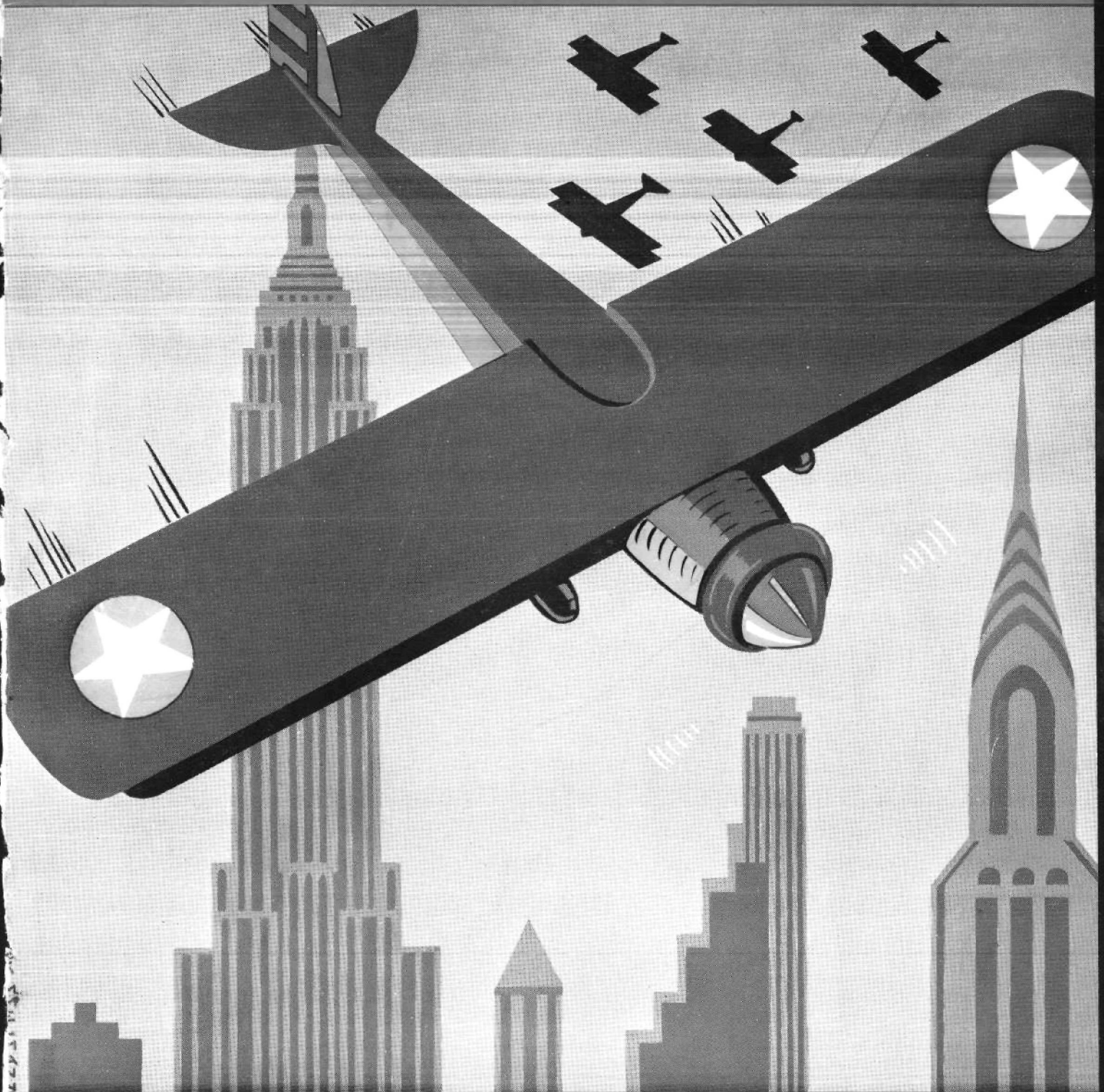


THE NEW YORK  
NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



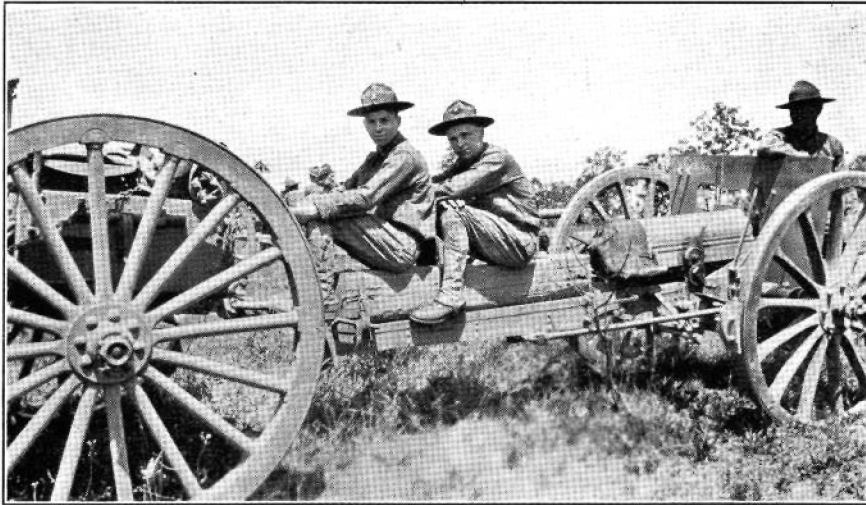
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# The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is published monthly and is the only publication authorized by the National Guard of the State of New York. It is also the official magazine of the 27th Division Association of the World War. Subscription by mail, \$1.50 a year; Canada, \$2; Foreign, \$2.50. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies, price 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Printed in New York City.

VOL. VIII

MAY



1931

No. 2

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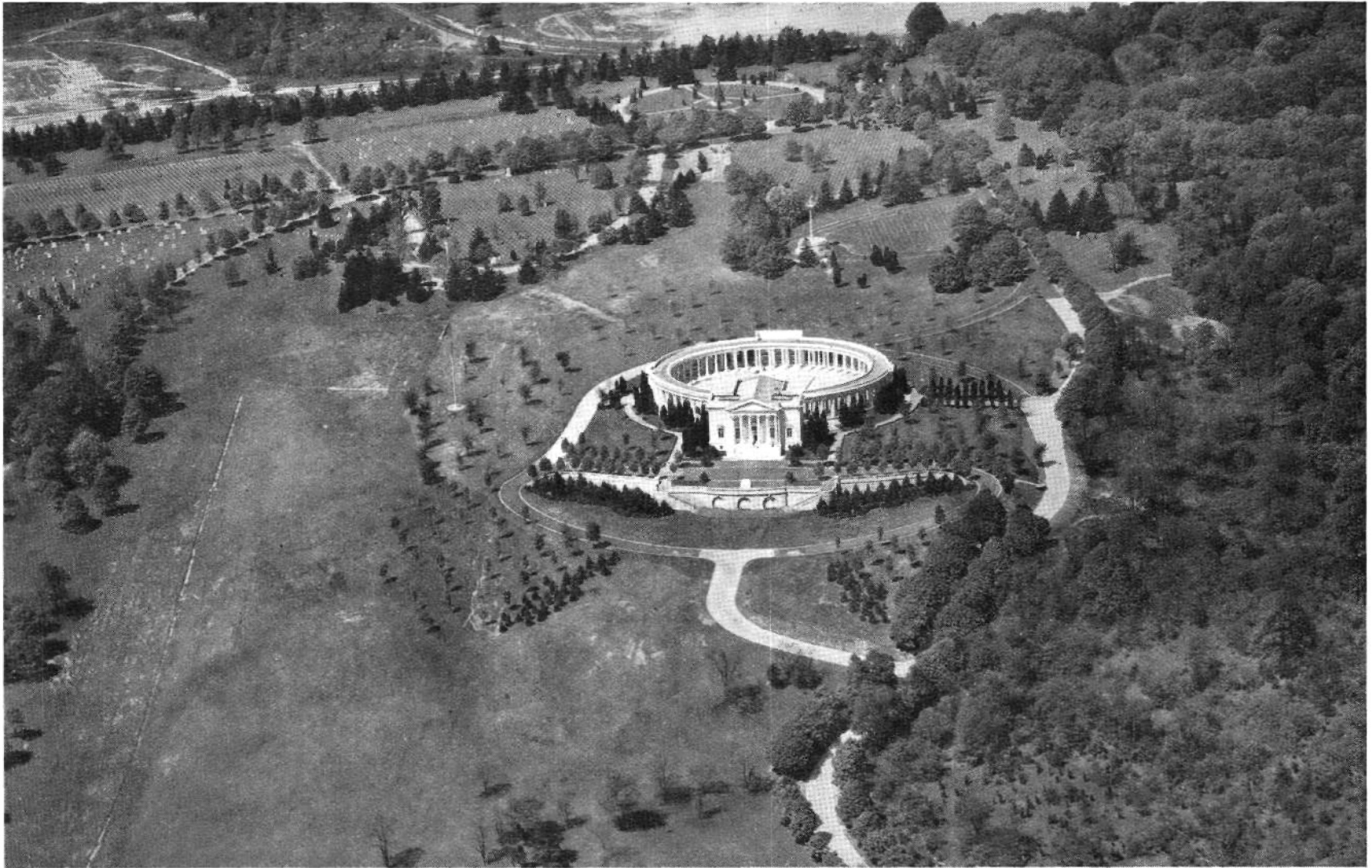
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### THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

"It will be strictly non-political; it will not attempt to exploit any theme or theory or partisan lines; it will religiously refrain from 'underwriting' 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!"

*They shall not grow old as we that are left grow old; Age shall not wither them, nor the years contemn; At the going down of the sun, and in the morning, we will remember them.*



*Our thoughts, on this Day of Remembrance, will turn to the Nation's dead who lie at rest on the beautiful wooded slope at Arlington. "They died that we might live."*

*Photograph by 102nd Photo Section.*

THE  
NEW YORK  
National Guardsman



VOL. VIII

MAY

Published for the members of the New York National Guard by the members themselves. All profits return to the Magazine, the only publication authorized by the New York National Guard.

1931

No. 2

## The French Foreign Legion

*By Major Edward F. Knight, 1st Battalion, 71st Infantry, N.G.N.Y.*

ON entering Morocco, one of the many things associated in my mind with North Africa in general was the Foreign Legion, and, when my guide told me that we would see much of the Legion, it lent somewhat of an added touch of romance to the country through which I was travelling. I viewed the progress the French had made in this part of the world: the fine roads, the beautiful hotels, the French cities with their shops and sidewalk cafés where the tourist can find all modern comforts (which do not, however, seem to disturb at all the native atmosphere), and the excellent control exercised by the French Government without any extraordinary display of arms. It was the Foreign Legion that made all this possible. It is the Foreign Legion that is in the vanguard in making North Africa what it is today.



At Marrakech, it was my extreme pleasure to be invited for cocktails to the home of General Hure, in command of the Marrakech district. In conversation with one of his staff, I mentioned my interest in the Foreign Legion; he in turn acquainted the General with what I had said and I was forthwith introduced to General Maurel, in command of the Foreign Legion in that district. It was arranged that on the next afternoon we were to have a review of this famous unit.

We have heard much, read much and our moving pic-

tures have told us much of the type of men one would expect to find in the Foreign Legion; one is led to believe that it is the haven of cutthroats, murderers, thieves, and criminals. I was very anxious, therefore, to see just what type of soldier such a man made. I found it difficult to believe that such a type would ever be amenable to discipline, or that sooner or later their inherent badness would not lead them to murder their officers and form a band of outlaws.

On meeting General Maurel, and passing through a gate on which there was a sign reading "*4th Régiment Etrangère*", I observed a small guardhouse on the left of the road, and the guard on number one post turned out the guard for the General Officer. It was done with much spirit, much pep and with much efficiency. It was immediately apparent from the faces of the men composing the guard that they were clean-cut, healthy men who had joined the Legion for a reason other than to hide any dark or shady past.

Presently we came to where the band and a battalion of the Legion were formed for review. In spite of their having been through a heavy rain a few minutes previous, I have never seen a finer looking body of troops anywhere. Instead of the popular moving-picture uniform, I saw men in the same colored, olive drab uniforms as we wear in our own army, with a deep blue





*An American with twelve years Legion service.*

sash, a leather belt to which hung a bayonet and scabbard, blue puttees and a blue kepi.

They passed in review in a column of squads and I had the opportunity to see the face of almost every man individually. In one rank of four were a Chinese, a Malay, a Hindu and a Pole. The next rank was obviously solid German; the next would have a Spaniard, Japanese, Russian and an Italian.

I saw no signs whatever in these faces of criminality. It may be that there is a percentage of criminals in the Legion, but there are many reasons besides the evasion of punishment for crime that prompts a man to want to lose his identity. It might be

a love affair, a business failure, lack of family or of anyone to take an interest in what he does. Again, it might be just the love of adventure that lured many of these men to the Legion. When I looked upon some of these youthful, clean-cut faces, none could make me believe that the basic reason for their being there was that the police of some nation were looking for them.

The Legion is nearly 100 years old and in the course of that time has fought for France in various parts of the world. During the World War, from 1914 to 1918, there were over six hundred Americans in the Foreign Legion. Today, there are very few. It is composed of about 60%

German, 15% Russian, 10% Polish, and the remainder of practically all the nationalities in the world. Over 11,000 of these foreign-born soldiers of France have died fighting for the Tri-color.

I asked General Maurel if there were any Americans in the Legion stationed at this point. At that time, he knew of only one, a Captain Hamilton, from Waterbury, Conn., and one of the few foreigners (for an American outside of America is of course a foreigner), who has attained a commissioned rank in the Legion, its officer body being mainly French. The General regretted that Captain Hamilton was at that time on outpost duty in the Atlas Mountains which were in plain view of Marrakech, that being the last outpost before one crosses the Atlas range. It is in these mountains that the Legion has done a great deal of its fighting and they still patrol that region to protect the natives against any banditry as well as for their own security.

Just as we were about to leave the field, an officer approached bringing with him an American, a Brooklyn boy who came from the Bay Ridge section of Brooklyn and whose name was Harry Olsen. He was about 27 years of age and had then put in four years in the Legion. I asked him who his people were in Brooklyn. He said he

*(Continued on Page 25)*



*Two Polish Legionnaires.*



*The Foreign Legion suffered heavy losses at Bois de Hangard in April 1918.*



Signal Corps, U. S. A.

# LOGIC

From the Cavalry School

EDITOR'S NOTE—*The Cavalry does read our sparkling periodical. Our deep satisfaction at the discovery tempers the sorrow that we feel over the charges that most unjust treatment has been handed out to them in the pages of our April issue. The result of the article in question reminds us of a 27th Division citation which started "Although*

*painfully wounded by a hand-grenade which exploded in his pocket."* However we are venturing to give you this month one answer to the question "After Cavalry—What?" and it strikes us as a pretty good answer and one also which appears to leave the Cavalry in possession of the field.

## I.

"The six-wheeler gave one last despairing roar as she topped the rise and took the down gradient the far side; the driver changed gear with a crash like the slamming of a steel door, and conversation once more became possible.

"There you are sir, that must be Cavalry Division Headquarters, them red and green lights," and the driver pointed into the valley below already dim with the blue haze of the short Eastern twilight.

"The one-armed war correspondent shifted his seat and stretched his legs. Before him was the valley and beyond it a ridge of gravelly hills, the tops of which were coloured a faint orange tint by the setting sun. It was already almost dark in the valley, and innumerable little points of yellow light began to appear, whilst from the growing darkness below came an indefinite murmur, the accumulation of many sounds, men's voices, the neighing and stamp of horses and the hundred other sounds of a bivouac.

"At the bottom of the slope the road led through orange groves towards a straggling village. As the six-wheeler passed through these orange groves the war correspondent saw that they were full of vehicles, light tanks, armoured cars and six-wheelers, all covered with branches taken from trees.

"What does 12 A. Cav. stand for on these tanks and armoured cars?" he asked the driver.

"Well, sir, they belong to the 12th Armoured Cavalry, The 3d Cavalry Brigade must be here; these cavalry brigades now have two horsed regiments and an armoured regiment, you know, sir, and this brigade has the 9th and 17th Cavalry, they are the horsed regiments, and the 12th Armoured Cavalry which you see here. They all used to be Lancers, this brigade, before they were re-organized; I know because me brother is a corporal in the 9th."

"A moment later the six-wheeler drew up before a group of khaki-coloured tents, pitched in an enclosure on the outskirts of the village. The War Correspondent was trying to explain to a sentry who he was and what he wanted when a Staff Officer appeared out of one of the tents and, as he saw the War Correspondent, came quickly forward to seize his one remaining hand and say, 'Why, Harry, old boy, what on earth has brought you here? I thought you were safe with your old sheep in New Zealand.'

"So I ought to be if I had any sense, Charles, but I came back to this war, failed to get passed fit because I am short of a hand, and now find myself out here as a scribe whose job is to bring humor and knowledge to the British breakfast table by recounting what you are doing in the Great War Daddy, as we used to say in the wars of our youth. Now, Charles, tell me what I am to do.'

"Well, the G.O.C. was warned we were to have a correspondent for this row. You know the policy in this war; I think we have realized that the secrecy business can be overdone, especially as regards suppressing the names of units which have done well. So you can go where you like and write what you like as long as you let us see it before you send it off. You see the idea, 'tell the bints and so hearten the chaps.' Now for a drink and I'll tell you how we propose to make old Popski sit up.'

"The War Correspondent had already noticed that the enemy was usually referred to in terms of apparent affection and esteem as 'Popski,' just as 'the most formidable soldiery in Europe' was known as 'Jerry.'

"Here we are and here are the 1st and 2nd Brigades. We have been going all out for four days turning Popski out of successive positions. Popski is not much of a lad for the open, and hates tanks, and so far has gone at the first threat to his flanks; but now he has got his flanks on good

anti-tank obstacles, the hills and the swamp you see here on the map, and is a very different bird once he has scratched a bit of cover and got his machine guns and anti-tank weapons into play. Well, G.H.Q. say we have got to push on and get this bridgehead over the river here which they are so keen on. Popski has got the best part of two Infantry Brigades strung out in front of us, and I fancy doesn't think a mere cavalry division will dare try and turn him out. He is going to get the shock of his life tomorrow morning.'

"Well, I am sure I hope so, Charles; but you won't mind if I reserve my enthusiasm. The last contest we took part in didn't exactly teach one to be enthusiastic about offensives, and this looks a bit rash to me unless you are going to spring a surprise.'

"Righto, Harry, wait and see; I do believe we have got the goods this time. Now where would you like to go—. If you have no special wish I suggest, as you are an old horse gunner, that you go to the Troop. They are with the 1st Cavalry Brigade, and Bonzo has got them now; he was with you on the Somme, wasn't he?'

"So off went the War Correspondent to look for his new home; musing to himself that all wars were much the same; eternally looking for something in the dark and wondering where you were going to spend the rest of the night.

II.

"Dawn next morning found the War Correspondent picking his way in the half light to the top of a low gravelly ridge, where he found the O.P. of the Troop and the redoubtable Bonzo himself busily engaged in defeating the chill dawn air with a thermos of hot tea.

"If Popski hasn't gone in the night you are going to see some show," said Bonzo. 'Ah, there go the patrols now to feel for him.'

"It is now almost light and the War Correspondent could make out an armoured car stealing along the road which led down from the crest where they were across a valley and up a ridge opposite. This ridge was about a mile away and was covered with patches of scrub and stunted trees, an occasional outcrop of rock and a few dirty white farms and patches of cultivation. The armoured

car was across the valley now and had begun to climb the hill, when from the silent ridge opposite came a sharp double report. The armoured car seemed to break in two in a cloud of black smoke and then burst into a sheet of flame as the petrol caught fire.

"Did any of you chaps see where that anti-tank gun fired from?" said Bonzo. 'This flashless propellant is the devil; they are just as hard to spot as machine guns. I see the cavalry patrols are now going across; that is in case Popski has left a single anti-tank gun and escort covering the road to stop armoured cars as he often does. No, he's there all right this time. See if you can spot where any of those machine guns are firing from.'

"For, in what seemed but a few seconds, the cavalry patrols all along the front were galloping back and, after a sudden burst of machine gun fire, the ridge was as silent as before.

"Now for second act," said Bonzo. 'You are going to see tanks and cavalry attacking together under cover of a thick smoke screen, about one gun every hundred yards; the mechanized batteries are doing that.'

"Hold on," said the War Correspondent, 'I seem a bit out of date; do you know, I don't even know what you are armed with.'

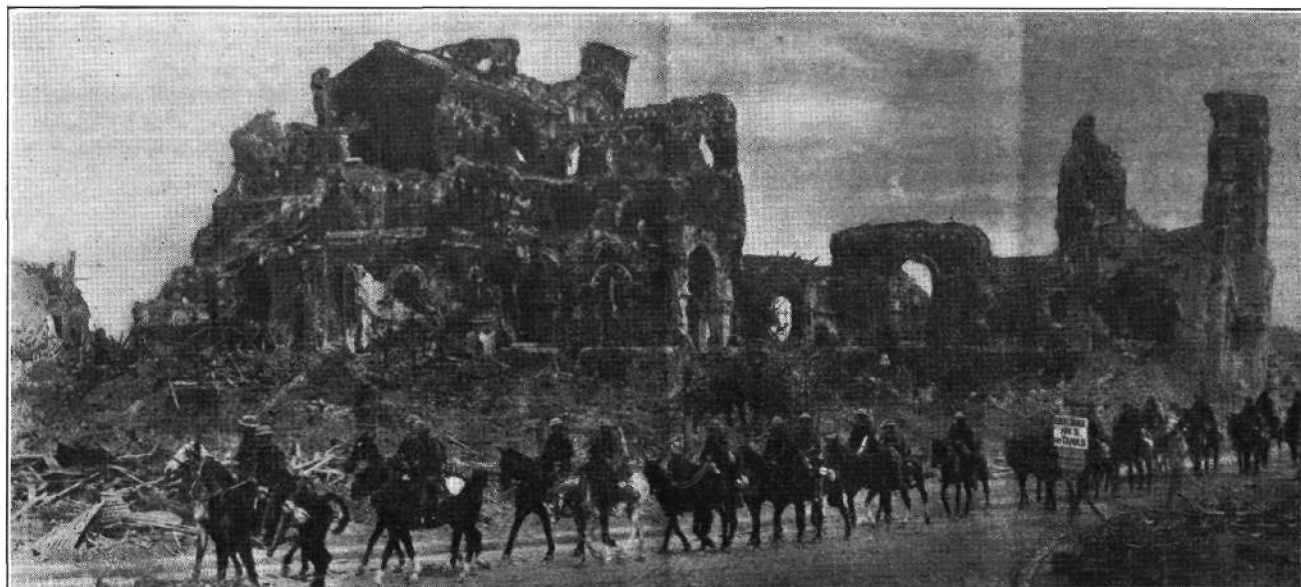
"Oh, the mechanized batteries have the 3.7 gun-how. and we who do close support, the 3.7 light how.; all the same shell.'

"But why are you still horsed?'

"Can't explain that now. Look out—the balloon's going up.'

"As he spoke the still air of the early morning was broken by the thud, thudding of guns behind them, and then the swish and scream of shells going over their heads; the old familiar sounds of the opening of the barrage. Once again the War Correspondent felt that thrill which once experienced is never forgotten; a feeling of wild excitement and enthusiasm as if the shells were shrieking at him 'Come on, come on, we've got them'; as if some irresistible impulse was urging everything forward, the steel in the air, the man on the ground.

"Then on the slope opposite round white balls of smoke sprang up, grew taller, bulged a little, then toppled over



British cavalry re-captured the town of Albert in the late part of the war. Their task would have been easier and their casualties lighter had they co-operated with the tanks, as suggested in this article.

Underwood & Underwood



and drifted away across and up the hillside on the gentle breeze. Almost before the first smoke shell had changed from a ball to a drifting cloud another and another arrived at the same spot. Soon the ridge opposite was almost blotted out, not by a thick screen but by an ever-changing veil, a tantalizing veil; in one place the smoke drifted till it became but a thin haze, and the outline of the ridge began to appear again; then more shell would arrive and the thin haze became again a woolly billowing cloud, the edges tinted with pink from the early sun.

"The War Correspondent was trying to picture the enemy anti-tank gunners peering into this ever-changing veil, now blinded, now almost seeing clearly, now baffled; when his attention was distracted by the roar of engines from behind.

"The light tanks of the armoured regiment came over in waves. As they topped the crest they seemed to hang for a moment and then go bucketting and roaring down into the valley. Half way down the slope was a wire fence, and this they seemed to tear up bodily and carry away in shreds without a pause in their career. Close behind them came wave after wave of horsemen, all widely extended and all at full gallop. The pace of this attack was bewildering; one minute tanks and horsemen were crossing the ridge, the next they were disappearing into the drifting smoke on the opposite slope.

"Here come the moppers up," shouted Bonzo.

"These latter horsemen were in little groups with machine guns in pack, and here and there a tank to deal with any enemy still holding out. They also disappeared into the smoke, which was now becoming only a haze as the barrage moved over the ridge. Through this haze the War Correspondent could make out the moppers up, sometimes shepherded by a friendly tank, chasing fugitives and collecting prisoners, or pressing on over the crest in the direction from which the sounds of the barrage still came. To the right, in front of a group of buildings which lay in a slight hollow, were three derelict tanks from which fumes still poured; whilst from all round came the rattle of musketry and the occasional chatter of a machine gun. Here was evidently a post holding out, and the moppers up were working round it dismounted.

"This is where I come in," said Bonzo. "H.E. 106 all three degrees right of zero," and followed it by more of the strange incantations of his trade.

"The War Correspondent was admiring the accuracy with which Bonzo's little howitzers were planting round after round into the buildings, when a quiet voice at his side said, 'Well, what do you think of this?'

"He turned to see the spare figure of the Cavalry Brigadier beside him.

"Yes, here you see the logical development of Klip Drift and El Mughar. Yet it is surprising how long it took us to realize the power of the combination of tanks and horsemen. We tried tanks and infantry; that was no good because of the difference in pace. Then we tried complete armoured brigades and found that their operations, degenerated into mere raids in a country as devoid of night clubs as this, are not much use. Now you see the ideal, the horseman and the machine combined in one arm so as to get real cooperation. It is, after all, only logic!

### III.

"Dusk the same evening found the War Correspondent sitting on the banks of a river, feeling more tired than he ever remembered in his life. He had come fast and far since

he had watched the attack of the cavalry division at dawn that morning.

"It was a typical Eastern river. The bed was formed by a depression about half a mile wide and thirty feet below the level of the surrounding plain. At this time of year the river flowed in three or four main streams, and many smaller channels, some quite shallow, some just fordable by a man on a horse.

"Immediately below the spot where the War Correspondent was sitting was a long column of cavalry with machine guns in pack fording the stream. The shallowest places were marked with flags, and the column twisted and turned like a long brown snake. But even so he could see that in places the water was half way up the saddles, and



*A pair of German Uhlans on patrol in the early part of the World War. This work will in future (this article foretells) be carried out by combined tank and cavalry units.*

that the horses had some difficulty in keeping their feet. On the bank to his left were six-wheelers unloading ammunition, reserve machine guns and wireless sets, which were being loaded on to rafts and poled across the streams to the usual accompaniment of cat calls and witticisms of the British soldier, delighting in a job outside his usual routine.

"In rear of the last squadron came Bonzo's battery; the little howitzers almost disappearing completely under the water in the deeper channel, but the teams seeming to find less difficulty than the cavalry horses, possibly because they were held together by the harness.

"Bonzo drew out to watch his teams across.

"Hard day on the skins; still they don't look too bad do you think? We are going across now with the mounted regiments to form the bridgehead. It will be at least twenty-four hours before this river is bridged for any of the mechanized stuff. Now you see why we are not mechanized. We are the close support weapon, and it is our boast that we can go anywhere where a man on a horse can get. It is, after all, only logic."

# Fighting Spirit

By Major General Frank Parker, U. S. Army.

(Courtesy of the *Infantry Journal*)

LET us consider the measures necessary to create in a unit the individual and collective spirit that responds whole-heartedly to the will of its commander. We shall assume that physical condition has received the attention that it must always receive as the first basis of human effort; also, that technical and material considerations become secondary for the moment, although both are essential to a proper spirit. There is a positive method of procedure for the prompt and practical development of this spirit.

There are certain principles that concern all men who engage in a common effort. Their proper application by individuals, from top to bottom of a unit, governs the quality and quantity of the efforts that the unit can make. It is a basic principle that the commander, to secure energetic support of his ideas, must have well defined ideas. The thoughts and impulses that he transmits to subordinates must burn with a fierce bright light in his own consciousness. Then, and only then, can he cause his subordinates to think with him.

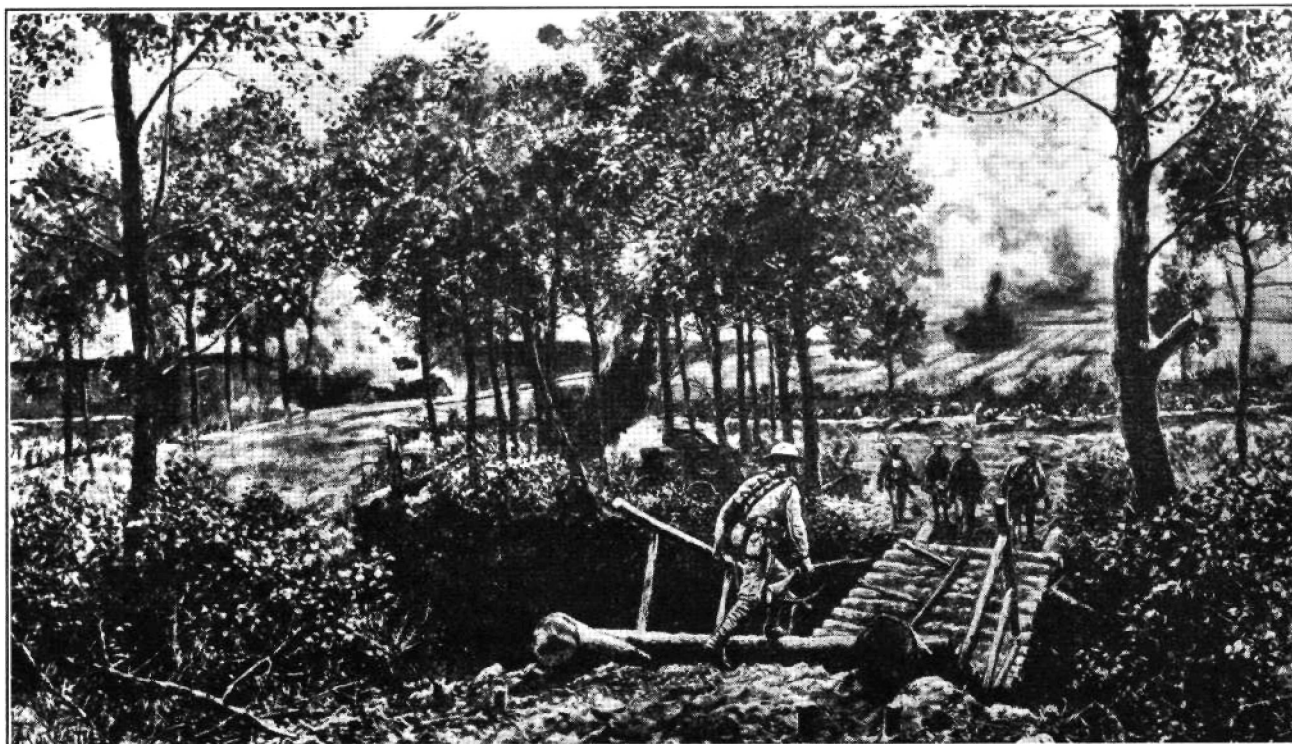
The commander must know what is passing in the mind of each subordinate, and by unceasing vigilance he must encourage each one to adopt a mental attitude that will insure willing and energetic support. It will be a powerful aid to his influence if subordinates have the privilege of knowing, within reason, what is passing through his mind. This is a sound principle in times of crisis. The ideal situation will surely be where commander and subordinate have nothing to conceal, one from the other, and where both have exactly the same idea and purpose in mind.

This ideal situation generally exists potentially in all major matters except those which must be kept secret in the interest of operations. Simplicity, duty, and honor are the basic principles of mutual understanding. Simplicity is the means whereby all may understand; duty is but the exact standard for the proper performance of service; honor is the gospel and guide of duty.

## The Division

Wars are decided by battles which, in modern warfare, may last for months. Plans of campaign are developed by movement and combat. Both of these phases usually require extraordinary efforts which increase in geometrical proportion as we descend towards the units that work under the enemy's fire. The corps is the first unit which as a rule operates continuously throughout a battle. Into the corps for a more or less brief period of time (depending on the severity of the battle) comes the division—the most important agent of combat.

As the division is the first great unit to combine the arms, its commander is the only one who is in actual personal touch with conditions attending the collaboration of the different arms in combat. Below him each subordinate sees only his special arm; above him, the corps commander is necessarily at some distance from the actual combat. The division commander sees the combat, sees the troops of the several arms in action, sees the results of his orders, sees the effect of combat on his men, sees the needs of his troops. The division is therefore logically the echelon in which to develop, change, and apply combat methods.



*We Make War Primarily with Men*

*Illustrated London News*

Hence it is the unit in which to study the development of fighting spirit.

### Unit Spirit

The entire responsibility for unit spirit rests upon the commander. As is the commander, so is the unit. He must himself be the example of the head that plans, the hand that executes, and the heart that feels. He must understand and inspire the different kinds and degrees of efforts that are essential to success—and afterwards he must remember those who gave their best efforts. From him must emanate those true qualities which are to pass through subordinate echelons until they produce the proper fiber in the private soldier.

In action, the question is not, "What *can* my unit do?" but rather, "What *will* it do?" When I call on it, how much will it give me of what it has? If it gives all, I am assured of serious effort; therefore, as commander, my primary mission is to develop the fighting spirit of my command. This is the great role of the unit commander—to create and maintain the spirit of his unit.

We make war primarily with men. They give the energy and efficiency to the weapons which destroy the enemy and gain the victory. Let us see how the division commander will direct their energies so that his unit will have the quality to stand the trial of combat. The development of unit spirit is essentially a matter of art, and in this phase of military preparation, art distinctly asserts itself over science. The commander's successive steps towards obtaining, or maintaining and increasing this spirit should be to acquire:

- The confidence of his command;
- The affection of his command;
- The intense pride, built upon confidence and affection, which produces unit spirit in its highest form.

In war, especially, everything revolves about the personality of the leader. Exact standards and high ideals, set forth and maintained by work and personal example of the leader, are essential to the spiritual life of the division. Into this necessarily laborious and exacting machinery must be poured constantly the fuel of inspiration and the oil of an intense sympathy and understanding, of a constant courtesy and consideration, of a full measure of comradeship, and the unceasing application of the Golden Rule. We listen with interest to those whom we admire; but to those whom we dislike or do not admire, we pay only perfunctory attention. There is a vast difference between duty done for duty's sake or for fear of punishment, and duty done for a leader respected and beloved. The great leader makes his principal appeal directly to the *heart* of his command.

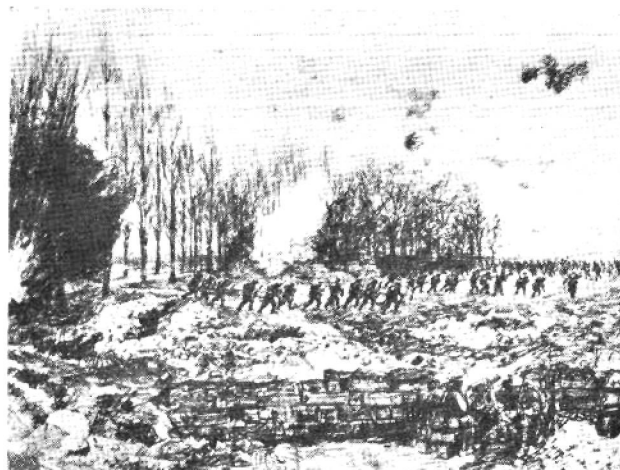
### Development of Unit Spirit

How can the division commander effectively make this appeal? He is dealing with men—officers, non-commissioned officers, veteran soldiers, recruits—who must be made to feel and think as one about their division. The American soldier is unusually intelligent; but it requires no unusual intelligence for the last joined recruit to understand fairly soon the general composition of his division, and that in it:

- The commander commands;
- The staff assists him by issuing and following up his orders, but does not command;
- The troops execute the orders;
- The services supply the troops with everything they need.

Each and every member of the division must understand what his division consists of, the business of his particular unit, the general roles of the other component parts, and the general mission of the division in war. He is then in position to consider his own part as a member of the division team. This attitude on the part of the individual is the base of the system that the division commander should employ in developing the spirit of his division. When men are treated like thinking men, they generally think; treated as fools, they usually act as such.

To develop unit spirit requires a continuous and exacting vigil. The division commander, in this work, deals directly with his chief of staff, his subordinate commanders, and his chiefs of services. Each of these heads must get directly from him, orally when practicable, his doctrine of standards, ideals, and aspirations. They in turn, orally and personally, must transmit these ideas to their commands or their subordinates. Without fuss or feathers, the division commander should circulate among his units



*Illustrated London News*

*In the Face of Death All Men Stand Equal*

while they are in training, should maintain close personal touch with the individuals of his command and should observe them keenly. These visits, with brief talks and questions, will keep him in touch with the condition of his troops and enormously increase their spirit and his ascendancy. He is here playing the role of inspector in its highest and most useful phase.

The commander is the instructor, inspector, and energizer of his command. He is essentially its morale officer. He supplies the fuel of inspiration and purpose, and above all the lubricating oil. The greatest force at the disposal of a commander for getting effort from his command is his own personal example. Loyalty, for instance, is a duty that begins with the superior. His business is to create and direct unanimity of thought and action along the general lines which concern his unit's missions, and to stimulate in his subordinate commanders the same attitude with respect to their own units—*centralization* for direction of division thought and action; *decentralization* to secure the individual effort of each component unit. These individual efforts, developed under the free initiative of each commander, are co-ordinated, directed and energized along the broader lines by the next superior, successively. Briefly, the commander must know and mind his own business, and impose exactly the same obligations upon his subordinates.

Once the commander has established his exact standards and ideals so simply and clearly that all can understand

*(Continued on Page 24)*

# Shrapnel Bursts Here and There

By The Editor

Well, well—when some two years ago it was announced at Division Headquarters that the lame, sick and “near present” would no longer count for inspection attendance, what a cry went up! Every man had to be in uniform on the drill floor at 8:30 p.m. on his own unit night. And the result—better regimental attendance percentage than before, when men were dragged in at midnight to run up and smile at the inspector like a substitute in a football game. The attendance records are generally high this year with two artillery units almost a dead heat—the 212th C. A. (A. A.) New York City 98.64% and the 106th F. A., Buffalo, 98.63%. Each had ten absentees in the whole regiment but the 1/100th of one percent gain by the 212th was on account of a strength of 747 as against the 106th's strength of 731. However, both have hung up an enviable record.

» » « «

A few weeks ago we mentioned in general the great number of prominent, successful citizens of the State who had been connected with the New York National Guard at various times during the past one hundred years. This was again forcibly brought to our attention when newspaper clippings this month extolled the successful business and public career of the following New York National Guardsmen:

Lt. Colonel J. Mayhew Wainwright, a former officer in the 12th Infantry and Inspector of the 27th Division before and during the World War. A successful lawyer who served seven years in the Assembly, four years in the State Senate, two years as Assistant Secretary of War and four years in Congress.

Colonel Herman A. Metz, a former officer of the 14th Infantry, the Ordnance Department and now the Quartermaster Corps of our National Guard—a captain of industry, patron of the Arts, philanthropist and the leader of the chemical and dye industry. He is a public-spirited citizen who has contributed much to the building of his city, State and Nation. He served as Controller of the City of New York for four years and as a member of Congress for three years.

Colonel Herbert Barry of the law firm of Barry, Wainwright, Thatcher and Symmers, Wall Street, who just retired from the U. S. Army Reserve, Cavalry—having a military record of forty years. For years a member of Squadron A, going during the World War from Major of Cavalry to Major of Infantry and serving overseas with the 27th (N. Y.) Division.

These are but a few prominent representatives of our National Guard in public print recently whose successful careers have helped to build our history both civic and military.

Young men should think seriously of the great opportunity service in the National Guard offers in the State of New York. It may have helped to build all these successful careers—and there are thousands of others—it certainly did not impede their progress.

We've read a lot in the various Guard publications about this “father and son” and “brothers” service competition in various States but we think we have uncovered the prize case in the 174th Infantry. Here the father—Captain James M. H. Wallace, who built up “F” Company in the past few years to one of the best in the regiment, having been transferred to Tonawanda to lead Company “K” of the 174th, his son, Lynn D. Wallace, has been made a Captain and succeeds his father in command of Company “F.” Both are distinguished rifle and pistol shots, both wear glasses, both are bald-headed and both have that military enthusiasm and energy for more work that attracts recruits to the ranks and builds up strong, loyal units. These companies may not lead the 174th Infantry in the next few years but they won't, either one, be far down the line for general efficiency and we would not, for the world, risk our reputation for good guessing by predicting whether father or son would be in first. We do know that each one will try to outpoint the other.

» » « «

Great interest is being taken in pistol teams in the New York National Guard these days. The reputation of good performance is an asset. Several officers in the western part of the State are going to have a tryout for the State team of ten for the Corps Area National Guard Team in May.

» » « «

And speaking of competitions, The Adjutant General has notified the State Ordnance Officer to “warm up” a rifle team to participate in the annual New Jersey State Matches to be held at Sea Girt early in June this year and defend the Dryden Trophy, won by the New York riflemen last year.

» » « «

Everyone in the Guard family will be happy to hear that both Captains H. A. Garrison and John H. Burns, U. S. Army infantry instructors, are to remain with us for another year.

» » « «

The Rev. Roman J. Nuwer, pastor of St. Joachim's Church in Buffalo, has just been commissioned a Major-Chaplain in the 106th Field Artillery by Governor Roosevelt. Chaplain Nuwer has a splendid war record and is most popular with his artillerymen.

» » « «

Camp Smith, Peekskill, will have sixteen new kitchens and mess halls this year as the War Department has allotted a new appropriation of \$28,000 for the much-needed improvement. Good kitchens and good rations make contented soldiers.

» » « «

The 102nd Combat Engineers had a “big night” when they recently held the annual review of the regiment by its Veterans. And the veterans of the regiment are active and they “turn out.” Everyone had a good time and the reminiscences would fill the Camp Fire album.



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OUR PERSEVERING MEDICS

Or, The Recruit That Was Passed At The Thirteenth Examination.

THE  
NEW YORK  
National Guardsman  
(Official State Publication)



VOL. VIII, No. 2      NEW YORK CITY      MAY, 1931

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### EDITORIAL

*On the Lacedaemonians at Thermopylae.*

"Proud are we who lie here, for in her hour of danger we defended our country to the last with our lives."

—Simonides.

May 30th—Memorial Day: the day that we set aside each year in remembrance of those who died that we might live. Not those alone who, in the World War, crossed the seas and "went West" but those of every generation, from Lexington to the Argonne, who have made the supreme sacrifice on behalf of our country.

Each of us, on this national day of remembrance, will recall a brother, a father, or some friend who was dear to us, who responded in the country's hour of danger and gave his very all in the certain belief that by his death posterity might be ensured a richer life.

And those of us who were "over there" will remember not one, but an host of men who, in the midst of their splendid youth, were taken from us.

Sometimes, perhaps, we are apt to let our memories be clouded by the flood of noble words with which it has become traditional to surround these men. It makes them seem unreal; they lose their personality. It is difficult to think of your old buddy as noble, valorous, inspired by lofty ideals, heroic, gallant, chivalrous, and so forth. These words seem to destroy all the human qualities that made you choose him for a buddy.

Just close your eyes, and think back a moment. Do you see him? Stocky, perhaps—rather short; with a cigarette between his lips and his clothes all caked up with mud.

He always had a wise-crack to come back with if anyone got too fresh. Do you remember that time when rations were short, and he told half the company exactly what he



thought of the Q. M.'s appalling incompetence, ending up with, "But this war's a ——— anyway!"?

And that time when you found him in a shell hole near Egg Post scraping the mud off his clothes with a bayonet? And again when he appeared one night in the front line with a chicken and he shared it with you (as he shared everything with you), and how you stuffed the tell-tale feathers into the mud through a crack in the duckboards?

You didn't think of him as valorous, gallant, or inspired by high ideals. He was just a simple sort of person like yourself, quick to laugh and to criticize; hating the war but eager to get the job over and done with; a little nervous (like everyone else) under shell-fire; eternally hungry and, with all his faults (gee! how he got your goat at times!) a darned good friend to have alongside when there was trouble in the air.

Listen! This is a story that Raymond Fosdick tells of a young doughboy he came across sitting on the side of the road near Belleau Wood during a lull when his company had been taken out of the line for repairs. He was weaving a clumsy wreath with some branches and a handful of flowers he had picked.

"You see," he explained, in that mixture of rough talk and gentle heart which was the bewilderment of pious on-lookers, "you see, my buddy was bumped off last night and I thought this dinkus for his grave would be the least I could do for the poor ———."

*The least he could do!*

It all seems a long, long time ago, doesn't it? You have had thirteen years more life than your buddy; you have married, perhaps, and have your children growing up around you. You go to the movies and the theatre; you have seen thirteen lovely Springs with all their miraculous beauty; you have danced with the woman you love and felt the warm stir of life when you have been in her presence.

Your buddy has missed all those things. He sacrificed his chances of them all when the fatal bullet struck him. Yes, it had to be. It just happened that way—that he was taken and you were spared.

Have you ever seriously thought what you can do about it? We were all told that the World War was the war to end war—the war that was fought for Civilization. But the war itself was only half the battle. It had to be fought before the rest of the program could be carried out. Our buddies did *their* part of the job—they gave everything they had. What are *we* doing to carry on their good work?

It isn't given to everyone of us to achieve some great work in our short lives, however hard we may try. But it *is* possible for each one of us to live *decently*. Life, when all is said and done, is a sort of game. There are many opportunities of hitting a little below the belt when the referee isn't looking and when we think there is no chance of our being found out. Yet it's not quite "playing the game," is it?

What the world needs is more decency—more kindness. Perhaps if people were just a little more "square"—if each person could have just a little more trust in himself and in his neighbor, the fear that breeds war would vanish and the life your buddy gave would not have been just "chucked away." We owe something to our buddies—they gave *everything*. Mere remembrance, on one day out of the year, won't help very much. We owe far more than that.

To live a little more decently—that is *the very least we can do*.





## GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



### THE AWARD OF THE HINES TROPHY

**T**HE first award of the Hines Trophy provides us with much cause for congratulation and with some food for thought.

As you know, the award is based upon attendance for the year at armory drill, at field training, and at the annual inspection, added together and divided by three, all figures based upon the Forms 100 which are turned in to my Headquarters. In a way, this gives a very high value to the inspection figures and a high, though slightly less, value to field training.

I am somewhat doubtful of the wisdom of valuing inspection attendance so high but a careful consideration of the figures shows that in no case was this a controlling factor. Field training is our "final examination" of the year and should rate high; but a good attendance at armory drills, backed up by the naturally slightly higher figures at field training and inspection, governed the award.

Under these conditions, our heartiest congratulations go to the 102nd Medical Regiment, the first winners of the Trophy, for a splendid and uniform performance. Only slightly less credit is due the 258th Field Artillery who lost the highest award only by three one-hundredths of one per cent, and other high-score organizations who followed after the 258th.

In fact all of the records are highly creditable, for out of thirty-five organizations rated (including the smaller ones who are not eligible for the Trophy) eighteen, or over one-half, averaged over 90% and only one, by a very narrow margin, failed to reach the eighty mark. This is a fine record.

Incidentally, I think that we should extend congratulations also to the State Staff and 53rd Brigade Headquarters who led the "ineligibles" with figures which in reality exceeded those of the winning organizations. These smaller units do not have so many men to look after, but at the same time one absentee with them does a lot of damage to percentages and they, like the others, have been very much on the job.

A high percentage of attendance is not our final goal. Efficiency, resulting from proper organization and thorough training, occupies that position. However, a careful analysis of the method of attaining efficiency shows that attendance is one of the vital factors therein. An absentee has lost the benefit of the drill that he misses; the absence of many men often renders it impossible to carry out certain kinds of training and will also reflect on the efficiency of the unit.

*For the best results we must have our men present regularly and an organization with many absentees will undoubtedly fall behind others.*

Attendance, moreover, is one of the best indications of morale and interest. If our officers are getting the right type of recruits, are successful in securing their interest and enthusiasm for instruction, and are providing facilities for the social side of their service, the men will avoid missing drills, will feel, and will say to others, that they belong to the best company, troop, or battery in the country.

To secure interest and consequent attendance at duly ordered drills is just one of those vital essentials that a good officer must have. The men will soon discover the officer who gives no forethought to his drill or administration, who goes down on the drill floor and then thinks, "Let's see. What shall I give them tonight?", or who goes to camp without planning for a well-run mess. They will soon reward him with loss of interest, poor attendance and a drop in efficiency. And this reward will be the one that he deserves.

Therefore, I urge all commanding officers to study carefully the records for the first year of the Hines Trophy, to take note of the position of their own organization thereon, to determine (and to get your officers and men to aid you) to hold your place if high and to improve it if low.

The Hines Trophy is a splendid Trophy given in memory of a loyal and lovable officer who served for many years in our New York National Guard. To win it is a high honor indeed. Only one organization can win it, but all can deserve it.

And yet, one last word. Do not let your winning or your record be clouded by the least shadow of a doubt. It is easy to determine whether a man is present or absent. Hold fast

to this standard. When we made our present regulations for attendance at inspections, requiring men to be in the ranks, properly uniformed at 8.30, neither earlier nor later, many feared that such a stand would wreck our percentages. It has not. Instead, it has proved to be one of the best orders that we have issued.

A high standard set and rigidly adhered to never wrecked any organization; it invariably strengthens and improves it. So set the standard high and stick to it.

Again I congratulate the 102nd Medical Regiment, the winners, and all the others who deserved to win and who, in many cases, missed the highest success by so small a margin.



*W. H. Haskell*

Major General

## 102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT WINS THE COVETED HINES ATTENDANCE TROPHY



The Colonel Frank H. Hines Attendance Trophy, annually awarded to the organization of the N.Y.N.G. attaining the highest percentage of attendance during the training year has been won, for the period October 1, 1929—September 30, 1930, by the 102nd Medical Regiment.

The Trophy will be presented to Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, commanding the 102nd Medical Regiment, by Major Sidney P. DeLemos, Engineer Reserves, who will represent the personnel of the Bureau of Public Buildings, Borough of Manhattan, the donors of the Trophy. The presentation will take place on June 20th when the 102nd Medical Regiment is in Camp.

Colonel Frank H. Hines was born in New York City on Aug. 21st, 1868, enlisted in Co. D, 7th Regiment, on Feb. 12th, 1893; was commissioned as 1st Lieutenant, 1st Field Artillery, on April 13th, 1908, and died in service as Colonel of the 105th Field Artillery, on May 8th, 1929. At the time of his death he was Superintendent of Public Buildings in Manhattan.

Colonel Frank Hines was a loyal National Guardsman, a most lovable man, and a true friend. It is indeed fitting that the trophy which perpetuates his memory should be presented to the soldiers with whom he served by the municipal department with which he was connected in his civilian capacity, as an indication of the affection with which he was regarded both by civilian and soldier.

Below is given the standing of all organizations of the N.Y.N.G. during the 1929-1930 training year:

	<i>Armory Drill</i>	<i>Field Training</i>	<i>Inspection</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
1. 102nd Medical Regiment .....	87.93	98.41	96.00	94.11
2. 258th Field Artillery .....	85.38	99.17	97.69	94.08
3. 212th Coast Artillery (A.A.) .....	85.10	98.91	96.00	93.34
4. 104th Field Artillery .....	84.04	96.86	98.00	92.97
5. 121st Cavalry .....	89.20	92.67	97.00	92.96
6. 106th Field Artillery .....	83.59	95.71	98.00	92.43
7. 101st Cavalry .....	85.98	94.18	97.00	92.39
8. 10th Infantry .....	82.25	97.58	97.00	92.28
9. 71st Infantry .....	86.34	96.04	94.00	92.13
10. 27th Division Aviation .....	88.17	92.37	95.00	91.85
11. 245th Coast Artillery (H.D.) .....	82.72	94.73	95.00	90.82
12. 14th Infantry .....	82.34	95.72	91.00	89.69
13. 244th Coast Artillery (T.D.) .....	82.56	93.77	92.00	89.44
14. 102nd Engineers .....	80.09	92.63	95.00	89.24
15. 105th Field Artillery .....	81.25	94.09	92.00	89.11
16. 105th Infantry .....	79.07	91.02	97.00	89.03
17. 27th Division Q.M. Train .....	82.17	90.42	92.00	88.20
18. 174th Infantry .....	81.08	91.08	92.00	88.05
19. 108th Infantry .....	71.36	94.76	98.00	88.04
20. 156th Field Artillery .....	74.79	93.79	91.00	86.53
21. 106th Infantry .....	77.59	92.53	88.00	86.04
22. 165th Infantry .....	77.29	91.43	89.00	85.91
23. 369th Infantry .....	81.26	95.15	80.00	85.47
24. Special Troops, 27th Division .....	78.81	89.19	87.00	85.00
25. 107th Infantry .....	80.08	83.88	87.00	83.65
26. 101st Signal Battalion .....	65.35	81.60	89.00	78.65

### BRIGADES

1. State Staff .....	95.07	98.46	97.80	97.11
2. 53rd Brigade .....	94.13	92.47	100.00	95.53
3. 93rd Brigade .....	87.27	100.00	93.00	93.42
4. 51st Cavalry Brigade .....	88.11	92.00	100.00	93.34
5. Coast Artillery Headquarters .....	92.90	85.33	100.00	92.74
6. Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Detachment, 27th Division .....	89.73	91.04	98.00	92.59
7. 52nd Field Artillery Brigade .....	87.58	93.18	94.00	91.59
8. 54th Brigade .....	87.67	89.63	91.00	89.43
9. 87th Brigade .....	84.62	83.72	85.00	84.45



**27th TANK COMPANY****HIGHLY COMMENDED**

Capt. Oliver L. Bell, Commanding the 27th Tank Co., last month received from Major General Ely, Commanding the 2nd Corps Area, a special commendation in recognition of the splendid way in which his company had preserved the ordnance material entrusted to its care during the past year.

Hq. 2nd C. A., Governor's Island, N. Y.  
April 4th, 1931.

SUBJECT: Commendation.

TO: The Adj. General, S. N. Y., Albany, N. Y.

1. The recent inspection of arms and fire control material in the hands of the 27th Tank Co., N. Y. N. G., 29 W. Kingsbridge Road, N. Y. City, by Mr. Wm. J. Wenz, Small Arms Inspector, acting for the Corps Area Ordnance Officer, shows that the arms and fire control material on hand are in excellent condition, no deficiencies of any kind being discovered.

2. The exceptional condition of these arms and fire control material has been brought to my attention by the Ordnance Officer. As the condition of this ordnance material shows such excellent care in its preservation and maintenance, it is desired to commend the organization commander and personnel concerned for the industry and zeal which have made this condition possible.

H. E. ELY,  
Major General, Commanding.

Major General Wm. N. Haskell, Commanding the N. Y. N. G., in forwarding this commendation, congratulated the Commanding Officer and men of the 27th Tank Company on receiving this excellent report and added his personal appreciation of the system and the work which secured it.

### ANNUAL MEETING OF THE N. Y. STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION

The New York State Rifle Association held its annual meeting recently and completed arrangements for the annual rifle tournament at Peekskill, June 7 to 13.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: President: Lt. Col. George H. Johnson. Vice-Presidents: Brig. General George R. Dyer, Brig. General Bird W. Spencer, A. L. A. Himmelwright, Joseph E. Silliman, Captain Henry E. Evans, Captain Leo W. Hesselman. Treasurer: Lt. Col. Henry E. Suavet. Secretary: Captain Frank E. Rasbach. Executive Officer: Lt. Col. Frederick M. Waterbury. Executive Committee: Major Edward J. Dougherty, Capt. W. A. Swan, Capt. H. C. Gibb.

### 212th WIN COAST ARTILLERY BRIGADE PISTOL MATCH

The Coast Artillery Brigade Pistol Match was recently held at the Armory of the 212th Coast Artillery (A. A.), the three contestants being the three units of the New York Coast Artillery Brigade, the 212th C. A. (A. A.), the 245th C. A. (H. D.), and the 244th C. A. (H. T.).

The Trophy awarded to the winner was presented to General John J. Byrne, Brigade Commander, by the Manhattan Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, largely through the efforts of Colonel F. E. Davidson and Captain T. B. Hilton. This is the second year of competition, which grows keener and keener. The trophy was won by the 212th C. A. (A. A.) last year.

This year's match was keenly fought, but the 212th repeated last year's performance and defeated the 244th by a larger margin than before. One will remember that last year 11 points was all that beat the Old 9th, while this year the winning margin was 104 points. The 212th's score was a total of 2366 points, with the 9th second with 2262, and the 13th last with 1332. The 13th is not armed with the revolver, which accounts for their low score.

Corporal Ralph Perfetti of H. Q. Battery, 244th C. A. was the high scorer with 278 points out of a possible 300.

The improvement will be realized when one considers that last year's totals were less than one-half this year's, with a winning score of 1162 in 1930 and 2366 in 1931.

The match was very capably handled by the Officers of General Byrne's Staff. Capt. Robert V. Lee acted as executive officer, while Lts. V. R. Pogue and A. H. Osborne were the statistical officers. Major P. K. Rhinelander entertained members of the R. O. A. attending the match.

### REGIMENTAL PERSONALITIES 165th Infantry

*Written and illustrated by Lieut. Geo. Clarke*  
*We want others to send in the Personalities of their Units. Each "personality" should be not more than 100 words and should be accompanied by a sketch. Closing date the 15th of the month prior to publication.*

**1st Sgt. "Mike" Contillo**—Landed from Ireland with a bunch of donkeys—if his ears had not been so small, they would have led him off the boat with a halter. His query, "If the last car on the train is always wrecked, why do they put it on?" rocked the medical world to its very foundations. At times suffers complete loss of memory, especially when reminded he owes some money. Very superstitious, and refuses to sleep thirteen in a bed. Sings tenor, but appears to be regular.



**Sgt. George Murray**—Has been in the army so long they pin him against the wall and tattoo drill regulations on his back. His hands are stained from reaching for free lunches and the Captain's cigars. The only thing he ever gives is his opinion and you can't eat that. At the last Company dance the Captain watched him going through a beautiful flat-footed waltz—when it was over the Captain made it a rule that henceforward all dancing would be done by Japanese waltzing mice. Ask him his age and he replies he is on the shady side of fifty. Fact is, he has more wrinkles than a prune, but if you soak a prune it fills out—if you soak George, you'll be arrested.

**Sgt. John Cowan**—Former Dean of Psychopathic Ward at Bellevue Hospital. Is the idol of his family (he's been idle for seven years) and a great credit to the neighborhood—when the gasman, butcher, and baker try to collect, what a credit! Has been known as John Cowan to his friends and the Police Department since childhood. Eats enough for three ordinary men and always has lamb stew for dessert. When he salutes, always leaves you in doubt as to whether his fingers touch his hat-brim or his nose.



## United States, Present Holder Of World's Championship, to Drop From Free Rifle Matches

The United States, present holder of the free rifle championship of the world, will no longer compete in international free rifle matches owing to the decision which was recently reached by the directors of the National Rifle Association. A United States rifle team won the championship and the famous Argentine Trophy, that goes with the title, at the matches at Antwerp, Belgium, last year.

The free rifle matches will be held this year in Poland by the International Shooting Union. While no team will be entered by this country, a representative will in all probability be sent to the Meet to present the trophy to this year's winner.

It was not compatible with good sportsmanship to drop out of these matches while this country was a loser, but now that the United States hold the free rifle championship, it can with good grace discontinue the free rifle game and transfer activity to the popular small-bore game.

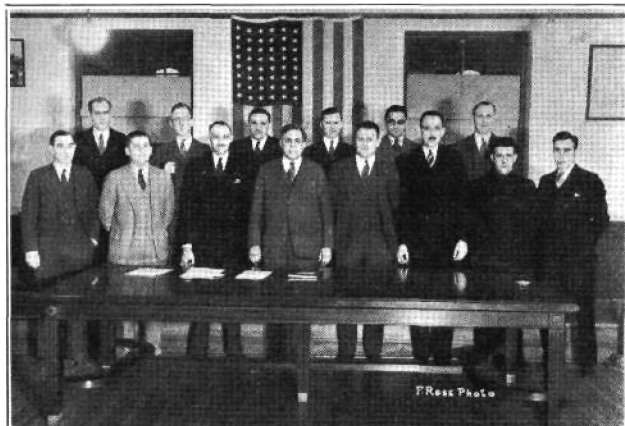
Since 1897, the United States has won this championship five times, Switzerland, 21 times, and France, once. Switzerland won the championship the four years prior to 1930, when the United States was the victor.

Instead of shooting in the free rifle matches this year, a United States' small-bore team will compete against Great Britain and probably Germany on the Bisley, England, range, in July, thus giving active and appropriate recognition to the growing numbers of .22 shooters.

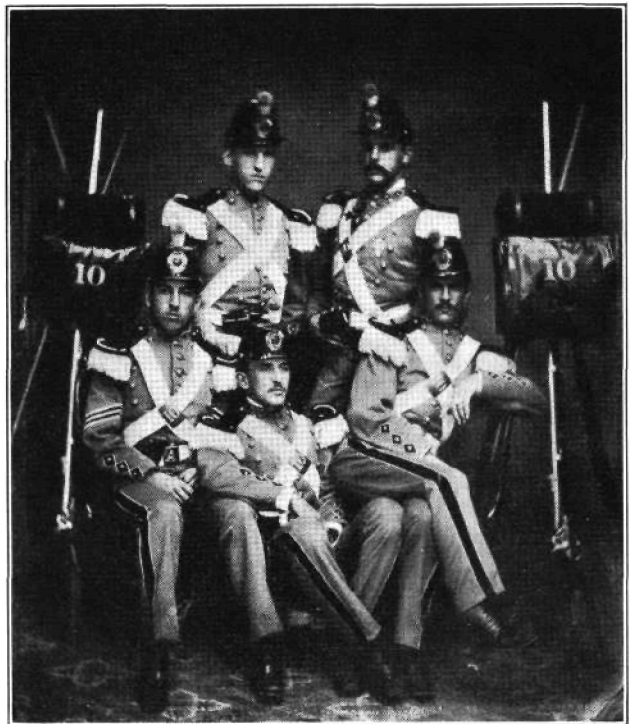
## 27th Divn. Association of the World War (Post 32) Holds Annual Meeting

This Post was organized on September 12, 1929, at the State Armory, Mount Vernon, N. Y. Its members are mostly resident in Westchester County. Many interesting meetings have been held at which old acquaintances have been renewed and new ones formed. The first Annual Meeting was held in 1930 and nearly every unit of the Division was represented. An interesting meeting was held at Ossining last February and at the second Annual Meeting, held at Mount Vernon in March, the following officers were elected: Commander, Henry W. G. Cox, Pelham Manor; senior vice-commander, John E. Susse, Ossining; junior vice-commander, George E. Perry, Tarrytown; trustee (three years), James McLaughlin, Peekskill.

The next meeting will be held in Ossining on May 27th.



Captain Henry W. G. Cox of Pelham, newly elected Commander of Westchester County Post of the 27th Division Association of the World War, and other officers of the Post.



## 10th Infantry Uniforms In 1870

In the April issue of THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, on page 20, an illustration of the 10th Infantry Distinctive Uniform of 1870 was printed. Capt. Louis H. Clark, Adjutant of the 10th Infantry, has since unearthed another photograph which more truly represents the Distinctive Uniform of that period, as described in the April issue.

The accompanying picture shows the original dress as worn by officers and men with only slight changes in ornaments but not in style of cut for officers. A few years later the style for officers was changed to a full-skirted coat and at the same time the coat worn by the regimental non-commissioned staff was also changed to a full-skirted coat with three rows of buttons joined by frogs, as shown in the April illustration. The rest of the enlisted personnel wore the coat pictured in the above illustration.

## The 14th Infantry Tells the World

"Recently, our officers were entertaining some out-of-town visitors at Headquarters and a group of military gentlemen were discussing the merits of their several guard units. We showed them the "New York National Guardsmen" and pointed out to them that the City of New York alone supplied six regiments of infantry, three of field artillery, three of coast artillery, one of cavalry, one medical regiment, one of engineers, a battalion of signal corps, a squadron of air service and division special troops and combat trains. This seemed unbelievable, especially when we told them that all the regiments were recruited over strength and that most of them wore distinctive full dress uniforms."



### A De Luxe Bus Service to Camp; An Improved Schedule Suggested

There's only one *really* comfortable way to travel to Camp Smith and that is by the individual leather-seated de luxe coaches of the Gray Line Motor Tours. This year they are going to maintain their previous schedule of running coaches on alternate or visitors' Sundays—the fare being \$1.50 one way, and \$2.50 for the round trip.

One important feature will be added if it is desired by the Units. That is, that coaches will leave from the Armory of the New York City outfit then in camp so that if the families live in that vicinity, they will not have the early morning journey to the Bus Terminal. This will apply to all units whose armories are in Brooklyn, Manhattan, and the Bronx, but not to Staten Island, etc.

On the Friday and Saturday nights preceding the departure of the New York City outfit, a member of the Gray Line Traffic Department will be at the Armory selling reserved seats to members which they may leave for their families or friends with full instructions. A quantity of these tickets will be furnished to Regimental Headquarters if they so desire and payment can be made to the Gray Line upon completion of the Unit's camp period.

This will make it easier for men to bring their families up to Camp on visiting Sundays because they can purchase their tickets and pay their Unit Commanders after they receive their Government pay checks.

Each ticket, by the way, bears the number of a *reserved* seat so that crowding in the coaches is avoided and every passenger is assured of a comfortable journey both ways. Reservations may be made by telephone days or weeks ahead if desired and can be procured either from the Union Motor Coach (Gray Line) Terminal (59-61 West 36th Street, between 5th and 6th Avenues—a photograph of

their new quarters appears on this page), or from the general store at Camp Smith.

While this regular service will be operated only on alternate Sundays, Veteran and other organizations interested in visiting the Camp can arrange for special trips at the Gray Line offices in West 36th Street.

A great many Guardsmen availed themselves of this service last summer and it was especially appreciated by their friends and families—many of whom had previously been discouraged from paying a visit to Camp because of the discomfort they had been obliged to undergo.

Ask your friends this year to come up and see your Camp. Apart from the value of such a visit as a means of advertising the National Guard, it will interest them to see how you spend these annual two weeks up at Peekskill. And the drive itself is a pleasant one up the Hudson Valley route in those big, luxurious coaches. Especially in the summer-time when other forms of transportation are packed and crowded to their limit. The drive takes about two hours each way—and a full six hours is allowed between the time the coaches arrive in Camp and the time when they leave again for New York City.

The assurance of a comfortable seat, direct from the Armory to the Recreation Building at Camp Smith—no crush—no crowding—just perfect comfort all the way—and the advantage of retaining that seat for the entire trip, is something not to be lightly passed over. From door to door—even a windmill autogyro couldn't better that. And as for other means of transport—well, we ourselves have vowed we'd never suffer them again!

### Tenting In Times Square—New York City

To reach men of their Regiment who are not on their mailing list the Twenty-third placed a sign and military display on a parking strip in the center of Broadway at 46th Street. National Guardsmen from the 212th Coast Artillery supplied a squad of men for ten days who slept in the tent and answered questions. In the evening, a modern sixty-inch, one billion candlepower searchlight was added to the display.

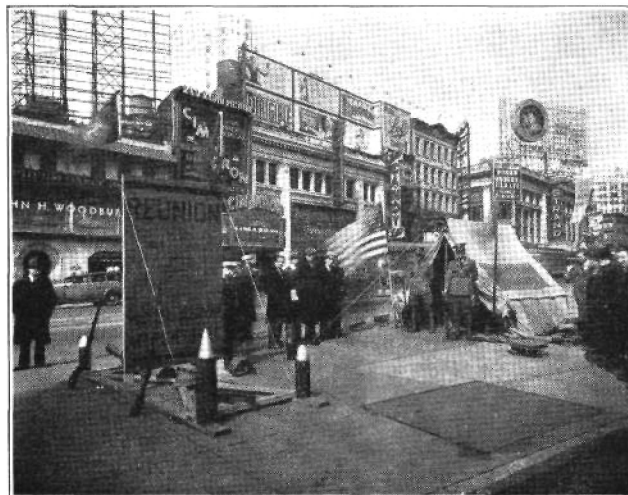


Photo by Drucker & Baltes Co.

# SHOOTING NEWS

*conducted by*



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

## A Review of Latest Developments In Small Arms and Ammunition

Small Bore rifle and pistol shooters will start the 1931 outdoor season with the advantage of numerous .22 caliber improvements and innovations which have been developed since last spring. Several excellent handguns especially adaptable to target shooting are now available, while the small bore rifleman who can hold as well as good ammunition groups has a real treat in store for him in the splendid new .22 outdoor hi-speed ammunition.

In the Palma hi-speed .22 l.r. rim-fire cartridge, we have a gain of over 200 f.s. muzzle velocity. This ammunition is capable of the finest match accuracy when used in target rifles which take to its velocity of practically 1300 f.s. For the cheaper repeating rifles a younger sister is available in the Hollow Point version of this cartridge with its muzzle velocity reduced to 1200 foot seconds.

The solid bullet Palma Hi-Speed (according to the Remington label) is not intended for light constructed rifles, automatic mechanisms, revolvers, or break open pistols. However, leading firearms authorities say the hi-speed cartridge may be fired with perfect safety in all standard repeating rifles, in current models of Colt and S&W revolvers, and in the Colt Camp Perry, S&W Straightline, and H&R U.S.R.A. Pistols. F. C. Ness, Dope Bag Editor of *The American Rifleman* magazine, official publication of the N.R.A., says: "I have used the cartridge extensively in both the Colt revolver and H&R pistol without accident. The case would expand into the extractor slots, but despite the considerable swell in each case not a single rupture or pierced primer resulted."

This is due, of course, to the durability of the brass case which has a tensile strength of about 5 tons greater than that of the usual gilding metal case. It is also noteworthy that the pressures developed in the hi-speed cartridge are 3 tons greater than those of the regular .22 long rifle ammunition.

It is wise to wear goggles, spectacles, or shooting glasses as an eye protection against released gasses and the resultant spray of powder and metal particles even when the common .22 Long Rifle is used. Moreover, it might be well to wear a light leather glove on the shooting hand when using the new cartridge in revolvers which do not enclose its rim, for the unsupported rim may at rare times let go. Another good reason for wearing a glove is that the rim might become pierced by an abnormally long firing pin or because of an unusually strong main spring, thus causing a leakage of gasses.

The .22 Winchester Center Fire cartridge has been rejuvenated, by the employment of Du Pont IMR Powder No. 1204 and a 45-grain copper-jacketed soft-pointed bullet. The new muzzle velocity is 2400 f.s. and the 200-yard trajectory is 6 inches. The Winchester factory has named the new cartridge the .22 Hornet. It has demonstrated its effectiveness on such game as woodchuck and fox up to 150 yards, and in this respect is more desirable than the .25-20 which it parallels in purpose. Its accuracy is surprisingly splendid equalling that of the Springfield Sporter up to 200 yards. The Center Fire .22 Hornet is not permissible in small-bore rifle matches, however.

The fact that the Hornet cartridge was brought out in advance of a standard rifle adapted for its use indicates a real recognition of its virtues and serves as a promise that the rifle will be forthcoming. At present it is necessary to have a gun custom-built or revamped to take the cartridge.

Suitable single-shot actions can be altered, rebarreled, restocked and sight equipped to use it properly and to qualify for its excellent accuracy. However, the best and cheapest method is to have the M-1 .22-calibre Springfield altered for the .22 Hornet, because it already has the barrel, stock and sights required, and the needed action work is no more expensive than on a single shot. New model falling-block single-shot rifles will soon be available for both the .22 Hornet and the .22 Long Rifle rim-fire cartridges. The new rifles will be right in every particular and will retail at \$35.00.

Before this rifle is announced, Service Pistol shooters will have available a duplicate arm in the new Colt "Ace" which handles the .22 Long Rifle cartridge exactly as the .45 Auto Colt Pistol handles the Service Pistol cartridge.

Those who own the .38 Special target revolver in Colt or Smith and Wesson make already have similar .22-calibre arms available in the Officers' Model Colt and in the Smith and Wesson "K" model. The latter is designed for the use of the new Super-X and Palma Hi-Speed .22 Long Rifle ammunition, the head of the case being seated flush with the cylinder face to cover the cartridge rim completely.

Finally, pistol lovers, "Free" or otherwise, may now own the new improved Harrington & Richardson U.S.R.A. Model single-shot pistol. From the outset this pistol gave satisfactory accuracy and its later improvements in the trigger guard, hammer fall and added weight of barrel make the H&R one of the finest handguns for target work now available.



KEEP SMILING

**He Knew His Bible**

During his first few days in camp the recruit was the victim of so many practical jokes that he doubted all men and their motives. One night, while he was on guard, the tall figure of one of the officers loomed up in the darkness.

"Who goes there?" challenged the sentry.

"Major Moses," replied the officer. (The recruit scented a new joke.)

"Glad to meet you Moses," he said. "Advance and give the Ten Commandments."—*As-U-Go*.



**S(c)ent From Heaven**

*Wife:* "I was highly incensed by the actions of that girl you danced with last night."

*Hubby:* "I was highly perfumed myself!"

**She Fainted At the Bare Idea**

It was a good many years ago that Deacon Callahan took his wife to the races. Just as the horses were lining up at the barrier, Mrs. Callahan grasped the Deacon nervously by the arm and in a voice that was filled with emotion asked him for a safety pin, meanwhile grabbing frantically for something that seemed to be slipping around her knees. Just then somebody nearby shouts, "They're off!" And Mrs. Callahan fainted.

**He Had to Put It Some Place**

*Customer:* "Heavens, man! Do you want to burn me? That towel is scalding hot."

*Barber:* "Beg your pardon, sir. I couldn't hold it any longer."

—*The 5th Doughboy* (Maryland).

**Code System**

"I am a woman of few words," announced the haughty mistress to the new maid. "If I beckon with my finger, that means, 'Come'."

"Suits me, mum," replied the girl cheerfully. "I'm a woman of few words, too. If I shake me head, that means, 'I ain't comin'.'"

—*The Barrack Bag* (Conn.).

**The Month's Best Song Hit**

"I don't mind you looking up my family tree, but let my limbs alone."

—*Temple Owl*.

**A Frail's Resistance Story**

Oh John let's don't park here.  
" " " "  
" " " "  
" " " "  
" " " "

**Premature**

*Date:* "Something seems to be wrong with this engine, doesn't it?"

*Co-ed:* "Don't be in such a hurry! Wait till we get out of town."

—*The Runner*.

**Poor Camouflage**

"Ha! Ha! me fair maiden," snarled Private Holmes, "I can see through your subterfuge!"

"Well, who couldn't! It's only silk."



**The Higher the Colder**

*Jimmie:* "Little May Kelly went into the water right up to her knees."

*Johnny:* "But, Jimmie, that doesn't rhyme."

*Jimmie:* "Well, you see, she didn't go deep enough."

**Grim**

Uncle and niece stood watching the young people dancing about them.

"I bet you never saw any dancing like this back in the nineties, eh, uncle?"

"Once—but the place was raided."

**Same With Broncos**

On mules we find two legs behind,  
And two we find before.

We stand behind before we find  
What the two behind be for.

—*The Barrack Bag* (Conn.).



**Maybe She Taught Him?**

*Father:* "Doesn't that young man know how to say good-night?"

*Daughter:* "I'll say he does!"

**Truth Dawned the Next Morning**

"See that girl there—hic? Well, she's a liar. She told me she had two brothers and one sister—hic—and I just asked her brother, and he said—hic—he only had one brother and two sisters."

—*The Farm and Home Magazine*.

**Only Too Likely**

"I guess I gave that feller a talkin'—to he'll remember," boasted the new traffic cop.

"I bet he will, too," assented his pal. "That was the chief of police."

**Too Bad!**

*Lieutenant:* "Say, what does this mean? Someone just called up and said you were sick and couldn't come to drill tonight."

*Private:* "Ha! Ha! The joke is on him. He wasn't supposed to call up until next Friday night."



### 105th FIELD ARTILLERY

The First Battalion will maintain and support their Polo Team hereafter under the name of the Clermont Artillery Association and will register this name with the polo authorities. A very fast class "D" team is organized and should be remembered when schedules are being made up. Traveling and home games can be arranged. Address Lieutenant F. O. Olsen, 171 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Battery C has had their locker room beautifully furnished through the efforts of Superintendent Wilson, Sergeant Bernhardt and the Non-Coms Committee.

Inspection report covering the recent Federal Inspection bore the notation "A First Class Gun Battery." Somebody beat it if they can.

Corporal Wrynn leaves the 1 A. M. Coffee Club to rush home to the better half very early these days. Sergeant Griffin is best man.

Lieutenant Simpson sports a new hat, the old one after eight years service having been honorably discharged.

Rumor has it that Lieutenant E. B. O'Dea is going to be—Nuff ced.

Lieutenant J. J. Dunne is the father of a bouncing 8½-pound boy. CONGRATULATIONS

The Long Island Grotto ran a very successful affair here not long ago. Polo, roughriding, and basketball was our contribution with some very fine jumping exhibitions from the outside. The Long Island Mounted Drill was a sweetheart.

Lieutenant J. Harden, V. C., recently commented on in the pages of this periodical, retains his poise.

Anybody boasting about being the Mounted Basketball Champions?

### 27th DIVISION AVIATION

The annual dinner-dance was recently held in the Leverich Towers Hotel, Brooklyn. The affair started off with a silent bang. Oh yes! The bang was caused by the new flashlight bulbs which were used in taking photographs of the gathering just before dinner commenced.

After the bang was soup. After the soup music. After the music the dinner, with more music before the dessert. After that we listened to a few weak jokes perpetrated by our toastmaster, Sergeant Glass, who, after this little distraction, was kind enough to introduce us to our own officers.

Captain Rector said, "Hello." Colonel Vaughn said "Greetings." Major Brower said, "Let's have more of these dances"—a suggestion which got a really good hand. These magnificent speeches were heartily applauded and then the evening was on.

The *Times* photographer clicked his camera shutter on a few groups of notables while the boys enjoyed themselves as best as they knew how. AND how!

### 244th COAST ARTILLERY

The regiment, in its best bib and tucker, staged a review for the veterans on March 25th. From a social and military standpoint it was a grand and glorious success, and the review, the close order exhibition, and the parade were all well done.

Dinner was served at 6:30 o'clock for the officers and a number of guests, among whom were: General John R. Delafield, General Grant, General W. I. Taylor, General John J. Byrne, Colonel H. R. Wright, Colonel Costigan, Colonel George Burleigh and Signor Cayetano de Quesada, the Cuban Consul.

We went in to pay our respects to the regimental executive officer the night of the review, and got the idea for a moment that we had come to the wrong place. Your impression now is that the room has been done over by Charles of London or Elsie de Wolfe or one of the other big decorators.

Gone is the golden-oak roll-top desk, the immense table at the end of which many an enlisted man has stood with wobbly knees, the cheval glass, the shot and shell. Gone are the trick ash-trays, the fire helmet, and the cuspidors. And God only knows what has become of certain relics belonging to the Hardy Mountaineers. Everything now is high karat and high hat. As for ourselves, we gave a furtive sigh for the good old days when one didn't blush furiously upon accidentally dropping one's cigar ashes upon the rug.

If there is anyone else in the regiment besides Lieutenant Colonel Miller who gives up smoking during Lent we'd like to know who he is. We have known the Colonel a good many years, and never have we seen him apostatize in the matter of this annual self-sacrifice. You cannot tempt him with Coronas, Partagas, Romeos, Belindas, or Edens, either in *claro*, *colorado*, or *maduro*. Just the other night we got to thinking about him and his Lenten abdication, and so to the general genial subject of smoking. We stuck it out for half an hour, we who had given up the glorious vice not for Lent, but forever, and then, weak-minded worm that we are, marched out and bought a box of the most ambrosial perfectoes we could find.

Lieutenants Squires, Hines, and Lichtenstein of Batteries C, A, and B respectively, have got themselves nice new silver bars in place of the gilt ones they used to sport. They carry their new honors gracefully, and the report is that they went through their examinations with a bang.

Do you ever wonder what has become of the army instructors who were such good friends and good fellows while they were here? Well, Captain Cedric Maguire is recruiting officer at Providence, R. I., and would, no doubt, be glad to enlist you in the U. S. A. when you get out of this outfit. Then our old friend, Major Willis Knight—he is not so far away. He is adjutant at Fort Hancock, and would like you to telephone if you contemplate calling.

Major Kahle is the farthest off of any, way off at Fort Mills in the Philippines. We hear that the Major likes it out there, but it must be pretty slow for his Boston terrier, after its wild life in Greenwich Village.

If you wish to know what happens to Captains after they have served their time diligently with the Coast Artillery, buy a copy of the April *American Home* and look at the pictures of Reginald Ward's place in Pleasantville. Captain Ward was formerly Commanding Officer of Battery A and now has the honor of being Captain of the Colors in the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers. We take this opportunity of wishing him and Mrs. Ward the longest and the happiest of years in their very nice house.

### 174th INFANTRY

Time does fly, even in a frontier town like Buffalo.

It seemed only a few short weeks ago that we were regretfully packing the camp duffle away in moth balls, with the annual Federal muster and inspection looming up as the only high spot on the winter skyline.

Now the inspection is over, and 1100 officers and men are itching to dig out the equipment for another tour of duty at Camp Smith.

The 174th was honored this year in welcoming as the State Inspector, Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, of New York, who is State Ordnance Officer and Editor of THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

And then there was the big parade and review held a short time ago in honor of Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, our own Commanding General. In addition to the Buffalo components of the Regiment, a special train brought Companies A and L and Third Battn. Headquarters Company up from Niagara Falls, and Company K from Tonawanda.



Col. William R. Pooley played host to Gen. Haskell at a dinner in the Buffalo Club before the ceremony. When the visiting officer arrived at the armory, he was greeted by a Guard of Honor, made up by Company G, under Capt. Blythe P. L. Carden.

The program included a concert by the Regimental Band, under Warrant Officer John W. Bolton; Guard Mount by Company K, led by Capt. James M. H. Wallace; machine gun demonstration with Major Joseph H. Robinson in charge, and dancing. Fully 6,000 persons witnessed the program.

Two officers, 2nd Lieuts. Charley G. Kelley, Company M, and Arthur D. Van Valkenburg, Company G, are now at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia.

### 156th FIELD ARTILLERY Battery E

Battery E was recently inspected by a group of Spanish-American War Veterans. Most of these men were members of the old 5th and 10th Separate Companies of Newburgh, their enlistments dating as far back in one case as 1889.

The development in military training since 1898 proved amazing to the men who won the colors in earlier days. Some of them had entirely lost touch, and even those who still maintained an interest expressed surprise at the changes the years have brought.

We were so well impressed with the interest that these Spanish-American War Veterans took in our present day activities that we have invited the Mayor and the City Councilmen of Newburgh, including the heads of the city's various departments, particularly the Police and Fire Departments, to review our Battery.

An invitation has also been sent to all ex-service men in the city, including members of the American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars, to be present on the same night.

Captain Joseph P. Monihan has just returned from a ten-day trip on the Caronia, spending three days at Havana and one day at Nassau, recovering from a serious case of influenza. The Captain warmly recommends this trip to all tired officers of the National Guard! We are glad to have him back with us again.

### 212th COAST ARTILLERY Battery B

Lieutenant Reilly is receiving congratulations on having become a proud papa for the second time. It's a girl again.

Corporal George Sieh having recently taken unto himself a wife, has "retired from military service." Temporarily, we know. But we'll be seeing you again, George.

#### Battery C

From time to time various outfits have advanced their claims to fame because of long service men, sets of brothers, fathers, sons, and the like, but here's a new one. Battery C claims the Heavyweight Officer's Championship in the New York National Guard with Captain Marcheselli, 240, Lieutenant Schisgall, 225, and Lieutenant Hahn, 201 pounds. Beat that if you can!

#### Battery D

Say it ain't true, Joe, say it ain't true! Jake Bond got himself a job!

#### Service Battery

What well-known officer lost a saber recently?

#### Medical Detachment

Our "Fighting Medics" were the leading Medical Detachment Team in the N. R. A. Company Team Match. In addition to this they had three men on the Regimental Pistol Team in the recent match with the 244th and 245th Coast Artillery. Not bad for a small outfit.

#### Machine Gun Battalion

Every man in the Machine Gun Battalion has completed preliminary practice on the pistol range. Battery Commanders believe that there are more potential marksmen in the battalion than ever before.

## 108th INFANTRY Headquarters Company

The Headquarters Company of the First Battalion held a banquet recently in honor of their usual 100% attendance at Inspection. Lieut. Marcy and Lieut. Ames were the speakers while Corp. Maxwell of C Company briefly outlined the history of his former company.

Sgt. Prouty did himself proud and prepared a repast fit for anyone. Roast beef, baked pork, fish, mashed potatoes and gravy, bread, rolls and butter, celery, olives and pickles, salad, ice cream, cake and pastries, coffee and smokes were included in his culinary masterpiece.

Later another banquet was held in the Armory in honor of Lt. Col. Farmer, former Major of our Company. Colonel Tuck introduced the speakers. Included among these were Mayor Marvin, Edmund Lewis, Colonel Merrill, Colonel Ingram, Colonel Thompson, Lieut. Colonel Test, Colonel Bondy, and Judge Yehle. The Rev. D. Stuart acted as Chaplain. The entertainment was provided by an orchestra which had been furnished through our Company and everyone present enjoyed a good time.

Indoor shooting under the direction of Lieut. Ames has been started and some good scores have been turned in. The entire company is turning out on the indoor ranges, so great is their interest, and by the time the outdoor ranges are in shape the boys will be advanced in their proficiency and the results will be noticed at camp.

### Howitzer Company

The Howitzer Company of the 108th Infantry has just put a Recruiting Drive over in record time. On March 1st, 1931, they established a Recruiting Station in the Rochester Theatre Building. In one week they had secured twenty good, red-blooded citizens and placed them on the strength of their organization.

Of these, 50% were ex-service men. We give their names below: Lawrence A. Becker, Louis R. Lehrer, Laland H. Waste, Chas. W. Sage, Carol W. McGraw, John P. Hanrahan, Victor S. Dring, Gerald K. Clark, Roy E. Vandelinder, Howard J. Corwin, Heuman Navis, Rudolph Brehm, George Fogarty, Burton W. Allen, Curtis Gfeller, Robert J. Tenny, Howard S. Harter, Thomas E. Beckman, Frederick C. Leary and Raymond R. Anzinger.

The Recruiting Station was in charge of Sgt. Frank A. Melvin.

### Company E

Company E of the 108th Infantry has also been busy recruiting. A contest is on between the First Platoon under Lieut. Chas. B. Daly and the Second Platoon under Lieut. Robert L. Bullock. It is arousing considerable interest and has netted the outfit a large number of new men, including several Army and Navy men, and also a few Guard re-enlistments. The following are some of the new men:

Sgt. Philli Migliore, Sgt. Richard W. Nersinger, Pvt. Walter Branski and Pvt. Kenneth F. Ashe, formerly of E Company; Eugene W. Riley, who served in the U. S. Navy on the S. S. Hancock from 1909 to 1912, and who was a sergeant in the Black Watch Highlanders of the Canadian Army from 1915 to 1919; Martin T. Bracken, who served as a Cor-



LT. ROBERT L. BULLOCK  
Company E, 108th Inf.

poral in Company F, 34th U. S. Infantry, from 1917 to 1919, ten months of which was with the A.E.F. in France. Corporal Bracken later served three years in the 15th Observation Squadron in the Air Service. Other new recruits are: Clarence M. Brome, George M. Schneider, Ernest A. Miller and Gerald Swink.

Captain Mooney, Commander of Co. E, has announced the following promotions: Sgt. Phillip Migliore to Supply Sgt.; Corporal Alphonse Bergen and Private Mario Gagliardi to Sergeants; Privates 1st Class Randall Ebner, William Horne, Aloysius Babcock and Charles New, Jr., to Corporal.



CAPT. EARL R. MOONEY  
108th Infantry.  
Commanding Company E

### Company A

The 1930-1931 Indoor Baseball League of Watertown has just closed with Company A, 108th Infantry in the driver's seat but only after a hard struggle. This league was made up of eight teams from stores and shops and also our worthy comrades, the Watertown Navy Militia. The final game was played between Ontario Specialty Company and Company A, the final score being Company A 11 and Ontario 9. All games were played in the Armory.

Captain Cecil H. Page announces that we have a new Second Lieutenant in Private Clifton H. Good. Private Good is an old member of this Company and we all wish him the best of success as we are all behind him.

The Captain also announces the following promotions in Company A: Corporal Samuel Graham and Corporal Arthur Clukey to be Sergeants; Private First Class Carl Alexander, Wallace Bemmett, Gordan Robinson, Alicester Geabal to be Corporals; Private First Class E. L. M. Clark to be Mechanic, Spec-6 Class.

## 106th INFANTRY Company G

Greetings! How's the little things in life? We were rather unfortunate lately as Lieut. Hugh J. Kelleher was transferred to the National Guard Reserve at his own request. Mere words cannot praise the good work of Lieut. Kelleher. He is an officer and gentleman. What more can be written?

Lieut. Mayo, assigned to this Company, has been appointed Administrative and Athletic Officer. He has qualified as an expert-rifleman, pistol and auto-rifleman. He is also the Regimental auto-rifle instructor. Before being commissioned he was quite an athlete as a runner, basketball and indoor baseball player. The Company's Ten Year men are increased by one as Lieut. Mayo is in his eleventh year as a Guardsman.

Hal Gettler, Donald Stanley and Seymour Selig were appointed Sergeants and Walter Mills and Stanley Rzonca were made Corporals. Sgt. Stanley is a World War "Vet" and to keep the army tradition in the family his brother is attending West Point. 1st Sgt. Moran and Sgt. Stanley are students in the Officers' Candidate School in this Regiment.

Pvt. Loey Eulo won the Bantam Title from Frankie "Kid" Anslem. They put up a whale of a scrap for little fellows. Mickey, his brother, and another Bantam, vows



to win the title from Joey if he has to kick him out of bed to do it. It looks as if they think they belong to Mons. Jacques Curley's (Keeper of the Wrestlers at Madison Square Garden) troupe and alternate the winner every other week.

### Company I

We should much like to congratulate the following 1st Class Privates on their promotion to Corporal,—Harold Searby, Otto Jonosan and Walter McCrury. We feel sure they will aid in bringing recognition to our Company.

The Veterans' Association of this Company recently held their 47th Annual Dinner and Reunion at the Elks Club on Livingston Street. General William Patton Griffith, past State Commander of the G. A. R., was the guest of honor. He was presented with an engraved watch in token of his wonderful service to this organization. General Patton had four grandsons in this organization, one of whom gave his life for the country in the World War.

Other guests and speakers were: Colonel William Taylor, Commander of the 106th Infantry during the war and now commanding the 369th Infantry; Colonel Thomas Fairservis, Commander of the 106th Infantry; Major Dawson, Major Lange, Captain Massel and Mr. William Maguire, President of 106th Inf. Post American Legion.

Captain F. M. Cunningham, Commanding Company I and President of the Veteran Association, was unable to attend the dinner on account of the recent death of his wife. Company I takes this occasion to express its deep sympathies to Captain Cunningham.

### 102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT

Captain Lewis A. Newfield, M.C., Commanding the 104th Hospital Company of the 102nd Medical Regiment, has sent in his resignation and it has been accepted. Professional work forced him to sever his connection with the Service, regardless of the wishes of his Regimental Commander, who offered him a majority. His high qualifications as a professional man and as an officer such as the Medical Regiment requires, is self evident. He is a graduate of Brown University and Harvard Medical School, and during the World War, was commissioned 1st Lieutenant M.C., National Army, on June 5th, 1917, became Captain on April 14th, 1919; he was honorably discharged July 12th, 1921.

On August 4th, 1924, he received the commission of Captain, M.C., New York National Guard, and was assigned to the 104th Hospital Company of Brooklyn; on March 23rd, 1926, he succeeded Major F. W. Moore to the Command of the Company.

During this time he has shown unusual skill in maintaining the Company at full strength, has promoted the social interests of the men; and ended his career in the Company by making it the best Company in the Regiment at the 1930 and 1931 Annual Inspections.

The National Guard, the Medical Regiment, and the 104th Hospital Company loses a popular, able and inspiring Officer.

Captain Peter J. Shannon will assume command of the Company.

# Announcing Opening

## NEW YORK SALES ROOM

For the convenience of our many patrons in the Eastern section of the U. S. we have opened a sales room with a full line of equipment in New York City. Officers of all branches of the service will appreciate the additional convenience and more effective service thus afforded.



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## FIGHTING SPIRIT

(Continued from Page 9)

them, his next duty is to follow up closely and personally the results obtained. In so doing, he should treat subordinates with courtesy and consideration; a pat on the back is usually more effective than a kick lower down. Reprimands should be reserved for those who offend deliberately or through negligence.

Subordinates should read a commander like an open book, and return his feelings for them, good or bad, intensified. They soon penetrate the aura cast by insignia of high rank, and shortly estimate their commander as a man. This estimate will determine in large measure the amount of effort that he can get in response to orders or expressed desires. The commander must be the living example and apostle of exact standards, for the establishment and maintenance of which he is alone responsible. The most important instructor and inspector for a command is its own commander. His presence, voice, and example are the greatest stimulants to his troops. His principal duty is to encourage.

An order given orally by the commander in person is the most efficacious form of order; it should be used whenever possible, with confirmation and elaboration in writing when necessary for the protection of all concerned. Moral and material support and non-interference are what subordinates most appreciate. They appreciate being taken into the commander's confidence by hearing from him personally, when he may properly so proceed, his plans, ideas, difficulties, efforts, and ideals. Impressions thus conveyed are indelible, they establish the commander's personality firmly in the minds of all with whom he makes contact. His command is a faithful mirror and measure of his own character and capacity.

## The Test of Quality

In formulating and transmitting his doctrine, the division commander must keep his main object constantly in mind—to obtain the maximum co-ordinated effort of his command. Logically, he will seek to strengthen in due proportion the parts of the fabric where the greatest strain will occur.

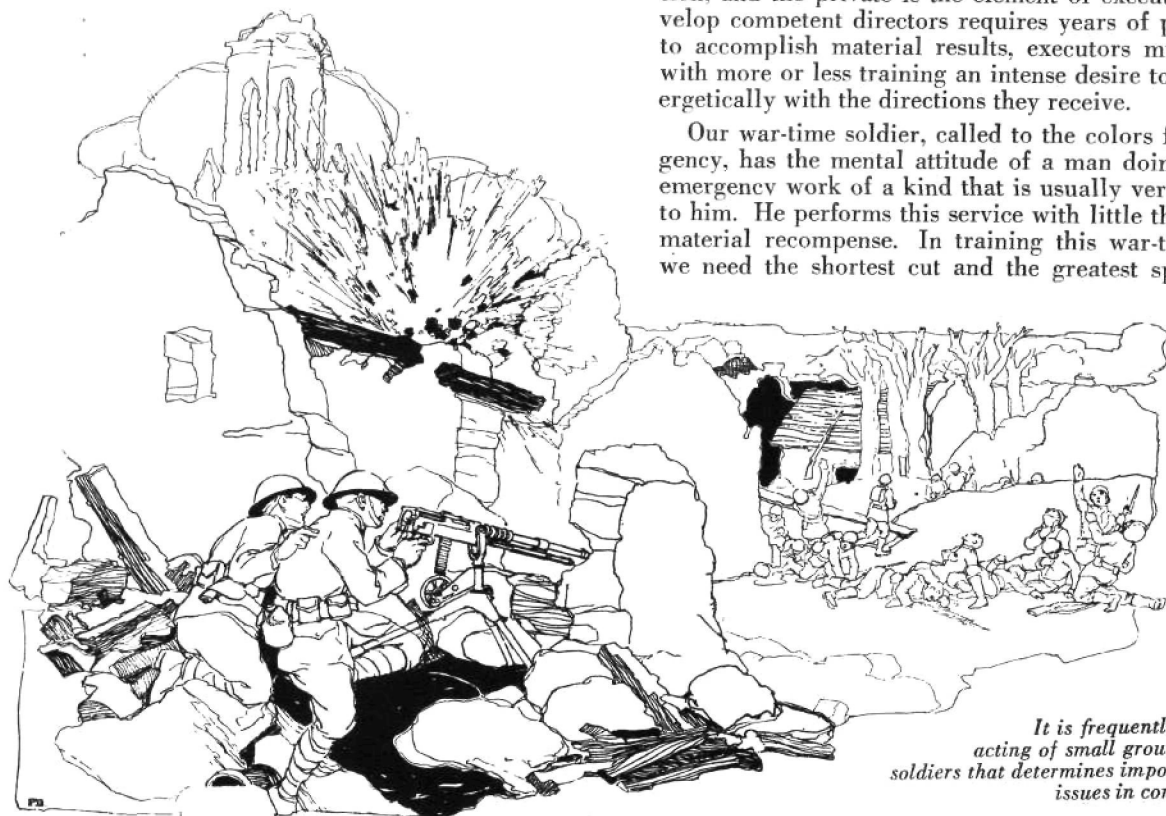
As one descends in the echelons of a combat force and follows its organs of execution down to their final element, the private soldier, he finds increasing difficulties attending the proper performance of duty. This is due to the physical suffering and the danger of wounds and death—the constant companions of first-line troops. Only the fool who has never been there belittles the qualities needed in this echelon, whose forward or rearward movement means exactly victory or defeat.

With this increasing difficulty of execution goes decreasing material compensation for those who do the work. The private soldier, who emerges with his life from a war in which his company has had perhaps 200 per cent of its strength killed or wounded, usually has only his service stripes, his wound chevrons (which he will not wear when he returns to civil life), and his citations (which are papers relegated as a rule to his family records). This private soldier is the logical candidate for preferential attention in matters that concern spirit. Fighting spirit will find its highest manifestation and its greatest utility in the maximum effort of the private soldier. He furnishes the surest test of the quality of his leader.

## Direction and Execution

An army's efficiency depends directly upon the quality of its leaders—officers and non-commissioned officers. From them the soldier receives his instruction for combat and his direction in combat. In a general way, the officers and non-commissioned officers are the elements of direction, and the private is the element of execution. To develop competent directors requires years of preparation; to accomplish material results, executors must combine with more or less training an intense desire to comply energetically with the directions they receive.

Our war-time soldier, called to the colors for an emergency, has the mental attitude of a man doing necessary emergency work of a kind that is usually very distasteful to him. He performs this service with little thought of its material recompense. In training this war-time soldier, we need the shortest cut and the greatest speed for his



*It is frequently the acting of small groups of soldiers that determines important issues in combat.*

proper military formation—physical, technical, and moral. A system that fails to encourage to the utmost this war-time soldier's personal interest in his own instruction and subsequent performance of duty, is not applicable to the training of forces that we will mobilize in time of national crisis. The best system is that which most successfully appeals to his intelligence and feelings.

Physical discipline is not sufficient in modern warfare. The necessary dispersion and heavy losses incident to combat of today frequently remove the soldier from the personal control of his leaders. Then only a properly understood and accepted doctrine of duty will hold the soldier to his course; and yet it is frequently the action of small groups of soldiers, without officers or non-commissioned officers, that determines important issues in combat.

When the battle is on, all differences in rank disappear. From the division commander directing the operation, to the private soldier executing it efficiently and energetically and risking his life in so doing, there is a team of MEN, inspired by the spirit that has put small things aside.

In the face of death, all men stand equal. Here it is not a question of rank or position, but rather that vital question, "Are you giving a full measure of duty?" If so, no man can do more; no man can play a more important role; and when the accomplishment of a mission involves death, let no man belittle the task.

In the hour of trial, direction and execution are equally necessary; and the more thoroughly this doctrine is understood, the more complete will be the effort furnished by any given unit. The foundation of fighting spirit in any unit is the quality of its individual members. When they think, feel, and act in mutual confidence, sympathy, and support, the human fabric has been solidly constituted—the division belongs to that honorable company known in war as FIRST CLASS COMBAT TROOPS.

## THE FRENCH FOREIGN LEGION

(Continued from Page 4)

had no people; he was an orphan and had no other relatives who cared anything about him, and this had decided him to seek adventure. He had heard of the Legion and had therefore enlisted in it.

Olsen was a musician in the band and was permitted to go outside in the French portion of the city, to play in the orchestras there when he was not on duty. He also had organized a jazz band among his comrades, which he invited me to hear, but unfortunately, being pressed for time, I could not do so.

The General then invited us to visit the Legionnaires' canteen. It was much like our Y. M. C. A. during the War, except that at one end it had a bar where the Legionnaire could indulge in his favorite wines without travelling to town. At the other end was a classroom or study room where the Legionnaire could, under proper instructors, take up educational courses ranging from accountancy, law, etc., to engineering, chemistry, architecture, and so forth. A great many of the men took advantage of these courses.

After inspecting the canteen, we had the pleasure of reviewing the Spahis, or native cavalry, and the Tirailleurs, or native infantry. Then we bade General Maurel good-bye, thanking him for the wonderful and colorful review, and for the personal courtesies of himself and his staff.

I next saw the Legion at Meknes, and in the Square the Foreign Legion band of the 1st Regiment was giving a

Sunday concert. Among the Legionnaires on the edge of the crowd I inquired if there were any Americans in their midst. They told me that there was one, and brought forth Jackie Wilson, a colored boy from San Francisco who had served with the Legion for twelve years. He had been all through the Riffian campaign, wounded, and also conducted a jazz band in a hotel in his spare time.

Through interpreters I questioned many of the Legionnaires, Germans, Poles, Russians, and our own American friends; I asked them how long they had been in the Legion, and in many instances their reply was anywhere from five to twelve years. The consensus of opinion among them was that the French officer was the finest type of officer one could serve under—a disciplinarian but considerate, "square" as the American boys called him. On all sides I found the *esprit de corps* of the Legion very high. I am glad that I have had the opportunity of seeing these men as they really are. I know now that they are made of a fine type and not of the raffraff that one reads about in the major portion of our fiction dealing with them.

I had always known that the French Foreign Legion was filled with romance. I now, more than ever before, know this to be true. An adventurous force of soldiers of fortune, with beautiful Morocco as a background—a background that increases the spirit of romance. And a grim romance it has been at times, if we dip into the Legion's history. I shall always retain a wholesome respect for the French Foreign Legion and feel that any man who earns a discharge from that organization which reads "Served with Honor" indeed has something of which to be proud.

## "HOLDING AND SQUEEZING"

### FOR THE STATE MATCHES

The annual State matches of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia are being arranged this year for the week of June 7-13, inclusive, at Camp Smith, Peekskill.

As in former years the annual matches of the New York State Rifle Association, sanctioned by the N. R. A., of which Lt. Col. George F. Johnson, 102nd Engineers, is President, Lt. Col. Henry E. Suavet and Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury of the Division Staff, respectively, Treasurer and Executive Officer, will be held in conjunction, making some fifteen rifle and pistol events in all.

During these matches, the State Pistol Match is to be held. This is open to all members of the Guard, both commissioned and enlisted, and the twelve high men form the preliminary team from which the final six to go to Camp Perry, at State expense, are chosen. Men will have an opportunity of firing the match once on any of the weekdays of the matches at 3 p.m. The standard American targets are used at 50 and at 25 yards, the course being the same as the National Match course.

Colonel Waterbury, the Executive Officer, says there will be a radical change this year in the method of selecting the candidates for the National Rifle Team. This has been put in effect to assist in building up a stronger team.

The preliminary team of thirty will be picked by the State Ordnance Officer following a conference with the various team captains of the different regiments. These will study the performance of the riflemen in all the matches, their prior team experience and individual team characteristics.

During July and August it is expected to have several try-outs of this preliminary group, which will include much practice on the 1000-yard range, before picking the final Camp Perry squad.

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### BOOSTERS FOR THE NAT'L GUARD UNITS OF ONEIDA COUNTY

The National Guard units of Oneida County appreciate the interest and action of County Commander Lynn C. Hamlin and his fifteen American Legion Post committees of the county.

Their action is embodied in the following news which appeared in the Utica daily papers of March 19th, 1931:

"Captain Guy J. Morelle of the National Guard, chairman of the committee on military affairs of Utica Post, No. 229, addressed the group and submitted recommendations of Major Thomas C. Dedell of ways in which the American Legion may cooperate with the National Guard.

"The Legion has been considering this move for several weeks and agreed by unanimous vote last night to follow Major Dedell's suggestion. By this plan, the county organization will offer an American Legion medal and certificate of merit to one private or first-class private in each of the six guard units in this county.

"The award will be based on neatness, soldierly appearance and other qualifications to be suggested by a committee of the officers of the units and their First Sergeants. The awards will be made with a fitting ceremony once a year, in an effort to bring the Legion into closer touch with the Guard units and to encourage enlistments in this worthy organization.

"Arrangements for the distribution of the medals was left with a committee composed of Fred B. Adams, Utica Post, chairman; Johnson D. McMahon, Rome, and Leland D. McCormac of Utica."

The units that will receive the Annual American Legion Award are as follows: Medical Detachment, 10th Infantry, Rome, N. Y.; Headquarters Company, 3d Battalion, 10th Infantry; Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 10th Infantry; Company L, 10th Infantry; Company M, 10th Infantry, and Troop A, 121st Cavalry, all of Utica, N. Y.

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### Master Sgt. Herbert Deviney

There's a blank file in the 174th Infantry that will be hard to fill.

It represents the place vacated by the death of Master Sergeant Herbert Deviney, 62, for more than forty years a member of the National Guard and for the last thirty years, armorer of the Buffalo Infantry Headquarters.

"Bert" Deviney enlisted in the old 74th Infantry in 1888 and was one of the oldest active Guardsmen in the country.

He became armorer when the new armory was opened in 1900. He saw service through three major strikes in Buffalo; was with the 202nd New York Infantry at Havana in 1898, and went to Texas in 1916-17. Because of his State appointment he could not serve overseas, so was among those who guarded home industries during the World War.

He was a member of the Spanish War Veterans' organization, the American Legion, and the Masons. He is survived by his widow and two daughters.

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IS STILL ON JOB**

A little paragraph in our description of the recent Old Guard Ball has produced anxiety in many quarters if we may judge by the enquiries received. The paragraph read, "Henry Conrad furnished the music for dancing as usual, and martial music was provided during the formation parade by the 71st Regiment Field Music Band, headed by Major C. Curtis Woodruff."

All of his friends, and their name is legion, at once phoned and wrote to know whether "Joe" Mode had retired from the Guard, had been gathered to his fathers, or what had happened to him.

To the enquirers we are happy to be able to say that Drum-Major Mode is still marching in front of the 71st Regiment Band and Field Music with the style, aplomb, and efficiency which are characteristic of him, as it was in the days when the regiment carried spears behind him and as we hope it will be when they carry we know not what weapons the future may produce. Long may he wave—his baton!

The paragraph should have read "the 71st Regiment Veterans' Association Field Music."

To answer also any possible questions on the subject of the band of the active 71st Infantry, let us also say that Warrant Officer Lambert L. Eben is also still present as Band Leader of one of the very best of our military bands.

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See your Commanding Officer now as the limit is sixty and last year over 150 applications were received.

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## 14th INFANTRY

### Non-Coms Association—1st Battalion

The first annual formal New Guard Ball was recently held at the Armory of the 14th Infantry Regiment in Brooklyn. The affair was attended by approximately 3,000 people. Military guests and their ladies were predominant, although the civilian populace was very well represented.

Colonel F. W. Baldwin, Commanding Officer of the Regiment, and Mrs. Baldwin acted as host and hostess to the distinguished guests among whom were General Lucius R. Holbrook, commanding 1st Division, U. S. Army, and Mrs. Holbrook; Colonel and Mrs. Feigl, Colonel and Mrs. Bryer H. Pendry, Colonel George U. Harvey, Borough President of Queens County, Colonel William Schroeder, Commissioner of Sanitation for New York City, and who is a former officer of the 14th Infantry.

The Armory was bedecked in gala array as never before, thanks to the splendid efforts of Sergeant N. Havenick, who was in charge of decorations.

The dance music was superb and was furnished by an orchestra consisting of fifteen high-class syncopaters. The 14th Infantry Enlisted Band provided the music for the grand march, which was the feature of the evening. The participants, attired in their distinctive dress uniforms, were representative of every National Guard Organization in the metropolitan area, as well as of the Naval Militia, Marine Corps, Regular Army and various Veteran Organizations and their ladies.

We hope you all had a very good time, fellows! The ladies seemed to favor those artillery men of the 212th, 105th, 244th, 245th, and 258th with their swell new uniforms. The pill rollers from the Medical Regiment were there strong, and didn't they look nifty! But if it comes to that we didn't look so bad ourselves in our new RED trousers and all the trimmings.

We almost forgot to mention that this affair was sponsored by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the 1st Battalion, 14th Infantry, whose officers are as follows: President, First Sergeant H. Kay; vice-president, Sergeant William Treanor; secretary, Sergeant George Mutell; assistant secretary, Corporal J. Harkins; treasurer, Sergeant R. Walsh.

We want to add some good news for those who attended this affair: WE WILL SPONSOR A BIGGER AND BETTER NEW GUARD BALL NEXT YEAR !!

## 104th FIELD ARTILLERY

### Battery A

We would like you to know something about our farm which is situated on the outskirts of a small village, Baldwinsville, northeast of Syracuse about twelve miles and on the Seneca River, which is part of the New York State Barge Canal system, to the west. The farm consists of about 225 acres, ideally situated on a main highway, with plenty of woods and wonderful camping grounds for artillery.

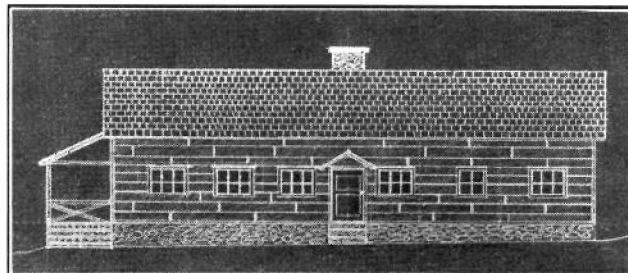
Up until Armistice Day last November, we had a wonderful clubhouse on a knoll overlooking the river. On that evening, owing to a short circuit in the electrical system, the building caught fire and before the village fire brigade arrived, the place and all its furnishings was gutted.

It was quite a loss, but the unemployed members of the battery have been in the woods on the farm all winter cutting and hauling logs to the sawmill. Now everything is

set for the building of one of the finest log-cabin clubhouses in this section of the country.

There are enough other buildings on the farm to house all the horses and machinery used, as well as all the hay and grain.

On the river front we have a wonderful bathing beach and two large boat houses. The beach is enclosed with a high wire fence. During the summer months, it is a busy place with its bathing parties, picnics, water sports, and motorboat races. We have also a golf course under construction which will be completed this year.



Usually we have a three-day camping tour for the whole battery at the farm and camp right near the beach. The roads leading from the farm are suitable for road marches and a few miles from the camp is a large field adequate for all kinds of manoeuvres. In fact, you would swear that you were at Pine Camp, it's so hot and dusty.

Our new committee whose job it will be to send in our news to the NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is made up of the following members:

Lieut. Joseph L. Gurzny, *Chairman.*

Sergeant James F. Sarazen.

Pvt. 1st Cl. Lester B. McCallum, *Illustrator.*

## ECONOMY

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# HOW WE STAND

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Maximum Strength New York National Guard.....	21,483
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard.....	21,086

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

MARCH AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD..... 87.56%

### SOMETHING NEW

Beside each Unit's name is a bold figure in brackets. This indicates its position in the list for the current month. Against that figure but in smaller type, is the figure showing its position in last month's list. Comparison can thus readily be made. Always try to make this month's figure less than its predecessor.

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
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## 258th Field Artillery 94.23% (2)<sub>2</sub>

Headquarters	4	4	4	100		
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	66	63	95		
Service Bty.	4	71	65	91		
1st Bn. Hq.	4	4	2	50		
1st Bn. C.T.	4	53	51	96		
Battery A	4	70	69	98		
Battery B	4	76	73	96		
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100		
2nd Bn. C.T.	4	45	40	89		
Battery C	4	65	59	91		
Battery D	4	81	79	97		
3rd Bn. C.T.	4	53	48	90		
3rd Bn.	4	4	4	100		
Battery E	4	49	46	94		
Battery F	4	70	69	98		
Medical Detachment	4	31	27	90		
				746	703	94.23

## 27th Div. Aviation 94.01% (3)<sub>4</sub>

102nd Obsv. Sq.	5	21	20	95		
102nd Photo Section	5	90	84	93		
102nd Medical Regiment	5	6	6	100		
				117	110	94.01

## 101st Cavalry 92.68% (4)<sub>12</sub>

Headquarters	5	7	7	100		
Band	5	25	24	96		
Hdqrs. Troop	7	69	60	87		
M. G. Troop	5	63	55	87		
Hq. 1st Sq.	5	2	2	100		
Troop A	6	66	62	94		
Troop B	6	75	67	89		
Hdqrs. 2nd Sq.	4	2	2	100		
Troop E	6	101	94	93		
Troop F	5	91	86	94		
Hdqrs. 3rd Sq.	4	2	2	100		
Troop I	6	69	63	91		
Troop K	6	107	102	95		
Medical Detachment	6	24	23	96		
Medical Dept. Det.	6	8	7	87		
				711	656	92.68

## 106th Field Art. 90.92% (5)<sub>11</sub>

Headquarters	6	6	6	100		
Headquarters Bty.	6	67	61	91		
Service Bty.	6	72	67	93		
Hq. 1st Bn.	6	4	3	75		
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 1st Bn.	6	34	33	77		
Battery A	6	73	65	89		
Battery B	6	70	64	91		
Hq. 2nd Bn.	6	3	3	100		
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2nd Bn.	6	29	28	96		
Battery C	6	77	68	88		
Battery D	6	75	71	75		
Hq. 3rd Bn.	6	3	3	100		
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 3rd.	6	31	29	93		
Battery E	5	95	82	86		
Battery F	6	77	69	89		
Medical Detachment	6	33	29	88		
				749	681	90.92

## 71st Infantry 90.62% (6)<sub>6</sub>

Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	6	86
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	66	57	86
Service Co.	3	99	97	98
Howitzer Co.	5	67	57	85
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	30	30	100
Company A	5	85	49	89
Company B	5	60	54	90
Company C	5	66	56	85

### The Honor Space

## 121st Cavalry 94.76% (1)<sub>1</sub>

Headquarters	6	4	4	100		
Hdqrs. Troop	6	75	73	97		
Band	5	31	29	93		
M. G. Troop	7	78	72	92		
Hdqrs. 1st Sq.	5	2	2	100		
Troop A	6	67	63	94		
Troop B	5	76	72	95		
Hq. 2nd Sq.	4	2	2	100		
Troop E	6	75	72	96		
Troop F	6	77	74	96		
Hdqrs. 3rd Sq.	4	1	1	100		
Troop I	7	65	61	94		
Troop K	5	67	61	91		
Medical Detachment	5	29	29	100		
				649	615	94.76

Company D	5	64	54	84		
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	32	30	94		
Company E	4	70	69	98		
Company F	4	67	60	89		
Company G	4	72	64	89		
Company H	4	60	56	93		
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	34	33	97		
Company I	4	70	64	91		
Company K	4	71	70	98		
Company L	4	62	56	90		
Company M	4	70	67	96		
Med. Dept. Det.	5	51	34	67		
				1173	1063	90.62

## 102nd Med. Reg. 89.52% (7)<sub>3</sub>

Headquarters	4	13	13	100		
Service Co.	3	80	74	92		
Hdqrs. Col. Bn.	4	2	2	100		
104th Coll. Co.	5	63	54	86		
105th Coll. Co.	4	57	52	91		
106th Coll. Co.	7	67	56	83		
Hq. Amb. Bn.	6	1	1	100		
104th Amb. Co.	4	52	43	83		
105th Amb. Co.	5	49	45	92		
106th Amb. Co.	5	48	47	98		
Hq. Hosp. Bn.	5	2	2	100		
104th Hosp. Co.	5	64	58	91		
105th Hosp. Co.	6	74	68	92		
106th Hosp. Co.	4	64	54	84		
102nd Vet. Co.	5	42	38	90		
				678	607	89.52

## 212th Coast Art. 89.05% (8)<sub>10</sub>

Headquarters	5	4	4	100		
Headquarters Battery	5	65	58	89		
Service Battery	5	71	68	96		
1st Bn. Hq.	5	1	1	100		
1st Bn. Hq. & Ha. Bty.	5	51	47	92		
Battery A	5	60	46	77		
Battery B	5	66	59	89		
Battery C	5	71	63	89		
Battery D	5	65	60	92		
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	1	1	100		
2nd Bn. Hq. Bt. & Hq. Bty	5	17	13	76		
Battery E	5	68	60	88		
Battery F	5	62	52	84		
Battery G	5	67	59	88		
Battery H	5	66	62	94		
Medical Detachment	5	23	22	96		
				758	675	89.05

## 244th Coast Art. 88.96% (9)<sub>14</sub>

Headquarters	6	4	4	100		
Headquarters Bty.	6	66	64	97		
Service Bty.	6	87	79	91		
1st Bn. Hq.	6	4	4	100		
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	6	36	35	97		
Battery A	6	64	52	81		
Battery B	6	63	54	86		
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100		
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	6	58	49	84		
Battery C	6	58	52	90		
Battery D	6	63	59	94		
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100		
3rd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	6	41	37	90		
Battery E	6	65	56	86		
Battery F	6	65	55	85		
Medical Detachment	6	35	30	86		
				716	637	88.96

## 10th Infantry 88.94% (10)<sub>17</sub>

Regtl. Hq.	5	7	6	86		
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	59	53	90		
Service Co.	6	69	55	80		
Howitzer Co.	6	61	51	84		
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	27	22	81		
Company A	4	62	57	92		
Company B	6	80	48	80		
Company C	4	66	59	89		
Company D	5	69	58	84		
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	30	30	100		
Company E	5	69	61	88		
Company F	6	70	59	84		
Company G	4	68	63	93		
Company H	7	75	70	93		
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	35	33	94		
Company I	3	70	64	91		
Company K	5	61	55	90		
Company L	5	65	61	94		
Company M	5	74	69	93		
Med. Dept. Det.	5	34	32	94		
				1131	1006	88.94

## 369th Infantry 87.70% (11)<sub>18</sub>

Regtl. Hq.	4	6	6	100		
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	62	56	90		
Service Co.	4	64	55	86		
Howitzer Co.	4	62	52	84		
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	20	17	85		
Company A	5	64	57	89		
Company B	5	66	55	83		
Company C	5	63	53	84		
Company D	5	64	62	97		
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	22	19	86		
Company E	5	62	51	82		
Company F	5	62	58	93		
Company G	5	60	52	87		
Company H	5	64	52	81		
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	22	18	82		
Company I	4	63	55	87		
Company K	4	62	54	87		
Company L	4	64	61	95		
Company M	4	62	57	92		
Med. Dept. Det.	4	35	30	85		
				1049	920	87.70

## 254th Coast Art. 87.31% (12)<sub>7</sub>

Headquarters	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	69	62	90
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	3	3	100
Battery A	6	59	48	81
Battery B	6	69	59	85
Battery C	5	62	55	89
Battery D	5	71	62	87
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	3	3	100
Battery E	6	71	59	83
Battery F	6	74	59	80
Battery G	6	65	60	92





UNIT	No. of Rep. and Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>Hdqrs. Coast Art. 100% (1)</b> <sub>1</sub>				
Headquarters	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Detachment	4	7	7	100
		13	13	100
<b>State Staff 98.61% (2)</b> <sub>2</sub>				
A.G.D. Section	4	5	5	100
J.A.G.D. Section	4	4	4	100
Ordnance Section	4	28	27	96
Medical Section	4	2	2	100
Q.M. Section	4	33	33	100
		72	71	98.61
<b>Hq. 27th Division 97.14% (3)</b> <sub>3</sub>				
Headquarters	4	26	26	100
Hdqrs. Detachment	4	44	42	95
		70	68	97.14
<b>53rd Inf. Brigade 94.73% (4)</b> <sub>8</sub>				
Headquarters	5	4	4	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	34	32	94
		38	36	94.73
<b>54th Inf. Brigade 94.59% (5)</b> <sub>4</sub>				
Headquarters	5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	32	30	94
		37	35	94.59
<b>93rd Inf. Brigade 92.50% (6)</b> <sub>5</sub>				
Headquarters	5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	35	32	91
		40	37	92.50
<b>51st Cav. Brigade 92.30% (7)</b> <sub>7</sub>				
Brigade Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Troop	5	71	65	91
		78	72	92.30
<b>52nd Field Art. Bri. 91.83% (8)</b> <sub>6</sub>				
Headquarters	4	8	7	87
Hdqrs. Battery	5	41	38	92
		49	45	91.83
<b>87th Inf. Brigade 90.69% (9)</b> <sub>11</sub>				
Headquarters	5	5	3	60
Hdqrs. Co.	5	38	36	93
		43	39	90.69

### Captain Auringer Retires from 102nd Medical Regt.

Captain Horace E. Auringer, on account of business reasons, has requested and been granted permission to give up the Command of the 105th Hosp. Co., 102nd Medical Regiment.

During the World War, on the first of March, 1918, Captain Auringer was commissioned a First Lieutenant in the Medical Corps of the National Army; on May 14th, 1919, he was promoted to Captain, and on November 18th, 1919, was honorably discharged. Prior to this he served as a Private in the 10th Infantry, New York National Guard, from September 15th, 1911, to October 7th, 1912. After the 102nd Medical Regiment of the New York National Guard was formed, but before the 105th Hospital Company was authorized by The Militia Bureau, Captain Auringer made every effort to have a Company assigned to Corning. On May 1st, 1926, the Hospital Company was federalized; the Captain gave up his commission in the Reserve Corps to become Commanding Officer of the Company.

Since then, Captain Auringer has built up the Company, which was without tradition, without an Armory, and without trained instructors, until it has become one of the best in the 102nd Medical Regiment. Last month, at the Annual Inspection it had 100% attendance of 5 Officers and 69 men—the largest line Co. in the Regiment.

Last year, by its excellent record of attendance, the Company was a large factor in aiding the Regiment to win the Hines Trophy for the highest percentage of attendance during the year.

It is hoped that the persistent efforts of Captain Auringer and the Cit-

izens of Corning to obtain a fitting Armory, will bear fruit in the near future. The Captain may well be proud to leave the Company in such excellent condition. His successor will be Captain Ralph H. Davis.

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—Dallas News.



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