

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



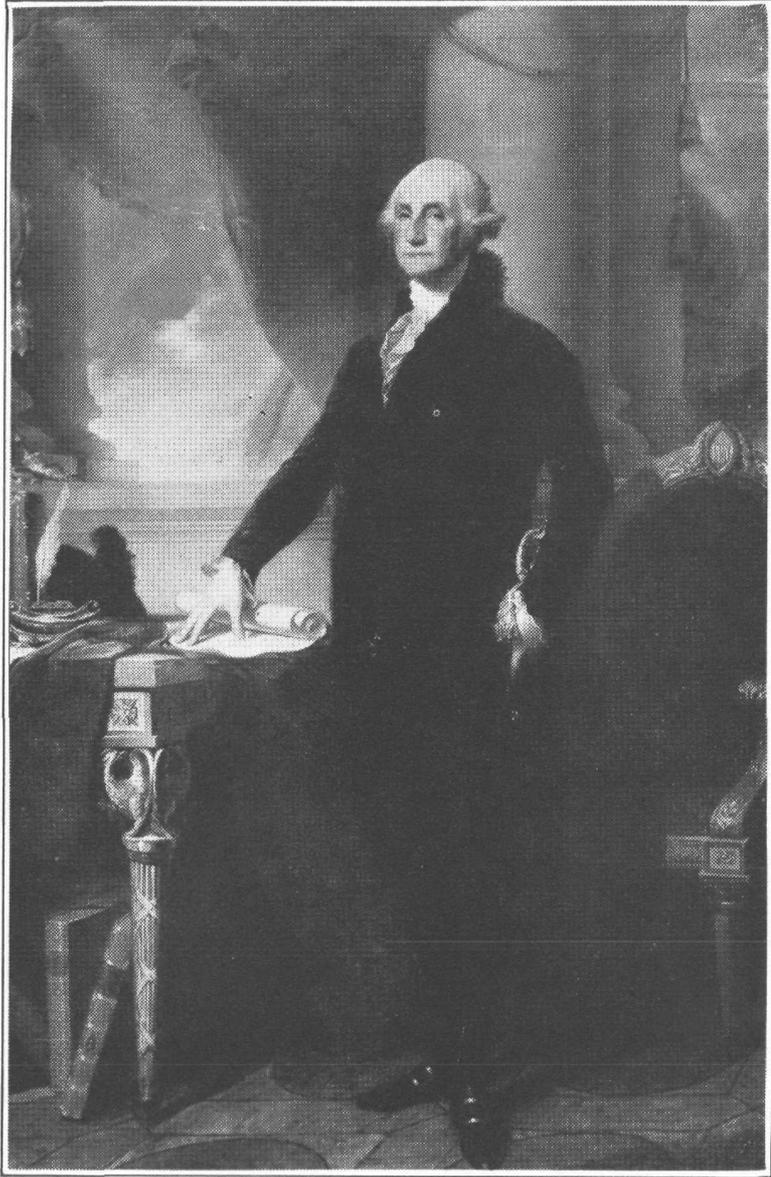
February, 1933

THE ORION



MESSENGER

15c The Copy



George Washington

Born

February 22, 1732

"It is necessary to say but a few words on the topic which regards particularly the defence of the republic; as there can be little doubt but Congress will recommend a proper peace establishment for the United States, in which a due attention will be paid to the importance of placing the militia of the Union upon a regular and respectable footing. If this should be the case, I would beg leave to urge the great advantage of it in the strongest terms. The militia of the country must be considered as the palladium of our security, and the first effectual resort in case of hostility."

"HOWEVER pacific the general policy of a nation may be, it ought never to be without an adequate stock of military knowledge for emergencies. The first would impair the energy of its character, and both would hazard its safety, or expose it to greater evils when war could not be avoided. In proportion as the observance of pacific maxims might exempt the nation from the necessity of practising the rules of the military art, ought to be its care in preserving and transmitting, by proper establishments, the knowledge of that art. Whatever argument may be drawn from particular examples, a thorough examination of the subject will evince, that the art of war is at once comprehensive and complicated; that it demands much previous study; and that the possession of it, in its most improved and perfect state, is always of great moment to the security of a nation. This, therefore, ought to be a serious care of every government."

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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FEBRUARY



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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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



Photo by Associated Press

Over You Go and the Best of Luck!

(71st Infantry in action at Camp Smith)

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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THE INFERIORITY COMPLEX IN THE MILITARY SERVICE

By Major Bertram F. Duckwall, M. C., U. S. Army

Reprinted by courtesy of THE MILITARY SURGEON

(To be Published in Two Parts)

PART II

Defence Reactions in Social Life

The Same Defence Reactions.—The same defence reactions as have been noted in official life occur in social circles. A brief allusion to some of the manifestations so frequently noticed should arouse some thought among enlightened people. A great deal of army social life has a semi-official importance. The custom of calling, dinners, and various entertainments often go hand-in-hand with official position. The matter of calling is laid down in regulations or customs. While many persons are remiss in social matters from habits or procrastination or inertia, there are others who deliberately violate custom in response to defence reactions.

Running After Rank.—One such type of reaction is what might be termed "running after rank." Persons who exhibit this tendency can scarcely call on or entertain those who rank them quickly enough, yet neglect and even slight those who do not. Moreover, they seize every occasion to appear with their superiors and fabricate all manner of occasions when this can be done. This is simply another manifestation of sycophancy and it probably annoys the superiors greatly, if the truth could be known. Officers of any length of service and of consequent rank usually are able to discern these efforts clearly and attempt to discourage them, but sycophants are balked only with the greatest difficulty.

Snobbishness.—Another type of reaction is an assumed superiority, ordinarily designated as snobbishness. I heard a lady once say: "Colonel So-and-So has married a woman beneath him and I for one will not call on her." She neither attempted to define what she meant by "be-

neath" nor had she any idea of any classification of society other than her own little prejudices. Some persons of this type imagine that because they come from the family tree of the XYZ's of Podunk, they are essentially superior. To illustrate the absurdity of this delusion, let us take a simple example. If we trace our ancestors back in a direct line for five generations—which most people cannot do—we shall find that there are involved two parents, four grandparents, eight great grandparents, sixteen great-great grandparents, and thirty-two great-great-great grandparents, a total of sixty-two persons. Of these sixty-two, there can scarcely be more than five or six noted people. If there are six, that means we have a line in which approximately one-tenth are famous. However, we cannot ignore the fact that we are also descended from the other nine-tenths, who may number among themselves idiots or horse thieves. Yet persons laboring under this defence reaction go about "high hatting" others whom they regard as their inferiors.

Kings and Queens.—John B. Watson makes some interesting observations on the exaggerated ego which has developed in many people in response to their inferiority complex. "As a result of our training at the hands of our parents, of the books we read, and of the biographies of those around us, every man deems it his inalienable right to become a king and every woman a queen. All history breeds this in. Kings and queens are petted and made much of; kings and queens have things done for them; they get more food and better food; they get better shelter, more artistic shelter; they get more sex and

greater esthetic values in sex. It is in childhood that most of these things come to us. This is one reason why it is so hard to give up our childhood; as a matter of fact, we rarely do give it up completely. We try to carry over into everyday adult life the dominance we have put over on our parents in our childhood . . . The objectionable people in the world are those who want to be kings and queens, but who will allow no one else to be regal."

A Gentleman.—I once listened to an officer discussing what he considered a gentleman. He said a gentleman was born so and that anyone would know the moment a man came into the room whether he was a gentleman or not. He said a gentleman had a certain poise, a distinction of bearing, manners, etc. Someone spoke up and asked this officer whether he had ever read Bernard Shaw's "Pygmalion." He replied that he had not. It has been said that flunkys are able to "out-gentleman gentlemen." I mention this incident as illustrative of one of the many fictions which people believe of themselves and others.

Wealth.—The possession of wealth seems to pass as a criterion of superiority among a large number of people. The snobbishness of the newly rich is undoubtedly a defence reaction to a former state of supposed inferiority. With the acquisition of money, they consider themselves transformed into superior beings and conduct themselves in a manner they deem appropriate. Wealth, however, does not change intelligence or character. People who exhibit an inflated ego in consequence of sudden affluence are deficient innately. Persons accustomed to wealth for generations are usually sociable and democratic.

I might mention here a type of person often met with in social circles who may or may not have sufficient of the world's goods to be called "wealthy," but who wants to give the impression that he possesses unlimited means. He adopts all the exaggerated ego of the newly rich. If such an attitude is simply a pose, his pretences are nearly always shattered "sub rosa" among his associates by those who have "inside information." There is always considerable ridicule of this type among his confreres.

The Herd.—Man is a herd animal and the army may be considered as a large herd, or as an aggregation of partial herds. Many persons appear to lose their individualities in the herd and attempt to follow the "crowd." It happens, for the most part, that the crowd is merely following the lead of some dominating person or group who have been able to "put something over." I am reminded of an attempt to stage an elaborate entertainment for a visiting officer of high rank at a certain post. The leaders of that particular herd were bent on an affair which would have worked a financial hardship on many officers, yet the latter were apparently "following the crowd." Someone of individuality, however, rose up and protested against the extravagance. He intimated that the visitor would frown on such a demonstration, if he were informed of the details. The "crowd" was split at once and the result was a compromise by which everyone's pocketbook benefited.

Simply because the herd is for or against something is no criterion of values. To follow blindly in matters where there is room for the expression of individual opinion indicates an inferiority complex. Naturally, in the army there are situations for which there is no place

for argument and rightly so. But in other cases, one should maintain a certain independence of thought. That majorities are frequently wrong needs no demonstration.

Gossip.—In social life, the hypercritical attitude, as a defence reaction, so often takes the form of unpleasant gossip. It is really astounding how much satisfaction certain people derive from the process of "picking others to pieces." The motive, unconscious though it is to the gossipier, is plain to the psychologist. "To tear down others is to elevate self," is the sum and substance of the unconscious logic concerned with gossip. The person who indulges in and derives a secret satisfaction from "spreading choice morsels of gossip" in all probability has within himself exactly the defects of which he complains in others. It is an effective method of concealment among associates, but the psychoanalysts have called it "Projection," i.e., the displacement of one's own deficiencies to other persons.

Malicious gossip has a sadistic component. It is designed to injure. There are innumerable people who feel an exaltation on injuring another. Their inferiority complexes are thus compensated; they have downed a dangerous competitor or decreased the superiority (in their own minds) of an outstanding individual. The herd can often be enlisted against the offender by malicious gossip and that is a result most desirable to weaklings. My own observation of gossipers of this type leads me to believe that they are usually superficial persons of very shallow intellect who have no conception of any philosophy beyond the parrotings of early teachers or pseudo leaders of thought.

Sadism.—A sadistic tendency accompanies many of the defence reactions which I have outlined. This means a satisfaction at the infliction of pain. Manifestations are noted in the "spites" which people often exhibit toward each other; in disregarding certain customs, particularly when such disregard will humiliate an enemy; trouble making for those who are disliked; and in obstructive tactics for meritorious undertakings. If persons who indulge in these reactions could only realize that their behavior is childishness and has its origin in the inferiority complex, I am sure they would institute the proper curb on such conduct.

The Ideal Adjustment

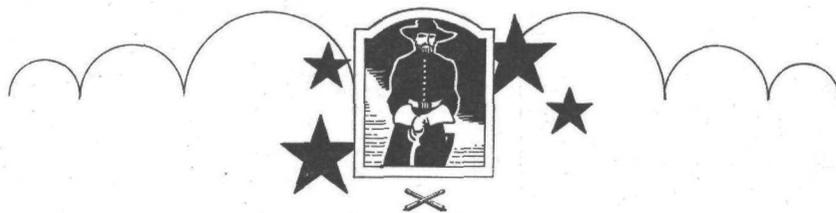
Everyone Concerned.—It is difficult to outline an ideal adjustment to the environment. There are so many factors in education and training which bear on the question that one can scarcely touch on all of them in a short article. The inferiority complex is a potent cause of maladjustment, particularly in the relationship of individuals with each other. Consequently, everyone should be concerned to discover whether or not he exhibits in his own behavior some of the many defence reactions to the complex. It is too much to expect all of us to maintain a calm, judicial, or philosophical attitude at all times. We are bound to "explode" sometimes; we will occasionally "bawl out" somebody; we will gossip, even maliciously at times, but we must know that this behavior consists of defence reactions. If anyone takes the trouble to analyze himself, he ought to be able to restrain those

manifestations within limits which do not continually arouse the antagonism and dislike of associates. A check should be placed on an exaggerated ego, "hard boiled" exhibitions, hypercritical tendencies, pernicious activity, negativism, and sycophancy. Organizations run more smoothly if we recognize that everyone has "feelings." Discipline can usually be enforced in a dispassionate way so that the punishment appears to reside in the offense and not become a personal matter. A sense of humor is indispensable. An even temper and a smile work wonders. It is best to bury dislikes and to be a "good sport" in every situation possible. Above all, a tolerant attitude for others' opinions and acts, when there is nothing to be lost, will be rewarded with loyalty and friendship.

Superiors Not Always Arbiters.—An officer's superiors are not always the arbiters of his career. Surprisingly often, the loyalty and good will or the opposite

of juniors will make or break one in certain positions. With due deference to superiors, one should never neglect or slight one's juniors.

The Real Leader.—The driver is an egotist of the first water and he cannot accomplish a great deal except by an extreme outlay of energy, mental and physical. The real leader submerges to the utmost extent any defence reactions he may have and inspires confidence, cooperation, enthusiasm, and tireless effort on the part of those serving under him with apparently little difficulty. Moreover, he is always observing those under him with the design of putting the "round peg in the round hole." If circumstances are such that he cannot fill certain positions with the kind of men he would desire, he must make the best of it, supplementing the efforts of those whose services he must utilize with his best counsel. He never pursues a course of destructive criticism to the ruination of any good work which may have been done.



NOTES FROM A RIFLE'S DIARY

By Capt. John P. Klinker

127th Inf. (Wis. N. G.)

I AM the best friend a soldier has, if I am cared for properly. If I am not given the best of care, it will be impossible to give the best results in producing a good score, and making shooting on the rifle range more enjoyable. It will also be impossible to have a presentable appearance on inspection, which I enjoy doing.

1. I must be cleaned and cared for properly at all times. When finished shooting for the day, there is nothing that I like better than a good cleaning of the bore, with warm water and sal soda mixture.

2. I must be thoroughly dried after the cleaning with water and soda, and after the drying, give me a thin light coat of oil.

3. Don't place me in the rifle rack in this condition to remain that way, but instead, for the following four or more days thereafter, use oil on a cleaning cloth and a lot of good elbow grease on the other end of the ramrod. After this cleaning, apply a light thin coat of good oil; this will prevent me from getting rusted, pitted, and inaccurate.

4. I dislike rust, dust, and dirt on the outer metal parts. Keep the metal parts clean at all times by applying a light thin coat of oil frequently, for this will prevent corrosion and cause the mechanism to function more smoothly. Use that old tooth brush that you have or a camel hair brush to remove the dust and dirt that accumulates in the crevices and grooves of the screws, and under and around the sight leaf.

5. Don't dent, scratch, or mar the stock and hand guard. Be careful in handling. Continual polishing with a soft cloth of the wooden parts will help to produce a satisfactory appearance at inspection time.

6. When on the rifle range, I like to be handled

cautiously and precisely; on the firing line, keep me pointed at the target at all times; do not load until you are on the firing line and ordered to do so; keep the finger out of the trigger guard until you are ready to fire; and when in rear of the firing line or moving up to the firing line, keep the bolt extracted at all times.

7. If you carry out these rules in the care and cleaning, I will be a good rifle for a very long time.

A HORSE'S PRAYER

To thee, my master, I offer my prayer:

Feed me, water and care for me, and when the day's work is done, provide me with shelter, a clean, dry bed and a stall wide enough for me to lie down in comfort.

Talk to me. Your voice often means to me as much as the reins.

Pet me sometimes, that I may serve you the more gladly and learn to love you. Do not jerk the reins and do not whip me when going up a hill. Never strike, beat or kick when I do not understand what you mean, but give me a chance to understand you. Watch me, and if I fail to do your bidding, see if something is not wrong with my equipment or feet.

Examine my teeth when I do not eat. I may have an ulcerated tooth, and that, you know, is very painful.

Do not tie my head in an unnatural position, or take away my best defense against flies and mosquitoes by cutting off my tail.

And finally, my dear master, when my useful strength is gone, do not turn me out to starve or freeze, or sell me to some cruel owner to be slowly tortured and starved to death, but do thou, my master, take my life in the kindest way, and your God will reward you here and hereafter. You may not consider me irreverent if I ask this in the name of Him who was born in a stable.

—Wisconsin National Guard Review.

Five Hundred Delegates at Troy Convention

1934 Convention to be Held in Utica



Colonel Kenneth C. Townson

Commanding the 121st Cavalry, newly elected President of the N. Y. N. G. Association

FIVE hundred officers of the New York National Guard were present when the annual convention of the National Guard Association of the State of New York opened on January 20th, 1933, in Troy, N. Y., and before leaving, one heard the remark on all sides that it had been one of the best conventions ever held.

The first session took place in the ballroom of the Hendrick Hudson Hotel at 11 A. M., Friday morning, when Colonel Wm. A. Taylor, president of the Association, called the Convention to order. Capt. Chas. H. L. Ford, Chaplain of the 105th Infantry, then pronounced the invocation, after which Col. Taylor addressed the delegates and spoke of the loyal support which the city of Troy has always given to the New York National Guard. He then introduced the Hon. Cornelius F. Burns, Mayor of the City of Troy, who welcomed the delegates to the first N. G. Convention ever to take place in his city. The Mayor reminded those present of the many instances of deep regard evidenced by the people of Troy towards the N. Y. N. G.

The Hon. Charles I. Day, president of the Troy Chamber of Commerce, emphasized the Mayor's welcome when he pointed out that the fundamental object of the National Guard is in reality the same as that of the Chamber of Commerce—to secure and safeguard the peace, prosperity, and comfort of the people of the community.

Colonel Walter G. Robinson, Ass't. Adjutant General, commanding the 105th Infantry, responded to these wel-

coming addresses on behalf of the New York National Guard.

Major-General Franklin W. Ward, Adjutant-General of the State, announced at the opening of the 2.30 P. M. session that Governor Lehman would be with us in the evening and this statement was greeted with an outburst of cheering. He then dealt with the present state of emergency, comparable to that existing in Europe in 1914, which prevails throughout the whole world. The one emergency was known as the World War; the other as the World Depression, and in his opinion, the latter is in every way as serious as the former.

The necessity, therefore, still exists for maintaining the security and military efficiency of the National Guard originally prescribed by the National Defense Act. Every reduction of one thousand dollars in the military budget seriously imperils this security and efficiency.

General Ward urgently reminded the delegates that it is the duty of every member of the National Guard to protest boldly to his representative in Washington against such proposals as those recently made in Congress that National Guard drills be reduced from forty-eight to less than twenty-three.

Major-General Wm. N. Haskell, commanding the N. Y. N. G., then told the delegates what practical measures had been taken by the N. Y. N. G. to lend aid to those organizations which were dealing with relief. The New York City regiments had raised and donated to the Gibson Relief Fund over \$12,000 already to take care of the city's needy. As Chairman of the Relief Committee in New York City, General Haskell stated that he had had the opportunity to see the splendid work that was being done.

Without the aid afforded by the many relief associations, the state would undoubtedly have to face serious difficulties.

General Haskell then spoke of the comments issued by the press regarding the usefulness or non-usefulness of cavalry in warfare. He called attention to the mechanized cavalry experiments now being carried out at Camp Knox, Tennessee.

"Mechanization," he said, "increases the mobility, speed and fire power of modern cavalry, and there is no doubt in my mind but that the role of cavalry in future wars—not cavalry as considered in Napoleonic days or in pre-war European cavalry organizations, but reorganized, mechanized and equipped with fast tanks and armored cars and machine guns—will be more important than it has ever been before."

In closing, General Haskell said: "So far as strength, attendance, and training are concerned, I may dismiss the whole subject by saying that never in the history of the National Guard were the strength and attendance better, the morale higher, the cost lower, and the training more effective and thorough than they are today."

Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commanding the New York Naval Militia, next rose and described these annual conventions as splendid opportunities to renew friendships and to discuss mutual problems. His present problem resolved itself chiefly into that of maintaining the efficiency

of the Naval Militia in face of the hostile attitude displayed by Congress which, last year, had cut out the training period of the Militia altogether.

With the growing spread of "pacifism" it was becoming more and more necessary to keep up the National defenses of this country and he hoped that all those present would realize the importance of exerting every possible pressure upon Congress to maintain our defenses in strength, equipment, and efficiency.

The financial report was then read by Capt. Joseph F. Flannery, treasurer of the Association, and the meeting was adjourned.

Nearly five hundred delegates sat down to the Banquet which was served in the Ball Room at 7.00 P. M. The Hendrick Hudson Hotel is to be congratulated upon the delectable dinner provided and upon the efficient way in which it was served. The band of the 105th Infantry, under the able leadership of Warrant Officer A. Olin Niles, played throughout the dinner and the rafters rang while the "caissons kept rolling" and the Kings of the Highway thundered down the road.

The entry of Governor H. Lehman, Commander-in-Chief of the N. Y. N. G., was greeted with cheers. He had left his office where he was trying to balance a "balky and unwieldy budget" to say a word to the delegates and to express his real and deep interest in the N. Y. N. G. and N. Y. N. M. He wanted to see these services maintained in the same high state of efficiency as they had been in the past and, on behalf of the citizens of the state, he wanted to thank them for the continued spirit of service shown in the undertakings of these military establishments.

We regret that we have not the space to publish some of the ensuing speeches in full. Major-General Dennis E. Nolan, commanding the 2nd Corps Area, gave some eye-opening facts concerning the efforts of Congress to cut down National Guard expenses—efforts which, so far, had been foiled by the concerted action of the American Legion, the Veteran Associations, and numerous other patriotic associations, supported by the country-wide publicity of the press. Nevertheless, he went on, we must all fight to retain the strength of our existing forces. The Army and Navy are the only insurance this country has and the cost of these premiums must not be eliminated from the budget.

Capt. John Downes, of the Navy Department, Washington, D. C., presented the case for the Navy and gave figures to show that the cost of our Navy today per capita and the ratio of the Navy Budget to the national income are in each case lower than in any other country.

One of the best speeches of the evening was delivered by the Hon. George R. Lunn, Public Service Commissioner. His words gripped the attention of every person as he pointed out the vital necessity for preparedness. History repeats itself but very seldom does history teach us anything. Our country has never been prepared for any one of the wars in which it has participated and, should another war be declared in the near future, history will be most certain to repeat itself unless Congress sees fit to keep its hands off the present minimized naval and military budget.

Two short speeches followed, the first by General John H. Agnew, Adjutant-General of the state of Massachusetts who spoke humorously about the non-existence of a Naval Militia in Massachusetts (which has a longer coast line than the state of New York), and the second by Senator J. Griswold Webb who remarked that the one bright spot in the otherwise gloomy program mapped out for the Army and Navy by Congress was the healthy condition of aviation in the United States. More passengers were carried and more miles were flown in this country by United States airplanes in 1932 than in any other country; and he congratulated the 27th Division Aviation in particular for the very fine work it is doing.

At the session which took place the following morning at 10.00 A. M. it was announced that the Time and Place Committee had agreed upon Utica for the place of the 1934 Convention, to be held on January 19 and 20. The Resolutions were read by Colonel Walter A. DeLamater (Chairman of the Committee) and a full report of them will be given in the next issue of the GUARDSMAN, together with the names of those nominated to the various posts of the Association for the coming year. Colonel Kenneth C. Townson, commanding the 121st Cavalry, nominated for the Presidency of the N. G. A., was attending the funeral of General Bryant, and the gavel was handed, therefore, by Colonel Taylor, retiring President, to Colonel Walter G. Robinson, commanding the 105th Infantry, who had been nominated for Vice-President.



Snapped at the Troy Convention

LEFT: Col. Wm. A. Taylor, retiring president of the N. Y. N. G. Ass'n; Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, comdg. 2nd Corps Area; Hon. George R. Lunn, Public Works Commissioner; Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, comdg. the N. Y. N. M.; Senator J. Griswold Webb. **CENTER:** Maj. Gen. Wm. N. Haskell, comdg. the N. Y. N. G.; Col. Wm. A. Taylor, retiring president of the Ass'n; Maj. Gen. Franklin W. Ward, Adjutant General of the State; Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, comdg. the N. Y. N. M. **RIGHT:** Colonel Alexander J. Macnab, Inf. D. O. L., Senior Instructor; Hon. Cornelius F. Burns, Mayor of Troy; Brig. Gen. J. H. Agnew, Adjutant General of the State of Massachusetts



Portrait by Lifshay Studio, Brooklyn.

*Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Bryant
Late Commanding 51st Cavalry Brigade*

STATE OF NEW YORK
DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS
OF THE
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 2 }

ALBANY, January 20, 1933.

With a deep sense of sorrow, the Governor of New York announces to the military and naval forces of the State, the death of Brigadier General Mortimer D. Bryant, 51st Cavalry Brigade, New York National Guard, on the 19th of January, 1933.

General Bryant was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., on March 14, 1878.

In his death the State has lost an eminent citizen and a distinguished military officer, whose unselfish service in the National Guard and the Army of the United States extended over a period of thirty-five years and was characterized by a tireless devotion to duty and patriotic zeal, in which cool courage in battle comprised a marked attribute.

His military virtues were coupled throughout his long and honorable service by a patient and kindly nature of generous impulses.

During his active duty with the American Expeditionary Forces he maintained a simple courage that marked him as a fearless soldier and won promotion in the field, and, in addition, the award of the United States Distinguished Service Medal, and the Belgium Cross of War with palm.

While essentially a cavalryman by training and preference, a squadron of which he commanded on the Mexican Border and during the early stages of the Country's participation in the World War, he was assigned with his troops to make up the 106th United States Machine Gun Squadron which he commanded in the Vierstraat Ridge and Kemmel actions and later the battle of the Hindenburg Line and Arbre Guernon in Belgium and France. He was wounded in the latter action. Later promoted and assigned as Divisional Machine Gun Officer and again promoted and assigned to command the 107th United States Infantry.

General Bryant's military record in the National Guard and the Army of the United States follows:

N. Y. N. G. and U. S. ARMY SERVICE

Enlisted, Private, Troop C, Cavalry, National Guard, State of New York, Nov. 1, 1897.

Promoted to Corporal, Mar. 21, 1900.

Promoted to Sergeant, May 31, 1901.

Appointed 1st Lieutenant, Squadron C, Cavalry, and assigned to Troop 6, Feb. 9, 1905.

Promoted to Captain, July 31, 1909.

Transferred to 1st Cavalry, Dec. 28, 1911.

Transferred to 2nd Cavalry and assigned to command Troop B, Mar. 11, 1912.

Transferred to 1st Cavalry and assigned to command Troop K, Dec. 10, 1913.

Promoted to Major, 1st Cavalry, and assigned to command 2nd Squadron, June 3, 1915.

Mustered into United States Service for World War, Aug. 5, 1917.

(United States Service Below)

Appointed Colonel and assigned to command 1st Cavalry, New York National Guard, May 21, 1919.

Regiment redesignated 101st Cavalry, June 1, 1921.

Promoted to Brigadier General of the Line and assigned to command 51st Cavalry Brigade, Mar. 21, 1922.

UNITED STATES SERVICE

Spanish-American War—Mustered in as Private, Troop C, Cavalry, New York Volunteers, May 2, 1898.

Mustered Out, Nov. 25, 1898.

Mexican Border Service—Mustered in as Major, 1st Cavalry, commanding 2nd Squadron, June 30, 1916. Mustered out March 20, 1917.

World War—Mustered in as Major, 1st Cavalry, commanding 2nd Squadron, July 16, 1917.

Transferred to command 106th Machine Gun Battalion, 27th Division, Oct. 1, 1917.

Promoted to Lieutenant Colonel, Oct. 16, 1918.

Promoted to Colonel and assigned to command 107th Infantry, Nov. 9, 1918.

Honorably Discharged, April 2, 1919.

Served Overseas with American Expeditionary Forces from May 10, 1918, to Mar. 6, 1919.

Wounded Oct. 18, 1918.

Bowing to the will of an allwise and merciful Providence, we mourn his passing. In respect to his memory the prescribed official mourning is directed.

OFFICIAL:

A. R. Lawrence,
Lt. Colonel, A. O. D.,
Director, Personnel Bureau.

By Command of The Governor:

FRANKLIN W. WARD,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.

Boxing Referee at "Old Thirteenth"

THE boys of the 245th C.A.C., Brooklyn, who aspire to honors in the ancient art of slambang, have been working out during the past year under the able supervision of Adam Fischer, the referee. Fischer is one of the few state-employed military boxing arbiters, and has been a familiar figure around these parts for many years. His domain includes boxing clubs, Regular and Guard, from Fort Hamilton in the lower reaches of Brooklyn to the armory at White Plains.



Adam Fischer

On Mondays, Fridays and such other nights as his professional duties will permit, Adam appears at the armory gym in his familiar grays, and very soon has numerous fistic lights under his wing. With the able assistance of "Dinny" Cronin, the embryo boxers are put through the paces

and on them is bestowed the benefit of long years spent in the sport of men.

Fischer took the post vacated a year ago by old Jack Ryan, old-time boxer, who met with an accident which forced his retirement from the service. The armory gym is frequently the meeting place for many of Adam's friends, and many are the old bouts there re-fought.

It is our sincerest belief that Adam's connection with the regiment has done the active boxers a world of good, and that they, along with many other members, hope to see Fischer continue in his rôle so long as there are boxers in the regiment. And then some!

New York Wins Honors at Fort Sill

In the November, 1932, issue of the GUARDSMAN there appeared a brief resumé of the schedule in force at the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Oklahoma. Two officers from the New York National Guard—1st Lieut. Robert Waldo, 104th Field Artillery, and 1st Lieut. W. F. Wulf, 52nd Field Artillery Brigade—joined the three months' course and a glance at the schedule showed that they were in for a pretty busy time.

Lieut. Waldo came through the course, however, with flying colors and energy enough to gain first place in the graduation Horse Show of the National Guard and Field Artillery Reserve officers which was held in the Field Artillery School Riding Hall.

Following are the first four places in this event:

1st—1st Lieut. Robert Waldo, 104th F.A., N.Y.N.G., on Buccaneer.

2nd—1st Lieut. Reed H. Richards, 145th F.A., Utah N.G., on Trooper.

3rd—1st Lieut. James S. Malsbary, F.A. Reserve, Indiana, on Snow.

4th—Capt. Mortimer J. Proops, 112th F.A., New Jersey N. G., on Alibaba.

The New York National Guard congratulates Lieut. Waldo upon his very fine success which brings credit upon his organization and the State of New York.

BRIG. GEN. WILLIAM M. KIRBY DIES

Fought in Civil and Spanish-American Wars

BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM M. KIRBY, well known retired military officer who saw service in two wars and who had served the state in responsible positions with the National Guard, died on Monday, January 2nd, 1933, at his family home in Auburn, N. Y.

General Kirby's association with the National Guard had extended over a period of nearly fifty years. On January 1, 1862, when the Civil War was being fought, he was commissioned a lieutenant in the Third New York Artillery. Later he was promoted to the rank of captain and was mustered out in 1865. For some time before the close of the war, he was a prisoner of war in Libby Confederate Prison, from which he escaped.

In 1876, he became adjutant of the 49th Regiment, and in 1881, he took command of the Wheeler Rifles, the predecessor of Company I, 108th Infantry.

With the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, General Kirby again entered his country's service, this time as Lieutenant Colonel in the Third Regiment. For some time he was inspector of rifle practice for the New York State National Guard and became widely known in military circles of the state. He was a member of the Loyal Legion, an organization composed of officers who fought for the United States during the Civil War.

About twenty years ago, General Kirby was retired from service with the rank of Brigadier General. Although officially retired, he did not lose his interest in civic and military matters. During the stirring days of the World War, he spent much time at the Auburn State Armory and at various meetings where steps were taken to secure men and means for carrying on the struggle. In recent years he had lived quietly in his Auburn residence, and had just celebrated his ninetieth birthday.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN HENRY L. SALLADIN

WE REGRET to announce the death of Captain Henry L. Salladin, late of the 10th Infantry, who died in Utica on Saturday, December 10th, 1932. He had been long associated with the National Guard, having first become a member of the 28th Separate Company in June, 1885. In 1907 he became a captain and served for a year as adjutant of the 16th Battalion; also serving later as inspector of small arms practice in the Fourth Battalion.

The 28th Company, of which he had long been captain, is now Company M, 10th Infantry. He took the company to Buffalo in the railroad strike of 1892 and received an award for bravery. He had attended encampments at Peekskill, Crescent, Binghamton, and Pine Camp. Few commanders were as successful in managing men without friction as Captain Salladin.

The Salladin family is a very old one and dates back it is believed, to Saladin, the Moor, who took part in the Crusades. From Turkey the family came to Germany and France. Early in the nineteenth century the family, consisting of twelve children, came from Alsace to America and of the seven brothers, Peter, the father of Captain Salladin, settled in Utica.

Some Reflections of the Past

By Robert S. Sutcliffe

THE Seventy-first Infantry armory at Park Avenue and 34th Street, New York City, burned down in 1902 and priceless reminders of the work of the regiment up to that time were consumed. Then good friends who had served in the regiment in former days began to send in their cherished collections—sets of official orders, newspaper clippings and accounts of special events, etc.

These contributions have brought to light some material the existence of which was unknown to present-day members. A year ago, among the effects of an old lady, was discovered a copy of "Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper" dated June 1st, 1861, the entire front page being devoted to a picture showing the remains of Colonel Abraham S. Vosburgh, the first colonel of the Seventy-first, lying in state in Washington where he had died in command of the regiment.

One day in December two charming old ladies called at the armory with a bound file of "The Haversack." In 1883, when the regiment was quartered in an old ramshackle building at 35th Street and Broadway, a two weeks' fair was held there to raise money for a new armory, and "The Haversack" was the official organ of the fair, appearing in four numbers, one of them running as high as thirty-two, 10" by 15" pages.

This file is a fine illustration of contemporaneous things in the civil and military life of the early eighties. Advertisements of such firms as D. H. McAlpin & Co., tobacco dealers; Youman's hats, Sohmer's pianos, The Gilsey House, Brewster & Co., carriages; Grant & Ward, bankers, and many other New York business concerns, then leaders in their lines, but now only memories, were printed.

The entertainments provided for this fair consisted of band concerts, competitive drills, dancing, a collection of curiosities, and so forth. One hundred thousand dollars was raised through the fair, but the new armory was not occupied until 1894. Among the literary gems in "The Haversack" appeared the following:

Naughty But Sweet

Somebody's lips were close to mine,
Thus tempted I couldn't resist;
Roguish and rosey, a sweet little mouth
Was suddenly, softly kissed.

Somebody's eyes looked up and frowned
With such a reproving glance—
"Is kissing wicked?" I asked my pet;
Then the eyes began to dance.

And smiling, the little maid answered,
As I knelt there at her feet,
"They must be a little naughty
Or they never would be so sweet."

This was an original contribution, of which there were a number. Evidently the soldier of the early eighties

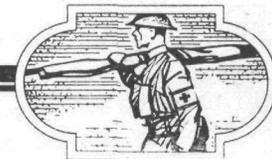


Colonel Richard Vose
Commanding 71st Infantry, 1872-1884

This splendid portrait of Col. Vose was found by General De Witt Clinton Falls in a junk shop and now belongs to the 71st Infantry.

was not so backward as we sometimes think of him.

By a coincidence, a portrait of Colonel Richard Vose, in command of the regiment at the time of the fair, was quite recently discovered in a New York junk shop. It was bought by the regiment and will become part of the Seventy-first representation in the Museum of the City of New York. It is an equestrian portrait of the colonel, dated 1881, done in the composite photo and brush method in vogue in those days.



Ambition

The desiring to be remembered when we are dead is to so little purpose, that it is fit men should, as they generally are, be disappointed in it. Nevertheless, the desire of leaving a good name behind us is so honorable to ourselves, and so useful to the world, that good sense must not be heard against it.

Lord Halifax, 1670.

THE

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Musings on the News

THERE is many a rural community in this state which aspires to the dignified title of village which possesses fewer permanent buildings than our own Camp Smith at Peekskill. A survey recently made at that Camp disclosed a total of 120 buildings of a permanent nature.

Among these, it is true, are reckoned the rifle and pistol range butts, athletic track, etc., which cannot strictly be classed as "buildings," yet for the most part the buildings are stout erections of concrete, wood, and steel. They include two churches, a general store, tailor's shop, spacious stables, garages, warehouses, a hospital, infirmary, and several houses "equipped with every modern convenience."

During the winter, this community takes on an aspect somewhat like that of Goldsmith's "Deserted Village," but during the summer months, when the population reaches nearly 2,500, the picture is a very different one.

Perhaps the Technocratical wizard, Howard Scott, could tell us how many "dynamic energy-units" are expended by the 12,000 men who pass through Camp Smith each summer. Not that anyone would be any the wiser or better off for knowing, but we just happen to have always had a yen for those gigantic figures which trail off so incalculably with ten or fifteen ciphers.

Talking of Technocracy, though, just where, we ask ourselves, does the soldier come in? Four hours' work a day for four days a week, and the equivalent salary of \$20,000 a year distributed in goods, sounds a swell idea and one against which few of us would kick. The regular purchase of goods, however, amounting in value to \$20,000 per year implies that the purchaser must have

some place to keep them in. But the average soldier is like the snail who carries his home on his back; he's got to keep his gear down light or he'd never be able to go places and fight "wars for civilization."

That is really a small difficulty compared with the problem of how to put the Technocrats' minimized work-hour schedule into effect. If army life consisted of nothing more than guard mounting, K. P., manual exercises and squad drill, every enlisted man would start shouting his lungs hoarse for Technocracy. But whoever dreamed of a four-hour day during the World War! The idea conjures up strange visions:

VISION 1:

Time—1990 A.D.—The War for Technocracy.

Scene—Massed Squadrons of Blue Army, having received orders to proceed to 200,000 feet and intercept hostile bombing squadrons of the Red Army, leave ground at 10.00 A. M. and arrive at 175,000 feet at 12.15 P. M. Blue Squadron leader then signals all ships to return to ground base, making total lapsed time of flight 4 hours, i.e., one day's work. Technocracy is thereby saved but meanwhile the hostile Red bombing squadrons (which, rather barbarously, do not conform to Technocratic principles) proceed to demolish existing civilization.—Exit Technocracy.

VISION 2:

Time—Same.

Scene—Two knights in death-ray-proof platinum armor, lying in shell-hole.

"Dj'eat?"

"No."

"Wassa time?"

"Twelve."

"Cheese! Where's dem other guys?"

"How do I know?"

"Hell, our four hours is up. Let's go!"

The two knights in armor collect inter-planetary radio outfit, three machine guns, two hydraulic super-automatic rifles, one small scooter tank, one pocket-size concentrated 3xP gas cylinder, two super Mark III death-ray batteries (the two knights, you may have gathered, are infantrymen), and plod off towards the rear.

Three enemy knights appear and occupy shell-hole vacated.

VISION 3:

Time—Same.

Scene—G. HQ. General commanding forces (12.00 midday to 4.00 P. M.) has just relieved G. O. C. (8.00 A. M. to 12.00 midday) and is seated at table, surrounded by maps and staff.

C. of S. "Sir, the G. O. C. just relieved has issued orders for an attack commencing at 2.00 P. M."

G. O. C. "Is that so! Who does he think he is? If he wants to attack, let him do it in his 8.00 A. M. to 12.00 midday stretch. Cancel all orders relating to that attack."

No—this four-hour day, four days a week business won't benefit the soldier very much. The army will continue to function on a full-time basis, as before. And the same goes, we guess, for editors.



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



WAR STRENGTH VACANCIES

LAST year I sent out a circular letter to all commanding officers directing that they should turn in annually, on January 1st, a list of the officer personnel for their respective regiments at War Strength as they would recommend it in case of mobilization.

I regard this as a most important annual duty for all organizations and wish to explain and elaborate my original letter so that all may understand it.

Our older officers will recall the confusion and delay which occurred in making our National Guard and Volunteer troops available for the Spanish American War.

A still greater number have a vivid recollection of the trials and tribulations of reorganization at the time of the World War.

The National Defense Act, under which we operate at present, took note of our past difficulties and includes a clear, definite and workable scheme of mobilization at War Strength in case of necessity. However, this scheme requires careful planning and preparation in advance so that it can immediately be put in operation when needed and will produce the results desired without waste motion or loss of time.

Probably all of you are familiar with the "Mobilization Plans" which are required to be prepared by all units. I believe that in general these are well thought out, well drafted and well understood.

I feel, however, that one portion of those plans has not been sufficiently considered. I refer to the additional officer personnel which would be required, and this is a very important item which should be considered and prepared for in every detail far in advance, and revised to date every year.

Mobilization and increase to war strength approximately doubles the number of officers in a division. Where are we going to get these extra officers?

Of course we know that if we do not produce them, they will be supplied by the War Department from other components of the army, especially from the Officers' Reserve Corps.

I think, however, that our clear duty is to be self-supporting—to supply these officers for ourselves from our own ranks. The reserve officers will be needed elsewhere and in addition, I believe that our machine will operate better under our own personnel—properly prepared and trained in advance.

I am sure that the War Department, if we submit to them upon mobilization a complete list of nominations

to fill all vacancies, will accept these nominations subject only to the necessary regulations for eligibility and fitness. In fact, the Militia Bureau is working at present on a plan with exactly this idea in view.

For officers already commissioned and holding Reserve Corps commissions the question of promotion would undoubtedly be simple but we should make preparation in advance and these officers should qualify as far as possible for their increased rank.

For the lower grades we should promote from our ranks and through Candidates' School, and Army Extension Courses, and the securing of Reserves Corps commissions should prepare all of the men we need, and more if possible, for immediate commission in time of need.

Taking the Battalion of Infantry as an example the peace-strength officer personnel consists of one major, four captains, five first and five second lieutenants, a total of fifteen officers. At war strength it will consist of one lieutenant colonel, one major, four captains, thirteen first lieutenants and eight second lieutenants, a total of twenty-seven. Each battalion there-

fore needs twelve additional officers. Normally, of course, the present major and one captain will step up, a first lieutenant will be made captain, a number of second lieutenants will be promoted to first and our problem will be to secure four new first lieutenants and eight new second lieutenants in each Battalion of Infantry.

To complete the plan that I wish to see in effect, the present Major and future Lieutenant-Colonel should have completed the appropriate Army Extension Course for Lieutenant-Colonel, the selected Captain should have completed the course applicable for Major and the existing lieutenants those for their proposed grades.

For the new officers required, non-commissioned officers should be selected; preferably those who have graduated from the regimental Candidates' School and who have secured reserve commissions, as can be done at present by fulfilling certain requirements and taking an examination.

Then if mobilization should come we are ready to file a complete list of nominations at once and will be able to go into the field with our own officers whom we know and whom we have trained.



W. H. Haskell

Major-General.

Things That Don't Get Into the Papers

By An Observer

CAPTAIN ALFRED DELCAMBRE, commanding officer of the 1st Combat Train in the 212th C.A. (AA), died all alone during the night of December 23, 1932, at his residence in Bayside, L. I., during a heart attack. Some neighbors of his, noticing during the morning of December 24 that lights were still



burning in the house, became suspicious when their ringing of the bell and knocks at the door remained unanswered. They straightway informed the police, who forced the door and found Captain Delcambre dead on his bed.

The dead officer's wife being a patient in Columbus Hospital in New York City, and the next nearest relative of his living in Washington, D. C., neither the police or the neighbors who had found him knew what to do. But then one of them remembered that he had been an officer in the 212th C.A. and called the armory on the 'phone.

Captain Samuel Durchschnitt, commanding the Hdqrs. Battery, happened to be at the armory when the sad news came in. He immediately called Major Arthur C. Linn, the battalion commander under whom Captain Delcambre served, and from that moment on, the National Guard took things in hand.

How they succeeded in rounding up the men, this writer does not know, but in no time there was a detail of seven men, commanded by Captain Durchschnitt, at the dead officer's residence to guard the house and to

make arrangements for the obsequial ceremonies. Major Linn made the dreary round from the police and medical authorities to the undertaker's, and then to the hospital, to have Capt. Delcambre's wife notified. At the same time, telephone and telegraph wires were kept humming to let the men of the 1st Combat Train know that their captain had died.

There being no next of kin present, Major Linn attended to all those endless details which accompany death and burial, in which he was assisted by Captain Durchschnitt and a number of non-commissioned officers and men who very loyally stood by and helped in every way possible. To mention only a few items: the house had to be heated, food had to be prepared, arrangements had to be made for the mourning-guests who were expected—they did it all. And especially, it should be mentioned, that by now it was Christmas Day. But there were no cheerful dinners and parties for these loyal soldiers, who spent their time attending to their dead brother officer and superior.

And again it was Major Linn, tired and worn-looking after hours of uninterrupted work, who took charge of the funeral on the morning of December 27, and which, at the dead officer's residence the previous evening, had been preceded by simple and impressive services by the Veterans of the 12th Regiment, the American Legion and various fraternal organizations. The Elks of Oswego, near Fort Ontario, in whose clubhouse Captain Delcambre had spent many a happy hour, sent by telegraph a huge flower-piece.

At 9:30 A. M. a large detachment of men of the 1st Combat Train, under command of Lieut. Graham, lined up in front of the residence facing a gun-caisson drawn by two horses, which had been sent by the 62nd C.A. at Fort Totten. Flanking it was a color-guard with colors.

At the R. C. Church of the Sacred Heart a service was read. Again the melancholic "Call to Quarters" was very beautifully sounded by the bugler whose name the writer regrets not to know, and then "Taps."

After the services the coffin was put on the automobile hearse to be taken to Mount Hope Cemetery, where it was interred in the family vault. The officers of the regiment, the firing squad, and the dead captain's command followed the hearse there.

Captain Alfred Delcambre, a veteran of the Spanish-American War, was much beloved by his men as well as by his brother officers, and his loss will be felt by the regiment to which he belonged for many years.

The newspapers may bring reports of the death of Captain Delcambre and will, perhaps, give him the praise which he, as a tried and loyal soldier, so fully deserved. But in all probability, they won't say anything about all that the National Guard did and how efficiently they took things in hand when nobody else knew what to do or what to do first; they won't speak of the self-sacrificing work done by Major Arthur Linn, Captain Sam Durchschnitt, Lieutenant Leo Schisgall and the many non-commissioned officers and men of the 212th C.A., for these things don't get into the papers.

Chief of Coast Artillery Reviews Coast Artillery Brigade N. Y. N. G.

First Occasion Brigade Has Paraded Under One Roof
Since Its Formation in April, 1932

ON December 2nd, 1932, at the armory of the 13th Regt. (245th Coast Artillery), the Coast Artillery Brigade of the New York National Guard, was reviewed by Major General John W. Gulick, Chief of Coast Artillery, U.S.A. This was the first time the Brigade has been together under one roof since its formation as a Brigade, in April, 1932.

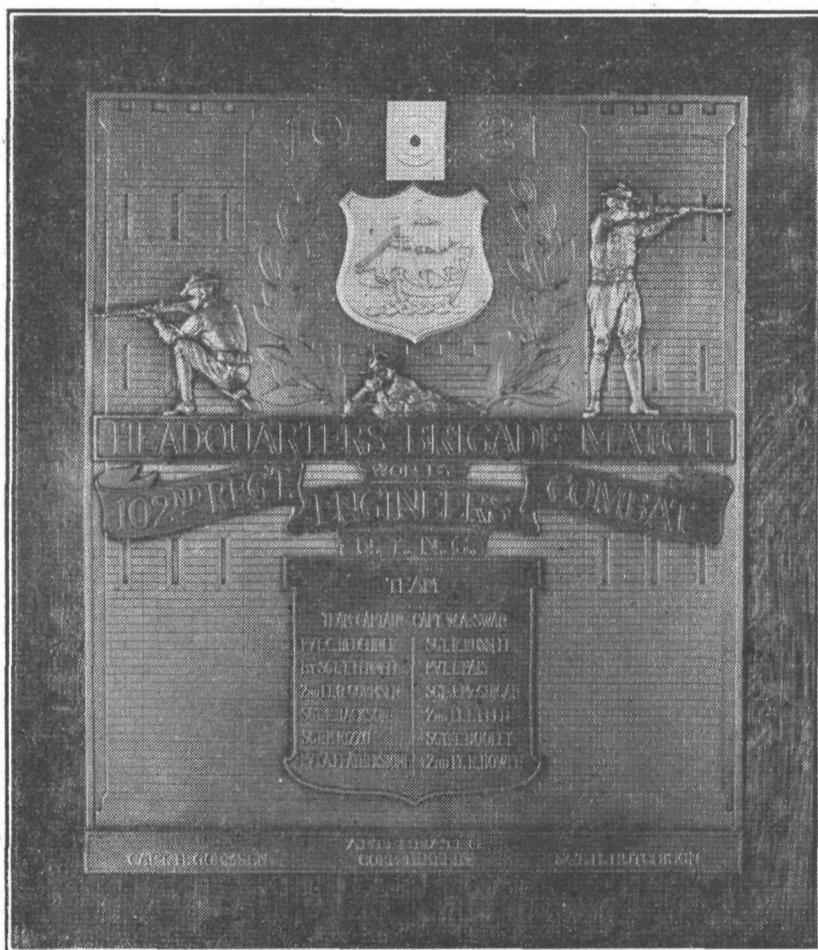
The Brigade assembled at 8:55 P. M. with the 212th Coast Artillery (AA), Colonel William Ottmann commanding, the 245th Coast Artillery (HD), Colonel Bryer H. Pendry commanding, and the 244th Coast Artillery (TD), Colonel Lewis M. Thiery commanding, in line. General Gulick's staff consisted of Generals Lucius R. Holbrook, William E. Cole, Chas. Elliott Warren, Sydney Grant, W. Irving Taylor, Howard S. Borden and John F. Daniell; Colonels Frank K. Ferguson, John R. Kelly, Frederick P. Stopford, Francis R. Stoddard, George W. Burleigh, Franklin Q. Brown, Robert R. Allyn, and Lieut. Cols. Allen Kimberly and Chandler Smith.

Promptly at 9:00 P.M. assembly was sounded, and the Brigade was formed in line of masses, and was then closely inspected by the Reviewing Officer, each band playing during the inspection of its own regiment. Before passing in review, the decoration of the Purple Heart was presented to the following officers and men: Brigadier General Sydney Grant, former commanding officer of the 13th Regt.; Major Malcolm W. Force, Capt. Henry G. Fowler, Lieut. Thomas F. Hanney, and Sgt. Eugene E. Donohue, all of the 244th Coast Artillery; Lieut. Andrew J. Pancoe of the 245th Coast Artillery, and Pvt. Benjamin Stein of the 212th Coast Artillery. With the exception of General Grant, these officers and men are still in active service. Those decorated then joined the reviewing party and the Brigade marched past in review. This ceremony was followed by evening parade by the 245th Coast Artillery, Lt. Col. Robert P. Orr commanding.

During the evening, the Brigade Relay Race was run and was won by the 245th Coast Artillery, with the 212th C.A. second, and the 244th C.A. third. Hand-some prizes were awarded to the members of each team. The officers of the Brigade then proceeded to the Board of Officers' Room, where an informal meeting of the Metropolitan Branch of the U.S. Coast Artillery Association, of which General Byrne is President, was held. General Gulick, who is the National President of the Association, addressed the officers about Association matters. While the meeting was in progress, general dancing for the enlisted men took place on the main floor, and for the officers, in the Officers' Club Room.

During the dancing on the drill floor, the regimental bands alternated in playing. Many of the capacity audience of 5,000 took advantage of the excellent music to

"trip the light fantastic." At the conclusion of the meeting in the Officers' Club Room, the officers rejoined their commands, assembly was sounded, and the 244th C.A. and the 212th C.A. marched out of the armory to return to their home stations in New York City.



Headquarters Brigade Match (1931) Trophy

The Engineers made a record clean sweep at the State Matches in 1931, when they won the Old Guard Trophy Team Match, the Cruikshank Trophy, Company Team Match, McAlpin Trophy, Wingate Match, 71st Regt. Trophy, State Match, A. G.'s Match, Governor's Cup, and the Hdqrs. Brigade Match.

BASKETBALL CHALLENGE

COMPANY E, 102nd Engineers (Combat), challenges any Company or Battery team in the New York National Guard to a game of basketball, either on our court or opponent's court. The only stipulation being that the members of the team must be members of the company or battery they represent. Details as to expenses, dates, etc., to be arranged by letter. Address replies to 1st Lieut. Raymond R. Lancon Jr., Athletic Officer, 102nd Engineers (Combat), 216 Fort Washington Ave., N. Y. C.

The National Guard Builds Better Men

By Capt. John G. Priore

Comdg. 102nd Ordnance Co.

MANY times in his everyday life, the man in the street passes the armories in the city—still, silent buildings where the various organizations of our National Guard are quartered—with little thought of the numerous activities that are carried on therein and of the time, thought, and energy devoted to those activities by those responsible for the efficient and successful operation of the National Guard.

In these times, when the average young man has little funds for recreation and sports, why not look for them in our own back yard—the National Guard, so to speak?

While the National Guard is primarily for the purpose of national defense, particularly at present when the regular establishments of the Army and Navy are below efficient peace strength, it is, in reality, our first line of defense or national police force, charged with the responsibility of safe-guarding our vast shores and country from invasion or possible attack from within.

One does not have to be overburdened with militarism to appreciate military training. It teaches respect for law, order, and authority, and builds healthy, strong bodies and develops clean minds. It instills a proper sense of morality and that love for the beautiful ideals that our flag, country and government represent. Our nation is passing through some of its most trying days. A little unselfish patriotism might prove a good tonic for the so-called depression.

The military training of our youth is not to teach the art of aggressive warfare, but is a foundation of good government. The same Old Glory that Washington carried on under, still flies and, under its inspiration, it is up to us to carry on in the same way, to the utmost of our ability.

Regardless of one's personal views, the fact remains that without our armed forces, organized government would not survive. Aside from the military training, the National Guard carries on many athletic, sporting, and social activities. There are basketball and handball courts, bowling alleys, swimming pools, pistol and rifle ranges, fine dance floors and ballrooms for all sorts of entertainment. All without cost. And, too, there is a good healthful vacation in summer for which one is paid.

Each organization commanded is interested in the welfare of individual members of his command, not just as cogs in the organization but as fellow humans. Their trials, misfortunes and troubles are of personal concern to those in authority. Young men should take advantage of this vast institution known as the National Guard. Those who have been fortunate enough to have served in its ranks have found it a most profitable education and a



Capt. John G. Priore

tremendous help in combating the various problems encountered in their everyday pursuits. Life-time friends and contacts with the right kind of associates are made, and these prove of lasting benefit.

When Lincoln Asked the 71st to Play "Dixie"

Courtesy of the Pittsburgh Dispatch, 1922

THE orchestra in the Hotel Astor orangerie played "Dixie" and a white-haired man in a lounge seat smiled. "Lot's of Southerners always around when the band plays 'Dixie'!" said a friend who sat by him.

"Northerners as well as Southerners ought to applaud that air," said the old man. "They would, if they had heard it as I once did."

The speaker was Major Charles H. Heustis, now aged 84.

"In 1865," he said, "I was Adjutant of the 71st N. Y. Infantry, stationed at Washington. One night we received a communication from Edwin M. Stanton, Secretary of War, ordering our regimental band to appear the next morning at the White House, as the President was to speak. The band reported early next morning and after it had played several airs, a great crowd of people had gathered before the White House.

"Soon President Lincoln appeared on the balcony over the main entrance, with a paper in his hand. He waved the paper back and forth a few times to get the attention of the crowd and then said: 'Fellow citizens, I have just received this dispatch from General Godfrey Weitzel, announcing that we have captured Richmond and the headquarters of the Confederacy, and everything that goes with it, including the old tune 'Dixie.' I perceive that there is a band here, and I should like to have it play 'Dixie' now.'

"The band played 'Dixie' four or five times. As President Lincoln was turning to enter the White House, the tears were streaming down his face. I never saw him again after that day. But I have never heard 'Dixie' played that I have not recalled that scene."

Major Charles H. Heustis, who gave the above quoted interview, died April 29, 1928, at the age of 90. He was a most enthusiastic member of the Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association up to his death, and bequeathed a sum of money to the Veteran Association in his will.



Illustration actual size.

"PURPLE HEART" MINIATURE

Complete line of
Military Decorations
in stock.

Dieges & Clust
15 John Street, New York

Chicago
Boston

Pittsburgh
New Orleans

Simple, My Dear Watson!

Fifteen National Guard Mathematical Wizards Prove Editor's Estimate of Seventy-Five Per Cent Too Low

"WE dare bet that 75 per cent will be the very most (of the December problems) that any member of the Guard will solve correctly." We quote our own words from the December issue of the GUARDSMAN, and now we take it all back. *Peccavi!* Of the many dozen replies submitted, fifteen proved conclusively that we had underrated the intelligence of our readers, and to those fifteen we offer our apologies. Some of our readers, in submitting their solutions, wanted to know how much we "dared bet," stating their willingness to cover whatever bet we made. Unfortunately, it was one of our New Year resolutions to forego the pleasure of making bets this year, so we must hold ourselves excused. All the same we take our hat off to the first fifteen.

We'd have taken our hat off to one of them, anyway, right or wrong, in due respect to her sex. We welcome Mrs. Julia M. Kennedy into our circle of Problem Solvers and congratulate her upon turning in 90% correct replies. The only solution she fell down on was No. 3—stating that the man on the train landed 44 feet "further back." The question obviously referred to the man's position relative to the floor of the train, not to the ground. We hope that other members of the fair sex will follow Mrs. Kennedy's example, unabashed by the presence of our magazine's 22,000 he-men readers!

Below are given the names of all those who bettered the 70% mark and the solutions to the ten problems:

100% CORRECT

Cpl. Nick Tchitcherin, Co. E, 71st Infantry; Sgt. Kenneth Kuhn, Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 71st Infantry; Pvt. James H. Ambrosius, Co. A, 107 Infantry.

90% CORRECT

Pfc. John F. Inciardi, 105th Coll. Co., 102nd Med. Regt.; Mrs. Julia M. Kennedy, 2069 E. 34th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; Sgt. Robert Smith, Reg. Hdqrs. Btry., 105th F. A.; Pvt. Julius Workman, Hq. Btry., 1st Bn., 105th F. A.; Pvt. Harry A. McArdle, How. Co., 107th Infantry; Pvt. Fred Janson, Btry. C, 258th F. A.

80% CORRECT

Pvt. Eugene J. O'Neill, Hq. Btry., 2nd Bn., 105th F. A.; Pvt. John W. McDermott, 1st Comb. Tr., 244th C. A.; Cpl. Laszlo Rozsa, Co. C, 71st Infantry; Staff Sgt. Matthew M. Glass, 102nd Obs. Sqdn., 27th Div'n Aviation; Pvt. S. S. Verbeck, Btry. A, 104th F. A.; "D" Co. Mathematicians, 174th Infantry.

70% CORRECT

Pvt. Julian Jacyna, Co. G, 105th Infantry; Staff Sgt. Edward Katorski, Hq. Btry., 106th F. A.; Pvt. Joseph Pucek, Co. D, 102nd Engineers; Cpl. K. Coleman, Co. E, 10th Infantry; Pfc. Wm. F. Nelson, Co. B, 101st Signals; Pvt. Alfred Dermer, Co. B, 106th Infantry.

(1) 420 shots each were fired by A, B, and C. A made 280, B 315, and C 336 hits.

(2) The swimming pool was filled in 4 8/13 hours.

(3) The man lands on the exact spot from which he jumped.

(4)		Full	Half-Full	Empty
	A	2	3	2
	B	2	3	2
	C	3	1	3
	Or			
	A	3	1	3
	B	3	1	3
	C	1	5	1

(5) 69 3/7 miles from New York City.

(6) There were 301 men in the battalion.

(7) The glasses contained 5/12 wine and 7/12 water.

(8) Five seconds' interval.

(9) The ship will never reach the lighthouse since the problem involves an infinite geometrical series with a limit of 100. Therefore, no matter how long the ship steamed, it would never get nearer than five miles to the lighthouse. However, long before infinity is reached, the ship must be so water-logged that she will sink.

(10) Drop Chain.
 Page down—chain comes up.
 Princess down—page comes up.
 Drop chain.
 King down—Princess and chain up.
 Chain down.
 Page down—chain up.
 Princess down—page comes up.
 Chain down.
 Page down—chain comes up.
 Chain falls of its own weight.

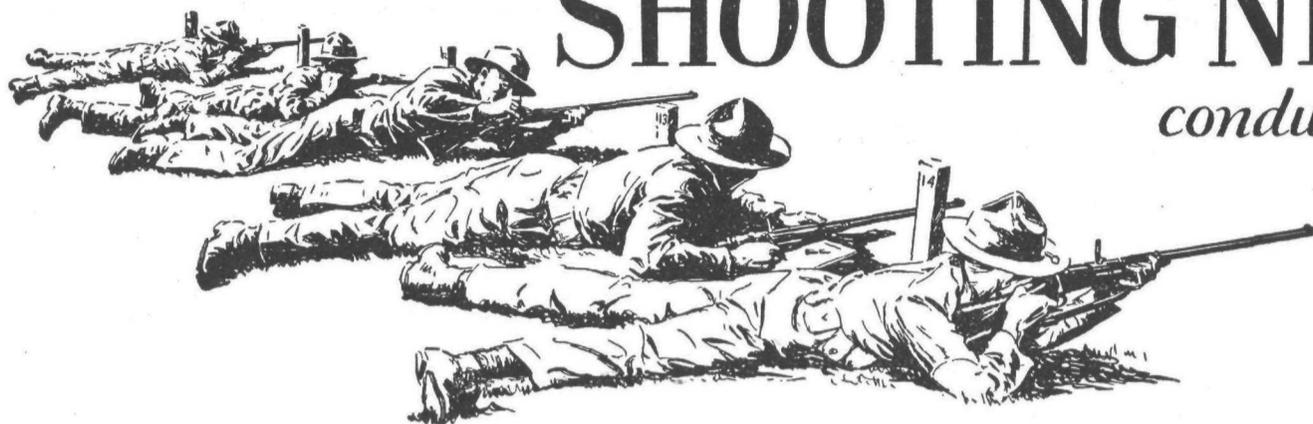
OUR FEBRUARY PROBLEM

Our problem this month would seem, at first glance, to be impossible to solve. Yet when you come to study it, you begin to realize that several facts can be deduced from the figure 7 and its position, and from the general arrangement of the whole sum, and that the discovery of one fact leads logically to the discovery of another.

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XXX) XXXXXXXX (X7XXX
    XXXX
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        XXX
        XXX
        -----
            XXXX
            XXX
            -----
                XXXX
                XXXX
                -----
    
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—Fill in the crosses with the correct figures and send your reply in to the Problem Editor.



SHOOTING NEWS

conducted by

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

TWENTY-FOUR GUARDSMEN AMONG NATION'S BEST RIFLEMEN

Three of Them From New York

IN keeping with its usual good marksmanship standard, the National Guard furnished twenty-four of the nation's best marksmen during 1932. Fifty-eight of the remaining "selected hundred" came from the Regular Services, while the other eighteen were Simon pure civilians. These statistics constitute tabulations of the 1932 President's Hundred, determined through the medium of regional matches held under auspices of the National Rifle Association in practically every Corps Area throughout the country. Of the fifty-eight Regulars, twenty-seven were Marines, seventeen were Coast Guardsmen, twelve represented the army, and two came from the Navy.

The lowest score which succeeded in attaining the "100" was 136 x 150. The highest score was 145. The President's Match course of fire, as most riflemen know, is 10 shots at 200 yards, standing, target "A"; 10 shots at 600 yards, prone, target "B"; and 10 shots at 1000 yards, target "C."

Forty-five of the 100 fired at Wakefield, where the President's Match was held in conjunction with the annual New England Championship Matches; eight fired at Fort Lewis, where the Ninth Corps Area Regional Tournament was held; seven at Fort Des Moines, Seventh Corps Area Tournament; six at San Luis Obispo, in connection with the far Western Regional Shoot; five at Fort Sheridan, Sixth Corps Area Meet; five at Fort Bliss, Texas, in the Eighth Corps Area; and one at Sea Girt, N. J., Second Corps Area.

Private John W. Beale, Washington National Guard, topped the 1932 President's Hundred list with the excellent score of 145 x 150. Other guardsmen who succeeded in making the President's Hundred were: William Tarroll, California, score 143; G. W. Seabright, Virginia, score 141; Captain L. D. Wallace, New York, score 141; Marcus W. Dinwittie, Virginia, score 141; H. Boudinot, District of Columbia, score 141; Sergeant Michael Rivisto, New York, score 140; Captain L. E. Wilson, Washington, score 140; S. W. Dinwittie, Virginia, score 140; A. L. Gramm, Massachusetts, score 139; Sergeant J. P. Blount, Virginia, score 139; Sergeant Hillard, California, score 139; Sergeant Sticknell, Maryland, score 138; Sergeant D. E. Moore, Virginia, score 138; Francis Harrison, Wash-

ington, score 138; Captain J. C. Jensen, District of Columbia, score 138; Sergeant T. J. B. Lohr, Virginia, score 138; W. H. Andrews, Oregon, score 137; Captain W. C. Roberts, Virginia, score 137; Lieutenant J. Patterson, Virginia, score 137; Lieutenant Paul F. Lutz, Michigan, score 137; Lieutenant Wilkes, California, score 137; Lieutenant Arthur Shivell, California, score 137; Lieutenant E. A. McMahan, District of Columbia, score 136; Sergeant Harry James, New York, score 136, and Lieutenant W. H. Hagerty, Massachusetts, score 136.

Winner of the handsome trophy awarded by the National Guard Association of the United States to the highest guardsman in the President's Match, went to G. W. Seabright, of Virginia. He was the high National Guardsman at the Third Corps Area (Quantico) Shot, where this trophy was specifically assigned. The regional matches, including the President's Event, were programmed and conducted by the National Rifle Association as a substitute for the National Rifle and Pistol Matches after Congress failed to appropriate funds for conduct of the 1932 Camp Perry Meet.

Ain't It the Truth!

The girl who is out to feather her own nest can't afford to be ticklish.

The right tackle, says Mike, wins more than football games.

There are only two kinds of girls in the world: Those who can be taught and those who can teach you.

—Hdqrs. Troop Wrangler, 121st Cav.

What is Success?

People usually do things, and suffer martyrdom, because they have an inclination that way. The best artist is not the man who fixes his eye on posterity, but the one who loves the practice of his art. And instead of having a taste for being successful merchants and retiring at thirty, some people have a taste for high and what we call heroic forms of excitement.

Robert Louis Stevenson.



· KEEP SMILING ·

Guess We All Do

Sgt. McNaughton's boss called him into his office the other day and said: "Mac, you've been working for me quite awhile and I'd like to give you a little Christmas present. Which would you prefer, a ton of coal or a gallon of whiskey?"

"Boss," said Mac, "I burn wood."
—B-C Scope, 156th F. A.



Well, What Else Have You?

Absent-minded sales girl, as she kisses her date goodnight: "Will that be all?"

—Fifth Corps News (Ind.)

He'd Had Enough

Cop: "Have an accident, sir?"
Reveler (who has just collided with lamp-post): "No, thanksh—just had one."

Our Own Dictionary

FIRE PLUG—An iron object between two parked cars.

A hard-boiled yegg is no different from the other kind; he is just as yellow on the inside.

—Fifth Corps News (Ind.)

Disdain

When a certain crooner fell overboard, a shark came up to him, looked him over, then swam away. It was a man-eating shark.

—Sabers (Texas)

Division of Labor

A committee of five usually consists of the man who does the work, three others to pat him on the back, and one to bring in a minority report.

Agricultural Flappers

A certain Bishop in Houston, Texas, has defined what is known to the clergy as an "agricultural flapper."

"An agricultural flapper," he declared, "is a girl who sows her wild oats on Saturday night, then goes to church on Sunday morning and prays for a crop failure."

This excerpt appeared in the *Houston Post*.

Just Shortsighted

It's funny, but a woman who can spot a blonde hair on your coat at ten paces can't see a pair of garage doors at all.

Keen Observation

"F-E-E-T—what does that spell?" asked the teacher.

John did not know.

"What is it that a cow has four of and I have only two?" she prompted.

Johnny's answer was as surprising as it was unexpected.

—The Sentinel.

No Heel-Taps

Here's to a good girl—not too good; for the good die young, and we don't like dead ones!

Here's to woman! Ah, that we could fall into her arms without falling into her hands!

—Fifth Corps News (Ind.)

A Little Secret

An executive is a man who looks solemn and tells you to go ahead and do the best you can.

—Fifth Corps News (Ind.)

Triple Brass

Three boys from Yale, Princeton, and Harvard were in a room when a lady entered. The Yale boy asked languidly if some fellow ought not to give a chair to the lady; the Princeton boy slowly brought one, and the Harvard boy deliberately sat down in it.

—B-C Scope, 156th F. A.

A Well-Thumbbed Edition

Here's to Woman!—The fairest work of the great author; the edition is large, and no man should be without a copy.

—Fifth Corps News (Ind.)

The Reward of Fame

"No man is as well known as he thinks he is," said Caruso. "I was motoring on Long Island recently and my car broke down, so I entered a farmhouse to get warm. The farmer and I chatted, and when he asked my name, I modestly told him.

"Caruso," he exclaimed, throwing up his hands. 'Robinson Caruso, the great traveller! Little did I ever expect to see a man like you in this humble kitchen, sir!'"

—B-C Scope, 156th F. A.



Accidents Will Happen

"It was very romantic," said the friend. "He proposed to her in the automobile."

"Yes?"

"And she accepted him in the hospital."

—B-C Scope, 156th F. A.

THE ORION MESSENGER

NEWS OF THE 27th DIVISION

ASSOCIATION OF THE WORLD WAR, INC.

OFFICERS

JOHN F. O'RYAN, *Honorary President*, New York City, N. Y.
 HARRY J. GAYNOR, *President*, Rochester, N. Y.
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 C. PEMBERTON LENART, *Secretary-Treasurer*, 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.

A WORD ABOUT OUR NEW PRESIDENT

FOR the first time since the 27th Division Association was organized in 1920, it now has for president a man who served in the ranks as an enlisted man during the World War. President Harry J. Gaynor, of Rochester, New York, was born at Troy, New York, on April 28, 1896, and commenced his military service at that city on July 5, 1917, when he enlisted in Company G, 2nd Infantry, National Guard, N. Y.

He served throughout the World War with the Service Company, 105th Infantry, which was the new designation given the 2nd N. Y. Infantry, and was honorably discharged on April 1, 1919, in the grade of Regimental Supply Sergeant.

Mr. Gaynor has always been an active 27th Division Association veteran, having attended every reunion the association has held since its organization. In 1930, he was elected 3rd Vice-President during the New York City reunion held at the 71st Infantry armory, and was elected president at the Buffalo reunion last October.

In addition to being president of our association, Mr. Gaynor is also commander of the Rochester Post, No. 46, of the 27th Division Association. His post had the largest delegation present at the Buffalo reunion which was marched upon the scene by a band and fife and drum corps. His post is one of the largest and most active in the State. He hopes to be able to have a special reunion of the association at Rochester next Fall.

As one of Rochester's leading merchants, Mr. Gaynor is well liked and a good mixer. He is active in civic and political affairs in Rochester but the 27th Division Association is his pet hobby and chief enthusiasm.



President Harry J. Gaynor

Mr. Gaynor has one ambition—to see the association 10,000 strong by the time his term is up; and judging by the way he has started his campaign, we should say he will not miss his mark by far, if at all. We are all with you, Harry!

Utica Post Elects New Officers

AT the regular meeting of the Utica Post, No. 56—generally known as "Central New York Post, No. 56"—held on December 16, 1932, the following officers were elected to serve during the coming year:

Commander, John Leach, served with Co. A, 107th Infantry.

Vice-Commander, Edward Dumka.

Adjutant & Treasurer, Harry J. Weston, served with Co. A, 107th Infantry.

Sergeant-at-Arms, William Mix, served with Hq. Co., 107th Infantry
Chaplain, Rev. Ray Boon, served with Co. B., 107th Infantry.

And the following were elected to the Board of Directors: Fred Adams, retiring commander; Thomas Dedell, Henry J. Cookingham, and Clarence Gurley.

Two Veterans Pass On

MEMBERS of the 27th Division Association will regret to learn of the death of two comrades who served as officers in the World War—Colonel C. M. Tobin, 102nd Supply Trains, and 1st Lieut. Edward L. Cashin, 104th M. G. Bn.

Colonel Tobin was a former captain of Troop H, of Rochester, 1st N. Y. Cavalry. After serving on the Mexican Border with the 1st N. Y. Cavalry, in which he was promoted to Major, he was in command of the 102nd Supply Train, 27th Division, overseas. Following the Armistice, he served on the staff of the commanding general at Brest, and was discharged in 1919 with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Captain Cashin will be remembered by war-time members of the 104th Machine Gun Battalion, with which organization he served as a 1st Lieutenant in France. Upon his return to the country, he transferred to the 156th Field Artillery and received his promotion therein to Captain.

WOULD YOUR MOBILIZATION PLAN MOBILIZE?

By Capt. James Andrews, 105th Field Artillery

LIKE most other unit commanders, the writer has for some years past presented a Unit Mobilization Plan to higher authority which has been approved as submitted and has been similarly approved at the Annual Armory Inspections. On December 14, 1932, however, Col. Joseph A. S. Mundy, of the State Staff, gave the Mobilization Plan (which had served so faithfully, as eye-wash, for so many years) more than the usual perfunctory examination, and pronounced it—not so wonderful.

He suggested, gently and in his usual fatherly manner, some improvements. His criticisms of the deficiencies in the plan, and other items of administration being corrected, it occurred to the writer—"Will the new Mobilization Plan mobilize?"

The answer, in the form of a test, was, "It will."

The plan is as follows: The Captain carries upon his person at all times, the addresses and telephone numbers of the home, clubs, speakeasies, married women, etc., where the lieutenants and first sergeant may be found.

The men are assigned to groups in accordance with their geographical location. That is to say, all men living in the Bensonhurst section constitute one group; those living in the Park Slope section, another, etc. One man living in each section is Chief of Group.

Each lieutenant has the same information as to finding the Chiefs of Group located in his general section of the city as the Captain has for locating him. Each Chief of Group has a list of addresses and telephone numbers of the men in his group and carries this list at all times in the same fashion as the Captain and the lieutenants.

It will be seen from the foregoing that the Captain need only call the lieutenants and first sergeant. Each lieutenant will call the Chiefs of Group assigned under him and each Chief will call the men in his group. In other words, the process of directing the personnel of the unit to mobilize is decentralized and almost automatic.

If the Captain receives the mobilization order at his home, business or other place, it is unnecessary for him to go to the armory, unlock his desk, get the alarm list and start telegraphing or telephoning. He can make contact with his lieutenants and the mobilization is started before he reaches the armory.

It was suggested that two series of groups be formed; one for day and one for night; since men are habitually in different parts of the city at these times. One series could be effective from 9.00 A.M. to 6.00 P.M. and the other from 6.00 P.M. to 9.00 A.M. But in accordance with the Principle of Simplicity this idea was dropped.

Where men had no telephones, they were directed to find two or more telephones near them where the subscribers would be willing to call them.

It took a week to assemble the information and make copies for the unit files so that if it proved impossible to

Just what is your Mobilization Plan worth? Will it function in reality, when the emergency comes, as smoothly as it would seem to do on paper? Capt. Andrews, comdg. the Hq. Btry. & C. T., 1st Bn., 105th F. A., asked himself these questions and describes how he put his plan to the test. The appended summary of results will be of interest to other unit commanders.

locate any key-men at any time their groups could be alarmed in some way later.

It was announced on December 21 that the unit would conduct a test mobilization at some later date; that the group that had 100% attendance first would be awarded a prize; that the drill for that night would consist of map-reading and wire-splicing, and that men should come prepared to take up those two subjects and, above all—come quickly. They were also informed that the goal for the test was 80% mobilization in four hours.

On January 13, 1933, the writer went to the armory and at exactly 5.00 P.M. called the Senior Lieutenant and said: "Mobilize immediately!" The Junior Lieutenant and First Sergeant were notified similarly.

The first enlisted man, Staff Sgt. John Armstrong, reported at 5.29 P.M. Before 6.00 P.M. nine enlisted men and one officer had arrived. (The unit's strength on that date was 3 officers and 39 men.)

During the hour from 6.00 to 7.00 P.M., twenty enlisted men and one officer reported. Between 7.00 and 8.00 P.M., six enlisted men reported. After 8.00 P.M., three men reported. One man failed to appear and investigation showed that the method of calling this man was faulty. This error has been corrected.

Summary of Results

The first man reported 29 minutes after mobilization was ordered.

Within one hour, 9 men and 2 officers were at the rendezvous; within two hours, 29 men and 3 officers; within three hours, 35 men and 3 officers, and in three hours and twenty-seven minutes, 38 men and 3 officers.

The last man reported at 8.27 P.M.

100% of the officers and 97% of the enlisted men attended. All members of the unit were most enthusiastic and very anxious to make a good showing.

The man who travelled the shortest distance walked a block and half; the man farthest away, drove fifteen miles. The men came in from three counties.

The first group was complete at 6.20 P.M.

None in the unit knew the date or hour at which the Test Mobilization would be called.

It will be necessary, of course, to keep all Mobilization Plans up-to-date, entering all changes of personnel, addresses and telephone numbers as soon as they occur.

It is believed that every unit should, once a year, at an unexpected time, test its Mobilization Plan. It will be interesting, and the officers and men will enjoy doing it.

SERGEANT WILLIAM REMMER PASSES ON

Served 40 Years with the National Guard

WILLIAM M. REMMER, for 40 years a member of the National Guard, most of the time as sergeant, and who had served with distinction in the Spanish-American and World Wars, died in Utica on the night of Monday, December 12, 1932, after an illness which had lasted a year.



1ST SGT. WILLIAM M. REMMER

Served as 1st Lieutenant in Co. G, 203rd N. Y. Volunteer Infantry, in 1898-1899.

this organization underwent before it became Company L, 10th Infantry.

He first saw active service during the Cuban War in 1898. He was a first lieutenant in Co. G, 203rd New York Volunteer Infantry at Camp Witherell, S. C., for nine months and was mustered out March 25, 1899. In 1916, when trouble with Mexico broke out, he was with the First New York Infantry at Camp Whitman in Orange County.

In the World War, the First New York Infantry was consolidated with the 107th Infantry, and the officers of the First New York were used as the basis for a new regiment, the First Pioneer Infantry, and in this Remmer became first sergeant, remaining in that capacity until mustered out in July, 1919. The regiment went to France in July, 1918, and most of the time Remmer was abroad the command he was with was associated with the Regular Army troops, on the march from one place to another and engaged in sharp fighting.

After the Armistice, his unit proceeded to join the Army of Occupation and remained in Germany until the following May. Upon his return to this country, Sgt. Remmer once more resumed his work as armorer in Utica. Sergeant Remmer served the state with fidelity and his passing is a distinct loss both to the city of Utica and to the New York National Guard.



An Interesting Letter from One of Our Subscribers—a Member of the Old 22nd Regt.

TO THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

January 3rd, 1933.

My dear Editor:

What a pleasure it is to read your monthly, to us old timers! It vividly recalls the days gone by and life in the National Guard and events never-to-be-forgotten. I can recall being an active pall bearer at the funeral of General W. T. Sherman while I was a N. C. S. sergeant in the old 22nd Regiment, and what an honor and pleasure it was to have known comrades like Patrick Gilmore and Victor Herbert. Our tours of duty at Peekskill were strenuous and happy. The riot duty at Buffalo in '92 and Brooklyn, '95, were not *de luxe* affairs. Sleeping in a Lehigh Valley box car in the yards of Buffalo in winter for weeks was not a pleasant tour, but fine just the same.

In those days in the old 22nd Regt. we had as privates, Bankers, Brokers, Physicians, Lawyers, Builders, Architects and Society men, and we paid a \$1.50 a month to be Tin Soldiers—and enjoyed it.

Our members in those days were older men than you have now; they would average 30-35 and 40 years of age, and made wonderful soldiers in every way. We had some wonderful gentlemen as officers, such as Colonels Porter J. T. Camp, Franklin Bartlett and Peggy Thurston. I started my soldier life as a private in Co. C, 22nd Regt., in 1891, under that Prince of men Capt. J. D. R. Lillendahl, who I think is still living.

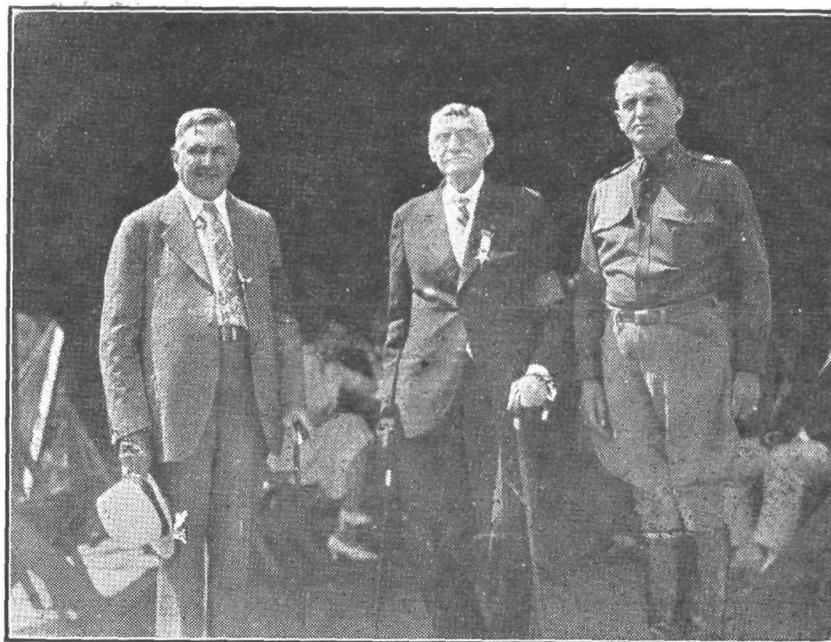
I left in 1898 for my Regular service and was retired in 1930 for disability in line of duty. As I look back upon my military life, I can safely say that I enjoyed the old 22nd Regiment "White Coats" the best.

What a wonderful State Guard you have and a great leader in General Haskell. No wonder they did so well in the World War. They were well trained and the best New York could give.

Success to the Guard and to your fine paper!

Sincerely yours,

CHARLES E. MACDONALD,
Major, U. S. A., Ret.



Veterans of Three Wars

Maj. F. C. Kuehnle, Spanish War; Maj. Burke, Civil War, and Col. Walter A. DeLamater, World War (now commanding the 71st Inf.).



10th INFANTRY

Company F

CO. F's New Year's Ball went over with a bang. There was a very fine attendance and a little money went into the company fund instead of coming out. Paul Spring's Orchestra, of Bainbridge, N. Y., furnished the music and brought along with them a vaudeville show of their own.

A carnival of fun and frolic was held in the Walton Armory. Company F, aided by the various Vet's organizations in Walton, sponsored the affair. Round dancing was held on the main drill floor, and square dancing on the mess hall floor. There were plenty of hot dogs, ice cream and candy, and also games of chance. But best of all, was the police court. Any offender, no matter how small the offence, was taken to the judge and dealt with accordingly; the culprit was either fined a small sum or else thrown into jail for a period of time. Most of them were glad to pay the fine of ten or twenty cents.

On the night of December 19, 1932, Company F enjoyed a fine oyster supper, prepared by Mess Sgt. Stidd and his cooks, Pvts. A. Gray and C. Spencer. We hereby thank the officers of Company F. It was sprung on the company by surprise.

It is a set rule that any man who serves ten years in Company F has the free use of the armory, the same as any enlisted man; he may attend basketball, indoor baseball, and any other amusement held by the company. There was a goodly number of ten-year men who attended our annual game supper, which was held in November. The men of the company went out the day before and hunted the game; those who did not bring in any game brought the rest of the fixings, such as coffee, and the like.

27th DIV'N. SPECIAL TROOPS

Hdqs., 102nd Ordnance Co.

THE non-commissioned officers of our organization lately held an informal get-together for their wives and sweethearts which was attended by all non-coms except Sgts. J. Lemenze and K. Daly. If those two had known what they were missing, our attendance would have been 100%. Our guests for the evening included Captain Priore, our commanding officer, and Mrs. Priore, Lieut. Cohen, our second in command, and the Lieutenant's two shadows, Masters Lawrence and Bernard Cohen, and all sergeants of Hdqs. Co. A buffet lunch was served

with plenty to eat and drink, and once again the "truth circle" was formed. (And then the dirt was spilled!) Music was supplied by our trusty radio, and entertainment by some of our non-coms.

During the year 1932, our organization gained by enlistments twelve new men. We now have thirty-six enlisted men, which is four less than strength. We hope to have our ranks up to full strength before Federal Inspection, with 100% attendance for the occasion. The following are some of the new men who have recently joined our organization: S. Barnett, P. Becker, J. Carey, M. DeVecchio, W. Kleinman, F. Jander, J. Nickelson, F. Wolffinger, J. Clinton, and, transferred from the Tank Co.: S. Kaufman; transferred from M. C. Co.: F. Sysol. Re-enlistments of recent date were: 1st Sgt. E. Lang, Sgt. Chas. Barney, and Sgt. J. Lefkowitz.

It is with deep regret that we have lost from our rolls Corp. A. C. Levesque, who recently joined the Engineers of the Regular Army. Good luck, Corporal! Show those ditch diggers what the National Guard knows.

14th INFANTRY

Hdqs. Co. 2nd Battalion

On the table, spread the cloth,
Let the knives be sharp and clean,
Pickles get and salad broth,
Let them each be fresh and clean,
With good beer, a taste divine,
O ye gods! How we did dine.

THE scene was a farewell dinner given on December 14, 1932, in honor of the promotion of our former commander, Capt. F. M. Graver, who was ably assisted on the occasion by Major Tornabene and Lieut. Nixdorf. With such a trio of merrymaking gentlemen to lead the ceremonies, the evening fulfilled its promise of being highly entertaining; the tempest of laughter threatening more than once to engulf us in our own mirth.

We greatly feared for the wealth and physical well-being of our esteemed comrade, Sgt. Al Schell. It seems that whenever Al finds himself in a position to work, he meets with an accident. The last time Dame Fate tripped him, he fell down a flight of stairs and broke his left arm just a few days before he had to go to work. And so, when Al blurted out in that sweet soft tone of his that he had found a job, the steaming steins halted twixt table-top and lip, and, as if turned to stone, we could only gaze at Al with gaping mouth and pie-eyed visage. After the sallies that greeted his declaration had

died down, we put our heads together and decided to institute a body-guard for Al, to safeguard him from taking the count again from the old lady.

All seriousness aside, Al is one of the finest fellows in the world, with a yen for German lager and an instinct for discipline. Lately, however, he has threatened to divorce himself from the Company and we fervently hope he isn't serious. He is an intrinsic asset to our unit, and his departure would leave us with an irreparable loss. Stick with us, Al; we need you.

Captain Graver, whom we feted and dined, can never receive too much praise from his devoted men. We shall watch his ascendancy with admiring eyes. Our acquaintance, Captain, has been of too short a duration because it is your destiny to leave your less-blessed friends behind, in your inevitable rise to the pinnacle of fame. Auf Wiedersehen, and do not forget the old folks.

Lieut. Nixdorf, our new commander, we offer you our best wishes and ask for a chance to cooperate with you in your new command.

Lieut. Brisbane, we're proud to have you still with us, and happy to call you old friend; for old friends, like old books, old times, and old wine, are most to be appreciated.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

THE Second Annual Meeting of the 156th F. A. Non-commissioned Officers' Association was a successful event. More than 100 non-coms met at the Newburgh armory on Saturday evening, December 10, 1932, and after the business meeting had been completed, Colonel Cassedy addressed the gathering at some length on the duties and obligations of the non-coms. His address was enthusiastically received, after which the men as a body proceeded to the new armory, headed by President Sgt. Joy, for an inspection of it. After the inspection, they then proceeded to the Turn Verein Hall where refreshments were served, and the bond of fellowship cemented.

The Regiment notes with pleasure the appointment of our Colonel to the Military Staff of Governor Herbert H. Lehman.

The increased maximum quota of horses allowed this Regiment, which now brings the number to 192, assures everyone of the opportunity to become a skilled horseman, if he so desires. There is no doubt that every advantage will be taken of the increased quota in instruction.

Every outfit is on its toes waiting for the Inspecting Officers. Even the lowliest recruit has been drilled in what to do and say. Let's hope that it comes up to our expectations.

This Regiment finds that establishing a record and maintaining it, are two different things. In last month's GUARDSMAN we boasted of the fact that Battery E. had established some kind of record with the enlisting of seven pairs of brothers. Since then, this number has been reduced to four, due to discharges, etc.

Members of the Batteries are talking about the far-away '33 Encampment. It does seem like a long time until August 20th, but time does fly. They can't stop us from thinking, anyway.

Most of the Batteries have subscribed to and received their copies of "Between the Big Parades" and find that it is well worth the small cost of investment.

The Regimental Basketball League got off to a flying start when the following teams played during the current month:

Jan. 4....B Btry. vs. E Btry....Newburgh
 Jan. 5....2nd Bn. vs. A Btry....Kingston
 Jan. 6....D Btry. vs. Hdqrs....Newburgh
 Jan. 6....Med. Det. vs. C. Btry....Poughkeepsie



BASKETBALL TEAM OF BTRY. E, 156th FIELD ARTILLERY

BACK ROW, left to right: Pvt. M. Zamenick, Pvt. W. Robinson, Lieut. M. A. Armstrong (Athletic Officer), Pvt. F. Depew, Pvt. Cerone, Sgt. R. Minerly (Manager). FRONT ROW: Pvt. F. Zamenick, Pvt. F. Pilus (Captain), Pvt. J. Cantarino, Cpl. G. Marro.

At a meeting of the managers of the various teams, the following officers were elected: Chairman, Lieut. Petzel, and Secretary, Cpl. Blake.

The units entering teams were Batteries A, B, C, D, E, 2nd Bn. Hq. Btry., Reg. Hq. Btry., and the Medical Detachment. Amateur Rules were adopted; and it was decided that referees be furnished by the home teams, providing that they are not members of the participating units.

102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT

105th Amb. Company

DID YOU KNOW THAT the 105th Ambulance Co., 102nd Medical Regt., has quite an athletic organization? For the years 1931 and 1932 they have won the baseball trophy at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., and expect to win it again at the next camp, annexing the cup to their line of trophies for keeps.

There is an indoor baseball league in Syracuse which involves all the National Guard organizations in this vicinity. The Ambulance Co. is leading this league and hopes to remain on top until the league ends in March, 1933, when the winner will receive a Loving Cup and a banquet.

This company also has a basketball team which excels most of the semi-pro teams in Syracuse. There are no baskets in the Armory this year on account of the remodeling of the drill hall, but next year, with new baskets installed, we hope to challenge all National Guard teams in the State.

165th INFANTRY

Company M

ANOTHER New Year makes its bow amid a fanfare of horns, whistles and hiccoughs. We wrote out a number of resolutions for the fun of it and then proceeded to break them one by one in order not to be bothered doing it at a later date. We also, among other things, promised the "Storm and Strife" to be home at least one night a week, but, alas, we have a conscience that is, at least, flexible.

It is with deep regret the Company announces the resignation of 1st Lieut. Wm. E. Ritter. Due to ill health, he is forced to leave the old outfit to become a civilian. The Lieutenant served overseas with the Regiment with distinction, and the new man as well as the old will certainly miss this gallant little soldier who has always proven himself a soldier and a gentleman, in every sense and meaning of the word.

We are bending every effort to have 2nd Lieut. Michael J. Coleman made a First, for, if ever a man worked hard and deserved promotion, this is the man. Go ahead, Mike, old boy, you certainly have the entire outfit rooting hard for you!

We have also recommended our first soldier for the golden bars and the headaches that go with them. Sergeant Rossmanith has waited long and patiently for recognition and he carries with him the best wishes of officers and men in his endeavor to crash the line (officers').

At the present moment, we are engaged in spreading elbow grease on everything in sight, and if we miss out, the Skipper will be shy the few remaining hairs now gracing his bald head, and that means his anger will be a terrible thing to see. And as for his language . . . boy!

The recruits have turned out *en masse*, as we say in French, for the indoor baseball team and to date have made quite a remarkable showing in the "games won" column. Old John McGraw had better drop in some night and grab himself a real ball team. Sgt. Dresslein, although he thinks in German, can certainly make himself understood in English whenever he sees one of his team drop a fly ball.

102nd ENGINEERS

Company B

COMPANY B is now leading in both the Regimental Basketball and Bowling Tournaments. We have some great material on hand and there seems to be no doubt in our minds as to the outcome of these two Tournaments.

Indoor rifle shooting will soon be on hand, and we expect to continue as in the five past years—that is, winning all the Regimental Trophies and the championship. So much for the sports of the Regiment.

Companies of the Engineers are now limited to 66 men per line company. B not only has the required strength but a waiting list, and we expect more and more. Under the leadership of our most capable officers and non-coms, specialist schools have been formed and the work and drills cease to be work because our fellows are eager to do things and make things.

Our Budget Committee has been hard at work dopping out a way to spend \$2,080 during 1933, and, from the way their program looks, we sure are in for some great times. Well, so much for the time being, but we desire to say a final word for the whole N. Y. N. G. to read: We are the best Engineers Company in New York State and are proud of our record.

(EDITOR: Just as the World-Telegram does not hold itself responsible for any views expressed by its

columnist, Heywood Brown, so we, for our part, wish to maintain a strictly neutral attitude while allowing our contributors free scope in expressing their opinions. If the above statement of Company B is challenged, don't set out gunning for Ye Editor. We have enough trouble of our own to keep us busy, without fighting other people's battles.)

IN REPLY REFER

TO LB 332.2

(Natl.) New York-4

WAR DEPARTMENT

OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF THE MILITIA BUREAU

WASHINGTON

January 3, 1933.

Subject: Commendation.

To: The Commanding Officer, Company K, 108th Infantry, New York National Guard (through the Adjutant General of New York).

1. To win the National Trophy for excellence in marksmanship once is a signal honor, but to have achieved this honor more than once is worthy of the highest commendation. It is with much pleasure that I learn that Company K, 108th Infantry, New York National Guard, has joined the very restricted list of organizations to which this honor has fallen. Your accomplishment is a testimonial of the high standard of marksmanship training maintained in your company.

2. You have set a high standard for other units of the New York National Guard. They cannot but feel admiration for your work and will no doubt look to your record as one worthy of emulation. The successful result of your training during the past years will probably render your future task more difficult, in view of the excellent example it has created, since you will no doubt be opposed by many determined marksmen from the other units who will be striving to bring to their organizations a record such as you have established. However, I feel assured this will result in spurring the members of Company K to even greater effort to maintain your present enviable position. Such keen competition as you have created by your work will have a most beneficial effect upon marksmanship training in New York State in general.

3. If the standards in other phases of training of the company are equally high, you can truly feel that your organization is a splendid one, and a credit to the whole National Guard.

4. I wish to extend to the officers and men of the company my sincere congratulations and best wishes for the continued high degree of excellence of Company K, 108th Infantry, New York National Guard.

George J. Leach
George J. Leach,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

RECEIVED A. G. O. JAN 5 1933

Fine Commendation for Hornell Co. 108th Infantry



105th FIELD ARTILLERY

2nd Bn. Headquarters Battery

ON December 23rd 1932, the Inter-Battery Basketball Tournament, held by the 2nd Battalion, 105th F.A., came to a close, a total of 84 games having been played. In winning ten, and losing only two games, 2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Btry. & C. T. secured sufficient advantage to maintain the lead in the extremely hard-fought tournament.

The scintillating shooting of Bill Manning and the superb passing of O'Bryan and Strasser, backed by the impenetrable defense work of Gardner and Hewes, gave the winning team a happy medium of both offensive and defensive playing. The stalwart strength embodied in substitutes O'Neill, Hauck, Ludwig, Warhola and Sackleben formed a reserve of no little proportions. Add to these favorable elements the criticisms and coaching of keen-eyed Lieut. Thomas Ward.

The most thrilling game of the tournament was that between Combat Train and Battery E. When the final whistle blew, the score was tied at 15-15. In a five-minute overtime period, Manning scored a basket thirty seconds before the whistle went, giving the game to Combat Train at 17-15. It was a "do-or-die" finish, packed with enough action to bring the most blasé spectator to his feet. The game was so exciting that even our own sergeants were cheering for us!

The next action on the schedule is the Indoor Baseball Tournament which will start in February, after the Federal Inspection. Combat Train's team has already started practice and anticipates a favorable showing. Members of other outfits are cordially invited to attend these games which will take place in the Arena each night after drill. The Armory is located at 166th Street and Franklin Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

Two Corrections

WE wish to correct two clerical errors in the November Average Percentage of Attendance figures, published in the last issue of the GUARDSMAN.

(1) The 71st Infantry, with 93.79% should have been listed third, since the percentage of the 369th Infantry was wrongly published and should have put the Regiment 16th with 87.95%.

(2) Company B, 102nd Engineers, was wrongly credited with 79% attendance. Their figure should have been 96%, which would have raised the position of the Regiment to 11th place with 89.24%.

Every effort is made to present these figures as accurately as possible but occasionally (especially around the Christmas Holidays) mistakes will creep in. We apologize most sincerely to all those concerned.

105th INFANTRY

Reg. Hdqrs. Company

CAPTAIN ALBERT GEISER, commanding the Regimental Headquarters Company of the 105th Infantry, Troy, has just been installed president of the Wadsworth Corps, the social organization of the company. The appointment took place in the Troy Armory and, at the same meeting, the following officers were also elected:

Vice-president, Lieut. Thomas R. Horton; Secretary, Pvt. Albert Jones; Treasurer, Sgt. Frank Rosekrans; Financial Secretary, Sgt. William Armstrong; Historian, Pvt. John Kane, and Sergeant-at-arms, Sgt. James Maguire.



Solution of Hand-shaking Problem

To avoid the physical ordeal of shaking the hands of his more than 3,000 Sales Managers during the week of the Automobile Show in New York City (a feat which, in past years, has left him with his arm in a sling), Mr. Walter P. Chrysler arranged this dinner for the sales executives of De Soto, Dodge, and Chrysler dealers in the armory of the 71st Infantry, on Park Avenue and 34th St., New York City, on January 9, 1933.

The dinner was prepared in the well-equipped Regimental kitchen in the basement of the 71st armory by a group of fast-working super-chefs.

Pvt. Albert Jones was also appointed to the post of Company Reporter and will be responsible for reporting the activities of the company to the GUARDSMAN. The Corps voted to conduct its annual banquet on Saturday evening, February 11. Lieut. Horton was appointed general chairman.

Company G

COMPANY G held its annual Christmas party in the company mess hall at the State Armory, Amsterdam. A Christmas tree filled one corner of the mess hall where presents and favors awaited everyone present. A full-course turkey dinner with all the trimmings was served by Mess Sgt. Lais and the company cooks with their K.P.'s, after which a social hour was enjoyed.

First Sgt. Landsberg acted as master of ceremonies and first called upon Lieut. Wallin for an address of welcome. Then the toastmaster introduced the following in order: Corp. Jaracz, Pvt. Zierak and Mason entertained with a tap dance number; Pvt. Boles Knapik did some acrobatic stunts; Sgt. Castler and several popular numbers and Sgt. DeGroff spoke briefly on the "Do's and Don't's of Soldiering."

The Company Quartette (Sgts. DeGroff, Castler, Corps. Pirie and Billington) sang several numbers. Major Ormsby was then introduced. The Doctor gave the boys some sound medical advice and complimented the company upon winning the General Gillette Trophy. Dr. Ormsby related some of his experiences in the old outfit. Lieut. Rogers then spoke on Army tactics and some of the lessons learned from the late war. His remarks were very interesting to all. Next the toastmaster called upon Pvt. Kowalski who had just received his honorable discharge and he responded by reading his amusing Last Will and Testament.

Capt. Harrison concluded the program by thanking the boys for their cooperation of the past year and stating that with the same spirit in the coming year, the company would attain even better records and ratings. The affair proved so successful that Capt. Harrison is planning for a few more of these social functions in the near future.

102nd ENGINEERS

Company C

COMPANY C held a beefsteak dinner on January 14th in the armory Dining Hall in honor of 1st Lieut. A. N. Gormsen who has been transferred from Company C

to Company A, as commanding officer of that company. As a token of esteem, the officers and men of Company C presented him with an engraved automatic Colt .45 pistol.

Among the guests were Major H. Elkan, 1st Bn., Major B. A. Burns, 2nd Bn., who was former commander of Company C, and 1st Lieut. J. W. Sommerhayes who is a past commander of Company C. Last, but not least, Sgt. Oscar Pultz, organizer and president of the Non-Com's Association, spoke on Company Spirit and Cooperation, and later, with the assistance of 1st Sgt. Hausle, sang a comical duet which was greatly appreciated by the men and guests.

Lieut. Gormsen expressed his appreciation and pleasure in owning such a pistol and thanked his old company for the honor they had done him.

Don't Make Any Dates for February 11th Until You Have Read This

THAT'S a Saturday evening. Are you free? Then come along to the great Dance which will be given on that date by the Non-Com's Association of the 14th Infantry, at their Armory on 14th Street and 8th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. They are putting on a wonderful show with Paul Vincent and his Screenland Orchestra, and a bevy of famous Stage and Radio Stars providing the entertainment. Informal dress—dancing commences at 8.30 P.M.—subscription \$1.00, and all proceeds to go to the Harbor Hospital in Brooklyn.

Watch the *New York American* and the *Brooklyn Times Union* for further announcements, and—don't fail to be there.

RIDABOCK & CO.

Makers

of fine

Uniforms

since 1847,

wish to announce

they are now

located in modern

attractive and

larger quarters,

where they will be

able to serve you

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efficiently than

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Austin's
ICE
CREAM
"There's quite a difference"

Made of Fresh
Sweet Cream
Whole Milk
Perfectly
Pasteurized

Visitors always welcome.

AUSTIN ICE CREAM COMPANY, Inc.

Watertown, N. Y.



Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Months of September, October, November, December, 1932, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority.

LT. COLONELS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Mangine, William J.	Sep. 28, 1932..	Q.M.C., S.S.
Lenart, C. Pemberton	Sep. 28, 1932..	A.G.D., S.S.
Byron, John J.	Oct. 27, 1932..	14th Inf.
MAJORS		
Dineen, Aloysius C. Chap... Sep. 27, 1932..		Hq. 27th Div.
O'Grady, Gerald B.	Oct. 15, 1932..	Inf., 44th Div.
Tornabene, Frank	Dec. 2, 1932..	14th Inf.
McCaffrey, Joseph A. Chap..	Dec. 9, 1932..	165th Inf.
Boyd, James R.	Dec. 12, 1932..	245th C. A.
Griffith, Lindsay J.	Dec. 27, 1932..	71st Inf.
Utter, Joseph W.	Dec. 28, 1932..	71st Inf.
CAPTAINS		
Berte, Joseph	Oct. 7, 1932..	M.C., 244th C.A.
Connolly, Redmond J.	Oct. 22, 1932..	106th Inf.
Volgenau, Elmer P.	Oct. 31, 1932..	106th F.A.
Hausauer, Robert D.	Nov. 15, 1932..	106th F.A.
Smith, Joseph P.	Nov. 18, 1932..	106th Inf.
Norman, Abraham	Nov. 28, 1932..	M.C., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
Graver, Frederick M.	Dec. 3, 1932..	14th Inf.
Shaw, William F.	Dec. 12, 1932..	M.C., 106th Inf.
Steiger, Howard A.	Dec. 27, 1932..	71st Inf.
Smith, Arthur A.	Dec. 28, 1932..	71st Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
Haskell, William N., 3rd... Sep. 19, 1932..		Hq. 27th Div.
Carson, Arthur H.	Oct. 5, 1932..	M.C., 102nd Med. Regt.
Vander Veer, Albert, 2nd..	Oct. 15, 1932..	M.C., 102nd Med. Regt.

1ST LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Thompson, William L., Jr... Oct. 22, 1932..		Inf., 53rd Brig.
Reynolds, James T.	Oct. 25, 1932..	106th Inf.
Ellis, Roger S.	Oct. 31, 1932..	106th F.A.
Bardes, William H.	Nov. 9, 1932..	14th Inf.
Losel, William J.	Nov. 17, 1932..	106th F.A.
Warner, John W.	Nov. 19, 1932..	106th Inf.
Nichols, Clarence E.	Dec. 2, 1932..	106th F.A.
Anderson, Edward P.	Dec. 13, 1932..	244th C.A.
Wise, John S.	Dec. 21, 1932..	101st Cav.
DeLamater, Walter A., Jr... Dec. 27, 1932..		71st Inf.
Hartmann, Sylvester J..... Dec. 28, 1932..		71st Inf.
Alisch, Emil	Dec. 29, 1932..	71st Inf.
2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Saelzler, Francis J.	Oct. 31, 1932..	106th F.A.
Nordstrom, Ernest A., Jr... Oct. 31, 1932..		106th F.A.
Fallon, Edward A.	Nov. 3, 1932..	106th Inf.
Richardson, John W.	Nov. 5, 1932..	156th F.A.
Herman, Warren J.	Nov. 28, 1932..	106th F.A.
Dolan, Kenneth J.	Dec. 2, 1932..	105th Inf.
Griffith, William J.	Dec. 2, 1932..	106th Inf.
Ronald, Sidney C., Jr. Dec. 19, 1932..		106th F.A.
Sturhahn, Herbert C.	Dec. 22, 1932..	101st Cav.
Titus, George F.	Dec. 26, 1932..	71st Inf.
Maskiell, Joseph	Dec. 27, 1932..	71st Inf.
Harris, Frank W.	Dec. 28, 1932..	71st Inf.
Talboys, Henry G.	Dec. 29, 1932..	71st Inf.

Separations from Active Service, September, October, November and December, 1932, Honorably Discharged.

LT. COLONEL	
Egleston, Nathaniel H.	Dec. 13, 1932.. 101st Cav.
MAJOR	
Feigenspan, Edwin C.	Oct. 14, 1932.. Cav., Hq. 44th Div.
CAPTAIN	
Conley, George M.	Nov. 11, 1932.. 10th Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS	
Simons, Robert V.	Oct. 20, 1932.. 212th C.A. (A.A.)

1ST LIEUTENANTS	
Hynes, Joseph P.	Nov. 11, 1932.. 244th C.A.
Blalock, George R.	Dec. 15, 1932.. M.C. 102nd Med. Regt.
2ND LIEUTENANTS	
Thompson, Lester C.	Oct. 10, 1932.. 174th Inf.
Fluhr, Philip E.	Nov. 7, 1932.. 244th C.A.
Geraghty, John A.	Nov. 7, 1932.. 104th F.A.
Parker, Hollis D.	Nov. 11, 1932.. 106th F.A.

Transferred to the National Guard Reserve, at Own Request.

MAJORS	
Dougherty, Edward J.	Dec. 17, 1932.. 71st Inf.
Knight, Edward F.	Dec. 17, 1932.. 71st Inf.
CAPTAINS	
Lowery, James J.	Sep. 12, 1932.. 165th Inf.
Herbert, William G.	Nov. 10, 1932.. 369th Inf.
Musa, Agha B.	Nov. 17, 1932.. M.C., 244th C. A.
Hobbs, Gustavus W., Jr.	(Chap.) Nov. 17, 1932.. 107th Inf.

1ST LIEUTENANTS	
Pense, Arthur W.	Sep. 17, 1932.. M.C., 10th Inf.
Mizelle, Ralph E.	Oct. 14, 1932.. 369th Inf.
Hair, Bryce A.	Nov. 30, 1932.. 107th Inf.
Ritter, William E.	Dec. 12, 1932.. 165th Inf.
Ross, Leonard	Dec. 22, 1932.. 71st Inf.
2ND LIEUTENANTS	
Becker, William J.	Dec. 14, 1932.. 106th F.A.
Graham, Henry P.	Dec. 22, 1932.. 71st Inf.

HOW WE STAND

DECEMBER AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD..... 88.19%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard	21,475
Minimum Strength New York National Guard	13,987
Present Strength New York National Guard	21,164

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	69

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	80

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	47

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	28
53rd Brigade	48
54th Brigade	49
87th Brigade	48
93rd Brigade	45

COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	11
Headquarters Coast Artillery	10

HEADQUARTERS 44th DIVISION

New York Allotment	10
Headquarters 44th Division	8

STATE STAFF

Authorized Strength	137
A. G. D. Section	6
J. A. G. D. Section	3
Ordnance Section	28
Medical Section	2
Quartermaster Section	31

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
Special Troops, 27th Division	379

DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Quartermaster Train	263

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Aviation	131

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	473
102nd Engineers (Combat)	500

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment	678

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	173

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1038
10th Infantry	1145
14th Infantry	1132
71st Infantry	1154
105th Infantry	1175
106th Infantry	1108
107th Infantry	1081
108th Infantry	1153
165th Infantry	1189
174th Infantry	1169
369th Infantry	1077

ARTILLERY, 155 How.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	722

ARTILLERY 75's

Maintenance Strength	602
104th Field Artillery	660
105th Field Artillery	681
156th Field Artillery	665

ARTILLERY, 155 Guns

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	709

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	704
121st Cavalry	646

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	779

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	775

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	845

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Average Percentage of Attendance, N. Y. N. G.

DECEMBER AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD.....88.19%

NOTE

- (1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the unit's position on last month's list as compared with its present standing.
- (2) "Excellent" units (90-100%) in CAPITAL LETTERS; "Satisfactory" units (80-90%) in ITALIC CAPITAL LETTERS; "Fair" units (70-80%) in Regular Type; and "Unsatisfactory" units (below 70%) in Italics.

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	% Att.	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	% Att.	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	% Att.
121st Cavalry 94.59% (2) ₂														
HEADQUARTERS	4	7	7	100						COMPANY A	3	68	65	95
HDQRS. TROOP	6	69	67	85						COMPANY B	4	67	62	92
BAND	5	38	34	89						COMPANY C	4	67	63	94
MACH. GUN TROOP	3	73	70	96						COMPANY D	4	70	61	87
HDQRS. 1ST SQUAD.	4	2	2	100						HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	4	34	33	94
TROOP A	4	72	65	90						COMPANY E	4	68	61	90
TROOP B	3	72	69	96						COMPANY F	4	67	57	85
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100						COMPANY G	4	68	64	94
TROOP E	3	68	66	97						COMPANY H	4	65	57	88
TROOP F	4	69	64	93						HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	4	33	29	88
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100						COMPANY I	4	67	60	90
TROOP I	4	72	66	92						COMPANY K	4	65	59	91
TROOP K	4	71	69	97						COMPANY L	3	68	61	90
MEDICAL DET.	4	30	29	97						COMPANY M	4	71	62	87
										MED. DEPT. DET.	4	33	30	91
	647		612	94.59									1167	1050 89.97
156th Field Art. 93.43% (3) ₇														
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100										
HDQRS. BAT.	4	51	48	94						101st Signal Bat. 89.71% (10) ₂₀				
SERVICE BATTERY	3	74	69	93						HQ. n HQ. CO.	3	22	21	95
1st BAT. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100						COMPANY A	3	64	55	86
1st BN. HQ. BT. & C.T.	3	34	31	91						COMPANY B	3	76	68	90
BATTERY A	4	69	67	97						MED. DEPT. DET.	4	13	13	100
BATTERY B	3	71	65	91									175	157 89.71
BATTERY C	4	70	65	93										
2nd BAT. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100						212th Coast Art. 89.23% (11) ₈				
2nd BN. HQ. BT. & C.T.	3	37	35	94						HEADQUARTERS	6	6	6	100
BATTERY D	3	70	66	94						HDQRS. BATTERY	6	67	64	96
BATTERY E	3	69	66	96						SERVICE BATTERY	6	72	68	94
BATTERY F	4	73	66	90						1st BAT. HDQRS.	4	3	3	100
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	38	34	89						1st BN. HQ. & HQ. BT.	6	49	46	94
	670		626	93.43						BATTERY A	6	68	57	84
										BATTERY B	6	71	61	86
										BATTERY C	6	63	56	89
										BATTERY D	6	72	65	90
										2nd BAT. HDQRS.	6	1	1	100
										2nd BN. HQ. & HQ. BT.	6	16	15	94
										BATTERY E	6	64	52	81
										BATTERY F	6	69	58	84
										BATTERY G	6	64	56	87
										BATTERY H	6	70	65	93
										MED. DEPT. DET.	6	25	23	92
													780	696 89.23
106th Field Art. 92.46% (4) ₆														
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100						102nd Med. Reg. 89.17% (12) ₁₀				
HDQRS. BATTERY	4	64	60	94						HEADQUARTERS	4	8	8	100
SERVICE BATTERY	4	76	72	95						SERVICE COMPANY	4	76	67	88
HDQRS. 1st BAT.	4	4	4	100						HDQRS. COL. BN.	4	6	6	100
HQ. BT. & C.T., 1st BN.	4	29	27	93						104th COLLECT. CO.	3	64	55	86
BATTERY A	4	73	70	96						105th COLLECT. CO.	4	63	56	89
BATTERY B	4	71	67	94						106th COLLECT. CO.	6	64	57	89
HDQRS. 2nd BAT.	4	4	4	100						HDQRS. AMB. BN.	4	6	6	100
HQ. BT. & C.T., 2nd BN.	4	31	27	87						104th AMB. CO.	4	49	45	92
BATTERY C	4	73	66	90						105th AMB. CO.	4	53	49	92
BATTERY D	4	72	68	94						106th AMB. CO.	5	48	43	90
HDQRS. 3rd BAT.	4	4	4	100						HDQRS. HOS. BN.	4	6	6	100
HQ. BT. & C.T., 3rd BN.	4	31	27	87						104th HOS. CO.	4	73	67	92
BATTERY E	4	73	67	92						105th HOS. CO.	4	67	64	96
BATTERY F	4	73	65	89						106th HOS. CO.	4	62	44	71
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	33	29	88						102nd VETER. CO.	3	48	45	94
	717		663	92.46									693	618 89.17
258th Field Art. 91.43% (5) ₂₃														
HEADQUARTERS	2	5	5	100						369th Infantry 90.52% (8) ₃				
HDQRS. BATTERY	2	64	55	86						REGTL. HQ.	5	7	7	100
SERVICE BATTERY	2	78	75	96						REGTL. HQ. CO.	4	63	54	86
1st BAT. HDQRS.	2	4	4	100						SERVICE CO.	4	73	63	86
1st BAT. COM. TR.	2	42	41	97						HOWITZER CO.	4	64	52	86
BATTERY A	2	69	53	77						HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	3	22	21	95
BATTERY B	2	63	53	84						COMPANY A	3	64	58	91
2nd BAT. HDQRS.	2	4	4	100						COMPANY B	3	63	53	84
2nd BAT. COM. TR.	2	47	44	93						COMPANY C	3	65	61	94
BATTERY C	2	65	65	100						COMPANY D	3	64	59	92
BATTERY D	2	63	61	97						HQ. & HQ. CO. 2nd BN.	3	21	19	90
3rd BAT HDQRS.	2	4	4	100						COMPANY E	3	66	61	92
3rd BAT COM. TR.	2	44	39	89						COMPANY F	3	65	60	92
BATTERY E	2	67	59	88						COMPANY G	3	64	62	97
BATTERY F	2	72	67	93						COMPANY H	3	65	59	91
MED. DEPT. DET.	2	33	33	100						HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	3	23	20	87
	724		662	91.43						COMPANY I	3	65	61	94
										COMPANY J	3	62	58	93
										COMPANY K	3	65	59	91
										COMPANY L	3	61	60	98
										MED. DEPT. DET.	4	35	28	80
													1077	975 90.52
71st Infantry 90.74% (6) ₄														
REGTL. HDQRS.	5	7	7	100						174th Infantry 89.97% (9) ₅				
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	64	53	83						REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100
										REGTL. HQ. CO.	4	63	57	90
										SERVICE CO.	4	89	79	89
										HOWITZER CO.	4	65	56	86
										HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	32	27	84

The Honor Space

27th Div. Aviation 96.21% (1)₁

102ND OBSRV. SQD.	5	101	98	97
102ND PHOTO SEC.	5	24	22	92
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	7	7	100
		132	127	96.21

State Staff	100%	(1)	1
A. G. D. SECTION ..	4	5	5
J. A. G. D. SECTION ..	4	4	4
ORDNANCE SECT. ..	4	28	28
MEDICAL SECT. ...	4	3	3
Q. M. SECTION ...	4	27	27
		67	67
			100
Hdqtrs. 27th Div.	97.10%	(2)	3
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	25	24
HDQRS. DET.	4	44	43
		69	67
			97.10
93rd Inf. Brig.	95.45%	(3)	5
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5
HDQRS. CO.	4	39	37
		44	42
			95.45
51st Cav. Brig.	93.75%	(4)	5
HEADQUARTERS ...	3	7	6
HDQRS. TROOP ...	3	73	69
		80	75
			93.75
53rd Inf. Brig.	93.60%	(5)	4
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	5	5
HDQRS. CO.	4	42	39
		47	44
			93.60
87th Inf. Brig.	91.66%	(6)	8
Headquarters	4	4	3
HDQRS. CO.	4	44	41
		48	44
			91.66
Hdqtrs. Coast Art.	91.66%	(7)	7
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6
HDQRS. DET.	5	6	5
		12	11
			91.66
52d Field Art. Brig.	91.48%	(8)	9
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8
HDQRS. BAT.	3	39	35
		47	43
			91.48
54th Inf. Brig.	89.58%	(9)	6
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	5	5
HDQRS. CO.	3	43	38
		48	43
			89.58



A. E. F. Heroes Now in G. A. R. Class?

WITH tears in every line of his letter, Mr. John McCall of Osawatomie, Kansas, notifies us that his newspaper has it that the army has decided to abolish "squads right" from the manual and substitute "some darned maneuver that brings them up eight abreast. "This," he laments, "puts all us A.E.F. heroes into the G.A.R. class. As much as I hated squads right in 1917, I hate to see it go. How about you, old-timer?"

Collier's Weekly.

"Every Veteran Should Subscribe"

THE following letter was received from a veteran of the 102nd Engineers and is only one of the many we receive each month from our subscribers who wish to renew their subscription to the GUARDSMAN. If you haven't yet subscribed, sit down *right now* (or it's ten to one you'll forget it) and mail a dollar bill or your check for one dollar to the Editor of the GUARDSMAN. Some veterans prefer to send two or three dollars for a two- or three-year subscription and thereby save themselves the trouble of renewing at the end of twelve months.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE GUARDSMAN:

Sir:

Enclosed herewith is a dollar bill for the next twelve months' subscription for the N. Y. NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

It sure has been a pleasure to have the monthly visit of the magazine, and I certainly don't want to be without it. It keeps one posted on what goes on in the old Regiment and Division, and I think every veteran of the 27th Division should avail himself of the privilege of being a subscriber.

Yours truly,
GUSTAVE A. E. ANDERSON.

Novel Test for Enlistment

ONE of the units in the National Guard has adopted a novel method for evaluating prospective recruits. At the pre-enlistment interview, the company commander, among other things, informs the prospect that he is expected to learn the contents of Training Regulations 50-15 (Instruction of the Soldier, dismounted, without arms), and be proficient in the things included in it.

The company commander then offers to sell the prospect a copy for five cents. If the deal is completed, the prospect is given further consideration. If he declines, the inter-

view is terminated and the man is not taken into the unit.

It is the idea of this company commander that if a man does not show a nickel's worth of interest in learning the first fundamentals of his soldier job, he is not worth five cents to his unit, and the sooner that fact is developed, the better for all concerned.

—Infantry Journal.

DO YOU KNOW

By Colonel H. A. Allen,
Infantry, (DOL)

THAT the word Major is the Latin word for greater? Originally, the military term was the title of the Sergeant-Major, "the third principal officer in a regiment," (Ward, 1639), now the Major. In the 16th and 17th centuries there was a similarity between the duties of the Sergeant, the Sergeant-Major and the Sergeant-Major-General, in that they attended to the drill and administration of a company, a regiment, and an army, respectively.

In conversation, Sergeant-Major was abbreviated to Major, and our Sergeant-Major-General to Major-General, whence our modern terms of Major and Major-General. In the case of Sergeant-Major, the "Sergeant" was dropped about 1660.

Up to about the beginning of the 18th century, Majors, in common with other Field Officers, had companies, executive duties being assigned to a Lieutenant.

In the 17th century, the duties of a Major were a combination of those performed by the Major (second in command) and the Adjutant, but upon the introduction of the Adjutant, he was relieved of much of the routine work.

The normal command of a Major is the battalion or squadron. We have, however, Majors in all arms and services.

The Height of Luxury

A farmer was passing the insane asylum with a load of fertilizer. An inmate called through the fence: "What are you hauling?"

"Fertilizer," replied the farmer.

"What are you going to do with it?"

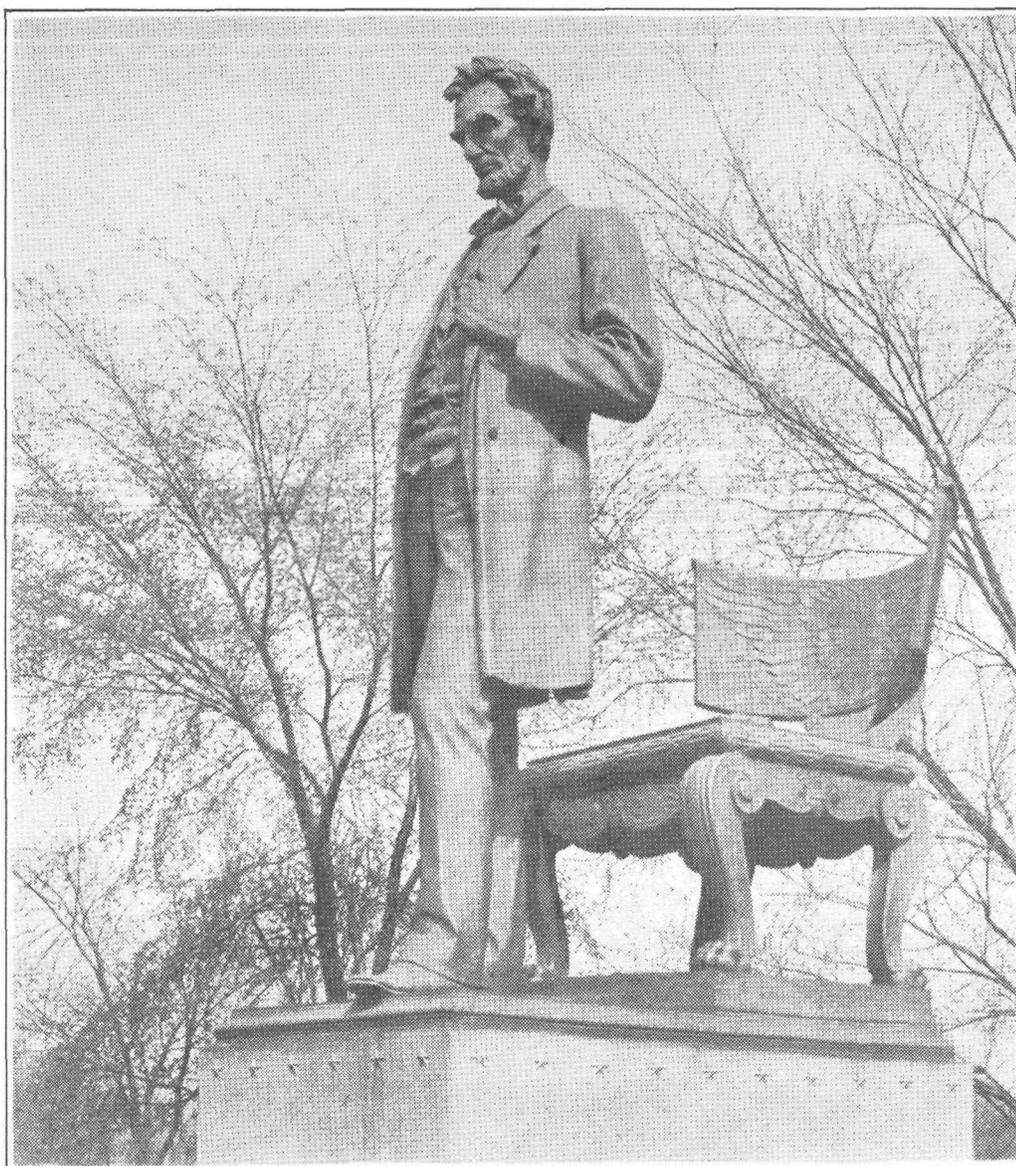
"Put it on my strawberries," retorted the farmer.

"You ought to live here," the inmate shouted, "we get cream on ours."

Abraham Lincoln

Born

February 12, 1809



SPEECH AT GETTYSBURG

"FOURSCORE and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent, a new nation, conceived in Liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

"Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

"But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we can not consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that for these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth."

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