north of New York City, on the East bank of the Hudson River, at the southern entrance to the Highlands, and on the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad. The village was incorporated by an Act of the Legislature, passed on April 17, 1816.

The earliest trustees were elected, apparently, under a second charter, granted on April 9th, 1827, Samuel Strang being chosen as the first President.

According to an old map of the Village of Peekskill in 1800—of which a copy, made by Charles R. Swain, on December 20, 1877, is now in the possession of Douglas Macduff—Peekskill had, in 1800, a population of 250. Its population in 1930 was 17,125.

Suggestions for Increasing Public Good-will Towards The National Guard

By 1ST LIEUT. W. H. ROSE, INF. (W. VA. N. G.)
Reprinted by courtesy of THE INFANTRY JOURNAL

AMONG the various problems that confront the Company Commander of a National Guard unit at a one-company station is that of moulding a favorable public opinion. It rests within the hollow of a commanding officer's hand whether the citizens of his community look with favor upon his unit—or what is far worse—look with disfavor or completely ignore the company officers and their small band of loyal followers.

On these occasions when citizens visit the armory they should be met at the armory door by the Company Commander and given a hearty welcome. Designated officers conduct them through the supply room and over the armory. Equipment is displayed and its use demonstrated for their benefit. It is well to have on hand a member or two of the organization who is especially familiar with the equipment for these demonstrations.

Many organizations find it of value to have an annual "visitors' night" at which time invitations are extended to the city's business leaders, men high in political life and members of civic clubs, to visit the armory. Usually for these occasions the state Adjutant General and higher Guard officials are asked to be present.

Some organizations also have what is known as "family-night" at which time the members of the immediate family of the Guardsmen are asked to visit the armory.

For the above two affairs a special "show" drill is prepared and some entertainment given. A bowl of punch and cigars are provided. To secure favorable newspaper mention, extend an invitation to the editor of the local newspaper to be present for these affairs.

For visitors' day at camp the middle Sunday is generally conceded to be the best time. Have the enlisted men extend their own invitations for this day as, usually, this will call for a meal being served to these visitors for which a small sum will have to be paid into the company mess fund by the individual soldier who may have guests.

A good non-newspaper publicity stunt that can be used to a good advantage at the close of the annual summer encampment period is to pay the men in cash instead of the usual company commander's personal check. When making payment use silver dollars as far as possible, asking the men to spend them through local stores in the way that they would have spent their check.

This plan will call attention to the Guard in a forcible way and will prove to the merchants of a town the economic value of such an organization. These silver dollars will be in circulation for many months after leaving the company commander's hands and will be known as "army dollars."

It will be necessary to make arrangements with the local bank to have this money on hand at the close of the encampment. (This plan is not feasible in the western states where there are many silver dollars in circulation.)

Respect and good feeling can be further pushed by the

participation of the organization in the affairs of the American Legion and other veterans' societies—that is, if the National Guard has been asked to take part in such affairs. This participation will include a parade on Memorial Day, Fourth of July or Armistice Day; these parades will be held in the average town at least once each year. A firing squad should always be furnished for the ceremony incident to the funeral services of a deceased veteran.

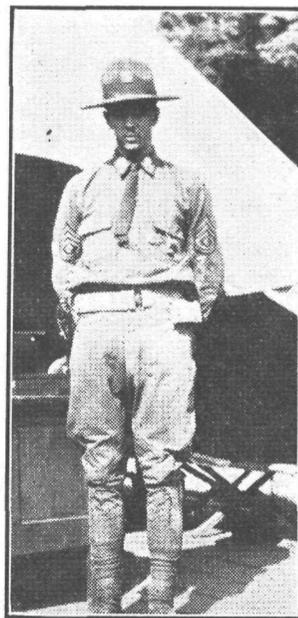
In the event of a death in the family of a citizen soldier, have a wreath bearing the designation of the organization sent to the bereaved one's home.

With most organizations, medals and trophies that are won in camp are usually presented to the personnel on the last Friday or Saturday of the training period. A good stunt is to have these medals and trophies presented to the Guardsmen on their return from camp. If possible have higher Guard officials present for the ceremony. The general public may be extended an invitation to witness the presentation ceremony.

The value of public opinion cannot be under-estimated nor can it be over-estimated because it is the people who pay the taxes that support the Guard, and it is far better to have the public as boosters than to have them as chronic knockers.

MANY FRIENDS WILL MOURN HIS PASSING

THERE are many members of the New York National Guard who will be grieved to learn of the death of their one-time brother Guardsman, Harry Hunt. A graduate of the Classon Point Military Academy, he associated himself with the National Guard while still in college. He first served with the 2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Co., 165th Infantry, and was honorably discharged, after four years, with the rank of sergeant.



He next served four years with the 3rd Bn. Hdqrs. Train of the 258th Field Artillery and again was honorably discharged when he had attained the rank of sergeant. At the time of his death (July 13th), he was serving as a member of Co. H, 71st Infantry.

His many friends in these regiments, as well as those in Co. C, 107th Infantry, will remember him with deep affection. Harry Hunt, in his zeal for military service and in his soldiery bearing, typified the real spirit of the New York National Guard.

It Happened in the Guard . . .

SGT. M. J. GLICKMAN
27th Tank Company



ELIZABETH R. STYLES WAS THE MOTHER OF THE 14TH INF, FROM 1847 TO 1899 WHEN SHE DIED. SHE WAS THE WIFE OF THE ONLY MARRIED MAN IN THE REGIMENT - JOHN H. STYLES.

PROFESSOR EBEN - BAND LEADER OF THE 71ST REGIMENT WAS DEAF - BUT HE COULD DETECT A BAD NOTE - 1887

THE 22ND REG'T WAS ORGANIZED, ARMED AND EQUIPPED BY THE BANKS AND INSURANCE COMPANIES OF NEW YORK CITY APRIL 23, 1861



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SILVER STAR NATIONAL GUARDSMEN NOW
ENTITLED TO A NEW MEDAL

NATIONAL Guardsmen of the entire country, who have received the Silver Star citation for gallantry in past wars, are now authorized to wear this distinguished decoration as a separate medal.

Major General George E. Leach, Chief of the Militia Bureau, has been advised by the War Department that the Silver Star, awarded only for gallantry in action, and heretofore worn on a ribbon of the service badge for the campaign in which the citation was earned, will hereafter be represented by a distinctive medal.

The first of the new medals was issued to General Douglas MacArthur, the Chief of Staff, and the wartime Chief of Staff of the famous 42nd (Rainbow) National Guard Division.

This new decoration will consist of the original Silver Star, superimposed upon a Bronze Star of larger proportions and suspended by an appropriate ribbon, white in background with a central red stripe, two blue stripes and blue edges. With the new medal, Oak Leaf Clusters will be provided for National Guardsmen who have been awarded more than one citation for gallantry in action.

With the recent revival of the Purple Heart and the new Silver Star decoration, the War Department complement of medals is now filled. It covers every act of bravery, heroism, and gallantry in war, as well as every act of heroism or extraordinary achievement in peace, and every distinguished and meritorious act of extraordinary fidelity or of essential service in war or in peace.

Application for the new Silver Star decoration or Oak Leaf Clusters may be made to the Adjutant General of the Army, Washington, D. C. Veterans in the National Guard or in civil life whose official citations for gallantry in action are on file in the War Department and who have been authorized to wear citation stars on their service ribbons are eligible to apply.

A CHANCE FOR GUARDSMEN TO MAKE
WEST POINT

AN opportunity to enter the U. S. Military Academy at West Point is offered nine or more young men of New York State who are desirous of a military career. The requirements are simple and any young man, between the ages of 19 and 22, who can pass the State and Federal examinations, after one year of service in the National Guard of the State, is eligible of an appointment.

We give the following extracts from G.O. 12, A.G.O., August 29th, 1932, giving data on West Point entrance through the N.Y.N.G.:

1. The Governor of the State will select, as hereinafter indicated, nine or more candidates from the New York National Guard to take the regular entrance examination to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

2. The candidates will be selected by the Governor, from successful competitors in a preliminary examination to be held November 11 and 12, 1932, at various points throughout the State to be announced later. The examination will include the following subjects, vis.: algebra to include quadratic equations and progressions, plane geometry, English grammar, English composition, English Literature, and general and United States history.

3. An enlisted man who desires to take the preliminary examination will forward *through his company and regimental commander*, an application in the form of a letter so that same will reach the Adjutant General of the State, Albany, N. Y., on or before November 8, 1932. An application must show candidate's date of birth, whether he is married or single, date of present enlistment, present grade and organization, previous service, if any, with date of enlistment and discharge, and permanent post office address. Applicants will be required to successfully pass a physical examination similar to that required for entrance to the Military Academy before taking the preliminary examination. This physical examination will be conducted by a medical officer or a reputable civilian physician and the result will be forwarded to this office on M.B. Form No. 21, with the answers of the candidates to the questions asked in the preliminary examination.

5. To be eligible for appointment from the National Guard, an applicant must, at the time of designation, be an enlisted man of a unit recognized by the Federal Government. He must, on the date of admission, July 1, 1933, have served as an enlisted man not less than one year, must be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two years, and must be not less than five feet, four inches in height. No candidate will be admitted to the Academy who has, at th time of presenting himself, any disorder of an infectious or immoral character. Candidates must be unmarried.

6. Upon receipt of applications required by paragraph 3 of this Order, enlisted men who possess the necessary qualifications will be authorized by this office to report, at their own expense, for the preliminary examination at a place to be designated later.

7. While the number of candidates from the New York National Guard for the regular entrance examination to West Point to be held in March, 1933, has been fixed at nine by The Adjutant General of the Army, it is believed that additional candidates will be allotted to the State later.

Any enlisted man wishing further particulars or desirous of consulting the above General Order should apply to the Commanding Officer of his unit.



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



FIELD TRAINING—1932

THE necessity for preparing these comments on field training just at the close of the period, in order to meet the demands of the printer for this issue of the GUARDSMAN, prevents a fuller consideration of this important subject at this time. All of the data, inspection reports, statistics, etc., relating to field training are now in process of circulation and, for this reason, it is hoped a more adequate survey of the accomplishments, as well as the deficiencies, of the general training plan can be presented here at a later date with certain recommendations.

Enough has been learned, however, from personal observation during my visits of inspection throughout the summer, as well as from the reports of staff officers and inspectors, to make certain general comments and to draw a few general conclusions.

In the first place, the percentage of attendance for the entire New York National Guard for field training 1932, namely 94.6 percent, was only slightly less than that for 1931, which was the highest figure ever recorded for field training in this state. While general economic conditions may account in a measure for this excellent attendance record, the zeal and enthusiasm displayed throughout the year in all organizations, which qualities have produced these high attendance records in the past, must not be lost sight of, and are a constant source of gratification.

Training Circular No. 2, Headquarters New York National Guard, fixes the following as the general training objectives for the field training period 1932: "The satisfactory solution of problems in combat and tactical principles, musketry and field firing, requiring the use of all weapons with which the troops are armed; the qualification of at least 40% of all personnel in small arms practice; the precise and accurate performance of guard duty and regimental ceremonies; thorough camp sanitation; and company administration."

I am glad to state that these field training objectives have been generally and satisfactorily attained. This applies not only to tactical training and to qualifications with primary weapons, but also to administration and supply in the field. This does not mean, of course, that all organizations throughout the State met all of the requirements in all subjects. This is particularly true in the qualifications with weapons, where several of the Infantry and Cavalry units failed to reach the minimum percentage required. It is gratifying to note, however, that, with the rifle, the Infantry organizations of the State qualified somewhat better than 48 percent of the total number firing that weapon at Camp Smith. This is 8 percent greater than the percentage fixed by the Division and 18 percent greater than the minimum required by the Militia Bureau. This average percentage would have been nearer 60 percent, but for the unsatisfactory figures attained by two out of the ten Infantry regiments in the State; the exceptionally high percentages for the remaining regiments offset this deficiency.

Continuing improvement was shown by all organizations with the machine gun and with the howitzer company weapons. The qualifications with the automatic rifle were, however, generally a disappointment, in spite of the fact that twice the number of men fired the automatic rifle this year as compared with last year. The importance of this weapon, particularly in combat firing cannot be over-estimated, and it is desired that especial attention will be given to automatic rifle marksmanship during the forthcoming armory period in all organizations equipped with that weapon.

Insofar as qualifications with the rifle are concerned, it was

quite apparent throughout the field training period at Camp Smith that the most successful organizations were those which accepted the training program as laid down in a wholehearted way and set themselves vigorously to push it through to a conclusion. This applies particularly to the basic rifle instruction, in which the best-shooting regiments made full use of their company officers and non-commissioned officers as assistants to the Regular Army instructors in giving individual instruction and coaching. The regiments which failed to reach the objectives were those in which either a lack of initiative or lack of knowledge on the part of the junior officers resulted in a more or less desultory interest in this fundamental training.

Varying comment was made during the summer in regard to the hours of training. Here again, those regiments which were well organized from the point of view of administration, plus enthusiasm, found little difficulty in completing the schedule on time, with ample opportunity remaining for recreation; while those which were not so well coordinated, or lacked drive and push, were penalized by late hours on the ranges. This applies both to Camp Smith and Pine Camp. This condition, it is believed, is not an undesirable one in training; in other words, ample time and facilities are available for completing the schedule, and the organization which is determined to complete it can do so readily within that time, with the added incentive that the more rapidly the schedule of work is completed, the more time will be available for recreation.

The system of demonstrations in scouting and patrolling and in musketry again proved of great interest and value. Certain additional features will be incorporated in these demonstrations next year, particularly as regards defensive formations. The field

firing, both for fire superiority and fire distribution, was generally satisfactory; complete figures for these problems will be published in the next issue.

One of the most satisfactory phases of the training at Camp Smith was the general improvement in the tactical exercises and in specialist duties. It is believed that the field exercises this year, despite the lack of suitable terrain, were of great benefit, particularly to the junior officers.

While most of the comments herein concern the training at Camp Smith, they apply in general to the training of the other organizations at Pine Camp, Fort Ontario, Fort Wright and at Fort Meade. In conclusion, it is apparent that more emphasis should be placed upon combat training, particularly in the use of automatic weapons, and upon the development of qualities of leadership in the smaller units as commanded by junior lieutenants and non-commissioned officers. All of these matters should receive the close attention of all commanding officers during the forthcoming armory period.



W. H. Haskell

Major-General

The Tank School at Fort Meade, Md.

By LIEUT. CHARLES C. CAMPBELL
27TH TANK CO. SP. TROOPS, N.Y.N.G.

THIS year, 1932, marks the end of the Tank School's existence at Fort George G. Meade, Md., since it was scheduled to be moved to Fort Benning, Ga., where it will become an integral part of the Infantry School. The school was originally organized to fill the need for technical instruction of recruits who had joined the tank units when the latter returned from France. From



No. 1 Tank arrives and starts pushing.

that date until June, 1932, much has been accomplished in the promotion of tank units, comprising instruction in tank tactics, tank history and organization, tank communication, tank reconnaissance and intelligence. The Department of Material taught theoretical and practical construction, operation and maintenance of the tank and gasoline engine, while the Department of Gunnery covered the tank machine gun, the tank 37MM gun, and the 6-pounder gun.

My first course at the school was in the Department of Material, under the supervision of Major S. G. Henry. Our instructor, Capt. F. R. Williams, gave us a description of the 6-ton tank, and explained how it was constructed. In this department we learned about the main clutch, transmission, foot brake linkage, inside starter, steering clutches, gear shift linkage, Oldham coupling, reduction gears, etc. At the end of the week, we had two examinations, one written and one oral.

In the next subject, we had practical work on the tanks in the shop. Every student had to take the tank armor and some of the Buda engine down. When I say students, I mean all the officers who were taking the course—Lt. Colonels, Majors, Captains and Lieutenants. It was no unusual sight to see all the officers in their protective helmets and coveralls, lubricating, repairing, or cleaning their grotesque, cumbersome charges.

While attending the Maintenance Course, we were also

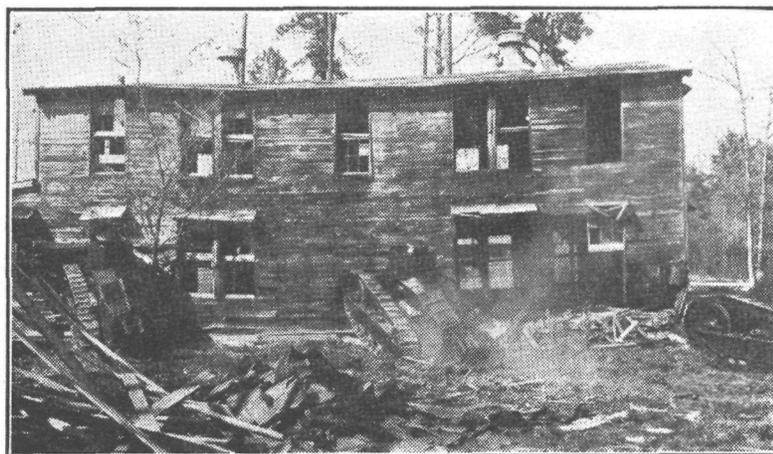
taking our Reconnaissance Course in the Department of Tactics. These courses included instruction in elevation, relief, and slopes; aerial photography reading, practical work on aerial photographs, and the use of maps in the field.

Although Major Henry was the senior instructor in the Department of Material, his pet subject was motors, and he spent most of his time in and around the shops. The course began with a description of our schedule and then we proceeded to the theory of the gasoline engine, fuels and elements of carburetion, air cleaners, cooling systems, etc. The electrical aspect was not omitted; we learned all about magnetos, storage batteries and their repair, conductors, insulators, and so forth.

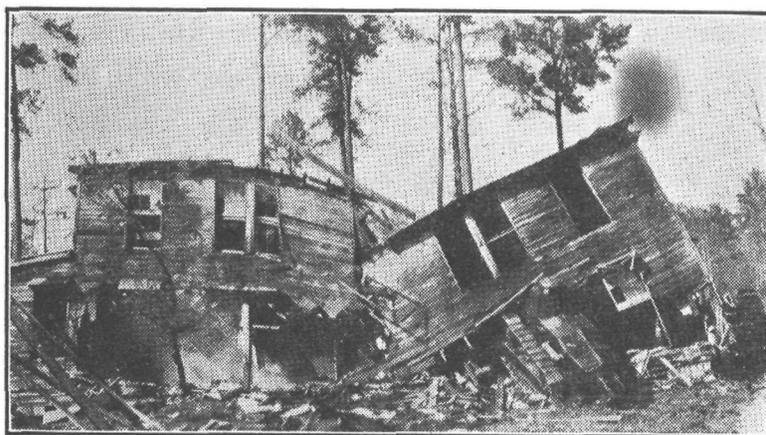
Then came the day when we had to show the instructors what we knew about gasoline motors. Engines were rigged up with water in the gas line, defective sparking plugs, crossed wires, parts of the magneto removed. Each student had to locate the trouble within ten minutes in order to be successfully graded. We had fifteen troubles each to diagnose for that examination, and how those ten minute periods did fly!

When the Motor Course was completed, we found ourselves in the Department of Tactics once more, this time on a more advanced course. Problems and field exercises were held both in the field and in the class room. Fort Meade is an ideal place for tank maneuvers. Its woods, gullies, swamps, clay soil and streams afforded excellent opportunity for working out our tactical problems. Some of the wooded areas were impassable due to the many sand traps, but it was up to the students to show what they knew up to that date about

tank maneuvers. Tanks clattering over stony field, or laboring through swamps and thickets, with their guns sput-



Nos. 2 and 3 Tanks join the demolition party.



And down she comes, like a pack of cards!

tering incessant streams of shell at imaginary hostile forces, were no unusual sight.

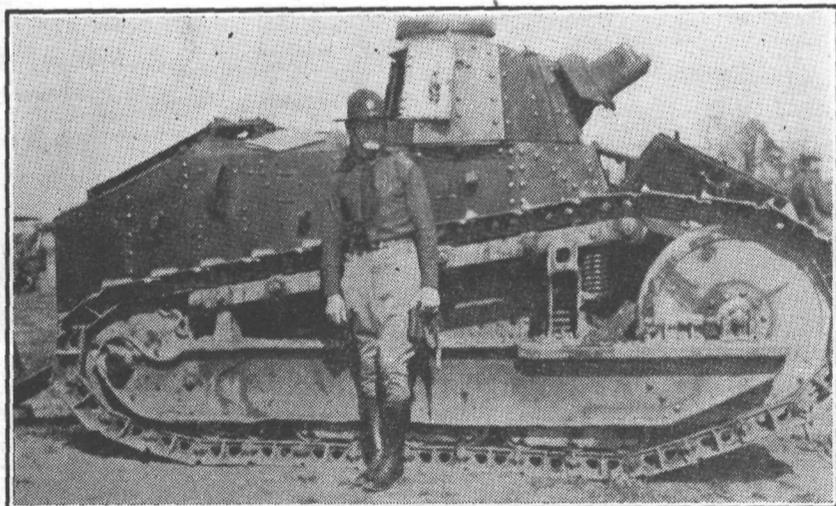
The tank is a miniature mobile fort and its efficiency depends upon its mobility under all conditions. Tank commanders and gunners have to devote much of their time to its power train and to the operation of its guns. No moving vehicle is subject to as much punishment as the tank. Over rough or sandy ground, up hill, across



One of the new U. S. Army Christie tanks. The illustration shows clearly how the wheels ride independently over obstacles.

ditch or through wooded country, fired on by large and small arms, the tank *must keep moving*. The stalling of its engine may well be of fatal consequences.

For major offensives, reliance must be placed on the slow but massive tanks since rapid assaults, some authorities believe, are a thing of the past. They believe in the small fast tank. The fast tank, with its increased mobility, is able to make slashing attacks on enemy positions, especially when favored by the element of surprise. This is why so much attention has been centered in the new fast Christie tank. This tank, in its present form, weighs approximately 10½ tons; has a crew of two men, and is armed with one 37MM semi-automatic gun and one .30 caliber machine gun. Its sustained cross-country speed is 25 miles per hour with a maximum road speed of approximately 70



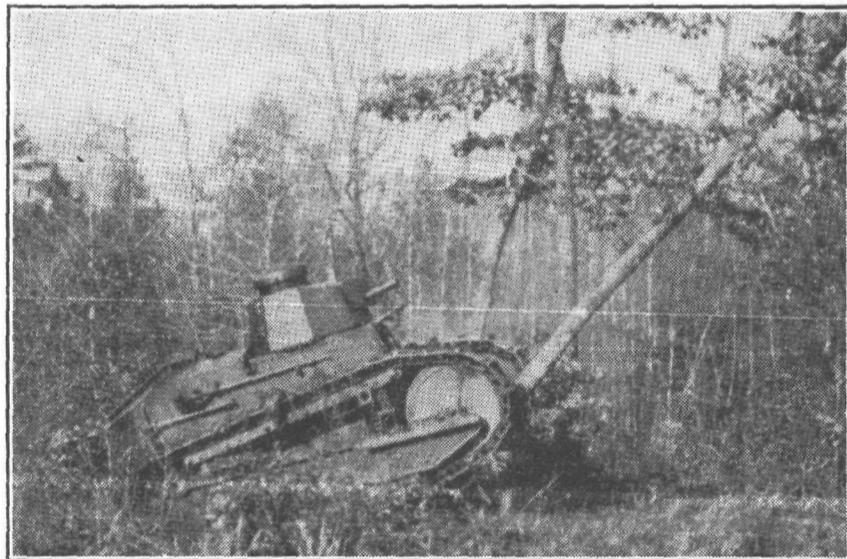
The author of this article, Lieut. Campbell, standing beside one of the light 6-ton tanks, 37MM armament.

miles per hour. The chassis is so constructed that its hull can be made wider and longer; it can be equipped with more powerful armor and armament, and additional room can be allowed for radio equipment and a larger crew.

The speed, great cruising radius, and increased mechanical reliability of the Christie tank, opens the way to an ambitious program. We visualize fast tank formations in the role of exploitation, rapid development, deep penetration, and decisive action in coordinated maneuver.

Last, but not least, we passed through the Gunnery Course. This course included instruction in the tank weapons; the Browning Tank machine gun and the 37MM gun; in marksmanship, firing from stationary and moving tanks, targeting the tank guns, plans and training for a company firing on the range, and many other problems. We had conferences with Captain Anderson, our instructor, from day to day. Moving pictures were shown at these conferences showing how the tank weapons were used in the World War, and illustrations of foreign weapons and the new anti-tank weapons. This was a most interesting part of the course.

One day, while on the range for preliminary practice, Captain Anderson let us fire on an old Whippet tank that had been used by the artillery students for their range practice. The tank was about 650 yards away from the firing line, and we were firing the 37MM gun from stationary tanks. The day was a little cloudy and the shooting by some of the students was not so good. Our instructor said, "I will give a good cigar to the next student who can hit that tank." Well, sir, one little Lieutenant from the 13th Infantry, Reserve, proceeded to get his range; the coach raised his hand as a sign that he was



Though called a light tank, this tank is capable of uprooting a tree eight inches in diameter.

ready, and the Lieutenant let that 37 go, and *Bang!*—right in the middle of the tank.

When Captain Anderson walked over to the Lieutenant's tank, to part with one of his best cigars, the Lieutenant smiled and said, "Captain, I don't smoke!" This Lieutenant was the only officer to make the grade of Expert on the Gunner's Course. It was on this day, incidentally, that all the students in my group became thoroughly convinced that the 37MM gun was a most effective weapon.

Much has been done by the Tank School under enormous handicaps to disseminate tank technique and tactical information, and all I can say at this writing is, you don't know what you are missing until you attend one of these service schools.

TOM SHINNERS, "SUNSHINE MAN," ANNUAL VISITOR TO CAMP SMITH, IS DEAD

TOM SHINNERS is dead. After a twenty-one year struggle against death, which was begun when Tom's spine was broken by a falling derrick and which was waged in the precincts of St. Mary's Hospital, Passaic, N. J., the grim reaper has won his inevitable victory and robbed many thousands of a valuable friend.

Tom Shinnners had earned the title of "Sunshine Man" because of the radiant disposition of his cheerful character. In the first years of his despair, finding himself almost completely paralyzed, he had prayed passionately for death, but when he celebrated the twentieth anniversary of his injury last December, he was able to write that life was pleasant, and to prophesy that when his time came he would say with a smile, "Goodbye, old world; you don't owe me a thing!" And yet, during all these years, Tom had never been able to do much more than turn his head a little, peck at a typewriter with the middle finger of his right hand, and extend his hand with difficulty to grasp those of his many admirers and friends. Up till his death, Tom retained his "sunshine" smile.

This amazing spiritual victory over affliction recalls the lines written by W. E. Henley, another life-long sufferer

in hospital in the latter part of last century.

*In the fell clutch of circumstance
I have not winced nor cried aloud.
Under the bludgeonings of chance
My head is bloody but unbowed.*

*It matters not how straight the gate,
How charged with punishment's the scroll,
I am the master of my fate;
I am the captain of my soul.*

Shinnners was a brother-in-law of 1st Lieut. Walter F. Kiley, 165th Infantry, and five years ago, Colonel Wm. J. Costigan, on learning of Tom's story, extended an invitation to him to pay Camp Smith a visit while the Old 69th was in camp. Last year we published a photograph of Tom lying in bed up at Camp Smith, with Majors McSherry and Cunningham standing by and Col. Costigan and Former Governor Alfred E. Smith seated at his bed's head. This year, the 165th missed him on Visitor's Sunday and it was learned that Tom had suffered a relapse: the end was near. On September 12th, he passed away.

LIEUTENANT ANDREW M. RAY 14TH INFANTRY

LIEUTENANT ANDREW M. RAY, Hdqrs. Co., 1st Battn., Fourteenth Infantry, in a collision while riding in his car, suffered mortal injuries which resulted in his death two days previous to his Regiment's departure for Camp.

His spontaneous enthusiasm and cheerful spirit of camaraderie won the hearts of all with whom he came into contact. He was never disposed to exert his authority

upon his subordinates and even the lowest private could be sure of a gleaming, sincere smile.

The following poem was written by one of the enlisted men of The Fourteenth, its very simplicity bespeaking the genuine sorrow that evoked its lines.

In Lieut. Ray's departure from its ranks, The Fourteenth has received an irreparable blow; in his demise, the Regiment has "grown poor indeed."

TO THE C. O. OF ALL THE ARMIES OF THE WORLD

Now, I ain't no bloomin' poet,
And for that I'm good and glad;
But the words a' go amincin'
When I'm feelin' sorta sad.

Tell him that we miss him,
His wide and toothy grin,
With his eyes always atwinklin'
Like the sun were shinin' in.

We miss his smile o' welcome,
The privates, non-coms all;
We miss his cheery greetin'
An' his soothin' Southern drawl.

Say, me, I ain't no hyp'crite,
But Lordy don't yer know,
We got more dirty devils here
Than in that place below.

Yer could a' gotten a sinnin' guy,
Ter give the mighty shove,
Without atakin' of our buddie,
An' with him all our love.



LIEUT. A. M. RAY

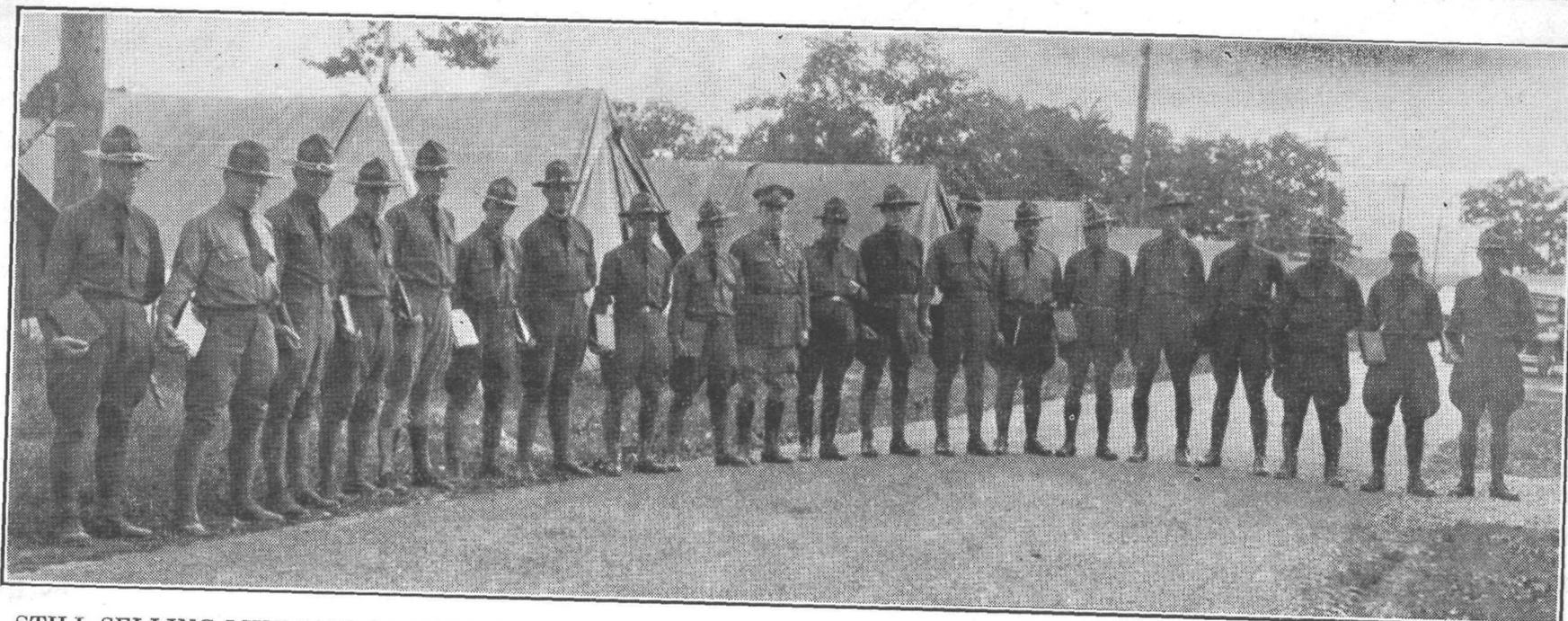
But then I got ter thinkin',
An' the Bible come ter mind,
An' I figure mebbe angels
Are pretty hard ter find.

Mebbe yer needed someone
Ter fill a vacancy;
A fine, big-hearted feller,
An' yer picks on my Looie.

Well then, I can't say nothin',
'Cept when the bugle call;
With head erect and peppy step
He marched his last recall.

Oh, when yer book's before yer,
An' in yer hand yer pen,
Remember, Lord, give him the breaks
He gave us soldier men.

Then, when the order "Fall Out,"
Shall come ter me some day,
My only wish is that I join
The ranks of Looie Ray.



STILL SELLING LIKE HOT-CAKES! "Between the Big Parades" went over big with the First Sergeants of the 165th Infantry. It was 1st Sgt. Adam Becker, standing to the left of Major General Ward, whose enthusiasm for the book secured 100% sales among his brother-sergeants. Colonel Wm. J. Costigan, commanding the 165th Infantry, is standing to the right of the General. Photo by Thompson

SIMPLE, MY DEAR WATSON!

THE honors this month are even—three correct replies to the problem "Eggs-actly," all by the same mail, from the Field Artillery, the Infantry, and the Medics. The answer is quite simple when you see it, but to arrive at it, some of the boys covered sheets with algebraic hieroglyphics. We will take it for granted they knew what they were doing when they wrote all that x and y stuff down, and publish only the answer.

Sgt. Roy Houghtaling, Btry. A, 156th Field Artillery, who explains that the farmer had a total of 15 eggs when he started out. He left 8 eggs at the first toll gate, 4 at the second toll gate, and 2 eggs at the third toll gate. This left him with one egg when he got to market.

Sgt. F. M. Tolhurst, Co. I, 105th Infantry, and Pfc. W. G. Walsh, Jr., Hq. Hosp. Bn., 102nd Medical Regiment.

Here are a couple of easy ones. Send your solutions in to the Editor, and the names of the first three to submit correct solutions will be published in the November issue of the GUARDSMAN.

TWO PROBLEMS FOR THIS MONTH

(1) A farmer had 8 quarts of milk. He had to deliver 4 quarts to a customer. However, his only measures were a 3 quart, a 5 quart, and an 8 quart can.

How did he divide the milk (without any guesswork)?

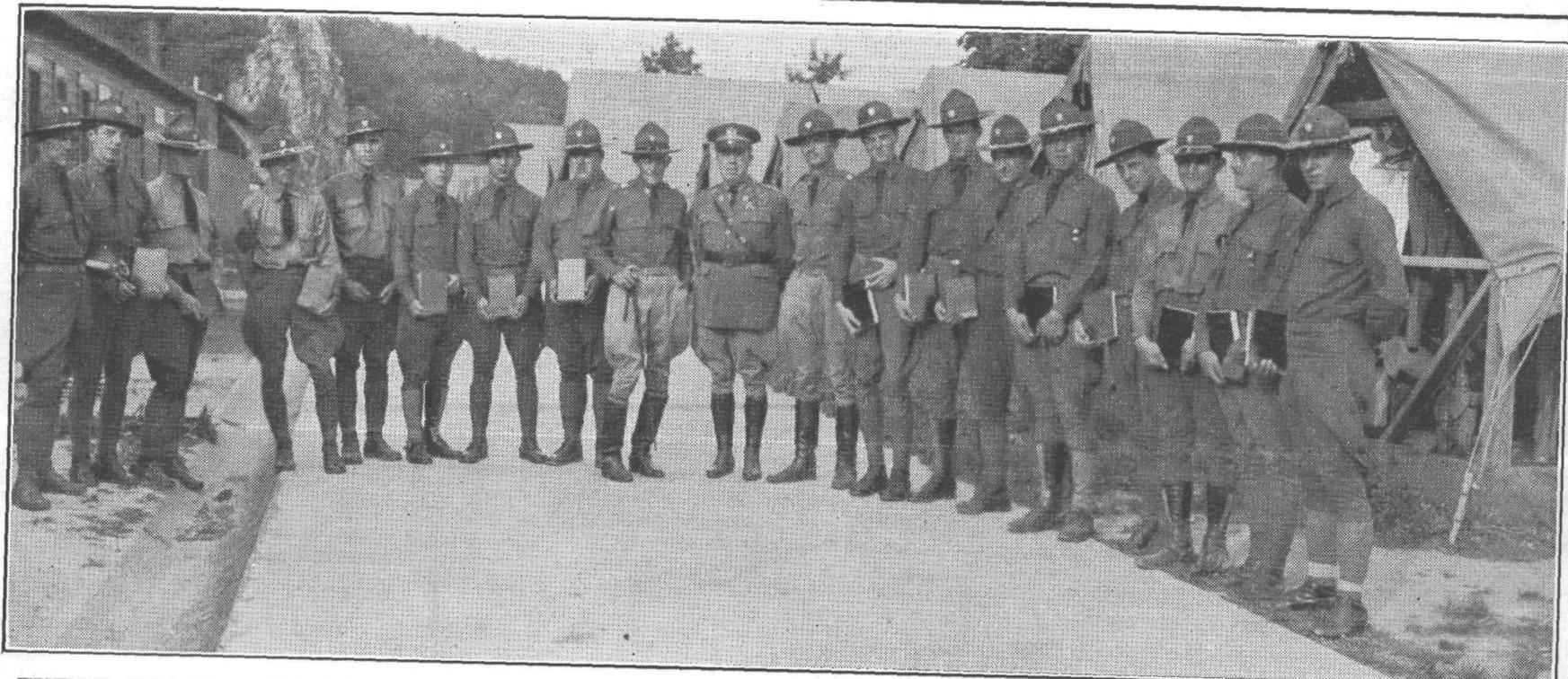
(2) If you average 20 miles per hour for one mile, at what speed must you cover the next mile to have averaged 30 m. p. h. over the two miles?

APOLOGIES TO THE 101st CAVALRY!

IN the August issue of the GUARDSMAN, Troop E, 101st Cavalry, was credited with only 70 per cent. Average Attendance, which placed the Regiment eighteenth with a percentage of 89.16.

The figure for Troop E should have been 90 per cent. and this figure, raising the organization's percentage to 91.90, would have boosted the Regiment to 7th Place.

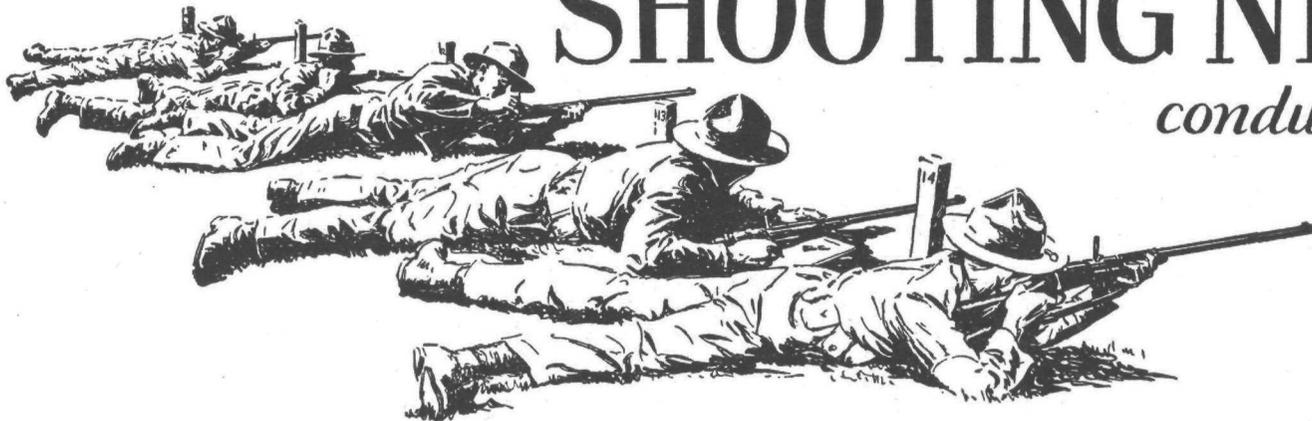
Sorry, Troop E! We won't let it happen again.



EVERY ONE OF THEM A FIRST SERGEANT:—And every one of them a buyer of Major General Franklin D. Ward's best seller, "Between the Big Parades." They belong to the 14th Infantry, and their commanding officer, Colonel Wm. R. Jackson, is standing in the center next to the General. Capt. Elmer S. Johnson, Supply Officer, who is on the right of the General, served with General Ward overseas in the 106th Infantry. Photo by Thompson

SHOOTING NEWS

conducted by



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION
BARR BUILDING . . . WASHINGTON D.C.

N. R. A. ANNOUNCES NEW SHOOTING PROGRAM

A SPECIAL fall program of rifle and pistol matches similar to the schedule of championship events usually fired at Camp Perry, but to be conducted under the home range pistol match plan, has just been announced by the National Rifle Association. The matches will be fired over the two-month period—September 1st to October 31st, as best suits the convenience of competitors.

The program includes all classes of .30 caliber, small bore, and pistol-revolver events, the courses of which in many cases are exactly the same as the big matches usually fired at Camp Perry. In the high power or .30 caliber class, for example, there is a 200 yard rapid fire event, also a rapid fire match at 300 yards, conditions of which conform to the Camp Perry Instructors Trophy match and the Scott Trophy Competition, respectively. A 600-yard Members match is another important Camp Perry event that is paralleled with a comparative match in the new fall program. Most of the small bore and pistol courses so popular at the matches are similarly programmed.

Announcement of this new program of correspondence matches is in keeping with the Association's policy of leaving no stone unturned in its efforts to compensate, in so far as possible, for the loss of the National Matches, no funds for which were appropriated this year. Aside from the fact that well attended Corps Area rifle and pistol matches of the shoulder to shoulder variety were recently held in every Corp Area, many shooters, because of travel expense involved, were unable to attend. The forthcoming program, therefore, will give all marksmen a chance to compete under time honored match conditions without spending any money for travel, or without losing any time from work.

The same system will be used in firing these special matches as in the annual matches, all of which are open to members of the N. R. A. and members or teams of affiliated clubs. Registered match targets on which all competitors are required to shoot will be furnished by the Association upon receipt of entry. Each competitor shoots on his own home range under the supervision of fellow shooters or other local acquaintances to act as the judge and witnesses. Targets are then returned to National Headquarters for official scoring, the scores to be published in the bulletins, showing the standing of all who participated. N. R. A. medals will be awarded.

Of particular interest to the .22 pistol and revolver shooter will be a new series of qualification medals for the .22. These medals are absolutely brand new, of a special design, and will be issued for the first time to those making the required qualification scores in these matches.

The National Rifle Association has prepared a program which outlines rules and conditions of the various matches scheduled, a copy of which will be cheerfully mailed to any readers of this magazine interested enough to ask for it.

NEW ARMS AND AMMUNITION CATALOG ISSUED BY A. F. STOEGER, INC.

A NEW 144-page arms catalog, published by A. F. Stoeger, Inc., well-known gun house of New York City, will be of interest to all members of the New York National Guard who have used Stoeger's catalog as a text and a reference book for many years past.

Descriptions and prices of more than 2,000 American and imported rifles, shotguns, pistols, new models, gun-stocks, scopes, targets, ammunition, parts and accessories, are included in this comprehensive catalog. Over 1,100 fine illustrations make this book an invaluable possession for the small arms' lover.

The catalog is now ready for distribution and may be obtained free by writing to A. F. Stoeger, Inc., 509 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

WHEN PISTOL LAWS FAIL

JOHAN D. CHALMERS was a hero. With his pistol, he held at bay a man who had forced entry into his home. Police officers, summoned to the house, promptly took charge of the prisoner. They then questioned Chalmers and took him along as Prisoner No. 2. Chalmer had neglected to obtain a permit to own the pistol which had enabled him to prevent the invasion of his home.

Taken to court, Chalmers was sentenced to pay the same penalty, a \$25 fine, as was imposed on the man he had captured. The Sullivan law compelled his punishment.

It is high time the country began to realize, as do those who have made an exhaustive study of the gun problem, that anti-pistol laws fail of their purpose when they seek to disarm the law-abiding citizen and place him at the mercy of the thug who doesn't give a rap for anti-gun laws or any other laws.



• KEEP SMILING •

Inspiration

Dora: "Here we are, twenty miles from the nearest person—aren't you thrilled?"

Line Guard: "Yeh! Say, wouldn't this be a dandy place to throw my old razor blades!"

—156th F.A.—B-C-Scope.

Eyes Right!

"Hey! Look at her!"

"Her what?"

—Barrack Bag (Conn.)

Holding and Squeezing

When a soldier follows a pretty girl down the street, it is no aimless proceeding. He generally has an end in view.

\$490 Saved

A Chicago actress came into a lawyer's office and said to him: "I want a divorce."

"Certainly," said the lawyer. "For a nominal fee I will institute proceedings."

"What do you call a nominal fee?"

"Five hundred dollars," said the lawyer.

"Nothing doing," retorted the actress. "I can have him shot for ten dollars." —Barrack Bag (Conn.)

The Doughboy and His Weapons

Holding hands with a soldier in the movies may not always indicate affection. Sometimes it's self-protection.



Jungle Life

She: "There are lots of couples that don't pet in parked cars."

He: "Yes, the woods are full of them."

A Bright Remark

"What would you do if I turned you down?" she asked shyly, as they sat on the parlor sofa.

The young man looked straight ahead, but said nothing. After a few moments of silence she nudged him with her elbow, and said, "Didn't you hear my question?"

He looked around apprehensively. "I beg your pardon," he replied, "I thought you were addressing the gas."

—5th Corps News (Ind.)

Oh, Hell!

He was indignant. He called up the newspaper office: "I noticed in today's paper that you have announced my death from flu."

"Is that so?" replied the telephone girl. "And where are you speaking from now?"

Modern Instalment Plan

A scandal, Sweetheart, is the down payment on being caught.

True Sympathy

"Really," she said, admiring her new and expensive fur coat, "one can't help feeling sorry for the poor thing that was skinned for this."

"Thanks," murmured her husband.

Taking a Broad View

He: "You look like a million dollars."

She: "Yes, and I'm just as hard to make."

Optimism

An optimist is a man who does not care what happens, if it does not happen to him.

Didn't Like the Loudspeaker

The chief salesman of a certain firm had a very loud voice. One morning when the manager arrived at the New York office, he heard a terrible noise coming from the salesman's office.

"Who is that shouting?" asked the manager.

"That's Mr. Hill talking to Chicago," replied the secretary.

"Then tell him to use the telephone."



She Liked "Jack"

She: "You know, Jack, there's something about you I like."

He: "Oh, yes! And what are you going to do when I've spent it?"



One of the Seven Wonders

Jenks: "That old man used to be a top-sergeant. He's past ninety years of age, and hasn't got an enemy in the world."

Jinks: "How do you explain that?"

Jenks: "He's outlived 'em all!"

THE ORION MESSENGER

NEWS OF THE 27th DIVISION

ASSOCIATION OF THE WORLD WAR, INC.

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 C. PEMBERTON LENART, *Sec. Treas., Capitol P. O. Box 11, Albany, N. Y.*

MEMBERSHIP

Any person who served as an officer, enlisted man, or field clerk with any unit of the 27th Division at any time between October 1, 1917, and April 1, 1919, both dates inclusive, or any person who was called into United States service for the World War on or before August 5, 1917, while an officer, enlisted man, or field clerk of the New York National Guard, and who, in either case, received an honorable discharge for such service, is eligible for membership in the 27th Division Association of the World War, Inc.

THE BOYS GET BUSY

GOOD reports are coming in from all over the state about the numbers who are planning to attend the Buffalo reunion. Harry Gaynor writes that the Rochester bunch are going to have a dinner at the Seneca Hotel on September 29th to select delegates to attend the reunion and get new numbers lined up. Harry has always been an active post commander as well as an active Vice-President of our association.

Claude H. Spicer is rounding up the veterans at Auburn and will have a large representation at Buffalo on October 21st. The boys from Syracuse, who have always given a good account of themselves at reunions, are going to be bigger and better than ever as a delegation from that place. Johnny Sitts at Oneonta is all set and George Ramsey will be on the job with his boys from Schneectady. The Tonawanda bunch have been preparing for months and Commander Buicke expects to have at least 30 present. It is said that Bob Harrison will have his vets dig out the old "apple knocker" hats again and that Amsterdam will be there with bells on.

Good reports are here from James Riffe at Elmira and Col. Sam Merrill, Geneva. Charlie Jacobie, our newest post commander, will guide the boys from Glens Falls on a "bee line" west from that point. Arthur Kaepfel is busy getting together a delegation from Binghamton and Fred Bradford takes charge of the clan from Gloversville.

This reunion is a cinch for the boys from the West, and Sam Brown of Jamestown and John Harris of Niagara Falls will join the Buffalo boys in large numbers. And don't forget New York: There is lots of commotion in the "big town" too about this reunion and the Metropolitan District

CONVENTION FUND GETS A GOOD START

NO sooner were the notices of the reunion in the mail, then in came this generous contribution to the convention fund just in time to be acknowledged, with thanks, in this issue:

Maj. Gen. Franklin W. Ward,
\$10.00.

If this kind of support is to be general, we can start chasing our "treasury blues" right now.

will be there aplenty to visit with their wartime buddies of yesteryear, and get some of that good "real stuff" across the river in the land of the free.

SOME PRE-CONVENTION CONSIDERATIONS

WITH the date for the 27th Division Association reunion rapidly drawing upon us, the attention of post commanders and others is directed to certain provisions of our by-laws which regulate convention procedure and determine the method of arriving at certain conclusions. Primarily there is the matter of election of new officers to serve for the next two years. Article 3 of our by-laws provides that "the President and Vice-Presidents shall be elected by a majority of votes of the post rep-

STATE AND MUNICIPAL EMPLOYEES GRANTED TIME OFF

JUST as we go to press, word has been received that Veterans of the 27th Division employed by the State or Municipality will be permitted time off for the Reunion without sacrificing pay or vacation time, according to an executive order to be issued by the Governor.

resentation present at each Convention and shall hold office for two years or until their successors are elected. The candidates shall be selected by the Board of Directors, who shall hold a meeting for that purpose during the first day of the Convention. . . . The President and the Vice-Presidents shall be removed from office by the election of their successors at regular conventions, by resignation, or, by a vote of the majority of the Board of Directors present at a meeting called for that purpose, notice of which shall be given to all officers and directors by mail at least two months prior to the date set for the meeting.

Post commanders and others are counselled to read through the by-laws before attending the convention. Among other paragraphs are those dealing with the appointment and removal of the Secretary-Treasurer, and the Sergeant-at-Arms, the personnel of the Board of Directors, the qualifications of those permitted to vote, etc., and the payment of annual dues.

The association membership standing at this time is 114 Life Members and 606 Biennial Members. Post commanders who collect and remit membership dues are credited with such memberships, regardless of the residence of the member remitted for. Otherwise members must notify the secretary of their desires as to post assignment.

Para. 5, Article 1, of the by-laws reads as follows:

Annual Dues. Each member shall pay to the Secretary-Treasurer of the State organization on the first day of July, 1931, and every two years thereafter, together with his full name and address and the number of the post and the name of the organization with which he served in the World War, dues of \$1.00 for two years to defray the current expenses of the Association.

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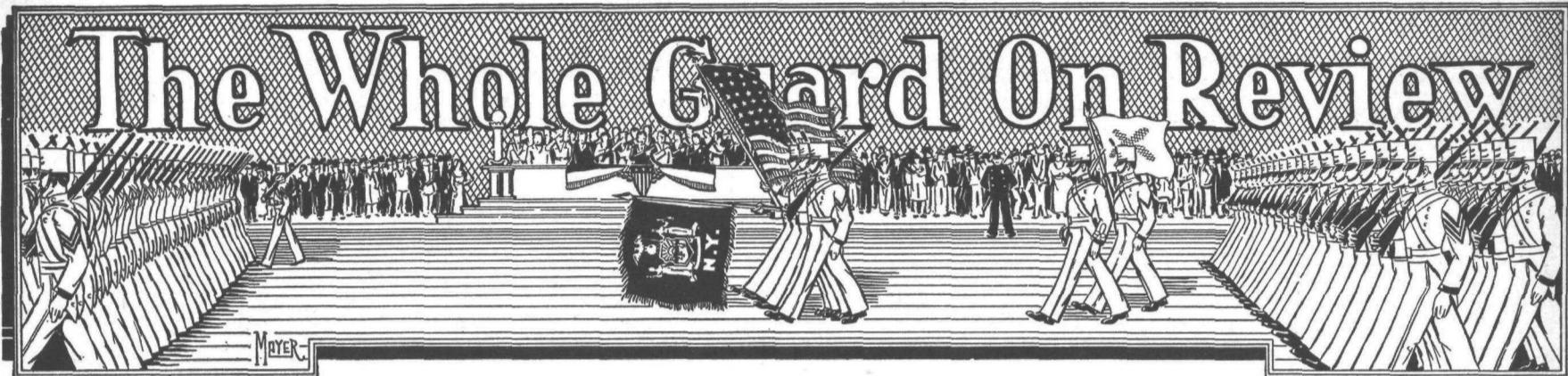
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D. F. SHEA, Secy-Treas.

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108TH INFANTRY "THE ROCHESTER BATTALION"

WHILE the Companies E, G, H, and the Howitzer Companies were at Camp Smith this summer, the Rochester folks were kept posted on what the boys were doing through arrangements made with the "Rochester Times-Union." This alive paper had a representative at Camp who sent a daily story to his city editor, William F. Butler, a former lieutenant of the 108th.

The following are some of the "high spots" during the tour of duty:

Co. "H," commanded by Capt. Clarence H. Olsen, made an all-time National Guard machine gun marksmanship record by qualifying 55 men.

Howitzer Company, commanded by Capt. Donald L. Marsh, qualified 55 men as "expert" in Howitzer marksmanship to tie with an outfit of another regiment for state honors.

Major Arthur T. Smith, normally in command of the Second Battalion, who acted as Plans and Training Officer, had the honor of taking command of the Regiment at evening parade during the tour, while his son, Lieut. Franck C. Smith of "H" Co., acted as Adjutant.

At another evening parade which was *sans* "brass hats," with all the "top kicks" in command, Staff Sergeant Herbert C. Wackele took command of the Regiment with former Staff Sergeant George H. Jenkinson acting as Adjutant. "George" also initiated a large class of candidates into the Military Order of the "Burgeses."

The members of Company "G" held a surprise dinner one evening in honor of Corporal "Jerry" Daly, who is not only a charter member of this outfit, which was organized in 1907, but has 9 years' previous service in old Co. "A" when it was known as the Eighth Separate Company. Corporal Daly was presented with a trench coat, bath robe and slippers.

The second day at camp, Sergt. Rollin D. Schlicker received word from home of the arrival of a new baby boy, who was promptly named John Parnell in honor of the "Skipper" of this outfit, Capt. John P. Kelly.

Lieut. Robert C. Bullock, assisted by 1st Sergt. Worden T. Wright of "E" Company, gave a demonstration of a war strength platoon in action, consisting of one squad from each of six rifle companies, who wore "tin hats" and carried packs and full battle equipment.

Among the new faces at camp this year were Lieut. Joseph C. Weber, of "G" Co., known as "Smokey Joe," formerly of the 106th Field Artillery, and Lieut. J. P. Salmon of "E" Co., formerly in the 391st Infantry, and an "old timer" in the old Third Infantry.

Sergeant Charles Lane of the Howitzer Company acted as "Top Kick" in the absence of 1st Sergt. Lewis G. Beckle.

212TH COAST ARTILLERY BASEBALL TEAM WINS TWILIGHT LEAGUE CHAMPIONSHIP

THE New York National Guard State Championship Baseball Team of the 212th Coast Artillery, winners the 1930 and 1931 Inter-Regimental State Baseball Tournaments, have emerged this year victors in the tournament just completed by the Twilight League sponsored by the Department of Parks, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and conducted under the direct supervision of the Commissioner of Recreation who arranged the schedule and assigned the playing fields and umpires.



Anticipating a State Inter-Regimental Tournament this year, the 212th team started their Spring training early in the season and though quite disappointed that the Annual Inter-Regimental Tournament was not held, are nevertheless genuinely happy that they have now won three successive Tournaments in three successive years and that the Twilight League Tournament was won by a National Guard team.

In order to win this Tournament, the boys had to play "heads up" baseball. The loss of one game meant elimination. There were many tense moments when perhaps an error or lack of a hit would have been disastrous. Smart plays were in evidence throughout the Tournament, one game having been won by the 212th Team on a clean steal home in the tenth inning with two out. In another game, with one run behind in the ninth inning the base loaded and one out, the 212th batter clouted a screaming two bagger to score two team mates with the tying and winning runs.

The series was very enjoyable and Captain Moriarty, Team Manager, desires to take the occasion to express through these columns his appreciation to the Commissioner of Recreation, Park Department, City of New York, for the beautiful cup and medals which were presented.

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Visiting Pine Camp

FROM A FRIEND

in

WATERTOWN

105TH FIELD ARTILLERY

BATTERY C

BATTERY C went over the top *parlez-vous!* Yes sir, over the top! In the annual inter-battery athletic competition within the 105th F.A., held in Pine Camp, Battery C scored 15 points out of 40 possible for the entire event and that despite the fact that we were disqualified in the mounted rescue race after coming in first.

That introduces the C-H-A-M-P-I-O-N, Battery C, with the following entries: Sgt. C. Jacobson, Sgt. W. Gunnarson, Pvt. C. Vaughan, Pvt. J. Tarantino, Pvt. M. Bor-



BATTERY C, 105TH F. A., RELAY TEAM. Left to Right: Jacobson, Tarantino, Gunnarson, Vaughan—winners of the 880 Yard Relay.

relli, Pvt. Lombardi and the high-jumper, Pvt. N. Fipping, with Corp. Goodman and Pvts. Meyer and Fallon entered in the mounted events. There were the 75, 100, 220, and 440 yard dashes, the 880 yard relay, the Fat Men's Race, High Jump, and Mounted Rescue Race, and Guidon Race.

Lest anyone should draw the conclusion that it is all play and little or no work to be done up there in Pine Camp, let's say a few words about the drill and training that ordinarily occupy every day from reveille to retreat.

Tactical and firing problems, in conjunction with road marches and maneuvers, are frequent on the schedule and, pulling back into the gun park, the day's war fought to a successful conclusion, there is the care of animals, cleaning of harness, swabbing and cleaning and oiling of guns, and other numerous details. Then, more often than not, comes the order that never fails (?) to cheer up the happy but tired, thirsty, and dusty warriors: "Shake it up for Formal Retreat! You got fifteen minutes!"

That means fifteen minutes for shower, shave, and—and—and to get dressed. Boy, the thought of those showers in Pine Camp gives you comfortable chills, now, in the city heat! He-man stuff, boy! Gimme some raw meat!

The last Thursday at Pine Camp, the battery enjoyed an extra blow-out, from soup to nuts, with a chicken in between. Credit for the arrangements goes to Corporal Peppard, the "Pep" of Battery C; and loads of loud praise goes to Sgt. Christianson and Pvt. George Keefer for the excellent mess.

All in all, the seemingly unanimous verdict of the Battery would appear to be that this year's camp tour was the most enjoyable anyone could remember.

27TH DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN

ACTIVITY seems to be buzzing around the armory due to the coming fall Athletic Tournaments. These will consist of bowling, indoor baseball, basketball, and inter-company rifle matches.

Most interest is centering around the rifle matches as the past training tour is sure to bring out the best material to compete with the Regimental Rifle Team in the Borough Matches this fall.

The Regimental Team is preparing for its best showing in years with the future inter-company matches to supply new material to support the team veterans, amongst whom are: Major R. H. Platz, Lieut. Burke, Sgts. Platz, Laine, Vollberg, Conran and McDonald, Corp. Felch, and Pvts. M'Gliano and Chapter.

With both the bowling and indoor baseball championships of last season under their belts, the 108th Motor Transport Company are looking forward to click again this season. Competition, however, is sure to be keen as the 107th Motor Transport Company, runners up last year to the 108th, are confident of putting up a better show this year owing to the extra material available from the twenty new recruits.

Now that the Melton uniforms are a thing of the past, the men are anxiously awaiting the new uniforms which have been ordered measured to fit, and which will be used to replace the Meltons as dress uniforms.

Fall and winter dances are being planned by the Entertainment Committees of the 105th, 106th, 107th and 108th M. T. Companies, and they are sure to go over with a bang.



Sketch by George Gray.

105TH FIELD ARTILLERY

IN a lengthy critique, given during the meeting of the officers on September 9th, the Colonel emphasized the necessity for further concentration on all subjects peculiar

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his name?"
"We don't know. We can't under-
stand a word he says."

to Field Artillery. The Training Schedules for the coming year were explained by Capt. Roesch.

It is expected that before very long the Regiment will have an insignia worthy of the name. Our own Lieut. Charles L. Petzel is focussing his entire attention upon this rather complex subject with excellent results.

The members of the 2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Btry. and C. Tn. are the happy recipients of the Wm. J. Smith Trophy award for the highest percentage of attendance during the past year. In a commendatory communication, our Colonel complimented the winners upon their unrelinquished effort and battery coordination which made the winning of this award possible. This award applies only to the units at the Newburgh station.

The 2nd Annual Meet of the 156th Field Artillery Officers' Association was held at the Palatine Hotel in Newburgh on Saturday evening, October 1st. The joy of good fellowship prevailed as the present officers of the Regiment mingled with the former officers in an evening devoted to a feast of wit and laughter.

The winter's activities have already started. Battery Schedules have been presented and everyone is right in the harness and ready to make records—and other things. The enthusiasm runs high this year within the Regiment; which also obviates the necessity of looking for recruits. Most Batteries, at this writing, have a waiting list. And so—to a successful Armory Training year, that we may prepare ourselves to cope successfully with the problems at next year's encampment. Selah!



ELEVEN INCHES' DIFFERENCE

1st Sgt. S. Montano, 5 ft. 4", and 1st Sgt. C. P. Bedle, 6 ft. 3", both of the 71st Infantry. Neither of these men have missed a drill since their original enlistments, and Sgt. Montano is the holder of the 10-year medal.

GOOD NEWS FOR FIELD ARTILLERYMEN

WITHIN the last few months the following instructional literature has been published at the Field Artillery School:

The Department of Gunnery has prepared Field Artillery Book 160 "Elementary Gunnery", a text which includes elementary ballistics and dispersion, effects of projectiles, fire commands, and gunner's examination. It is intended for students to whom the 75-mm gun, M-1897, horse-drawn, is available.

The Department of Material has prepared a Field Artillery Book 100, "Material, Elementary". This text discusses the history and development, of a general, of both artillery and ammunition. The specific discussion is limited to the 75-mm gun, M-1897, and the 155-mm. howitzer, M-1918, and the ammunition for those weapons.

The Department of Tactics and Communication has prepared Field Artillery Book 223, "Elementary Tactics," which covers the rudiments of organization of the army, tactics and technique of the associated arms, and the tactical employment of field artillery.

All these books were illustrated and arranged for publication by the Extension Course of the Field Artillery School.

The new Director of the Extension Course of the Field Artillery School is Lieut. Colonel James L. Collins, F.A., who has just completed a tour of duty as Military Attache at Rome, Italy. He succeeds Major Marvin Heyser, F.A., who was Director for the last four years and now commands a battalion of field artillery at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii.

Further information regarding any of the above books relating to Field Artillery may be obtained by writing to the Publicity Department, Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Those who have written to the Book Department of the GUARDSMAN for a "Field Artillery Manual" will probably find their needs met by these publications.

106TH FIELD ARTILLERY

COL. DOUGLAS P. WALKER, commanding officer of the 106th Field Artillery, has announced the award of the Dan Hand Trophy to Battery "E", commanded by Capt. Harold J. Tucke.

The Dan Hand Trophy is awarded annually for excellence in care of material and service of the piece.

The 77th Division Trophy was awarded to Battery "B", commanded by Capt. Walter F. Alt.

The award of the 77th Division Trophy is based on general excellence in the training, attendance, and *esprit* for the armory and field training period.

Battery officers of "E" Battery are Lieuts. Charles C. Webber, William J. Gaskin, William J. Becker; of "B" Battery, Lieuts. Charles E. Nichols, Claude V. Kister and Donald C. White.

The Third Battalion Headquarters Battery and Combat Train, commanded by Capt. Carl F. Blinzler, won the Staff Officers' Trophy, awarded for general efficiency in communications and care of material during the field training period. Major Marshall K. Rudolph commands the Third Battalion. Lieut. William J. Shay is assistant communications officer.

Major Karl F. Hausauer commands the First Battalion, of which "B" Battery is a unit.

Col. Walker commented that the standard of excellence set by all organizations was higher than in previous years and that the competition between units was exceptionally keen.



The Adjutant General's Page

Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Months of July and August, 1932, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority.

<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>	<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>
CAPTAINS			
Walsh, Charles E., Jr..... July 2, 1932..	10th Inf.	Van Leuvan, Charles S..... July 5, 1932..	156th F. A.
Roesch, George F..... July 2, 1932..	156th F. A.	Eberhard, Adolph..... July 7, 1932..	174th Inf.
O'Kane, Mortimer J..... July 30, 1932..	165th Inf.	Speiser, Ralph W., Jr..... July 8, 1932..	156th F. A.
1ST LIEUTENANTS			
Zecher, Ilsley S..... July 1, 1932..	D. C., 71st Inf.	Day, Roger O..... July 11, 1932..	102nd Engrs.
Armstrong, Michael A..... July 2, 1932..	156th F. A.	Chase, William C..... July 12, 1932..	156th F. A.
Dettelback, George..... July 2, 1932..	156th F. A.	Mack, Joseph J..... July 13, 1932..	102nd Engrs.
Johnson, James W..... July 6, 1932..	369th Inf.	Scott, John W..... July 13, 1932..	102nd Engrs.
Reid, George R..... July 6, 1932..	S. C., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.	Carpenter, Edwin J..... July 22, 1932..	M.A.C., 102d Med. Rgt.
Hauck, George F..... July 6, 1932..	S. C., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.	Carey, Francis A..... July 22, 1932..	156th F. A.
Condon, John P..... July 30, 1932..	165th Inf.	2ND LIEUTENANTS	
Bradbury, Edward J..... Aug. 1, 1932..	165th Inf.	Maloney, William J..... Aug. 10, 1932..	165th Inf.
Harper, Jesse R..... Aug. 5, 1932..	369th Inf.	Dineen, John J..... Aug. 10, 1932..	165th Inf.
2ND LIEUTENANTS			
Reed, John J..... July 5, 1932..	156th F. A.	Sullivan, Robert W..... Aug. 17, 1932..	104th F. A.
		Collord, Edward G..... Aug. 17, 1932..	165th Inf.
		WARRANT OFFICER	
		Willdigg, Arthur M..... July 8, 1932..	B. L., 106th Inf.

Separations from Active Service, July and August, 1932, Resigned, Honorably Discharged

CAPTAIN		1ST LIEUTENANT	
Gillette, Frederick A..... July 26, 1932..	106th Inf.	Carson, Arthur H..... Aug. 11, 1932..	M.C., 102nd Med. Regt.
CHAPLAIN (CAPTAIN)			
Harper, Emile S..... Aug. 30, 1932..	27th Div.		

Transferred to the National Guard Reserve, at Own Request

LT. COLONEL		1ST LIEUTENANT	
Schroeder, William, Jr..... Aug. 18, 1932..	14th Inf.	McGan, Harold P..... Aug. 6, 1932..	M.C., 102nd Med. Regt.
CAPTAINS			
Auringer, Horace E..... July 6, 1932..	M.C., 102nd Med. Regt.	2ND LIEUTENANT	
MacNulty, Thomas F..... July 11, 1932..	165th Inf.	Wilson, Robert L..... July 8, 1932..	106th F. A.
1ST LIEUTENANT			
McQueeney, William A..... July 11, 1932..	165th Inf.	Sowdon, Arthur W..... Aug. 24, 1932..	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.

DO YOU KNOW?

By COL. HUBERT A. ALLEN, Infantry (DOL)

THAT a Lieutenant is one who takes the place, office and duty of, and acts on behalf of, a senior? The word Lieutenant preserves the form of the French original (from *lieu*, place; *tenant*, holding), which is the equivalent of the Latin *locum tenens*, one holding the place of another.

The word appears in the 14th and 15th centuries. In French history, Lieutenant du Roi (Lieutenant of the King) was the title borne by an officer sent with military powers to represent the King in certain provinces. With wider powers and functions, both civil as well as military, and holding authority throughout an entire province, such

a representative of the King was called Lieutenant General du Roi. The first appointments of these officials date from the reign of Philip IV (1268-1314). The titles Lieutenant civil or criminal and Lieutenant General de Police have been borne by certain judicial officers in France. As a representative of the English sovereign we find Lord Lieutenants of countries of the United Kingdom. The most general use of the word is to designate a grade of military and naval officers.

In Spain and Italy the first part of the word is omitted. In Spanish it is *Teniente*, in Italian it is *Tenente*.

HOW WE STAND

AUGUST AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD.....89.75%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard.....	21,475
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard.....	20,584

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	71

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105th Infantry	1135
106th Infantry	1078
107th Infantry	1084
108th Infantry	1095
165th Infantry	1109
174th Infantry	1149
369th Infantry	1074

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ARTILLERY 75's

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156th Field Artillery.....	647

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121st Cavalry	628

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ARMY HAS ITS OWN LANGUAGE
A LANGUAGE made up of expressions exclusively their own and incomprehensible to the civilian is in daily use by the American soldier in army barracks, aboard army transports, and in every corner of the world where regulars congregate, according to the United States Army Information Service.

A new soldier has been called a "rookie" by civilians from time immemorial, but to our seasoned doughboys he is a "John." The genesis of this term, it is believed, came from the circus lots, where farmer, small-towner, and all gullible outsiders are dubbed "Johns." No one knows how the term passed from the Big Top to the army pup tent.

At West Point a new cadet during his first month is called a "beast," though civilians know his as a "plebe." To the barracks they occupy that month is applied the title "beast barracks."

An army bugler is always a "wind-jammer," and the regular band is known as the "boilermakers." "Hell cats" is West Point for the rifle and drum corps that routs the cadets out for reveillé.

Where the civilian requests his shop keeper to "charge" it, the soldier says "jawbone," and this expression denotes all forms of credit in the army. The day on which soldiers draw canteen checks, for which they pay at the end of the months, is called "jawbone pay day."

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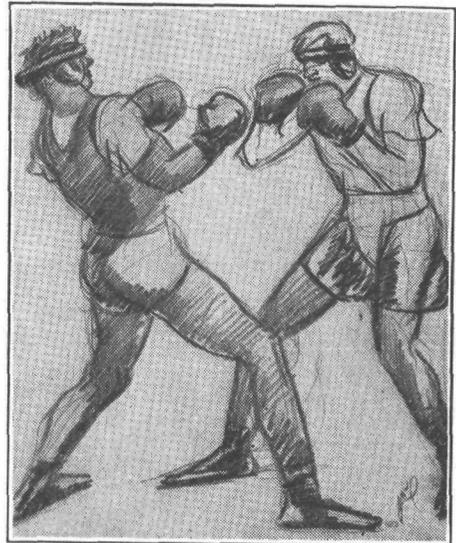
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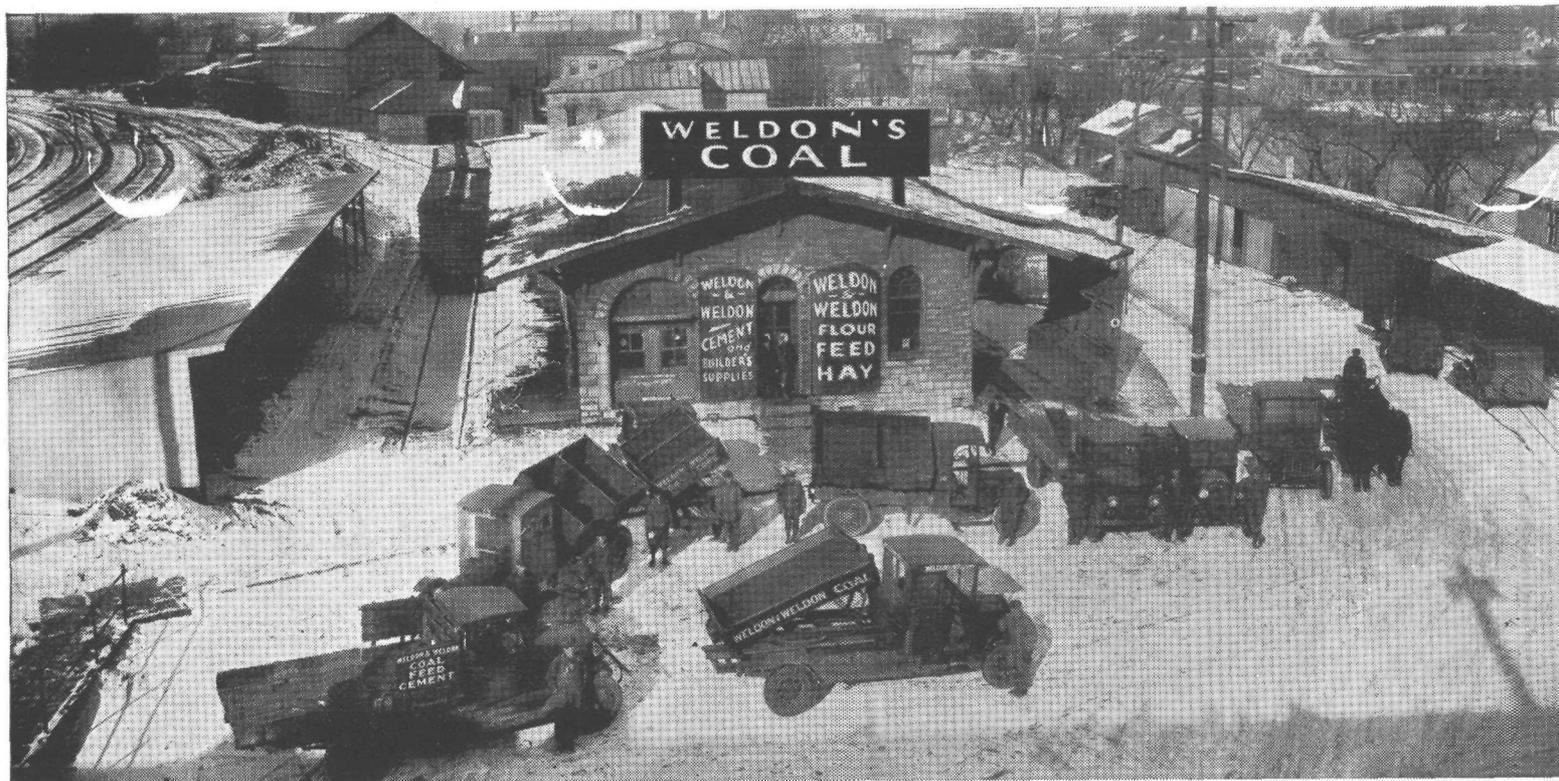
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