

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

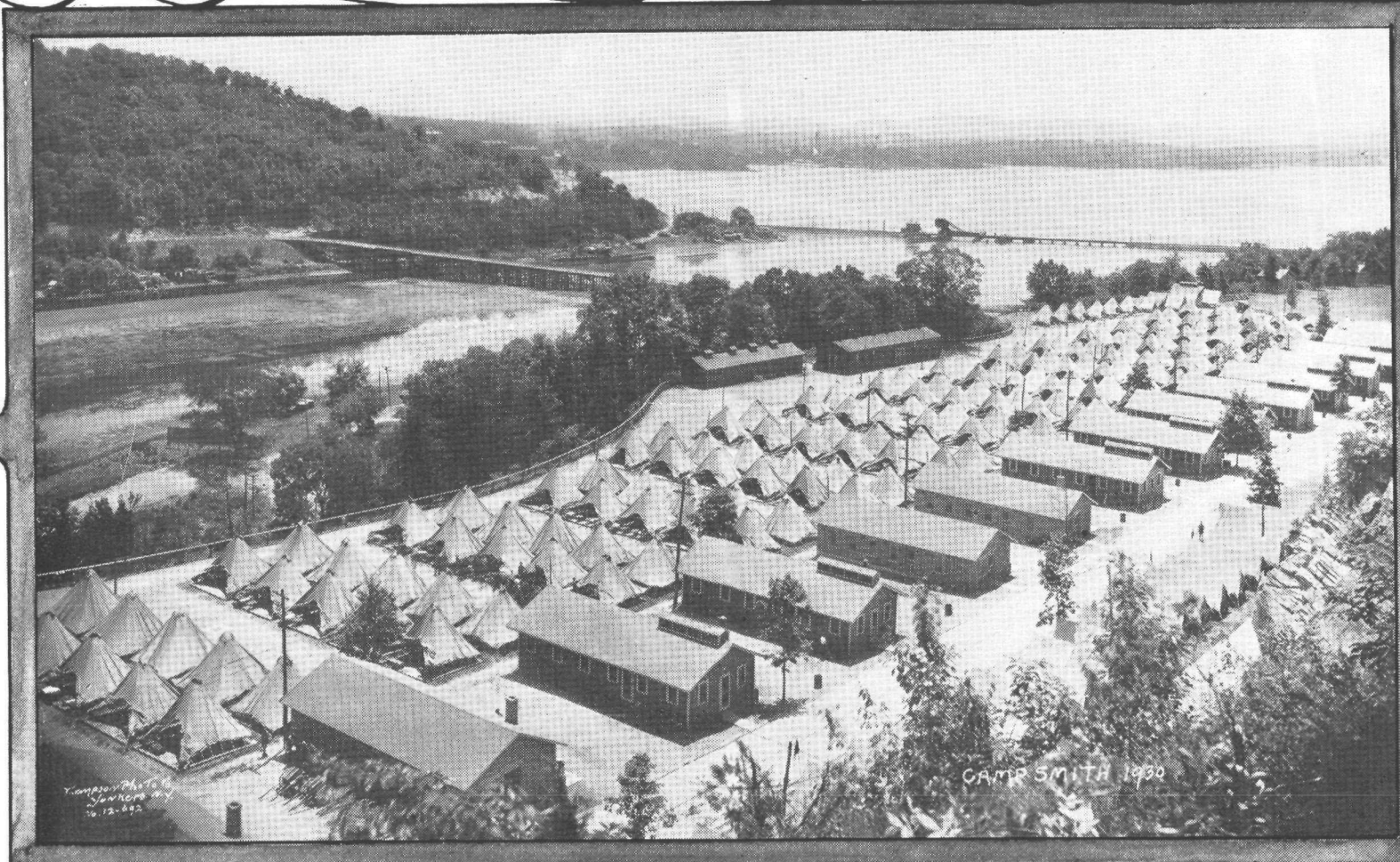


April, 1933

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

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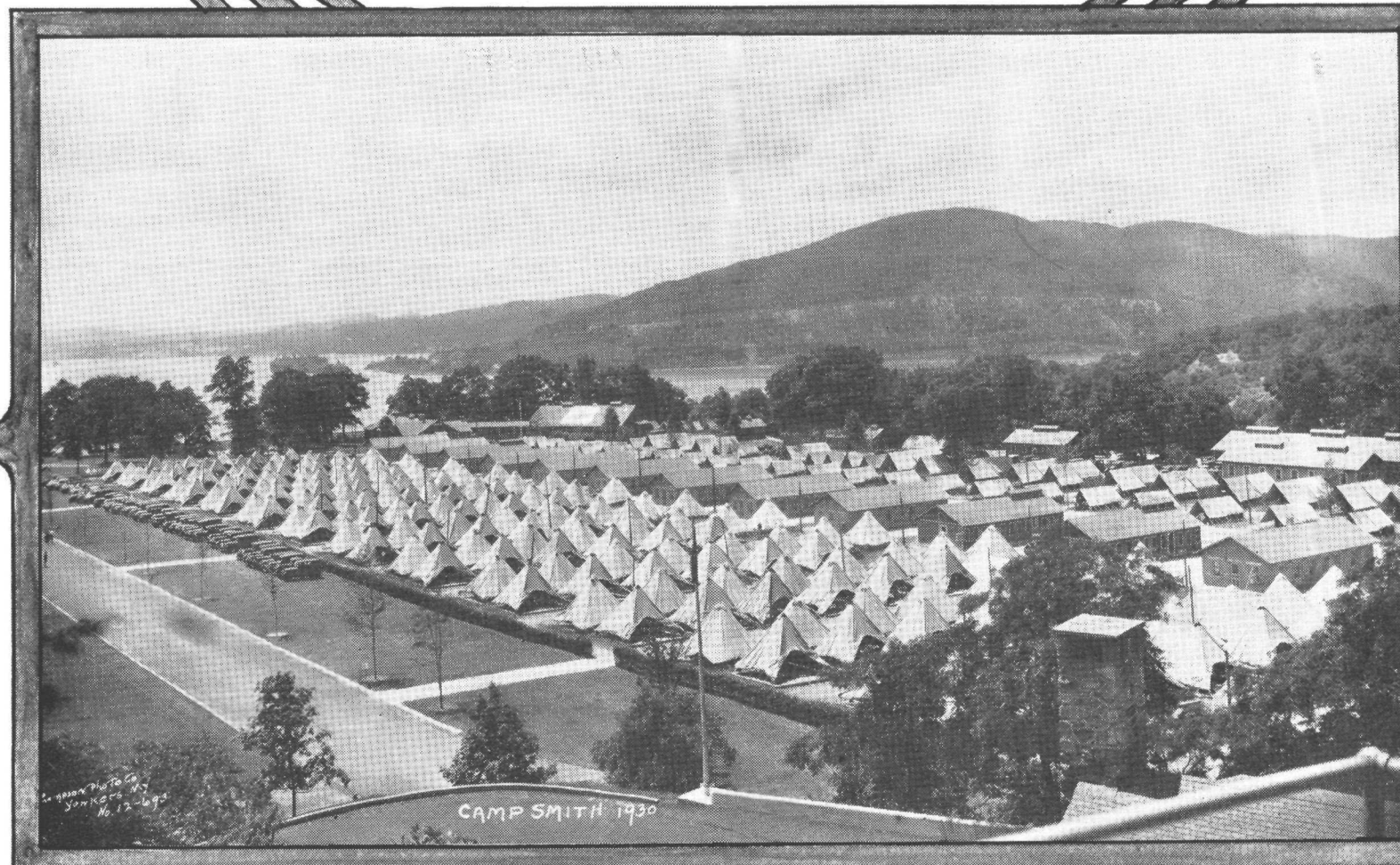
CAMP SMITH SOON TO OPEN



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EAST CAMP



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WEST CAMP

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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

Vol. X

APRIL



1933

No. 1

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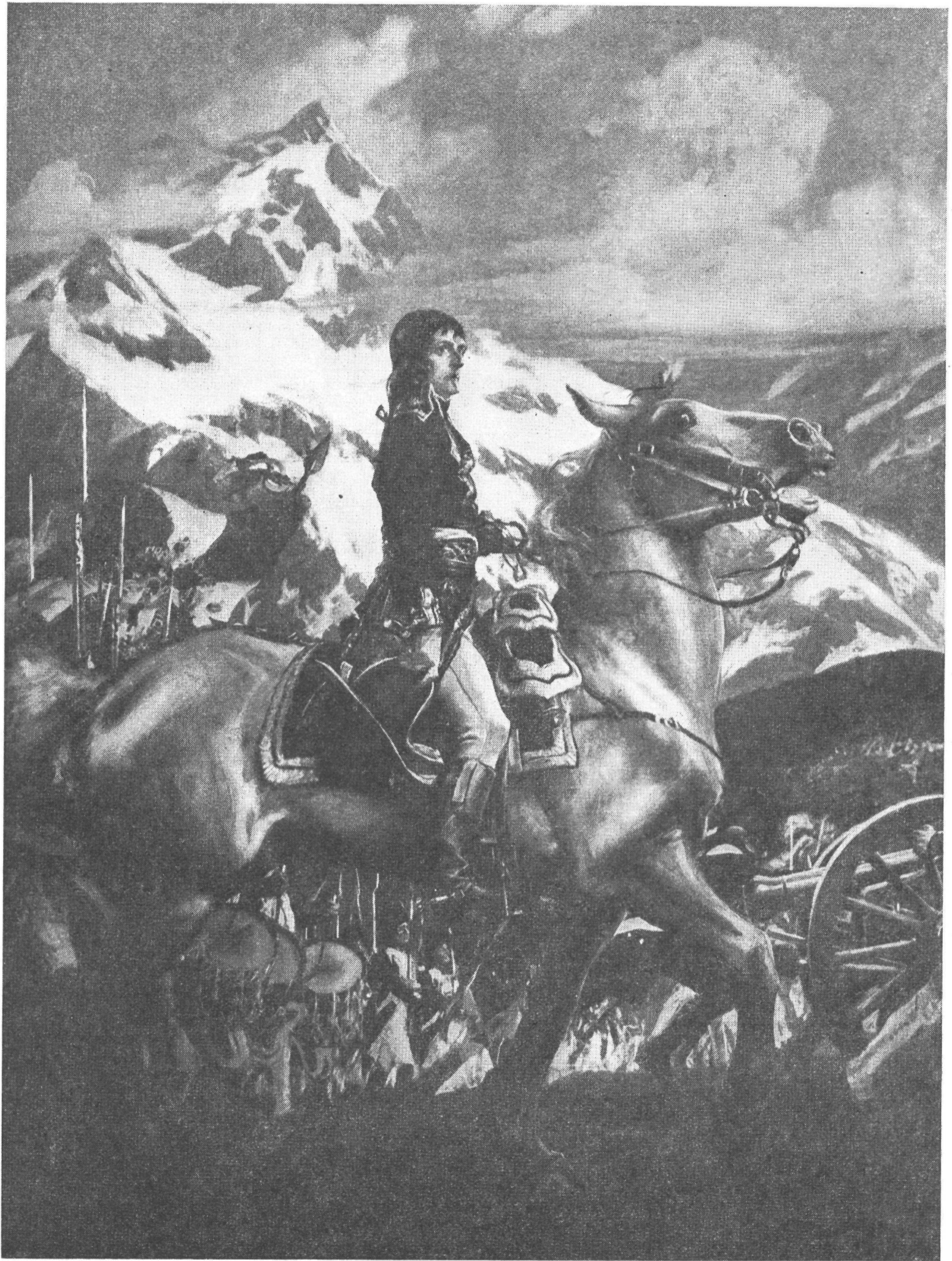
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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

"It will be strictly non-political; it will not attempt to exploit any theme or theory or partisan lines; it will religiously refrain from 'undertaking' the ambitions or activities of any individual, public or private, it will be severely independent, making its appeal to the interests of the readers rather than to the vanity to 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!"



Napoleon Crossing the Alps

Painting by Charles Hoffbauer

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Vol. X

APRIL



1933

No. 1

Napoleon

By Lt. Colonel Clifton Lisle, 316th Infantry Reserves

Reprinted by Courtesy of the Penn. National Guard and Community

To Be Published In Two Parts

Part I

It would be difficult to find a character in history more diverse than Napoleon; successful when he should have failed, failing with success already in his grasp, brilliant beyond compute as a strategist, yet blind to tactical truths even when driven home to him. We find in him a mixture so bizarre, so fascinating, that the study of his successes and failures—for there were many—offers a field that has but grown with the years.

And these contrasts are bizarre. Despising the French, he became their Emperor and asked to be buried in their midst. Proud of his Italian lineage, he first conquered Italy, then pillaged and partitioned it. An upholder of discipline, he was cashiered—and very properly so—from the French service for desertion and from the Corsican for rebellion; in disgrace in both services at the same time. He professed admiration for three distinct forms of government: a monarchy, a republic and a dictatorship. He posed in Syria in 1799 as a Moslem liberator opposed to Rome, then signed a Concordat with Pius VII in 1801.

Confronted by the loss of his fleet at Aboukir Bay, his communications threatened at Cairo, he calmly ordered his army forward to the capture of Gaza and Jaffa, regardless alike of communications or defeat.

Hearing of the destruction of the French fleet at Trafalgar in 1805, he answered with the victory of Austerlitz. In Italy, faced by the Coalition, his troops untried, he called Europe a molehill and looked toward India as more worthy his effort. Then in the face of such spirit, we find him at times more undecided than the weakest of his marshals, vacillating, the touch of leadership and initiative gone. He could not make up his mind to use the Old Guard at Borodino in 1812 and so gave the Russians their chance and brought on himself the horrors of the Retreat. Earlier at Castiglione, in 1797, we find

the same bewildering indecision. Napoleon suggests withdrawal across the Po. Asks who dare give the order for battle? Seems at a loss what to do 'till Augereau compels him to attack and holds him to the original plan—which wins.

Especially, at Waterloo we see this contrast though doubtless there was reason for it there. But in these very inconsistencies a part of his genius lay. Speed and imagination, an essential touch for unity of command, may be said to compose the foundations of his success. Complete ignorance of national feeling in others, a puzzling hesitation that grew with age and a departure from his original tactics contribute to his fall. Napoleon began by dividing his foe and holding his own forces intact, then crushing both parts in turn with a massing of his guns. He ended by allowing his opponents to separate his own forces and defeat them separately, just as he had been teaching them on fifty battlefields of Europe from Montenotte and Millosimo forgive Corsica and make him a Captain. His family have been driven all the way to Lutzen. Speed—vision—the element of time—lasted 'till he was forty-five. Then the touch seemed spent. The Hundred Days were but a flare in embers already burned.

Napoleon de Buonaparte was born in Ajaccio, August 15, 1769. His father and mother were Italian in race though Corsican by birth. Both were of patrician blood. For centuries the Buonaparte had taken part in the petty wars of the Italian states and led in some of them. Napoleon himself was born at a time when Corsica was in rebellion. He grew up with a hatred of the French as a result of it.

In 1779, we find him, however, at Brienne on a scholarship given him by the French King to the Nobles School there—a preparatory school for cadets. He was then ten

years old and from that day until his death, his life was cast in military channels. This early training explains much. It gave him the sword that conquered Europe—and it blinded him to the existence of the peoples of Europe who in the end were to conquer him.

At Brienne, we see him shy, quiet and stubborn.



Napoleon at Brienne

The Little Corporal started his military career when, at the age of ten, he entered the cadet school at Brienne. His stubborn pride separated him from his companions there and intensified his precocity.

Mathematics, history and geography interest him. He is precocious always—and thoughtful, full of courage and a savage sort of pride. Touches of a vivid imagination appear.

At sixteen, he is a sub-lieutenant after a year at the Paris Cadet School. In 1785, almost penniless, he joins his first regiment—La Fere—at Valence. His hatred of the French has grown as a result of his poverty. His ambition is to defeat them and free Corsica, then become its master. We should note that. Not liberation only, but a mastering as well.

His studies have shifted to a still more congenial field—artillery, always the science of guns. Next mathematics and maps. Plato's Republic, the History of England, Theories of Government, the Campaigns of Frederick the Great, The Financial Systems of France. He makes notes that are full of thought even today.

In 1789, the young officer of artillery helps fire on the mob at Auxonne. The Bastille means nothing to him. He hates the nobles of France, but despises her mobs even more. Both are foreigners to his mind. Between 1789 and 1795, we trace strange venturings in Corsica. He fails to organize a revolution there. The French cashier him for desertion. The Corsicans make him a Lieutenant Colonel, then cashier him in their turn for leading a rebellion against themselves.

He joins the Jacobins at Paris, contemptuous of Louis in his Liberty Cap, shocked much more at seeing regulars set at naught by a mob. The French drive him from the island for opposing the aged Paoli there. Napoleon feels he has no country now—but can use France as one. This note, too, is important.

Toulon is lost to the English. It gives the unknown artilleryman his chance. He is 24 years old, a Chef de Battalion only, but he writes to the Convention in Paris suggesting a plan. "Victory is impossible without unit of

command! Time is everything!" We should notice these cardinal points in his tactics. Control one's own force, all of it, which is unity. Strike before one's opponent is ready—which is time. He uses such simple maxims for twenty years and conquers Europe with them.

The Toulon plan works. The city is regained. Napoleon is wounded by an English lancer—practically the only wound he ever receives in battle. His reward—the command of a brigade and a charge of treason in Paris! Again these contradictions.

In 1796, he asks for active work in Italy and is refused it. He is 26; his name is off the list of General Officers. He is shifted to the Operations Department. The Committee on Public Safety are uncertain of the man. Asking how long it would take to plan an Italian Campaign, if they wanted it, which they do not, they are told, "My plan is ready now. I can write it down in half an hour."

Time! Of course, he could. Of course, he is ready. Months ago, he has studied the Alps, the snowfall, various passes, the weather. Two weeks later sulking over his operation maps, he hears the Convention is in a panic. The fauborgs are rising again. Barras has enough wit to use the best weapon at hand and puts Napoleon in command of the defense—second only to himself. The next 24 hours show Paris the first real touch of control and discipline she has known in seven years. The convention is fortified overnight. Murat rides in from the suburbs with 40 guns and in two hours the guns have won. Against cobblestones and a leaderless mob they usually do. But it took seven years for the so-called government of Paris to realize this. Time! Once more it is time! Two hours! And the guns! Napoleon thought more in terms of them than of men.

Events move faster. The tempo of his life strikes a beat that lasts—till Moscow. He is a Brigadier General in Command of the Interior now. He marries Josephine de Beauharnais, a widow of noble blood—though somewhat frail in character. She has been a friend of Barras—and others. Yet ambition plays a part here, too. The Directory sends him to Italy two days later. They are beginning to see a value in time for themselves.

His Army is a doubtful gift. No artillery. No engineer officers, 30,000 ill-fed men, 24 mountain guns, 4,000 horses—but no fodder. All on half rations. The officers are prejudiced against the newcomer whose French is marred by an Italian accent. Royalist sympathy is rife in the ranks.

Three days later—road-making has begun, a mutiny has been put down, two divisions of artillery are obtained and quartered. Speed!

"I will lead you to the most fertile plains of the world. There you will reap honor, glory—and wealth. The Government can do nothing for you."

Mark that. "I—glory and wealth. The Government—nothing." Small wonder Paris grows uneasy. It is speed with a vengeance now. He crosses the Alps by the narrow valleys between them and the Apennines, masses his untrained forces and defeats in quick succession the Austrians under Beaulieu at Montenotte and Dego, then the Sardinians under Colli at Ceva and Mondovi.

In 14 days the Piedmont is his. And so are his men, for he has given them exactly what he promised. He signs his name Napoleon. That is new. All the touches of his greatness are apparent—youth, robust health, incredible endurance and the speed of a falcon in attack. Napoleon is 27. His oldest General is Berthier, Chief of Staff at

forty-two. To the Austrian tactics, he cries, "Forward! Time is everything!"

How that note recurs again and again: Time! Strike always first!

Victory follows victory. Lodi—1796, then the Bridge at Arcola. Milan falls. The King of Sardinia makes a truce and Napoleon writes Paris his army has approved the Sardinian Treaty. His Army! Has approved! This, too, is new.

When Kellermann is sent to share command, he refuses to receive him.

"One bad general is better than two good ones." The Directory yield and unity of command has scored again. He knows he is master now. "That evening after Lodi, I first became aware that I was an exceptional man."

Italy is conquered. Napoleon sets up his capital in Milan. Castiglione follows, then the siege of Mantua, Alvinzi and 50,000 men are crushed at Rivoli. Old Wurmser gives up Mantua. The Cisalpine Republic is formed. From his victories, Napoleon sends pictures and statues to Paris by way of triumph. But he keeps for himself the guns and the arsenals and the horses he needs—and money to pay his men. When Paris protests, he says curtly, "I do as I please." And sends on more loot. He is financially independent of the Government and knows it. So do his men—which is significant.

Speed! Such pace is hard to follow. Peace with the Papal States. "The influence of Rome is incalculable. It was a serious error to break with this power." Soon after—new war with Austria that carries him almost to Vienna. The Directory sends Hoche and Moreau with the Army of the Rhine to share in the coming glory. The conqueror of Italy must be toned down a bit. But Napoleon will not wait. Under pressure, the Archduke Charles signs a treaty at Campo Formio in 1797. It is completed before Moreau can come up. A revolt in Venice is crushed and the last Doge drops dead. Corfu and Zante are occupied. The Adriatic is in his control, and the Adriatic means the door to the East. Always Napoleon's imagination was kindled by the thought of it and its former conquerors—Alexander and the rest. "Europe is a molehill!"

He writes to the Directors, "England next!" It has taken two years to conquer Italy, subdue Sardinia and Austria and gain a foothold in the Adriatic.

The Retreat From Moscow

Napoleon's invasion of Russia was one of the most disastrous campaigns in the history of the world. It was not the Russians that defeated the emperor. During much of his advance he was left alone. Several great battles were fought, notably at Borodino. But for the most part he was allowed to go on his way; for his enemies knew that he had greater than human forces to face,—the vast Russian solitudes and the cruel Russian winter.

The terrible story is vividly told in Tolstoy's "War and Peace," and is summed up in the statement that Napoleon invaded Russia with an armed force numbering more than 500,000 men, and that he returned with less than 30,000.

From the painting by Meissonier.



Imagination At Work

England! Again his imagination is at work. India is her weak link. Her navy is too strong for a direct attack. Egypt—Syria—Turkey, then India. That will strike home across the channel! The Directors are glad to be rid of him and agree. He plans to seize Malta first, then Egypt, drive the English from the Red Sea and dig the Suez Canal. That will open the door to the East. And hold it wide. Vision is here. And speed, too.

In May, he sails from Toulon with 400 ships, 2,000 guns and 30,000 men. A storm allows him to escape Nelson and Malta falls. Alexandria is his in four weeks. The Mamelukes are defeated at Embabeh. The plan is working but it meets with its first defeat—England and the sea. Napoleon never had the naval touch. He seemed fated to underestimate its possibilities—an oversight for which he paid. Nelson at Aboukir Bay destroys the French fleet under Brueys in 1798. Thirteen ships of the line gone in a day! His communications are cut with France. All of which he must have foreseen as more than a probability. Egypt is uncertain. The Sultan of Turkey has joined with Russia against him. Achmed, with a Turkish force, is already in Syria. Napoleon's pose as a Moslem liberator has failed. In fact, it never began. Nelson blockades the coast as Napoleon must have known he would. A revolt breaks out in Cairo.

Good! Artillery will put that down as it did in Paris. Achmed in Syria? He'll meet him halfway. In 1799, he starts out with 12,000 men and no artillery. There are no roads, little water, scanty rations and great heat, yet he rides as much as forty-five miles in fifteen hours! Gaza falls. Then Jaffa, where 3,000 prisoners are shot in cold blood—because he has no food to spare for them and will not turn them loose.

The siege of St. Jean d'Acre begins—and fails. His artillery is still penned up at Cairo by the English fleet. Three infantry attacks prove futile and Napoleon admits it. Wisely here—as he was not wise at Moscow later—he turns away and sets out for Egypt at once, defeating the Turks, two to one against him, at the Battle of the Nile, almost as soon as he gets there. They have come round by the sea.

End of Part I

(Part II will appear in the May issue)

California National Guard Rushes Earthquake Relief

Mobilization Commenced Within Few Minutes of Disaster

by

MAJOR MORRIS DRAPER, A. G. D. 40th DIVISION, C. N. G.

EDITOR'S NOTE: *New York papers, in their accounts of the appalling disaster in California, gave little space to the aid rendered by the C. N. G., so a telegram was therefore dispatched to the California Guardsman requesting a story which would tell our readers the true extent of the prompt services performed by the local C. N. G. organizations in supplying medical relief and food to the victims of the earthquake.*

Major Draper, Ass't Editor of the California Guardsman, made an air survey of the damaged area and later visited the stricken localities by automobile. The morale is good and reconstruction has commenced. His story below describes the measures taken to bring relief into the stricken areas and all who read it must feel proud of the quiet, unassuming promptness with which the California National Guard stepped into the breach and brought relief and comfort to the injured and to the thousands of homeless. The National Guard of the Empire State salutes you, California!

LATE Friday afternoon, March 10th, many Southern Californian cities were severely shaken by an earthquake of major intensity. The disturbance centered about twenty miles southwest of Los Angeles, causing considerable loss of life and destruction of property in Long Beach, San Pedro, Compton, Huntington Park and other cities and towns in that area. Most severely affected was Long Beach, where many were killed and injured and the property loss will run into millions of dollars.

Within a few minutes after the first shock, units of the 40th Division, located in Los Angeles and adjacent cities, and the 2nd Bn., 251st Coast Artillery (AA), stationed at Long Beach and San Pedro, commenced mobilization at their armories. Major Ronald M. Harris, at Long Beach, commanding the 2nd Bn., 251st C. A., immediately made a hasty survey of the situation, and, in spite of almost totally interrupted means of communication, succeeded in communicating his report and recommendations to the office of the Adjutant General in Sacramento.

In the meantime, sailors and marines from nearby naval

vessels had landed and commenced police work. Batteries E and F, 251 C. A., completed mobilization with amazing rapidity, established an emergency aid station in the armory, and, in small but efficient detachments in various sections of the city, rendered first aid and assisted in the recovery of bodies throughout the night. Fortunate, indeed, that every man in these units had but a short time earlier completed a thorough course of instruction in first aid.

A short wave radio station, belonging to Battery F, was located in a building adjoining the armory. This station immediately commenced sending out reports of the disaster. As the building was in imminent danger of collapse, the station was dismantled and installed in the armory—just in time, too, for the building completely collapsed within ten minutes after removal of the radio equipment. The Federal radio commission authorized exclusive use of the 160-meter band, and for some three hours this station was the only means of communication with the outside world.

In Los Angeles, station of Hq. & Hq. Co., 80th Brigade

Main St. in Compton, Calif.

Destruction was chiefly limited to buildings of cheap construction, while modern steel-frame buildings were comparatively undamaged.

Major Draper stresses the need for state legislation in Disaster Aid, with one person (civil or military) in supreme control, owing to the confusion which arises when "civil authorities, Red Cross, American Legion, Legion Auxiliary, National Guard, police, etc., are each following their own plan of disaster preparedness, not coordinated, and each wanting the major share of responsibility, whether or not equipped to handle it."

Photo by Keystone View Co.



and the 160th Infantry, approximately 200 officers and non-commissioned officers were in the Los Angeles armory at the time the earthquake occurred, attending the regular Friday night schools. Brigadier General Walter P. Story, commanding the 80th Brigade, immediately dispatched officer patrols to nearby cities to investigate and report

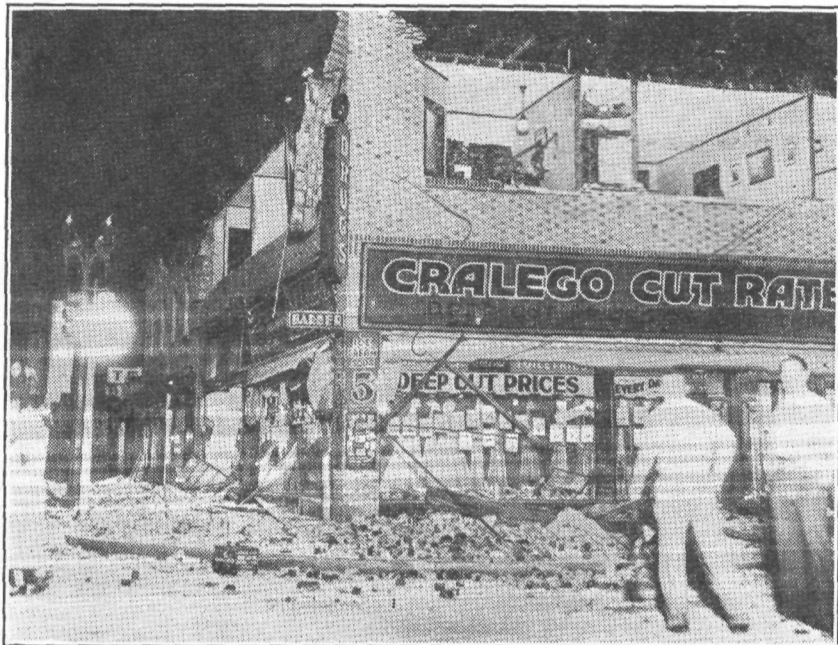


Photo by Keystone View Co.

Quake Damaged Los Angeles Building

This building, with the top floor exposed, was one of those wrecked by the destructive earthquake of March 10th, of which Major Draper tells in the accompanying article.

on conditions. In the meantime, Colonel Harcourt Hervey, commanding the 160th Infantry, ordered mobilization of one battalion. Practically the entire regiment responded, officers and men individually reporting at the armory as soon as they realized a major disaster had occurred.

Units of the 185th Infantry, stationed at Santa Ana, Ontario, Pomona, Anaheim, Orange and other cities, promptly mobilized and took over the work of rendering first aid, establishing deadlines about dangerous buildings and patrolling the streets. Damage in these cities, while severe, did not approach that suffered by Long Beach. In addition to their work at home stations, these units sent detachments to assist in the work at Long Beach.

Pursuant to orders of the Governor, General Story assumed command of all National Guard activities in the stricken area. As sailors and marines had already assumed the duty of police of Long Beach and nearby towns, it was decided, after consultation with civil officials, that the National Guard would organize and direct emergency food relief and distribution of food supplies. Accordingly, a detachment of ten officers and seventy-five enlisted men of the 160th Infantry, with six rolling kitchens, fourteen field ranges and all available trucks was dispatched to Long Beach where they arrived at 7.00 A.M., March 11th, set up kitchens, prepared food, and commenced feeding the homeless. This force was subsequently increased by further details from the 160th Infantry, detachments from the 185th Infantry, and Batteries E and F, 251st C.A., already on the scene.

Since taking over emergency food relief, the field kitchens have operated continuously, day and night, practically twenty-four hours a day. Approximately 65,000 people were served hot meals the day following the

quake. At this date, March 15th, some 40,000 persons are being fed daily. Railhead has been established in Los Angeles, from which place truck loads of food supplies are forwarded as required. The distributing point is located in the Long Beach armory, where the food stores are received, checked, and distributed by truck to the field kitchens located in various sections of the city and to accredited relief organizations.

In addition to distribution of food supplies, the National Guard established and operated an emergency field hospital in the Long Beach armory, where several thousands were given emergency medical treatment. Some five or six babies were born here. One was delivered by means of a Caesarian operation.

Activities of the National Guard in this disaster have been characterized by smooth operation and quiet, efficient performance of duty under circumstances as trying, perhaps, as any likely to confront the National Guardsman in time of peace. Their performance is indicative of well-trained and disciplined troops. Mention must be made, however, of the foresight of State authorities who, several years ago, prepared a detailed plan of Disaster Aid and caused it to be made a regular and important subject of instruction for all National Guard troops in the State.

More Family Combinations

AND now comes another of those family combinations. This time it's three sets of brothers, three in each set—or nine in all. They are all members of the First Battalion Headquarters Company, 174th Infantry, in Buffalo.

Three of them are non-commissioned officers. One has seen Regular Army service.

Here are the three sets of brothers as they appear on the company roster:

(1) Sgt. Raymond R. Farrell, 28, machine operator; Sgt. William B. Farrell, 22, baker; Pvt. Arthur A. Farrell, 18, high school freshman.

(2) Sgt. Fred G. Beagle, 25, truck driver; Pvt. Lester D. Beagle, 21, restaurant operator; Pvt. Charles L. Beagle, 18, shipping clerk.

(3) Pvt. Lewis E. Bartlett, 25, machine operator; Pvt. Burdette C. Bartlett, 20, machine operator; Pvt. Howard O. Bartlett, 18, vocational school student.

Sgt. Raymond Farrell is the veteran of them all. He has 12 years' National Guard service behind him. Sgt. Fred Beagle has three years' Regular Army experience to his credit. He served with the Seventh Field Artillery. His youngest brother, Pvt. Chas. Beagle, is the newest recruit, having enlisted only three months ago.

We learn, too, that Company A, 108th Infantry, up in Watertown, N. Y., are feeling very proud of their seven sets of brothers: Sgt. Dean A. Slate and Pvt. Glenn O. Slate; Pfc. Cecil H. Shoen and Pfc. Charles H. Shoen; Pfc. Roy. K. Curtis and Pvt. Earl W. Curtis; Pfc. Burr W. Marshall and Pvt. Robert T. Marshall; Pvt. George K. Green and Pvt. James C. Green; Corp. Francis W. Kalk, Pvt. Richard W. Kalk and Pvt. Eugene Kalk; Pvt. Harold V. Fish, Pvt. Roy J. Fish and Pvt. Edward J. Fish, Jr.

They also have two sets of father and son: Sgt. Samuel H. Graham and son Pvt. Harry G. Graham; Sgt. George H. Sayyeau and son Pvt. Harry G. Sayyeau.

Maintenance of Trained Militia on Economy Basis ▲▲▲▲

Confidence in Intention of Congress to Provide for Man-power of National Defense Expressed by Chief of Militia Bureau

By **GEORGE E. LEACH**

Major General, U. S. A., Chief of the Militia Bureau

THE establishment of the National Guard was the expressed desire of George Washington and is a fulfillment in the most exact detail of the plans he and General Von Steuben, the greatest general of his time, laid down.

Its development is vital to our National defense. It is not an experiment, but rather a development since the beginning of our country by the best military minds the Nation has produced. It has been developed in step with a great democratic constitution.

* * *

The Continental soldier in whom Washington put such trust was the National Guard, recruited and in a large measure supported by the State, defending the Union in a national emergency—the same as the National Guard went to the World War.

The National Guard of his beloved country counts more than 18 infantry divisions, cavalry, artillery, field and heavy, and coast artillery, ready—trained, I believe, beyond his hopes, and enlisted, as he wished it, for the duration of any war.

Washington was for peace in no uncertain terms. He said:

"The only probable means of preventing insult or hostility for any length of time and from being exempted from the consequent calamities of war, is to put the National Militia in such a condition that they may appear truly respectable in the eyes of our friends and formidable to those who would otherwise become our enemies."

It has been hard for this country to take advice. It required the intervening of many blundering years and it was not until the passage of the amended National Defense Act in 1920 that Washington's "Sentiments on a Peace Establishment" were made the official policy of the United States.

What General Washington wanted was not willing but unskilled and undisciplined men who would melt away when their terms of service expired, but trained citizen-soldiers. He made his meaning clear in emphatic and unmistakable language:

"A government is a murderer of its citizens which sends them to the field unformed and untaught . . . I cannot withhold my denunciation of its wickedness and folly."

He spoke not a whit more than the plain truth. There may be reasons for not going to war at all; but if, in the eyes of our Congress there are good and sufficient reasons why we should go to war, and it so declares and we do go to war, there is no virtue in waging war inefficiently and in prolonging it.

In the words of a distinguished French general, General d'Amade: "There is one thing worse than war, and that is a war needlessly prolonged."



Major General George E. Leach, U. S. A.

Chief of the Militia Bureau

Trained troops with trained leaders make wars short and decisive. The long wars have been the wars of inexperienced leaders and of untrained soldiers. Progressively, as the military arts were more diligently studied and the science of war was better understood, wars became shorter.

* * *

Even the names of wars bear witness to this fact. The "Hundred Years' War" was followed by the "Thirty Years' War," which was succeeded by the "Seven Years' War" and that, in 1866, by the war between Austria and Prussia known as "The Seven Weeks' War," decided between two highly trained armies in one great battle.

About the same time as the latter, in the United States came the American Civil War, with only a few experienced officers, fought largely by short term volunteers and militia. In China, also at the same time, the Taiping Rebellion occurred.

China had no leaders or trained troops worthy of the

name, except the small force led first by the Yankee Ward, and later by the English general "Chinese" Gordon. That struggle lasted a score of years and cost 15,000,000 lives.

Washington's pacifism was practical; a respectable defense discourages aggression; while often if war should come, it decreases its length, its cost, its casualties, and consequently its miseries.

In recommending a small, professional army, Washington advocated a well-trained national militia, on the lines of the present National Guard.

It was not until after we had fought three or four major wars—not until 1930, over a century and a quarter later—that the American Congress finally recognized the wisdom of preserving this previous experience, dearly bought on the battlefield, as a means of strengthening our military establishment toward the preventing of wars or their shortening and at least, put Washington's recommendation into effect. It is in a large measure owing to this policy of making use of and disseminating practical information gained in war that the National Guard today has made such gratifying progress since the World War.

Washington recommended that the militia be exercised in the field "at least from 12 to 25 days in a year." This recommendation has been realized in the 15-day annual training camps of the National Guard.

* * *

At least in spirit, and as far as present day conditions require, we follow his suggestion that: "Every State ought to establish magazines of its own, containing arms, accoutrements, ammunition, all kinds of camp equipage and warlike stores."

The present system of State Adjutants General was advocated by Washington. He even advocated an organization into divisions, which has become a part of our National Guard system under the National Defense Act.

In the little more than a decade since the adoption of the National Defense Act, and the mere decade since the reorganization of the National Guard began on its new basis, it has come to be the first line of defense contemplated by our first President. Already it is coming to be true that members of the National Guard are regarded as "The Van and Flower of the American Forces" as an important military asset.

The National Guard has taken on a new dignity. It is zealous to be employed whenever and wherever it may be necessary. The exceptional exemptions, privileges and distinctions are not sought after as eagerly as opportunities for service; and will come, insofar as they do come, of their own accord.

True military pride is awakening. A patriotic regard for the public is already born. The soldierly creed of the National Guard is silently but effectively influencing the youth. George Washington would be gratified.

The country will be gratified. But the Guard is not and will not be satisfied until it has accomplished yet more.

In these trying times when it is so easy to criticize, I feel that I should be remiss in my duty if I did not strike a note of confidence.

This Nation has a great Regular Army, in personnel and in training, with a most distinguished soldier, General MacArthur, as Chief of Staff, a man of broad vision, as fearless in peace as he was in war.

* * *

I have seen much of Congress and I have confidence in

them. I am convinced that the National Defense of the Nation is their most earnest desire.

Economy must be practised and too often this effort to economize in a starving and discouraged world has been labeled destructive pacifism.

I have confidence in Congress. Congress must be kept in working liaison with the wishes of informed people. Eternal vigilance must always be the price of our National Defense.

I have faith in the officials of our Government and in the people to support a reasonable well-trained force for any emergency if we keep in step with the necessary economy of the times.

Review and Evening Parade Without Officers

Enlisted Men of Seventy-First Infantry Earn Many Compliments

THE Seventy-first Infantry had under consideration a number of plans for raising money for the Emergency Unemployment Fund of New York, but finally determined upon a review and evening parade, with Colonel De Lamater as reviewing officer, the regimental sergeant-major as acting colonel, staff sergeants acting as his staff, battalion sergeants-major as majors, first sergeants as company commanders, and so on down the line.

At first suggestion it seemed rather a hazardous undertaking to put the entire responsibility upon non-commissioned officers for such an elaborate undertaking. The Seventy-first puts not less than one thousand men on its rather limited drill room floor on these occasions and to maneuver them for the rapid changes necessary has often been commented upon as a difficult accomplishment in military tactics.

Colonel De Lamater believed his enlisted personnel equal to the task involved and readily indorsed the plan. The big following of the regiment soon subscribed to sufficient tickets to make the affair a financial success and one that would meet the regiment's quota for the fund.

Not to be delinquent in the social duties of a commanding officer at a review, Colonel (Sergeant-Major) Miles and his staff prior to the ceremonies entertained the reviewing officer and Lieutenant-Colonel Ames T. Brown at dinner, with their ladies. The arrival of the reviewing party was met with all the ceremonies and dignity afforded to a celebrity.

A preliminary guard mounting showed that the men were at their best and those who have had many opportunities to judge this ceremony had nothing but compliments for its smartness and accuracy.

If any officer had doubts as to the review and evening parade it was soon dispelled, for every movement was carried through in perfect form. Representatives of the United States Army and other organizations expressed the opinion that such an exhibition could only have been accomplished with fine *esprit de corps* on the part of every man participating.

After the ceremonies Colonel De Lamater received the non-commissioned officers in his quarters and expressed his warm admiration of their fine work.

The Psychological Relationship of Non-Comm. to Private

A Composite Article Written by "The Non-Comms. of the 212th C. A." in Collaboration

WE have just finished reading those mighty interesting articles by Major Bertram F. Duckwall on "The Inferiority Complex in the Military Service." The good doctor studied the question from the point of view of a scientist, it is true, but, in addition, he was viewing the question through the eyes of an officer. We, as non-comms., have our opportunities to study human behavior: the actions and reactions of the rookie, the ability of this or that corporal or sergeant to "get in" with the men, the behavior of a newly-made officer, and so on ad infinitum.

That this opportunity to study human behavior exists is to be expected since the corporals and sergeants are always in actual contact with the men. They can, while going about their ordinary duties, watch the process of growth, witness the transformation, so to speak, of the bud to the flower. And since this flower, this mature soldier, is as much a credit to the non-comm. who made him as he is to himself, we can start this brief study by putting a little piece of recruit in the test tube and observing the reactions to stimulus.

In most cases, the young man who joins the regiment for the first time has the attitude and demeanor of a boy; he is immature. Bewildered at first, wondering how long it will take him to wear his clothes like an "old timer," he turns instinctively to the non-comm. The non-comm. symbolizes successful effort for he has, by study and application, forced his way into the restricted group of corporals and sergeants. And he will, from then on, be a guide and instructor. There are certain principles, however, that a good instructor must recognize.

First, we (corporals and sergeants taken collectively) must agree with Doctor J. B. Watson that punishment per se is not a scientific method of correcting errors. As instructors and teachers we want to build up positive responses, that is, we are going to establish conditioned reflexes, but before we can do that, we must first untrain our rookie of bad habits and then retrain him in good habits. This must be done as soon as he joins for he is then in his most formative period. We will now drop a few ounces of carbolic acid on our friend in the test tube and see what happens.

Assume that an officer enters the room. Some one sees him and calls "attention." All stand at attention except the rookie. How is the theory of the conditioned reflex applied? First untrain the bad, then train the good. Take the rookie to one side; remind him that he is now a soldier and, as such, is subject to the regulations and disciplines of the service; instruct him in that branch of military courtesy covering the entrance of an officer in a room. Instruction of this kind is positive. It will stick. The only thing to remember is that this kind of instruction must be given when "the child is caught in the act." But we have other aims—we want to swap this "boy" for a man. We want him to be mature.

By maturity we mean an ability to meet the responsibility thrust upon him, and in addition an ability to adjust

himself to a changing world. When our young rookie goes to camp for the first time he will face an impossible task under impossible conditions directed by impossible men: his equipment will always be lost; his cot will be a perpetual mess; the first sergeant will pick on him for all details; his bowels won't move; he will never hear the bugle; every girl in town will attract him—something that never happened before—and he won't know what to do about it; guard duty will come every night—or so it will seem; and so on, and so on, making that "first camp" a perfect hell. The next time, things will be different, as a result of the additional instruction he will have received from the non-comms.

By this time the non-comm. has taken on a new appearance. He is no longer the cold, inhuman individual he seemed to be at first. He is actually a fine fellow who really has the interest of the battery at heart and who, in his spare time, studies regulations so as to permit him to function better. From time to time, if the occasion permits, the sergeant will speak of other things: he will speak of the rise of man, from the barbarian stage to the present stage; he will discuss some of the modern concepts of psychology, dealing particularly with those phases which most concern man's daily life; he will, in short, create a desire for knowledge, and by so doing add to his own knowledge by studying the effects of this instruction on the pupil. The pupil, if he is made of the right stuff, will be desirous of getting stripes himself, or perhaps he will seek bars.

Most men who remain in the battery for five years or more as non-comms. will want to remain in that capacity. For here they can study life, they can watch the transformation from one stage of development to another, and they themselves can play such an important part in that transformation. But it sometimes happens that a man, after a few years, will want to become an officer. This change, particularly, will afford an interesting study in human nature. Will the new officer try to "put on the dog"? Or will he attempt over-familiarity? Will he follow after the Captain like a little dog, or will he say—"That bum is no good; I know him better now"? Will he command respect because of his rank or in spite of it? All these are interesting questions, especially to a non-comm. who has ten to thirty years to his credit and who has seen officers come and officers go, come and go, come and go.

If we may recapitulate in brief. The men with the stripes, who keep their eyes and ears open, will have an opportunity to attend a school in practical psychology—a school which has no equal, anywhere. We, the non-comms. of the 212th, have reached the above conclusions and in closing may we quote from that great thinker—William James:

"There is only one way to improve ourselves, and that is by some of us setting an example which the others may pick up and imitate until the new fashion spreads from east to west."



OREHER

THE
NEW YORK
National Guardsman
(Official State Publication)



VOL. X, No. 1 NEW YORK CITY APRIL, 1933

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Has Spring Arrived?

GROUNDHOGS, we are told by meteorological scientists, have really "nothing to do with the case, tra-la!" They may appear or they may not appear; spring will nevertheless follow its appointed course. But though Spring was officially announced as having taken the place of winter on March 21st, yet—as we look out of our window—we see powder flakes of snow being scurried and whirled about by a keen wind; down below on the sidewalk men are passing briskly with their heads down and with coat collars turned up, and over by the Municipal Building (the coldest, windiest corner in the city) women are battling with their skirts and are being swept along like small craft before a gale.

Yet, whatever the prospect from our window may tell us, a glance at the pages of the GUARDSMAN confirms the scientific edict that Spring is here for the song of the M.P.'s and P.O.D.'s is in our land, calling for immediate applications to serve with those organizations during the summer camping months at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y.

This is a surer indication of the inevitable change of seasons than the first crocus or the clarion whistle of the first robin. Another year has slipped away. Elsewhere in this issue will be found the Camp Smith Training Schedule and the table showing when each outfit leaves for Camp—further harbingers of Spring which dispel from our hearts the gloom of the long dark winter days.

From now until the opening of Camp (June 10th) the time will pass quickly enough. The State Matches will be upon us before we know it—recruiting will be stopped—and the talk in the many armories throughout the state will turn on the regiment's next field tour of duty.

Thank You, Budding Authors!

WE are grateful to those budding authors who responded to our appeal for manuscripts. Quite a bunch has been received and while some of them have had to go back with the "editor's regrets," we hope that the recipients will not take our rejection amiss. A rejection slip does not necessarily mean that the article or story is a poor one or badly written; it may cover the same ground as another story we have in hand: it may not seem quite topical enough or be of sufficient general interest to all our readers to merit publication, or it may be too similar in content to some other article recently published.

The Mss. which have been accepted will be published in the near future. In some cases, we will have our artist make illustrations for them. We hope that others, who have not yet submitted their stories, will not fail to do so, for a magazine is a hungry animal which demands constant feeding with stories, articles, drawings, photographs, etc., and we rely chiefly upon the members of the N. Y. N. G. to bring up the rations.

Provisional Ordnance Detachment

APPPLICATIONS for the Provisional Ordnance Detachment must reach the Headquarters not later than May 1st, 1933. They will be forwarded through channels and addressed to: The Ordnance Officer, Hdqrs. N. Y. N. G., 80 Centre Street, New York City.

The tour of duty is at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., from June 3rd to September 17th, 1933, and consists of usual range details.

Base pay of grade, transportation, and subsistence are provided.

All men will be counted present for armory drills while on this detailed service, in accordance with provisions made by the Senior Instructor with the New York National Guard—G. O. No. 5, 1928, Hq. N. Y. N. G.

The "Guardsman" Is Nine Years Old Give Your Magazine Your Support

NINE years ago this month, THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN first came into existence. From the moment of its birth, it has gained attention for itself by reason of its many admirable characteristics—chief of these being that it is a magazine of the N. Y. N. G., supported by the N. Y. N. G., and published officially for the N. Y. N. G.

We have tried consistently to give you each month a magazine which will be not only of benefit to members of the Guard but which will carry the news to other states of what the N. Y. N. G. has accomplished in the past, what it is doing today, and what it plans to do in the future.

If at any time any of our readers has any suggestion to make as to how the GUARDSMAN could be improved either in appearance or in reader-interest, we hope that he will not hesitate to write direct to us. We are always open to such suggestions, for it is our aim to make our magazine the very finest of its kind in the United States. This can be done only if we have the full support of our 22,000 readers.



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



GOLDFISH

YOU are all undoubtedly familiar with the colloquial expression, "As much privacy as a goldfish."

Apparently our New York National Guard is very much in the position of the goldfish in our being open to observation by the public at all times and in the public's evident intention to keep us up to the expected mark in all matters.

I am sure that the average National Guardsman would be greatly surprised at the number of letters received at National Guard Headquarters calling my attention to some error that is believed to have been made or to something that it is felt needs correcting.

If the flag on an armory is old or torn, if it is not raised or lowered promptly at the appointed time, if it is at full-staff when it should be at half-staff or the reverse, if an officer or man is not neatly or properly dressed when seen in person or even in a picture published in the papers, if he has his hat on the side or back of his head, or even if he carries more personal poundage than the regulations seem to prescribe, I am pretty sure to have it called to my attention by some keen observer.

We must remember that the World War made a great difference in the attitude of the public towards the soldier. So many men and women served in the war, so many more saw soldiers at all times and became personally interested in them, that the "experts" on soldierly appearance and on military regulations multiplied many-fold and these "experts" are now watching us at every turn.

I do not use the word "expert" with any sarcasm whatever. I feel that we should consider ourselves complimented by this interest and grateful for any honest criticism and suggestion. Few of the letters received fail to give criticism in anything but a constructive way. Most of them recognize our efforts to approach perfection as near as we may and tender suggestions in a constructive manner.

I recently received a letter enclosing a picture published in the papers wherein one of the officers depicted was wearing the cap very much on the side of his head and my correspondent suggested that such an evidence of very careless dress was not up to our standard. He was right.

Many times in the past, the editor of this paper, under my direction, has returned photographs of units of the Guard because we consider that careless or un-uniform dress renders them inappropriate for publication. Sometimes we have returned them for the reason that the appearance of some officer or man therein shows that he does not devote proper attention to his physical condition,

that he appears not fit for hard physical exertion, and that he is carrying far more than "weight for age."

In the case of this magazine, our critical audience is extended beyond the borders of our state, and the National Guards of other states, the United States Army and some foreign countries are looking us over as well as those from our own communities.

Even when not in uniform, our friends and associates know that we are members of the National Guard and our actions and conduct are, on that account, subject to additional scrutiny and additional criticism.

I have learned recently that one of our New York officers who had been detailed to attend one of the U. S. Army Service Schools made a careful estimate of the situation and decided that in the list of subjects on which he would be rated during his course, there were two for which he alone would be responsible, in which there was no question of solving a problem but simply of keeping himself up to the mark at all times.

He therefore resolved that whatever ratings he might secure in other subjects, there would be no lack of attention to "Military Bearing and Neatness" or to "Attention to Duty." He was rated "Superior" in both of

these, and in both of them it was not a question of special aptitude or special fitness but merely of common sense and living up to a standard at all times, and incidentally, of realizing that during the tour of duty at the school he would be under unobtrusive but nevertheless careful and thorough observation at all times.

Like the goldfish of my opening sentence, we are at all times open to view and open to criticism. We are marked men. Everything we do or say or wear is observed more carefully than it is in the case of the average citizen.

As goldfish, it certainly behooves us to keep our scales shining at all times, to swim with the greatest care and to ensure that our appearance and actions bring nothing but credit to ourselves and the other goldfish in our bowl.



W. H. Haskell

Major-General

An Ex-Guardsman With the Regular Army

Pvt. John G. McCarthy, QM. Corps, U. S. A.

EDITOR'S NOTE: Pvt. McCarthy, before enlisting in the Regular Army, was a corporal in Hdqrs. Co., 27th Div'n. Special Troops. He is now putting in a hitch in Panama and in the following article describes the life of a recruit entering the Regular Army.

MANY people have different opinions of what the Regular Army is like. Some consider it a haven for the down and out—a place for the men who either cannot or who will not try to make a success of civilian life. In a few cases, they are right—but every man who enlists for a hitch with the Flag cannot be judged in the same light. Some men are born with the love of adventure in their blood, and are unable to resist the lure of flying flags and martial music, while another component of the Army is composed of “depression soldiers,” the men to whom that well-known “Prosperity around the Corner” has been so hard to catch up with.

Who is there to bid these men accepting the splendid offer which Uncle Sam graciously offers to his many nephews? With good food, clothing, pay, and a place to lay their heads that are weary with discouragement, a man would be a fool not to take advantage of such an opportunity.

A new life is opened to the men who accept, a chance to start afresh. It rests upon the man himself as to whether he is going to make a success or a failure. The Army is just what a man makes it for himself; it can be literally a heaven or a hell, depending mainly upon the man's ability to adopt the proper mentality towards it. Some are unable to adjust themselves to co-operating with the rest of the men and start off on the wrong foot by trying to get away from their rightful share of the work. Any advice from their would-be “buddies” to pitch in and do their bit is received with contempt. A man of this type rapidly earns the name of a “Goldbricker” and continually finds himself in hot water, incurring the displeasure of the entire company. When he sees all chance of promotion slipping, it may bring him to adopt the right attitude towards the work, but if this fails, he is brought “on the carpet” before the skipper to answer charges in a summary court martial.

Invariably, though, a man of this sort is born with a disagreeable attitude towards life in general, and finding himself in the mill so often, he becomes a “guard house lawyer” from his frequent clashes with the military authorities.

The Army helps to broaden his mind and builds him in character and in body. In short, the Army builds men. A vast majority of the men like the life of a soldier so well that they make a career of it, and spend the years in a comfortable manner far from the hue and cry of civilian life.

There is no lack of recreation if a soldier feels athletically inclined, with the Post's monthly track and field meet and the various other sports when in season; and down here in Panama, if a man feels the call of the wild, there are all kinds of game to be found in the matted jungles.

At first, when a man signs for an enlistment and proceeds to the recruit depot at Fort Slocum (if he has been assigned to foreign service), everything will seem rather strange.

He feels out of place and homesick. As the days pass, he learns the names of his fellow-recruits; there is always some fellow with whom he will become acquainted and they form a friendship that will last through thick and thin for the rest of their Army days.

The recruit depot is one of the handicaps through which all must pass. The drill period will probably seem pretty tough to the recruit and he is afraid that he will never be able to master the

squad movements. But all this is as nothing in comparison to what he has to go through when he arrives at his proper station. Then the work of changing him from a civilian to a soldier starts in earnest. Those six weeks seem to be an eternity of squad drill, platoon drill and the manual of arms, from reveille in the morning till three in the afternoon. The brain becomes numb from the different commands and the body functions mechanically.

One night, while still in recruit barracks, I woke the entire squad-room as I was going through the manual of arms in my sleep, but a couple of well-aimed G. I. shoes, heaved by the sergeant instructors, soon put a stop to any repetition of the incident.

What a relief it is when the time comes to be turned on duty, to take your place beside the men of the company to which you have been assigned. Then the soldier's life really starts and the recruit realizes that all he has gone through has been as a sacrifice to the God of Discipline, without which an Army is like an unruly mob without a leader. He has learned to take pride in his organization and to obey the authority, conferred upon the officers and non-coms, without question.

A real soldier should have a thorough knowledge of everything that is required of him so that he will be able to function with pleasure to himself and his brothers-in-arms and fight towards the common goal of making his outfit the best in the regiment, and his regiment the best in the division.



Governor Lehman Compliments Company G 105th Infantry

CAPTAIN Robert J. Harrison, commanding Company G, 105th Infantry, stationed in Amsterdam, N. Y., has been warmly congratulated by Governor Lehman, Major General Franklin W. Ward, and by the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce President, W. J. Campbell, for the splendid work he has been doing in connection with the housing of unemployed in the State Armory.



**CAPT.
ROBERT J. HARRISON
CO. G, 105TH
INFANTRY**

We are glad to publish below, first, the letter received by Capt. Harrison from General Ward, and, second, the warm appreciation penned by the President of the Amsterdam Chamber of Commerce.

"My dear Captain:

A few days ago I received a report sent through Division Headquarters, with respect to your fine work in connection with housing the unemployed, and this morning I took it up

with Governor Lehman who wished me to indicate his appreciation of the way you are handling it.

Incidentally, Colonel Mangine of this office who visited your armory recently, reported to me that in all his experience he had never seen a cleaner and better organized armory. In fact, he was most enthusiastic about it.

As I am a great believer in giving credit where it is due, I just want to join the Governor in personally congratulating you on your fine service."

"My dear Captain:

It affords me a great deal of pleasure to convey to you my compliments for the very fine work which you are doing in Amsterdam.

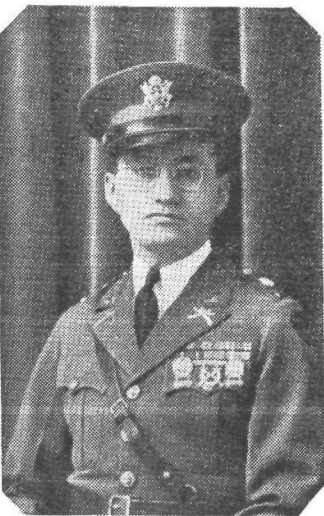
I particularly noted the warm words of appreciation from Governor Lehman, conveyed through General Ward, to you, for your very efficient methods of housing a number of Amsterdam's unemployed.

It has been my pleasure to attend company inspections over a period of years, and your

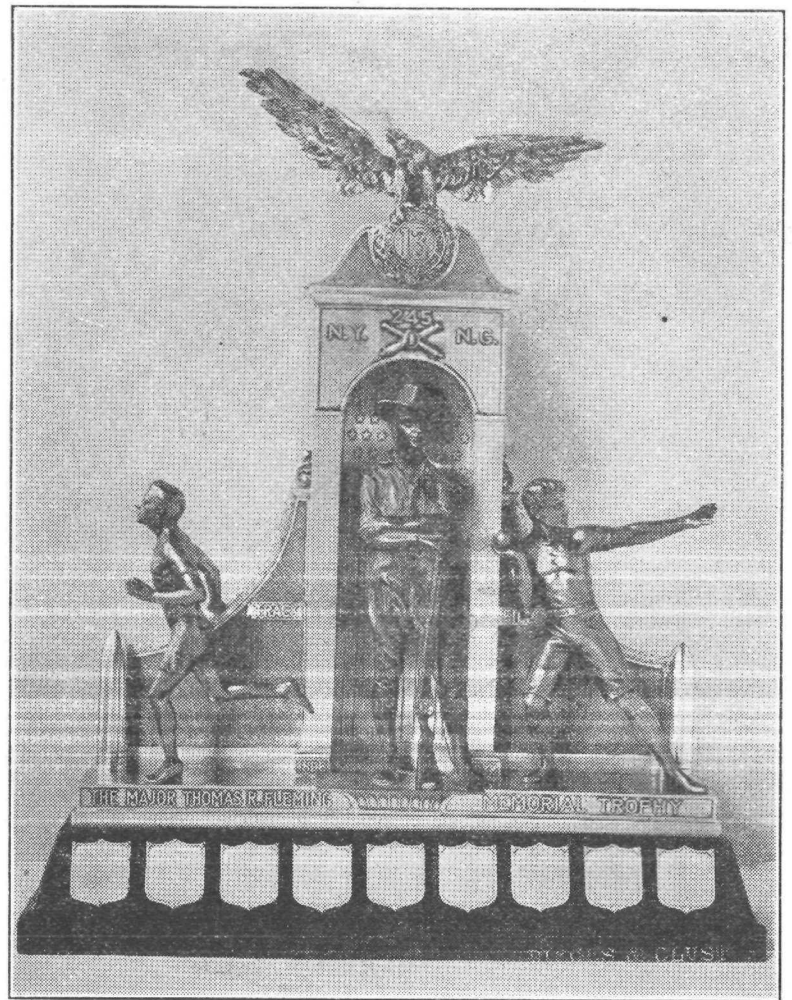
most recent inspection shows a continuity of effort by you and your associates, to attain a still higher standard of efficiency.

With a full quota of sixty-four men, and a 100% attendance, for a period of twelve months, indicates the keen interest your men have in your organization.

It is my hope that Company G will soon be rated as the outstanding company in the state. I know that I am not presuming when I say that Amsterdam is justly proud of its National Guard."



**1ST LIEUT.
PETER J. ROGERS
CO. G, 105TH
INFANTRY**



ATHLETIC TROPHY PRESENTED TO 245th C. A. In Memory of the Late Major Thomas R. Fleming

THE beautiful \$500 trophy illustrated on this page was presented by the Officers of the 245th C.A.C. in memory of the late Major Thomas R. Fleming who was prominently identified with the 13th Regiment, enlisting before the Spanish-American War. He was vitally interested in amateur sport, representing his organization as Athletic Officer in the Military Athletic League for many years, serving on the games and various other committees, also as Treasurer.

Throughout his service in the N. Y. N. G., Major Fleming devoted himself and his energies to the promotion of interest in all athletic activities and did much towards obtaining recognition of promising athletes, not only in the National Guard itself but also in the general field of amateur athletic sports.

The trophy is finished in oxidized and French gray silver, mounted on an ebonized base with shields for the annual winners of the event for which it is to be presented. In the center, is a solid bronze statuette of the Spanish-American soldier, with a niche in the background showing the Stars and Stripes, etched in relief; surmounted by an eagle with the famous old Regiment's seal. Underneath is the title and the insignia of the present branch, flanked on either side by two finely modelled athletic figures in gold bronze, representing on the left a "runner" and on the right a "shot putter." This is relieved by an ornamental background with a miniature shell on each end. The trophy measures 19³/₈ inches by 23¹/₂ inches.

It was designed by Lt. Col. Chas. J. Dieges, an associate and friend of many years. It proves to be an unusual and artistic memento as a worthy tribute to one of the finest types of American citizens and a loyal supporter of the N.Y.N.G. and American amateur athletic sports.

Major John E. Burk

THE Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association lost one of its two Civil War survivors in the death of Major John E. Burk on February 27th.

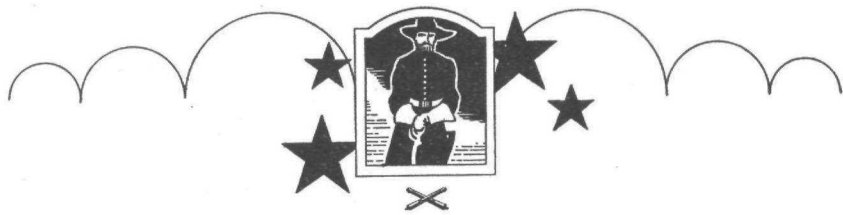
Major Burk was also one of three surviving members of the Robert Anderson Post, G. A. R. He enlisted—ran away from home for the purpose—as a drummer boy in the Duryea Zouaves. Later he joined the Seventy-first where his father, John Henry Burk, was a sergeant.

Major Burk was the oldest member of the Benevolent & Protective Order of Elks, in point of continuous membership. The family was originally "Debergh," his ancestors being French Huguenots.

After the Civil War, the Major became celebrated as "The Lightning Drill Artist," traveling the vaudeville circuits both in this country and Europe, part of the time with Tony Pastor, Buffalo Bill and Annie Oakley.

If the Major had lived until June he would have been ninety years of age. Up to the last one, he was always a distinguished guest at the Martin dinner where his reminiscences were a feature. He was also a consistent attendant at the Veteran Association meetings. His genial personality will long be remembered.

Major Burk received the last respects of his society associates and friends at the Elks Club on March 2nd, representatives of the Active Regiment and the Seventy-first Veterans being present. To quote from an article widely printed, written by him May 1st, 1916, "Taps sounds for him as it has sounded for all. * * * All is quiet on the Potomac."



Annual Ball of the Non-Commissioned Officers of the 212th (A. A.) C. A.

THE Annual Ball given by the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the 212th A. A. is on its way. It will take place on April 28th, 1933, at the Pythian Temple. For those readers who are not well acquainted with the work of this association a few words might not be amiss.

First: We extend cheer and good wishes, both by word of mouth and pecuniary benefactions, to those who are temporarily indisposed.

Secondly: We offer the ease, quiet, and intellectual atmosphere of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Library.

Thirdly: We offer that means whereby we may obtain that co-ordination between sergeants and corporals which is so important to the proper *esprit-de-corps* of the Regiment.

In short we are made to feel that we are all brothers in that great fraternity—The New York National Guard.

The present officers of the Association are:

1st Sergeant H. C. Wagner, President; 1st Sergeant W. Evans, Vice-president; Mr. Sergeant J. Wallace, Treasurer; Sergeant L. Keegan, Secretary; Mr. Sergeant J. McCormack, Sgt.-at-Arms.

WHEN DO WE LEAVE FOR CAMP?

Field Training Dates—1933

CAMP SMITH, NEW YORK

87th Brigade Hq. and Hq. Co.	June 11—June 25
71st Infantry	June 11—June 25
174th Infantry	June 11—June 25
105th Infantry	June 25—July 9
106th Infantry	June 25—July 9
93rd Brigade Hq. and Hq. Co.	July 9—July 23
14th Infantry	July 9—July 23
165th Infantry	July 9—July 23
107th Infantry	July 23—Aug. 6
108th Infantry	July 23—Aug. 6
27th Tank Co.	July 23—Aug. 6
27th Div'n. Hq. and Hq. Co.	Aug. 6—Aug. 20
27th Div'n. Special Troops (less 27th Tank Co. and 102nd Ordnance Co.)	Aug. 6—Aug. 20
101st Signal Battalion	Aug. 6—Aug. 20
53rd Brigade Hq. and Hq. Co.	Aug. 6—Aug. 20
54th Brigade Hq. and Hq. Co.	Aug. 6—Aug. 20
102nd Medical Regiment	Aug. 6—Aug. 20
10th Infantry	Aug. 20—Sept. 3
27th Div'n. Q. M. Trains	Aug. 20—Sept. 3
102nd Engineers	Aug. 20—Sept. 3
369th Infantry	Sept. 3—Sept. 17

PINE CAMP, NEW YORK

101st Cavalry	June 11—June 25
51st Cav. Brig. Hq. and Hq. Tr.	June 18—July 2
121st Cavalry	June 25—July 9
104th Field Artillery	July 9—July 23
105th Field Artillery	July 23—Aug. 6
112th F. A., New Jersey N. G.	Aug. 6—Aug. 20
52nd F. A. Brig. Hq. and Hq. Btry.	Aug. 20—Sept. 3
156th Field Artillery	Aug. 20—Sept. 3
106th Field Artillery	Aug. 20—Sept. 3
27th Division Aviation	Aug. 20—Sept. 3

FORT ONTARIO, NEW YORK

212th Coast Artillery	June 25—July 9
C. A. Brigade Hq. and Hq. Det.	July 2—July 16
244th Coast Artillery	July 9—July 23
258th Field Artillery	July 23—Aug. 6

FORT H. G. WRIGHT, NEW YORK

245th Coast Artillery	July 1—July 15
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RARITAN ARSENAL, NEW JERSEY

102nd Ordnance Co.	July 23—Aug. 6
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Some Bird

A little boy's essay on geese runs as follows:

"A geese is a low, heavy-set boid which is mostly meet and feathers. His head sits on one side and he sits on the other. A geese can't sing much on account of dampness of the moisture. He ain't got no between-his-toes and he's got a little balloon on his stomach to keep him from sinking. Some geese when they gits big has curls on their tals and is called ganders. Ganders don't haff to sit and hatch, but just eat and loaf, and go swimming. If I was a goose, I'd rather be a gander."

—Pennsylvania Guardsman.

SIMPLE, MY DEAR WATSON!

THE answer to our minute-problem in the March issue was that Mr. Jones' friend, accompanying the little girl, was the little girl's mother, and the names of the first three to send in correct solutions were:

Pvt. James Corcoran, Co. D, 71st Infantry.

Pvt. Francis P. Harrigan, Btry. C, 105th F. A.

Pvt. Joseph Pucek, Co. D, 102nd Engineers.

Also ran—numbers of corporals and sergeants! No telegraphic solutions were received this month, but several came in over the phone which would have been acceptable if they had called up a little sooner. Perhaps the moral of that is: Don't telephone—Write!

* * *

April Problem

A "Non-Com of Co. A, 14th Infantry," provides us with the following problem which will make some of our Non-Coms and would-be Non-Coms polish up on their Drill Regulations:

"An officer was given command of a detachment of replacement troops with orders to proceed to a certain town near the front. It so happened there was only one road connecting his point of departure and his objective. This road was used as a one-way road from the front for ambulances, and it was flanked in its entirety by high stone walls. The width of the road was uniform throughout, which would not permit the passing of an ambulance while the troops were marching in a column of squads formation. The road, however, was of sufficient width to allow passage for the troops in a column of twos formation.

The officer's orders were to use the column of squads formation at all times except, of course, when passing an ambulance. He was to lose no time in reaching his objective and even momentary halts would not be permitted. The officer arrived at his destination in due time, after having passed several ambulances en route. The troops started out in a column of squads formation and reached their objective in the same formation, although several times they had to change their formation to a column of twos in order to pass the ambulances.

Assuming that the troops were normally marching along the center of the road, how was this accomplished without halting the troops and using only orthodox Close Order Drill commands?"

N. R. A. PREPARES FOR 1933 TITLE MATCHES

WASHINGTON, D. C.—Sectional championship tournaments will again be held this year for the N. R. A. national rifle and pistol trophies in lieu of the usual Camp Perry National Matches, the National Rifle Association has announced.

The 27 State associations aligned with the national organization will be authorized to arrange shoots for the marksmen of their states and nearby states. In sections where there are no state associations, other organizations, such as the Army, Navy, Marine Corps and Coast

Guard, will be asked to cooperate in the holding of meets.

A different plan from that followed last year in the awarding of the national trophies has been determined upon by the executive committee of the rifle association. The winners of the trophies, with the exception of the small-bore rifle awards, will be decided on the basis of scores fired by competitors at all the meets this year instead of assigning certain of the trophies for exclusive competition at particular meets. In this way, all shooters of the country, regardless of the sectional shoot in which they compete, will have a chance for all the trophies.

For the small-bore shots, however, one central tourney will be held, probably at Camp Perry, Ohio, for the national trophies in this field. The Dewar, Railwaymen's and Fidac international matches will be shot in conjunction with the small-bore meet.

The new plan of awarding the trophies has won a more widespread satisfaction among the shooters of the nation and, in spite of the prevailing economic conditions, which are responsible for the omitting of the Camp Perry National Matches last year and this year, a vastly larger number of participants is looked for at this year's improved meets.



Trying to Collect

A CHICAGO manufacturer had trouble in collecting from a merchant. After sending him a number of bills, the manufacturer lost patience and wrote the merchant a threatening letter. He got this reply:

"What do you mean by sending me a letter like the one you wrote me on the 10th inst.? I know how to run my business.

"Every month I place all my bills in a basket, and then figure out how much money I have to pay my accounts with. Next I blindfold my bookkeeper and have her draw as many bills out of the basket as I have money to pay with. These bills are promptly paid. But if you don't like my way of doing business, I won't even put your bills in the basket."

Table Showing the Relative Strength of the New York National Guard

Each Cross in Following Table Represents One Company Unit

THE total strength of the New York National Guard is listed each month in the neighborhood of 21,000 officers and enlisted men. The following table may be of interest, showing the strength, by companies, of the various organizations which go to make up the total strength. While the State of New York boasts a National Guard strength of over 20,000, followed by Pennsylvania with some 12,000 men, the State of Nevada closes the list with a National Guard force whose total strength is 132 officers and enlisted men.

<u>27TH DIVISION</u>	0	5	10	15	20	<u>II CORPS TROOPS</u>	0	5	10	15	20
Hq. and Hq. Det. (1)	x					101st Signal Battalion (4)	xxxx				
27th Special Troops (7)	xxxxxxx					258th Field Artillery (12)	xxxxxxxxxxxxx				
27th Aviation (3)	xxx					<u>1ST ARMY TROOPS</u>					
27th Trains (7)	xxxxxxx					Hq. & Hq. Troop 51st Cav. Brig. (1)	x				
102nd Engineers (8)	xxxxxxx					101st Cavalry (10)	xxxxxxxxxxx				
102nd Med. Regt. (11)	xxxxxxxxxxx					121st Cavalry (10)	xxxxxxxxxxx				
Hq. and Hq. Co. 53rd Brigade.. (1)	x					212th Artillery, A. A. (13)	xxxxxxxxxxxxx				
105th Infantry (19)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx					<u>G. H. Q. RESERVE TROOPS</u>					
106th Infantry (19)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx					C. A. Brigade Hq. (1)	x				
Hq. and Hq. Co. 54th Brigade.. (1)	x					244th Artillery, T. D. (12)	xxxxxxxxxxxxx				
107th Infantry (19)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx					245th Artillery, H. D. (14)	xxxxxxxxxxxxx				
108th Infantry (19)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx					<u>UNASSIGNED TROOPS</u>					
Hq. & Hq. Bty. 52nd F. A. Brig. (1)	x					Hq. & Hq. Co. 93rd Brig. (1)	x				
102nd Am. Train (11)	Not Organized					14th Infantry (19)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx				
104th Field Artillery (11)	xxxxxxxxxxxxx					165th Infantry (19)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx				
105th Field Artillery (11)	xxxxxxxxxxxxx					10th Infantry (19)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx				
106th Field Artillery (12)	xxxxxxxxxxxxx					369th Infantry (19)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx				
<u>44TH DIVISION</u>											
Hq. and Hq. Co. 87th Brigade.. (1)	x										
71st Infantry (19)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx										
174th Infantry (19)	xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx										
156th Field Artillery (11)	xxxxxxxxxxxxx										

Applications for Detail to the Military Police Detachment Now Being Received

Period of Duty at Camp Smith, June 10th.—September 17th.

A PPLICATIONS are now being received for detail to the Military Police Detachment which will be on duty at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., during the field training period, June 10th, 1933, until September 17th, 1933.

The Military Police at Camp Smith police the camp and the area surrounding, including the village of Peekskill and nearby lake summer resorts. They operate the post fire department and also conduct all the chemical warfare instruction.

Applicants should answer the following questions and forward their application to Major Alfred D. Reuter-shan, Headquarters, New York National Guard, 80 Centre Street, New York City. Send your application through channels; do not send it direct.

1. Full name.
2. Organization.
3. Rank.

4. Age.
5. Height.
6. Weight.
7. Prior military service.
8. Previous police experience.
9. Can you swim and act as a life guard?
10. Previous fire department experience.
11. Have you a chauffeur or operator's license?
12. Have you ever qualified with rifle, pistol or revolver?
13. If you are detailed, do you agree to serve for the entire period?
14. Are you an elementary school, high school, or college graduate?

Applicants that are accepted for this duty will receive transportation from home station to camp and return, and base pay of grade and subsistence.



• KEEP SMILING •



Intelligent Typist

The Boss: "You should have been here at nine, typist."

Typist: "Why, what happened?"

To the Point

Complaining Customer: "That lawn mower I bought last summer has all rusted."

Hardware Merchant: "Maybe that's because there's so much due on it."

Original Sin

Billie (who has eaten his apple): "Let's play Adam and Eve."

Pattie: "How do you do that?"

Billie: "You tempt me to eat your apple, and I'll give in."

Beyond the Call of Duty

"When I married you," wept his bride, "I didn't know you were such a coward. I thought you were a very brave man."

"So did everyone else," grimly replied the husband.

Wounded in Action

Barber: "Haven't I shaved you before, sir?"

Customer: "No, I got that scar in France."

That's a Challenge

"Let me show you something new in a snappy sedan," said the auto salesman.

"It won't do you a bit of good," she replied, "and I don't think you could anyway."

Pennsylvania Guardsman.

Recited With Feeling

Delphine: "So you threw down your actor friend?"

Hortense: "Yeah. He always wanted to hold prominent parts."

Pennsylvania Guardsman.

Safety First

Henderson: "Why are you in the Air Force now? I thought you were in the cavalry."

Peterson: "I got transferred."

Henderson: "Why was that?"

Peterson: "Well, after an airplane throws you out, it doesn't generally walk over and bite you."



Turn Out the Guard!

Grace: "How do you like your short marine friend?"

Betty: "Oh, all right, but he hardly comes up to my Naval Guard."

Pennsylvania Guardsman.

Excessive

"D-d-d-darling, I l-l-love y-y-you."

"Oh, George, say it again."

"G-g-goodness! I s-s-said it th-th-three t-t-times the f-f-first t-t-time."

Pennsylvania Guardsman.

Sore as a Pup

Her hat was on one side, her clothes rumpled, and her shoes were in shreds.

"Were you knocked down by a motorist?" asked a sympathetic bystander.

"No, picked up," she snapped.

—Transit News.

Massed Murder?

"Sergeant, how many more men have we to shoot?"

"Well, Captain, I shot all the men except the Lieutenant, cooks and mess sergeant. They are on their way up from the pit now. I'll shoot them. You can shoot yourself. Then I'll shoot myself and we'll be all finished."

—5th Corps News (Ind.)

Getting Dad's Number

Dora had just returned from Sunday school, where she had been for the first time.

"What did my little daughter learn this morning?" asked her father.

"That I am a child of Satan," was the beaming reply.

Depression

An insurance man walked into a lunch-room and, taking his place on one of the vacant stools, ordered bread and milk. The fellow sitting on the next stool asked:

"On a diet?"

"No. Commission."

—5th Corps News (Ind.)

Courteous

A Virginia family was training a colored girl in her duties as maid. On answering the telephone the first day she brought no message.

"Who was that, Sarah?"

"'Twarn't nobody, Mr. Baily, jes' a gentleman say: 'It's a long distance from New York,' and I says, 'Yes-sir, it certainly is!'"

At the Theatre

"What did you hear at the opera yesterday?"

"All sorts of things. Smith is going bankrupt, Mrs. Brown has dyed her hair, and the Whites are getting a divorce."

Fighting Fourteenth Fights Slump with Review

THE following very clever and amusing write-up was prepared by Lt.-Col. J. J. Byron, 14th Infantry, and issued as a "combat depression order" prior to the review on January 25th, tendered to Brig. Gen. F. W. Baldwin by "The Red Legged Devils."

COMBAT DEPRESSION ORDER. No. 1.

MAPS: Greater New York and vicinity. 12:63360.

1. (a) An enemy force, strength unestimated, and known as the Army of General Depression, has organized a defensive position along the general line: Happiness Hill, Employment Woods, Health Crossroads, Morale Avenue. His right flank has been definitely located at Happiness Hill and his left flank at Morale Avenue, both of which hold commanding positions which are detrimental to the welfare of our citizens.

(b) Reliable information indicates that his death dealing weapons consist of Unemployment, Sickness, Poverty, Eviction, Hunger, lack of Morale, and Destitution, part of which have been observed in rear of his line of defense and part of which, well guarded, has been observed in front of his position, attacking our citizens of both sexes, including children, and driving them into Misery Avenue.

(c) The New York National Guard attacks and will envelop General Depression's left flank and drive him into obscurity.

2. (a) The 14th Infantry Regiment, with the first and second battalions in the assault echelon and reinforced by Company M and the regimental Auxiliary units in the rear thereof, will attack that part of the Army of Depression which is most hostile to and is preventing the advance to progress of our citizens.

Time of attack: 8.30 P. M., January 25th, 1933.

Zone of action: Right boundary—None. Left Boundary—None.

3. (a) The first battalion, in full dress uniform, consisting of shako, dress coat, red trousers, white gloves and black shoes, will form in rear of the line of departure at 8.20 P. M.

(b) The 2nd Battalion, in garrison uniform, consisting of garrison uniform cap, white shirt and collar, black tie, O. D. Melton uniform, web belts, russet shoes, will form in rear of the line of departure at 8:20 P. M.

(c) Company M and the regimental auxiliary units will form in rear of the line of departure at 8.20 P. M., in field uniform, consisting of trench helmets, O. D. shirts, O. D. breeches, light packs, prepared to mop up all elements of the Army of Depression. The above elements will jump off at 8.30 P. M. and penetrate the General Depression line in a standing and marching review.

(d) Company A will, at 9.10 P. M., proceed to the center of the drill shed and give a demonstration of formal guard mounting, thus guarding the Borough of Brooklyn from Old Depression himself.

(e) Teams of scouts and bayonet men will, at 9.40 P. M., move forward and give a demonstration of wall-scaling manoeuvres, thus penetrating into the center of the Army of Depression.

(f) Company C, assisted by one section of machine guns from Company D, will jump off at 10.05 P. M., attack and envelop the left flank of the General Depression Army, thus giving a real demonstration of our soldiers in combat in any future war.

(g) The above review-show contests and demonstrations are for the purpose of obtaining funds for the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee in order that this Regiment may assist in doing its mite during these hectic times.



DO YOU KNOW

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

THAT the French were the first to use the title of "Brigadier"? It was conferred by Louis IV upon the commander of several regiments. The British copied it from the French very early and a royal warrant of 1699 states that "the Major General of Our Ordnance within Our Kingdom for the time being shall have the rank of Brigadier."

In fact, the corporals of the Life Guards, in 1679, were commissioned, their rank being "Elder Lieutenants of Horse," but these were generally styled "Brigadiers." In the French army, at present, a "Brigadier" is a corporal. In our army, as well as in the British, "General" was

added to "Brigadier" and thus we have a Brigadier General.

And Do You Know

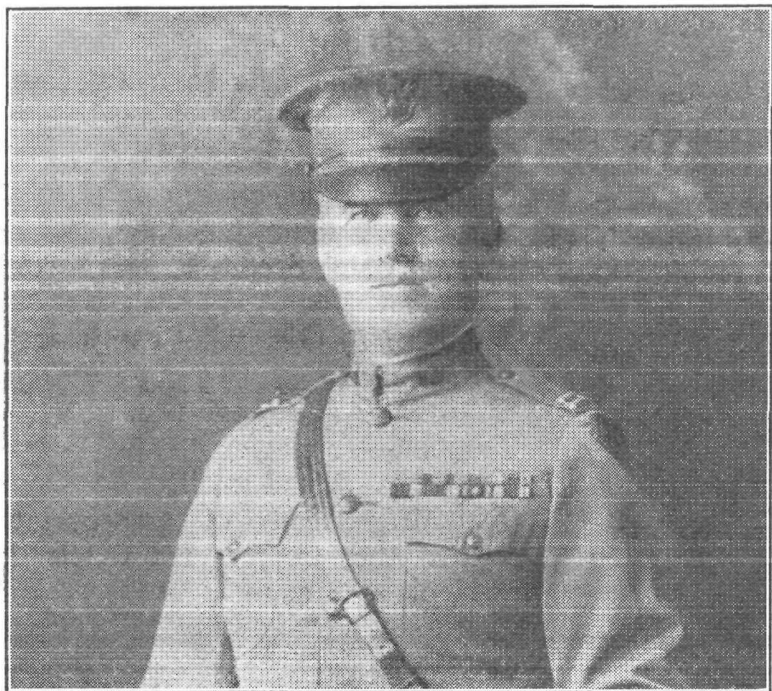
THAT the first use of the Colt revolver in the army was in 1840 in the Seminole War, when Samuel Colt, the inventor, sent a boat load to Florida where they were used by the soldiers? This was before official adoption of the arm.

The first thousand Colt revolvers officially used in warfare by our army were carried by Zachary Taylor's troops against the Mexican troops of Santa Anna, at Buena Vista. From that time until the adoption of the Colt automatic pistol in 1911, the Colt revolver was the official hand weapon of our army.

Capt. Harry Maslin Elected President 71st Veteran Association

THE very many friends of "Harry" Maslin will be glad to learn that he has just been elected president of the 71st Regiment Veteran Association. Congratulations, "Harry"! No one deserves this honor more than you.

Captain Maslin's history is one which makes most interesting reading and we hope at some other time, when the magazine is not quite so pressed for space, to run a fuller article dealing with his splendid military career.



Captain Harry Maslin

"Harry" Maslin's first "hitch" was served in the British regiment, *The Sixteenth (Queen's) Scarlet Lancers*. His Troop Sergeant Major was the first man ever to rise from the rank of private to that of Field Marshal in the British Army—Sir William Robertson. From him, Harry learned these two golden rules: "Never say behind a comrade's back what you are afraid to say to his face," and "A good soldier never makes an excuse."

For the present, we must content ourselves with the brief résumé which appeared in the 71st Veterans' Bulletin.

He was born on the 15th of April, 1868, the son of a British soldier, which accounts for his youth being spent in Ireland, Gibraltar, Malta and England in a military environment. Later, he enlisted in the 16th Queen's Lancers, one of the crack cavalry regiments of the British Army, and served an enlistment therein before coming to America.

On September 17th, 1889, "Harry" enlisted as a private in Company G, 71st Infantry, and served in all ranks before being commissioned a First Lieutenant in that Company in September, 1897. With this rank he served throughout the Cuban Campaign with the Regiment, and was commissioned a captain in command of Company G, in May, 1905. During the Mexican Border service, he commanded the 1st Battalion. When the 71st returned, Captain Maslin was transferred to Company F, where he did admirable work in building up the efficiency and strength of that Company.

Called to service in the World War, his declination of a Majority, so that he could stay with his men, exemplified his unselfish loyalty. In Spartanburg, S. C., when the Regiment was split up, he was placed in command of

Company D, 105th U. S. Infantry, went overseas and, when Colonel Liebman was killed in Belgium, Captain Maslin commanded the 105th Infantry for ten days until relieved by Major Berry of the 106th Infantry. He then commanded the first Battalion of the 105th Infantry through all the offensive fighting until he was wounded on September 29th, 1918, by a sniper's bullet, during the attack on the Hindenburg Line.

Two years in the hospitals in England and back here in this country wound up his connection with the Army and on September 8th, 1920, he was honorably discharged as totally and permanently disabled.

Elected by acclamation President of the 27th Division Association, at their first reunion, later Charter Commander of the 71st Infantry Post No. 487, American Legion, a Past President of the Santiago Society, and now President of the 71st Veterans' Association—these triumphs are a tribute to his ever-growing popularity.

TWO N. Y. STATE OFFICERS NOW TAKING FORT SILL FIELD ARTILLERY SCHOOL COURSE

FORTY-TWO National Guard and Reserve Battery Officers from 26 states and the District of Columbia, reported at the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla., on January 23 for a three-months' course of instruction. Among the students were two from New York: Capt. Harry C. Chuck, F. A. Reserve, of Brooklyn, and Capt. Frederick O. Heller, 105th F. A., N. Y. N. G.

The scope of this course covers the technique and tactics of field artillery to include the battery in the battalion; the total of 504 hours of instruction will end on April 22. The major portion of the time, 240 hours, is allotted to work under the Department of Gunnery, while the Department of Animal Transport and the Department of Tactics are given 95 and 87 hours respectively. Of the Gunnery instruction, fully 82 hours will be spent in actual service practice and firing. The course will reach its culmination with three field exercises with a horse-drawn battalion.

The four months' course at the F. A. School, known as the Enlisted Specialists' class, began on January 30. This course is for enlisted men and covers all functions pertaining to the details of the battery and higher artillery units. The students receive instruction in equitation, instruments and firing data, topography, material, visual signaling, organization and duties of members of details, radio procedure, electricity, wire communication, and more than half the total number of hours (822) are allotted to the Department of Tactics.

The N. Y. N. G. is represented at this course by Sgt. Albert J. Raab, from Battery E, 156th Field Artillery, Newburgh, N. Y.

Technocrat vs. Salesman

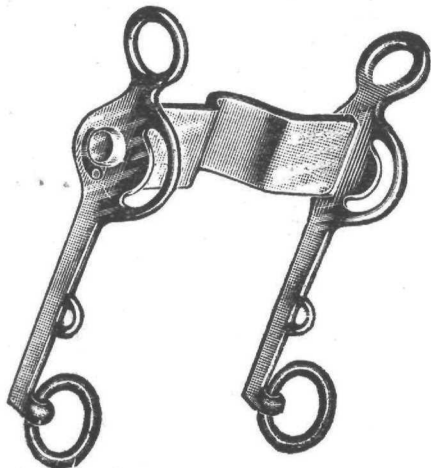
A TECHNOCRAT is said to be a man who knows a great deal about a very little, and who goes along knowing more and more about less and less until finally he knows practically everything about nothing.

Whereas a salesman, on the other hand, is a man said to know a very little about a great deal, and keeps knowing less and less about more and more until finally he knows practically nothing about everything.

The "S. M."

[Lieut. Stanleigh Megargee]

Pelham Bit



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The Soldier's Dictionary

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of Recruits

Compiled After Exhaustive Research
by

**Sergeant Stan Rose and
Private Horton**

107th Infantry N. Y. N. G.

ARTILLERY—Large vein in the body.
ADVANCE—Having to do with wages
(obs.)

ASSAULT—Old term for sailor.

AMMUNITION—A forewarning. eg.

"I had a ammunition that some-
thing was going to happen."

BATTALION—A Native of Italy. The
First Battalion in this country was
Christopher Columbus.

BARRAGE—Storage space for motor
vehicles.

BREECH—Female dog. Plural—

BREECHES.

BREECH COVER—A dog blanket.

BLOUSE—A small insect. Cootie.

BOLT—Brave. Fearless.

BRIGADE—A highwayman.

BLANKET—Small dummy ammu-
nition.

BULLET—Young chicken.

BUTT PLATE—Ash tray.

CARTRIDGE—A game bird.

CARTRIDGE-DUMMY—A decoy for
above.

CHAPEL—Small cowboy pants.

CAMPAIGN—Expensive bubbly wine.

CAMOUFLAGE—A kind of cheese.

DESERTER—One who like sweets, or
desserts.

DENIM—Poison from a snake.

DUNGAREE—Baby kangaroo.

FLANK—Chinese for "Frank."

FLAG—Chinese cigarette.

FORAGE—Upper part of the face.

GUN—Departed.

GUARD DUTY—Church Parade.

HAVERSACK—Town in New Jersey.

HOWITZER—A form of greeting to a
superior.

HOLSTER—Heavy overcoat.

INSIGNIA—Sleeplessness.

INFANTRY—Early childhood.

LATRINE—Container for soup.

MANUAL OF ARMS—Famous Span-
iard.

MORTAR—Female parent.

MORTAR, TRENCH — Red Cross
Nurse.

MILITIA—Girl's name.

MUZZLE—The biceps.

MUSTER—Condiment for hot dogs.

OATH OF ENLISTMENT—"Dammit,
they got me."

ORIENT—The East. eg.: to Orient a
map, take it to China.

PATROL—British gasoline.

PEEP SIGHT—What you see through
a keyhole.

PIVOT—Golf term for piece of turf.

PONCHO—Brother of Manuel of
Arms, Poncho Villa.

PRONE—A cathartic fruit.

RANGE OFFICER—Mess Sergeant.

RICOCHET—Japanese taxicab.

RAPID FIRE—Dishonorable Discharge.

RIFLE—To go through another man's
barrack bag.

ROSTER—The male barnyard fowl.

ROOKIE—A small black bird.

SABER—One who hoards.

SALUTE—A detective.

SQUAD—A young pigeon.

SEMAPHORE—Second year college
student.

SAND BAG—Girl who hangs around
the beach.

SURGEON—A strange fish.

TRIGGER—A magician.

TRENCH—A bad smell.

TERRAIN—Means of transportation.
ex.: the troop terrain left Roa
Hook at 8 a. m.

WINDAGE—Indigestion.

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IN
MEMORY



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DRUM MAJOR
JOHN F. MULLINS
165th INFANTRY (60th N.Y.N.G.)

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FAREWELL!
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AND YOUR MEMORY SHINE LIKE THE MORNING STAR
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Submitted by Sgt. Anthony Colantti
Co. B. 165th Infantry

ACCORDING to the story, which appeared as early, at least, as 1778, Richard Lane, a private in the 42d Post, the "Black Watch" of the British Army, was brought before the Major (Lord Provost) of Glasgow, charged with playing cards during divine service. He said he had no Bible or Prayerbook, and was using his pack of cards instead of the more regular book. He was directed to explain what he meant and answered: "When I see the ace, it reminds me of the one God; the deuce recalls the Father, the Son; the trey, the three persons of the Trinity; the four spot reminds me of the four evangelists; the five, of the five wise virgins; the six, of the days of creation; and the seven, of the seventh day, the Sabbath; the eight recalls the righteous persons in the ark; the nine, the ungrateful lepers; and the ten, the commandments; the king, suggests the King of Heaven; the queen, the Queen of Sheba, who learned wisdom from Solomon; the knave (here he hesitated, but on being urged, went on), the knave stands for the constable who arrested me." The major here interrupted to remark that the constable seemed to have been a fool, even though not a knave. The old soldier continued: "There are 365 figures in a pack, which recalls the days of the year; 52 cards, one for each week; 12 face cards, one for each month; 4 suits, one for each season of the year. And 13 tricks, representing the number of weeks in a quarter. Thus you see my friends, my cards serve as a Bible, Prayerbook and Calendar."

**New Peekskill Armory to
Open with a Military Ball**

THE new National Guard Armory, recently completed at a cost of \$300,000, will be formally opened on the night of Saturday, April 22nd, with a semi-formal military ball, sponsored by the Service Battery (Capt. Clifton H. Forbush commanding) of the 156th Field Artillery.

Plans have been made for the function which is expected to attract a thousand persons from cities and villages along the Hudson and all of


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Westchester. These plans call for an inspection of the new building in the early evening, with the military ball starting about nine o'clock.

The crack mounted troop of State Police from Sydney, N. Y., will furnish the thrills of the evening when they present an exhibition of horsemanship in the great arena of the building. This group of Troopers is known throughout the East as one of the most proficient in equine demonstrations.

The drill floor, which will be used for dancing, will accommodate over 1,000 persons. The huge dirt-floor riding arena will be set aside for the mounted exhibition of State Troopers.

One of the purposes of the Military Ball is to raise funds which the Battery needs for its athletic work. The admission price for the function has been fixed at \$1 per person.

Captain Forbush, commanding the Battery, stated that while the State had furnished the building, there were no funds to buy athletic equipment, a radio, a piano, or other equipment. "The State has been generous," he said, "but there are many things the Battery will have to buy. We are hoping, by this means, to equip the Battery with its many requirements."

212th C. A. (AA) N. Y. N. G., Wins Coast Artillery Brigade Pistol Trophy

THE Annual Pistol Match for the Coast Artillery Brigade Trophy presented in 1930 by the Manhattan Chapter, Reserve Officers' Association of the U. S., was held at the Armory of the 212th C. A. (AA) N. Y. N. G., on Tuesday, March 21, 1933. The participants were the units of the Coast Artillery Brigade, N. Y. N. G., namely: the 212th C. A.



The Coast Artillery Brigade Trophy

(AA), the 244th C. A. (TD), and the 245th C. A. (HD). It was an exceptionally exciting match from start to finish, with the 212th coming from behind at the very last to win the honors for the fourth consecutive time.

At the end of the 25 yards slow fire the 244th led the 212th by 880 to 855, with the 245th trailing at 803. In the 15 yards rapid fire the 212th pulled up to within 11 points of the 244th, 1,680 to 1691, with the 245th doing well with 1618. The 25 yards rapid fire provided the real fireworks of the Match. It seemed at first that the 244th would hold on to their slim lead, but as each order fired, the 212th kept cutting into the lead of the 244th, until, with a splendid spurt in the last two orders, they passed the 244th and went on to win the match, 2,454 to 2,400. The 245th, third with 2,247, did very well, considering that they are armed principally with the rifle, whereas the 244th and 212th are armed with the pistol, exclusively. The 245th also showed the most improvement, their total being 264 points greater than their 1932 score.

The Match was conducted by Headquarters Coast Artillery, N. Y. N. G., with Major Philip K. Rhineland, executive officer, in charge of the Match, Captain Robert V. Lee, Plans and Training Officer, as Chief Scorer, and 1st Lt. V. Richard Pogue, commanding the Headquarters Detachment, as Range Officer. They were assisted by Master Sergeants Gerald C. Maxwell and Louis L. Haupt, as Assistant Scorers, and Sergeants Charles R. Bogert and Charles B. McIntire, as Assistants to the Range Officer.

The team captains were: 212th C. A., Captain William J. Weston; 244th C. A., Captain Edward H. Morris, and 245th, Major Raymond E. Williams.

In the opinion of the Brigade Commander, Brigadier General John J. Byrne, the fire discipline on the range was the best he has witnessed in his forty-odd years' experience. The total scores were very gratifying to the Brigade Commander, in view of the fact that very little ammunition was available for practice because of governmental economies.

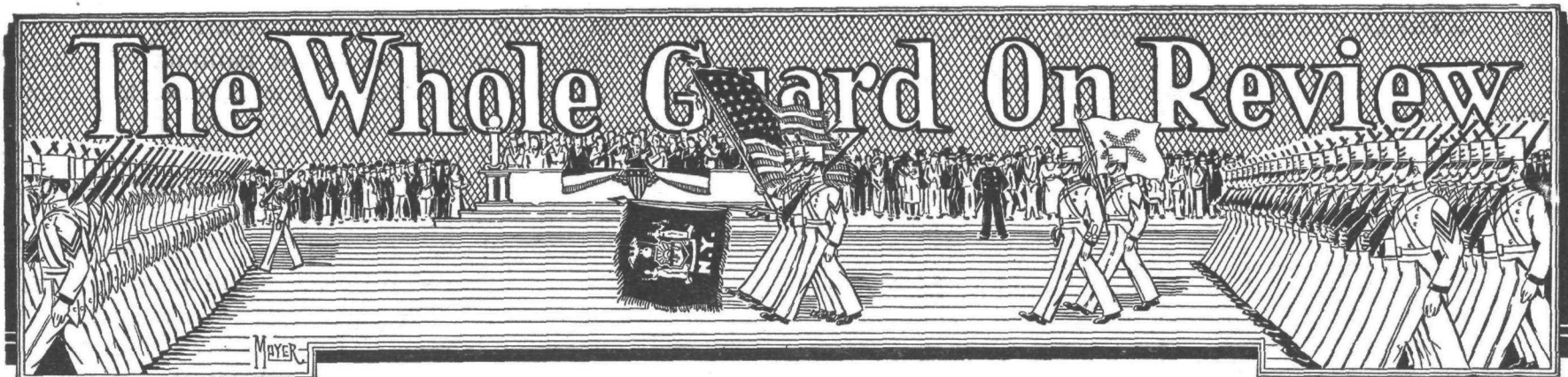
Below we give the high scores attained by contestants:

Highest Grand Total—Sgt. Ralph Perfetti, 244th C. A. . . .	268
Second Grand Total—Lt. John C. Mazzei, 244th C. A.	266
Third Grand Total—Sgt. Robert O'Neil, 212th C. A.	265
Slow Fire—25 yards—Sgt. Robert O'Neil, 212th C. A.	95
Rapid Fire—15 yards—Lt. John C. Mazzei, 244th C. A.	94
Rapid Fire—25 yards—Sgt. Nicholas Rieger, 212th C. A. . . .	88

All States Now Boast Recognized Rifle Clubs

THAT America is making rapid strides toward becoming, once again, a nation of riflemen finds evidence in the fact that every state of the country has at least five active rifle clubs functioning under charters of the National Rifle Association, and twenty-four states have state associations aligned with the national body.

The number of clubs in states ranges from five to 257, New York State holding the lead with the latter figure, which is made up of 190 senior and 67 junior units. California is second with 192 clubs and Pennsylvania is third with 185.



165th INFANTRY

Company M

COMPANY "M" is certainly well pleased with the results as finally compiled by the Board of Officers. They were awarded the Efficiency Trophy as well as the Attendance Trophy for the year 1932. When one considers the amount of work entailed by Officers and Men of a Machine Gun Company as compared to that of a rifle unit, "M" can hardly be blamed for standing on its hind legs and yowling at the moon!

To say we are tickled pink, is indeed putting it mildly; the Company roared its approval when the announcement was made to the accompaniment of much back slapping and handshaking among those responsible for the Company success.

The Company is setting out grimly to strive for the same honors for next year, but they will certainly have plenty of opposition.

Company B

HECTOR had his first pup when last "B" broke into print, and its genial Skipper, Captain Anderson, promises in no uncertain terms to be a regular contributor from now on. Some of the best fighters showing in the Armory Boxing shows come from this outfit. Charley "Red" Boyette, former Guard Heavyweight "Champ," is training rigorously for a come-back in the squared arena, and from present indications, he will soon have the boys tipping their hats to lamp-posts after one of his rights to the chin connect.

That popular crowd-pleaser, Irish Mickey Whalen, has lost none of his popularity with the Ring worms, due to a long lay off. He was greeted with a roar of welcome recently and it tickled the kid to death. If good condition and the will to win mean anything, Mickey will go over in a big way.

Another ex-champ, little Jimmy Doyle, seems to have

had an injection of pep and is fighting in his old form; Jimmy always turned in a great fight and his progress will be watched by a host of admirers. Big Charley Hanson, another good fighter, has hung up the gloves; he was recently knocked out in one round by Kid Cupid, but the best of us have lost a decision to the little scamp, and the gang are awaiting the first appearance of the Girl Friend with interest.

The Company performed a very sad duty when Joseph McDonnell was buried with a regulation firing squad from the Company. Pvt. McDonnell was killed by a taxi while at work, and every officer and man will certainly miss this great little soldier who, by his willingness and ready smile, endeared himself to those who had the pleasure of knowing him.

Company H

WITH a new skipper at the helm, "H" plans to raise "H" with the Machine gun Battalion. 1st Lieutenant McDonough passed a successful examination for Captain and an old member of the Regiment, according to Old Dame Rumor, Jim Wynne, is to be the 1st, which still leaves "Fat" Shea among those present, if not accounted for.

Company K

COMPANY K has entered a team in the Intercompany Indoor Baseball league of the regiment which will be captained by our popular young athlete, Pvt. Anthony Lanfrancho. We expect them to cause a lot of surprises to other teams who have title expectations, and we wouldn't be a bit surprised if they landed at the top of the heap themselves.

Our rifle club has shown a lot of improvement and gained quite a few new members, one especially, Pvt. Milton Quinones, who has about outshot every member in the club. The Regimental Rifle Team should keep a weather eye opened for this young soldier.

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27th DIVISION SPECIAL TROOPS

102nd Ordnance Company

ON Wednesday, January 25th, 1933, our organization was presented with the Ridabock Attendance Trophy for having the highest average attendance (94 plus) for the year ending December, 1932, in the Special Troops, N. Y. N. G. The Trophy was presented by Major John C. Mansfield, commanding the Special Troops, to Captain John G. Priore, our Commanding Officer. The troops present were in dress blues, which made the presentation a very colorful affair.



CAPT. JOHN G. PRIORE AND
LT. HERMAN C. COHEN
102nd Ordnance Company

Captain Priore wishes to take this opportunity again to thank the men for the cooperation they have given him and Lieut. Herman C. Cohen in the past year and wishes to congratulate them on the fine showing they made on the night of the presentation. The New Year started off with the same

spirit shown the year before, and it is hoped that, at the end of 1933, the trophy will be re-presented.

After the presentation, the men retreated to their company room to partake of a buffet lunch prepared by Sgt. Baumann. A happy time was had by all.

Only two more men are needed to make up our full quota, so *Go Ordnance, young men, Go Ordnance!*

121st CAVALRY

Troop "A"

THE month of March brought forth "A" Troop's annual banquet. To say that it was a huge success would hardly do it justice for it was beyond the expression of mere words. The Troopers claimed it to be the best in many years and the Rookies received the surprise of their lives.

Lt. Cunningham is in line for compliments as toastmaster and has done such a good job that it looks as

though he is in line for it for some years to come. He practically assured the success of the banquet by putting Andy Dumbrowski in charge of the cuisine, and Andy came through with one of the feeds that made him so popular with this Troop at Pine Camp last summer. We take this opportunity, Andy, to extend you our appreciation and hope to have you with us again.

The entertainment was opened with a boxing match between two well known local amateurs, Marshall Caoette and Young Firpo. This was followed with several song-and-dance and comedy acts by Jimmy Jackson's Revue. The high spot of the evening was the last act. And what an act!!! Two of our own Troopers got going on the mat in what was supposed to be a wrestling match but which threatened to demolish the whole works. There were no hard feelings between these gentle gladiators but it surely looked as if the farmer's daughter was in the wood pile somewhere.

We are now looking forward to having "B" Troop here from Albany for the annual equitation competition this spring and hope to be able to give them as good a time as we had there last year.

245th COAST ARTILLERY

Flashes from F

AT the annual regimental games, held at the armory Friday evening, February 24th, Battery F. again demonstrated their supremacy by a convincing margin with a score of 60 points (their nearest competitor scoring 41 points), winning for the ninth consecutive time the Vainqueur Trophy symbolic of the Regimental Championship and obtaining permanent possession of the beautiful Colonel Bryer H. Pendry Trophy awarded to the battery winning same six times.

The games which were witnessed by a large and appreciative audience produced some fine competition and stirring finishes.

The 100-yard novice dash was won by K. Rahn of E Battery with D. Gurevitch of L second, W. Bonney of E third and J. Farley of B fourth.

The 100-yard dash handicap found three Battery F men in the money, J. Bonchowski coming from scratch to place first with Byrne of F second, Brush of E third and Krywda of F fourth.

The 100-yard sack handicap race resulted in a clean sweep for the wearers of the green and white, Bohling, Clark, Healy and Sheridan of F finishing in that order.

The 220-yard hurdle race handicap resulted in one of the most stirring finishes of the night, J. Wietrczhowski of F Battery placing first, followed by Apple of E and Krywda of F, inches separating the two, C. Anthony of B finishing fourth.

The wall scaling event, two-man team, was won by the team of H. Apple and J. McKeon of Battery E with the team of L. Braga and J. Yates of F Battery second, and G. Brush and D. LeCurtie of E third.

The 220-yard handicap race resulted in a victory for G. Brush of E Battery, starting from the 8-yard mark, with J. Bonckowski of F coming from scratch placing second, L. LaGrasso of B with 12-yard mark placing third, followed by A. McArthur of E from the six-yard mark.

The one-mile run handicap was one of the prettiest races of the night, Frank McArthur of Battery F over-

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coming liberal handicaps to place first from scratch, E. Gac of B Battery with 60 yards placing second, A. Trinkle of E with 70 yards third, and A. DeSenso of E fourth with 60 yards.

In the 220-yard obstacle race handicap J. Kenz of K Battery ran a pretty race to win from scratch, with D. LaCurtie of E second, L. Braga of F third and C. Barker of C. Battery fourth.

The 880-yard run handicap again found Frank McArthur of Battery F giving large handicaps to a large field and coming from behind to win, followed by A. Trinkle of E from the 40-yard mark, E. Gac of B from the 35-yard mark, and A. Stehn of E from the 35-yard mark.

The running high jump handicap was won by P. Ciccarone of H Battery from scratch, E. Barker of C, second from scratch, W. Nolan of D Battery with 2 inches third, and D. Dunn of F and A. Vettel of D, with 4 inches tied for fourth.

The 12-pound shot put handicap was won by R. Guhl of Battery F, with J. Travaglia of E second, L. Moulder of I Battery third, and C. Cappola of L Battery fourth.

The three-quarter mile novice run resulted in a victory for J. Rocco of Battery F, second place honors going to E. Sipila of E Battery.

In one of the closest finishes seen in a race in the armory in a long time Battery F. came from behind in the 880-yard relay handicap to place first, the team of Byrne-Wietrzchowski-Bonckowski-Krywda running a beautiful race, Battery L placing second, E Battery third and Battery B fourth.

POINT SCORE: Battery F, 60½ points; Battery E, 41; Battery B, 9; Battery H, 5; Battery K, 5; Battery C, 4; Battery L, 4; and Battery D, 2½.

105th INFANTRY

Regimental Headquarters Company

THE first regular meeting of the Non-commissioned Officers Association was held in the Company's parlors when officers for the coming year were elected. 1st. Sgt. Edward M. Maguire was elected President; other officers elected were Secretary, Corp. Clifford Pfeiffer, and Treasurer, Tech. Sgt. Francis R. Sheehy. The association named a finance committee consisting of Sergeants Eugene Fontaine, William Armstrong and Corporal Leroy Shaw, a discipline committee including Sgt. James Maguire, Sgt. Fred Rosekrans and Corporal Charles Rosekrans. The three officers of the organization were designated to act upon the joys and sorrows committee. The organization plans to conduct a stag party and buffet supper in the company parlors on Monday evening, March 20th, as the opening social function of the year.

First Sergeant Edward M. Maguire, who went before an examining board for a commission in the Officers Reserve Corps, was commended for his work in the company by Major Per Ramee, Regular Army Instructor attached to the 105th Infantry. Sgt. Maguire previously completed his course of instruction as prescribed by the regulations and having passed these courses was eligible to appear before the board. The examining board has recommended Sgt. Maguire for a commission in the Officers Reserve.

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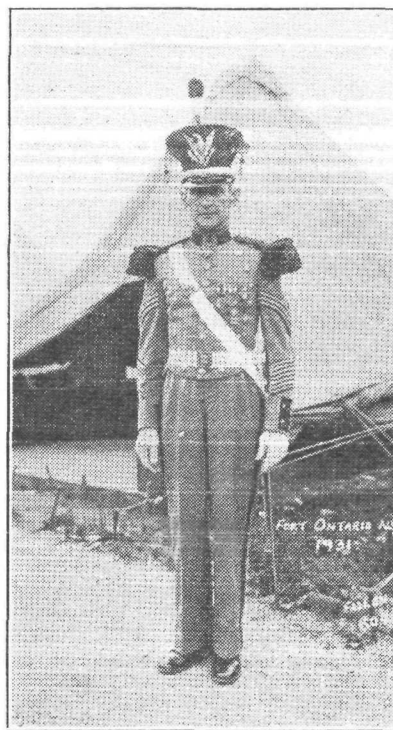
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258th FIELD ARTILLERY

ON the evening of February 21, at the 258th Field Artillery Armory, Sgt. Charles Ohrnberger of the 2nd Combat Train and Hdqrs. Btry. and commander-in-chief of the Army and Navy Veterans, received his 25-year diamond and gold medal from the Regiment and the State of New York for long and faithful service.



Sgt. Ohrnberger is fifty years old, having originally enlisted in the Old 8th Regt. Infantry in 1900. He served in that Regiment until 1906, re-enlisted in the 8th Coast Artillery and stayed with them until 1917. In 1921 he enlisted again, serving with the 193rd Field Artillery and with the 258th Field Artillery until the present time.

He is known as the "father" of all the boys and never fails to take splendid care of them when they are in Camp. As Mess Sergeant, he feeds his "boys" marvelously and sees that they all return with a few pounds extra weight on them. Their feeling toward Pop are of the most loyal kind and woe to anyone who might venture to say a word against him in the hearing of one of his "boys."

108th INFANTRY

COMPANY C, 108th Infantry, Syracuse, has lost a valuable member in the death of Sergeant James Brown, and the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of this Company has taken note of their loss in the following Resolution, adopted at a recent meeting of the Association:

"WHEREAS, Company C, 108th Infantry, has lost a loyal member and a real friend; the National Guard of New York a faithful and efficient soldier; his family, a devoted son and brother; and his wife, a devoted husband, in the death of Sergeant James Brown of this Company; therefore be it

"RESOLVED, that we extend to his wife and family our heartfelt sympathy, and that we, as members of Company C, 108th Infantry, strive to imitate his example of faithfulness; and be it further

"RESOLVED, that a copy of these Resolutions be sent to the press of the city of Syracuse, to the National Guardsman, and to the files of our Association."

174th INFANTRY

THIS Buffalo regiment pays homage this month to Capt. Lyman A. Shaw, who, after 24 years of military service, has become adjutant of the organization. Capt. Shaw's military career began when he enlisted in the old 74th infantry in 1908. He rose through the various enlisted grades and was commissioned a second lieutenant and assigned to Company M in 1915.

He went to the Mexican border as battalion adjutant, and later took charge of Motor Storage Detachment No. 1 at Fort Sam Houston, Texas, which at that time included half the motor vehicles in the entire Southern department of the army. He went overseas with the 108th Infantry and served with that outfit throughout the war. He became captain of Regimental Headquarters company in 1924.

Capt. Shaw was born in Natchez, Miss., and attended Leland Stanford university where he studied mechanical engineering.

The regiment also welcomes back to its ranks First Lieut. Arnold W. Brecht and Second Lieut. Arthur D. Van Valkenburg. Both officers resigned their commissions some time ago for business reasons. Lieut. Brecht, who was former First battalion adjutant, is now an officer of Service company, while Lieut. Van Valkenburg, a former officer of Company G, has been assigned to Co. C.

Col. William R. Pooley announces the following promotions: Sergeants, Joel L. Crandall, Hdqrs. Co.; Ralph Heineman and Edward L. Meyer, Company M; Marion A. Nudd, Company I; Kenneth Atkins and Floyd Benson, Company B, and Raymond Swansferger, Co. K.

Corporals, Clarence A. Merrifield, Lloyd E. Davidson and James R. Colegrove, Company K; Paul F. Keider and Vincent F. Munday, Company I; Orrin D. Downs, Third Bn. Hdqrs. Co.; Edward W. Reckahn, Howitzer company and James Ingersoll, Company B.

During the late and unlamented bank holiday, the 174th regiment achieved considerable notice for the issuance of its own kind of scrip. Before the moratorium was even suspected, Capt. Alonzo M. Harp, regimental armorer, had worked out a plan of deferred payments for use of the armory bowling alleys and pool tables. When the holiday broke, it found several hundred officers and men with books of tickets for which they won't have to pay until the next drill check comes along. They at least were able to amuse themselves during the shortage of cash.

The new "Geeco," monthly publication of Company G, has made its appearance. Instead of the usual mimeographed kind of news sheet, it is a bona fide printer's product. The staff consists of Capt. Blythe P. L. Carden, managing editor; Pvt. J. Kerr, editor; Sergt. Joseph Brogan, business manager; Pvts. R. Bartholomew, and F. Kuhnel, associate editors.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

THE Officers of the Newburgh Units are working hard to make their First Annual Military Ball, to be held at the New Armory on April 17th, an assured success. Invitations have been extended through the mails and a goodly gathering is expected to attend the first formal Easter function held at this station since 1910. Some of the old timers can tell of the elegance of the Balls held

in those days, and it is the hope of the Committee to make this event comparable in beauty with that of former years. The committee in charge includes Captain Alfred Huddelson, General Chairman; Lieut. Petzel; Sgt. Joy; Captain A. E. Brundage; Captain J. P. Monihan; Capt. G. W. Williams; Lieut. M. A. Armstrong, and Lieut. R. Jamieson.

This Regiment is proud of its standing in the January attendance returns of third place with an average of 94.40%.

The Regimental Non-commissioned Officers' Association, at a meeting held recently, made plans for their next gigantic Get-together, which will take place some time in the late Spring or early Summer.

Much interest is manifest in the proposed Military Ball sponsored by the Service Battery in the opening of their new drill shed to the public. It is expected that the military will be well represented in this epochal event in the history of the Service Battery.

The members of this Regiment seem to be very much concerned as to when they will get their new uniforms. Much water has run under the bridge since the time we measured up the boys for their new trappings, and we await with interest the final issue.

102nd VETERINARY COMPANY

ON February 25th, the Vetco Club, which has a hundred percent company membership, held their second dance of the season. Like the first affair, this too was a success. Capt. G. Little and his able assistant Sgt. A. Beck supervised the proceedings of the evening. The Reception Committee was composed of Sgt. J. Maher, Sgt. J. Conroy, Corp. H. Willis and Pvts. A. Gaughran and E. Martin. Prizes were awarded to the dance contestants.

Humor was present as some person sent a floral wreath, which was quite dead, to Sgt. Thomas (Swanky) O'Kane, the president of the club. Pfc. M. Collins lost his famous cigar and brooded, much to the amusement of those present, for the rest of the evening.

The next social event will be the one hundred percent attendance of the company at the Military Ball under the auspices of the 102nd Medical Regiment, New York National Guard, at the Grand Ballroom of the Hotel Commodore on April 20th.

VETERAN ASS'N., 12th INFANTRY, INSTALLS OFFICERS FOR 1933

THE Veteran Association, 12th Infantry, 52nd Pioneer Infantry and 212th Coast Artillery held their annual installation of officers on January 21st. A large gathering of veterans was present. Lieut. John S. Adair was Installing Officer and refreshments were served after the ceremonies.

Major James G. Campion, formerly in command of the Machine Gun Battalion, was installed as President, for the fourth consecutive year. With him were installed: Sgt. John R. Farrell, 1st Vice-president; Sgt. Stephen Crean, 2nd Vice-president; Col. William E. Downs, Treasurer; Lieut. Eugene S. Heely, Financial Secretary; Lieut. M. J. Reilly, Cor.-Secretary; Lieut. A. F. Clarke, Rec.-Secretary; Sgt. Ben Stein, Sgt.-At-Arms, and Very Rev. J. N. Connolly, Chaplain.

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Maximum Strength New York National Guard.....	21475
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....	18987
Present Strength New York National Guard.....	21398

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

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

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	80

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	47

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

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

COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	11
Headquarters Coast Artillery	9

HEADQUARTERS 44TH DIVISION

New York Allotment	10
Headquarters 44th Division	8

STATE STAFF

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

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
Special Troops, 27th Division	382

DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Quartermaster Train	260

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Aviation	124

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	473
102nd Engineers (Combat)	494

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment	679

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	190

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1038
10th Infantry	1153
14th Infantry	1146
71st Infantry	1178
105th Infantry	1161
106th Infantry	1166
107th Infantry	1112
108th Infantry	1170
165th Infantry	1183
174th Infantry	1167
369th Infantry	1073

ARTILLERY 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	714

ARTILLERY 75's

Maintenance Strength	602
104th Field Artillery	653
105th Field Artillery	681
156th Field Artillery	682

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	778

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	713
121st Cavalry	652

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	781

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	782

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	847

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A. G. D. SECTION... 4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. SECTION 4	4	4	100
ORD. SECTION..... 4	28	28	100
MED. SECTION..... 4	3	3	100
Q. M. SECTION..... 4	27	27	100
	67	67	100

Hdqrs. Coast Art.	100% (2)₂		
HEADQUARTERS... 4	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET. 4	5	5	100
	9	9	100

Hdqrs. 27th Div.	97.18% (3)₄		
HEADQUARTERS... 4	26	26	100
HDQRS. DET. 3	45	43	96
	71	69	97.18

54th Inf. Brig.	93.87% (4)₈		
HEADQUARTERS... 4	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY.. 4	44	41	93
	49	46	93.87

51st Cav. Brig.	96.25% (5)₅		
HEADQUARTERS... 4	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP..... 4	73	70	96
	80	77	96.25

93rd Inf. Brig.	93.75% (6)₆		
HEADQUARTERS... 4	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY.. 4	43	40	93
	48	45	93.75

53rd Inf. Brig.	91.83% (7)₃		
HEADQUARTERS... 4	5	4	80
HDQRS. COMPANY.. 4	44	41	93
	49	45	91.83

52d Field A. Brig.	84.78% (8)₇		
HEADQUARTERS... 4	8	8	100
HDQRS. BATTERY.. 4	38	31	81
	46	29	84.78

87th Inf. Brig.	83.33% (9)₉		
Headquarters..... 4	4	1	25
HDQRS. COMPANY.. 4	44	39	89
	48	40	83.33

**212th COAST ARTILLERY
Battery C**

BATTERY "C," 212th Coast Artillery, New York's Anti-aircraft outfit, held its annual affair as usual on Washington's birthday eve at the Armory. The feature of this notable event was a red hot basketball game between Battery "C" and the 27th Division Aviation. Needless to say, the Anti-aircraft brought down their target. The game was clean and hard fought, the score—modesty forbids publishing it—not being a true indication of the sterling play flashed by the aviators from Staten Island. We had to be good to beat them. Incidentally the victory gave us a handsome plaque which has now joined the other emblems of victory that grace our trophy case.

Despite the depression, more than four hundred persons attended.



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**N. Y. Marine Artillery Co.
To Hold Memorial Mass**

A MEMORIAL Mass will be celebrated at St. Andrew's Church, City Hall Place, N. Y. C. (opposite the Municipal Building) at 12.15 P. M., on Saturday, April 22nd, in honored memory of the deceased officers and men of the Royal Marine Artillery. This famous old corps had its origin in New York City on January 26th, 1780, being formed by Major General Pattison, and designated as "The New York Marine Artillery Company."

It was again established in England, in August, 1804, and served for one hundred and twenty years in every war and on the seven seas until July, 1923, when it was merged with the British Royal Marines. The slogan of the Corps is:

From Boston to Peking,
From the Arctic to the Cape.
With Nelson at Trafalgar, 1805.
With Jellicoe at Jutland, 1916.

The Hon. Joseph V. McKee and the Hon. Gerald Campbell, H.M. British Consul in this city, will attend, together with representatives of the Army, Navy, Marines, National Guard, American Legion and the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

Special military music will be played for the occasion and the Police Department Glee Club will sing. This annual memorial Mass is usually celebrated on St. George's Day (April 23rd), but since that day happens to be a Sunday this year, the date was changed to the 22nd.

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TRAINING SCHEDULE—INFANTRY REGIMENT—CAMP SMITH 1933

		RIFLE COMPANY		MACHINE GUN CO.		HOWITZER COMPANY		HEAD-QUARTERS COMPANY		SERVICE COMPANY		MEDICAL DEPT. DET.		COMMAND AND STAFF	
DAY	GROUP	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST
SUN.		A R R I V A L													
MON.	A B C AR.A	Inst. O. R. Prep. C. R. M. C.	Inst. V. R. Prep. C. R. M. C.	Pistol AM—Inst. PM—Rec.	M. G. Inst. M.G. Prep.	Gunners Test 37mm Gun	Gunners Test 3" T. M.	Specialist Duties		Rifle Instruction Rifle Prep. Specialist Duties	Specialist Duties		A.M.— Supervision P.M.— Equitation		
TUES.	A B C AR.A	Rec. O. R. Inst. C.R. Prep. Inst. V.R.	Service Inst. C.R. Prep. Inst. V.R.	M.G. Inst. M.G. Prep.	M.G. Rec. M.G. Prep.	Gunners Test 3" T.M.	Gunners Test 37mm Gun	Specialist Duties		Rifle Rec. Service Rifle Instruction Rifle Prep. Specialist Duties	Specialist Duties		A.M.— Supervision P.M.— Equitation		
WED.	A B C AR.A	Service Rec. C.R. Prep. Rec. V.R.	Rec. O.R. Rec. C.R. Prep. Rec. V.R.	M.G. Rec. M.G. Prep.	Coaches M.G. Inst.	Technique of fire 37mm Gun—3" T.M. Pistol Instruction		Specialist Duties		Service Rifle Rec. Rifle Record Rifle Prep. Specialist Duties	Specialist Duties		A.M.—Tactical Walk— Regiment P.M.— Equitation		
THURS.	A } B } AR.A } C } AR.B }	Training of Demonstration Groups		Coaches M.G. Inst.	Service M.G. Rec.	Pistol Inst. — Record		Specialist Duties		Specialist Duties Rifle Instruction	Specialist Duties		A.M.—Tactical Walk— Battalion P.M.— Equitation		
FRI.	A } B } AR.A } C } AR.B }	Demonstration and Combat Exercises in Scouting and Patrolling		Service M.G. Rec.	Pistol AM—Inst. PM—Rec.	Expert Test 37mm Gun	Technique of fire 37mm Gun		Combat Principles		Specialist Duties Rifle Instruction	Combat Principles		A.M.— Observe Demonstration P.M.— Equitation	
SAT.	A } B } AR.A } C } AR.B }	Service		Adv. Gun Drill Elem. Gun Drill		Expert Test 3" T. M.	Technique of fire 3" T. M.		Combat Principles		Service Rifle Record	Combat Principles		Preparation for Command Post Exercise and Field Exercise	
SUN.		H O L I D A Y													
MON.	ALL	Demonstration and Combat Exercises in Musketry		Demonstration Adv. Gun Drill		Demonstration and Combat Exercises in Combat Principles for Small Units		Combat Principles	CPX	Combat Principles		Combat Principles	CPX	Observe Demonstration	CPX
TUES.	ALL	Demonstration and Combat Exercises in Combat Principles for Small Units		Combat Exercises in Combat Principles for Small Units		Field Firing		CPX	Combat Principles	Combat Principles		CPX	Combat Principles	CPX	Observe Demonstration
WED.	ALL	Field Firing	AM—Field Exercise PM—Biv-ouac	Field Firing	AM—Field Exercise PM—Biv-ouac	Field Firing	AM—Field Exercise PM—Biv-ouac	Combat Principles	AM—Field Exercise PM—Biv-ouac	Combat Principles	AM—Field Exercise PM—Biv-ouac	Combat Principles	AM—Field Exercise PM—Biv-ouac	Observe Field Firing— Rifle, MG, Howitzer	AM—Field Exercise PM—Biv-ouac
THURS.	ALL	AM—Field Exercise PM—Biv-ouac	Field Exercise	AM—Field Exercise PM—Biv-ouac	Field Exercise	AM—Field Exercise PM—Biv-ouac	Field Exercise	AM—Field Exercise PM—Biv-ouac	Field Exercise	AM—Field Exercise PM—Biv-ouac	Field Exercise	AM—Field Exercise PM—Biv-ouac	Field Exercise	AM—Field Exercise PM—Biv-ouac	Field Exercise
FRI.	ALL	Field Exercise	Field Firing	Field Exercise	Field Firing	Field Exercise	Field Firing	Field Exercise	Combat Principles	Field Exercise	Combat Principles	Field Exercise	Combat Principles	Field Exercise	Observe Field Firing— Rifle, M.G. Howitzer
SAT.		FIELD INSPECTION, THE INFANTRY PACK, DISPLAY OF EQUIPMENT, TENT DRILL, SHELTER TENTS													
SUN.		D E P A R T U R E													

GLOSSARY: O.R.—Old Range. V.R.—Valley Range. C.R.—Combat Range. M.C.—Mechanical Course. Group A—Riflemen qualified in 1932. Group B—Riflemen unqualified in 1932. Group C—Recruits. Group AR.A—Qualified with rifle or automatic rifle in 1931 or 1932. Group AR.B—Qualified with rifle in 1933.

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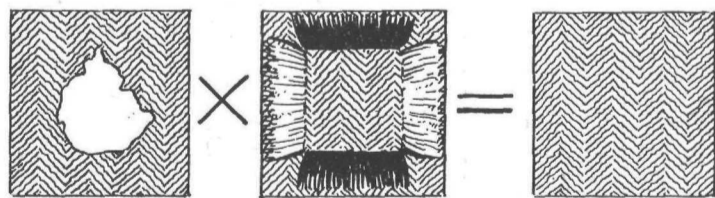
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