

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



May, 1933

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JOIN



THE WINARING SOCIETY

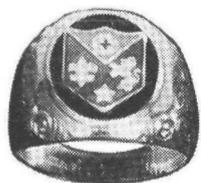
WHAT IS IT?

MEMBERSHIP IS OPEN TO ALL

THERE IS ONLY ONE RULE OF ELIGIBILITY

WHAT IS IT?

SEE PAGE 18



The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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No. 2

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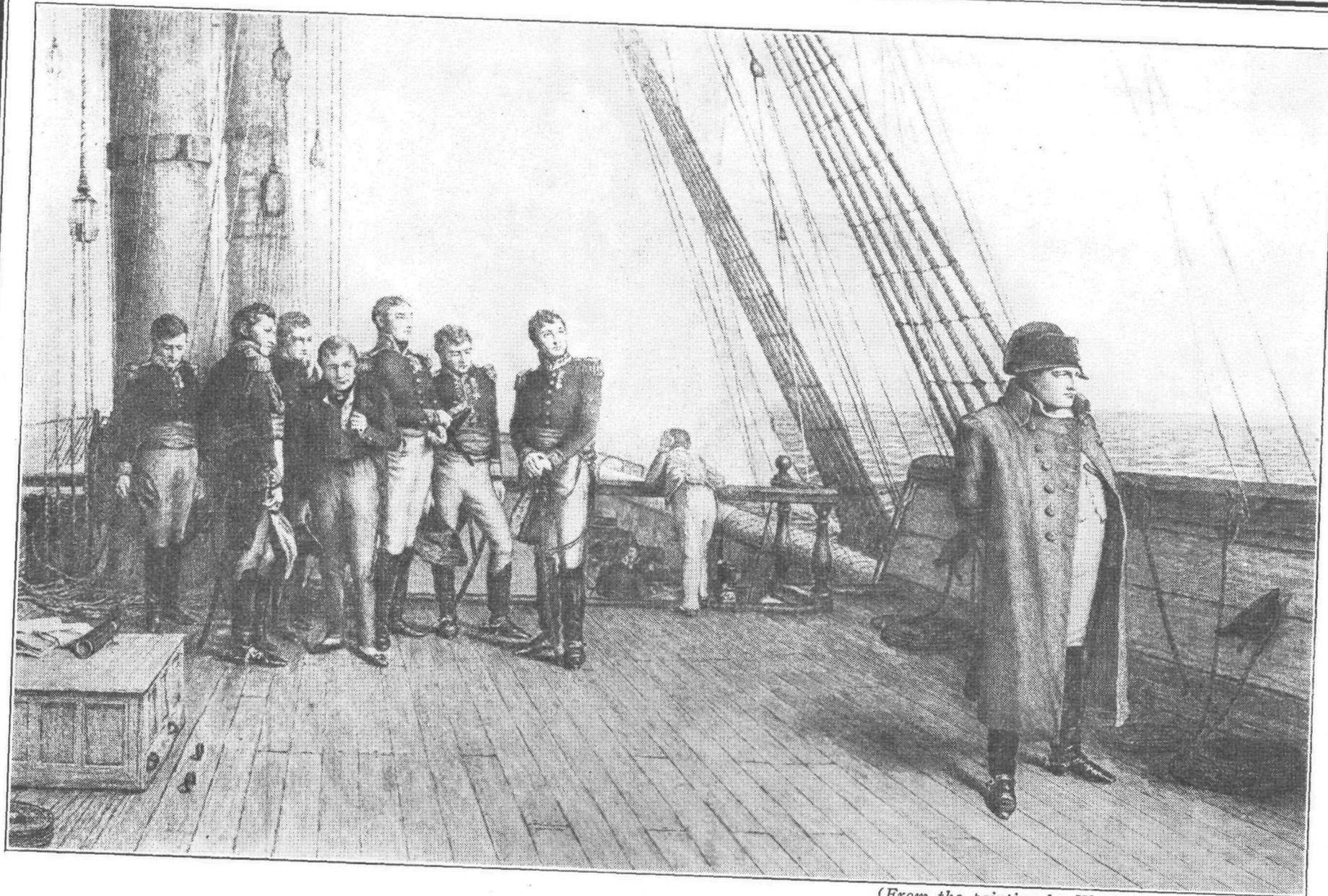
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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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

(From the painting by W. Q. Orchardson, R. A.)



ON June 22nd, 1815, four days after his final, crushing defeat at Waterloo, Napoleon abdicated in favor of his son and fled to Rochefort with the intention of sailing to the United States. British cruisers there cut off his hope of escape and he decided to cast himself on the generosity of the British government.

He was received on board H.M.S. "Bellerophon" by Captain Maitland, who promised to convey him safely to England, and on July 15th, Napoleon gazed his last upon the shores of France. Arrived at Plymouth, the British government transferred him to H.M.S. "Northumberland" and sent him to St. Helena where he occupied himself dictating his Memoirs and many monographs on military and political topics to his friend, Montholon. These Memoirs recalled all that he had done for France in the days of the Consulate; his subsequent proceedings—his tyranny, his shocking waste of human life, his deliberate persistence in war when France and Europe called for a reasonable and lasting peace—all this was forgotten. The great warrior died of cancer on May 5th, 1821.

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Vol. X

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Napoleon

By Lt. Colonel Clifton Lisle, 316th Infantry Reserves
Reprinted by Courtesy of the Penn. National Guard and Community

Published In Two Parts

Part II

FRANCE is in a turmoil, despite the falsified despatches sent to the Government. Italy is practically lost. Masena has been driven from Switzerland, the English are in Holland, Paris is shaken. Napoleon leaves Kleber in command in Egypt and slips off to France in a small vessel that sails, unnoticed, through the British fleet! He knew he could. Again a contempt for the sea—and its power.

There are five Directors in the Capitol—Barras, Sieyes, Gohier, Ducos and Moulin. On November 9, 1799, Napoleon is put in command of the Paris garrison. Sieyes and Ducos with Barras are behind him. They resign to clear the track. Gohier and Moulin, more stubborn—or more honest—are arrested. The Council of Ancients and the Council of Five Hundred at St. Cloud are intimidated. The Deputies vote for a Consulate of Three—as they are told to do. Napoleon is declared the First Consul. LeBrun and Cambaceres, of course, are figure-heads. Such is the Coup d'Etat.

In the spring of 1800, Napoleon has rushed to Italy with 32,000 picked men, all of four campaigns, to repair the damage there. He leaves his rival Moreau on the Rhine with 100,000. Climbing the great St. Bernard and Mont Cenis and the St. Gotthard, he falls upon the surprised Austrians from the rear at Marengo, but is almost defeated—strangely—till Desaix comes up in the nick of time and a charge of Kellermann's Dragoons turns the tide. 15,000 are killed. Napoleon had predicted the site of this battle four months before—while in Paris. It is speed, but a plan is there as well.

The Peace of Luneville in 1801 restores his control in Italy. The Concordat follows and the First Consul attends mass at Notre Dame. He is made Consul for life.

In 1804 the Senate offer him the crown as Emperor of the French and he puts it on himself, turning his back on the bewildered Pope, who has come all the way from Rome for the Act of Coronation.

Within a year, he is at war with England again—and Europe as well. This was a mistake. His attempted blockade failed, as well it might, so he turns against Austria. Wars were essential to him now; to his none-too-certain Empire. The old tactics win. Speed, surprise and a rear attack. Ulm gives him a victory without a shot. "I have annihilated the Austrian Army by simple marches." And he had. 80,000 men under Mack surrender as he nears the gates of Vienna. News of Trafalgar seems to affect him as little as the former defeat by Admiral Nelson at Aboukir Bay. Naval losses do not seem to impress him—nor particularly apply! Yet the French had lost 18 ships this time and their sea power was at an end.

But on land, Napoleon seems unperturbed. He defeats 15,000 Austrians and 80,000 Russians at Austerlitz in a battle that shows him at the very peak of his tactical power. Half of Europe is his to parcel. The Holy Roman Empire ends in 1806. Austerlitz marks a signpost in history on that account alone. After Austria, he turns with the same speed to defeat the Prussians at Jena and Auerstadt. No one can overestimate this element of time. The speed of Napoleon's maneuvers surpass even the brilliancy of their plan and conception. He always strikes before the enemy think he is ready to move. And in a place of his choosing, not theirs.

Eylau, against the Russians, in 1807, was not a great defeat for them, and we note for almost the first time that French losses are enormous. Is something wrong with

the guns? Or, is the touch that places them not quite so sure? Here is a crack, small enough, but not altogether hidden by the definite victory of Friedland and peace with the Emperor that follows. Prussia is crushed.

By the Peace of Tilsit, 1807, France and Russia will unite to annihilate England. But the strain is telling. Titles are revived. Three sovereign princes, four hereditary princes and thirty-one hereditary dukes are created. Needless to say, the cost is terrific.

Again the tempo arises to a fevered pitch. Spain is annexed—though always England is the real goal. Portugal is overrun in 1808. National feeling boils over as never before in the Peninsular and Spain is lost in a revolt that never was put down in spite of Napoleon's own effort and the 180,000 men he sent there. It was a new thing for him to face a nation of 11,000,000 in arms for an ideal. Heretofore, such a levee-en-masse had been on his side. Portugal is lost in 1809. By now Napoleon realizes that England is back of the Peninsular to injure him rather than he her. His 300,000 men in Spain give Germany her chance and the war of liberation begins in 1809. It is a widening of the crack. Liberty and Nationality are now aroused on every side. Self-preservation spurs them on.



After the painting by H. Vernet

Napoleon at Jena October 14th, 1806

The battle of Jena found Napoleon's army of 200,000 men facing the poorly-clad, ill-equipped, and half-starved army of Prussians and Saxons (numbering 125,000). The Prussians, unaware of the numbers opposing them, launched the attack with fourteen battalions of infantry. These were completely wiped out and Napoleon attacked in tremendous force. By 4 p. m. his troops had crushed all organized resistance; the entire Prussian army was practically destroyed, and twelve days later, French troops were entering Berlin.

A Sword That Will Cut

Napoleon, however, still has a sword that will cut. 50,000 men are killed at the Marchfeld, including Marshal Lannes, but Napoleon wins. He wins again at Wagram over the Austrians and Germans, but not so easily and his losses are appalling. The crack begun at Eylau widens.

Russia, however, is no longer needed so Napoleon can afford to antagonize her in the matter of Poland, while he courts the Austria he has just conquered by asking for the Archduchess Marie Louise in marriage. Josephine, childless in her marriage with the Emperor, had been divorced in 1810. The English blockade has tightened to a strangle hold.

The Russian mistake is fatal. As in Spain, the Emperor overlooks the vital factor of national feeling. Yet he feels that he himself is driven to attack Russia in an effort to strike at his arch-enemy England, her ally. But this time the speed is not all on his side. England, Sweden and Russia form a coalition to oppose France, Italy and Germany—that is to say Napoleon.

The Emperor moves quickly in his turn. He has over 600,000 men to start with, not counting those in the Peninsular. The advance begins. Smolensk falls in 1812. The victory of Borodino—September 6th of the same year—opens the way to the capture of Moscow on September 14th, but it does not destroy or permanently cripple the Russian army. Borodino was a fearful battle. 100,000 men and 600 pieces of artillery on each side! It was here that the Emperor's indecision in holding back the 22,000 fresh men of the Guards allowed the enemy to escape. His "At 800 leagues from Paris one must not risk one's last reserves," is a far cry from the "Forward! Time is everything!" of the earlier campaigns. The Russian failure is too well known to repeat here in detail. Moscow is burned as he enters it. This naturally stirs Russian feeling as nothing else could have done. Instead of leaving at once, Napoleon holds the scorched shell of a town for *five fatal weeks*, till winter has a chance to join his foes.

On October 18th, he leaves, blowing up the Kremlin. In the preceding July he has 250,000 men under arms. By November, it was 12,000! And he had not suffered a defeat. It is estimated that 90,000 men perished in the Retreat alone. Half a million men were lost or disappeared in the campaign before it was over. History records nothing like it, for a pitched battle accounted for very few of them.

In studying the fiasco, Napoleon's mistake basically seems to have been a failure to plan for anything except a complete success. Delay was not considered. The possibility of winter, while still in Russia, was not provided for to any extent. All was staked on speed—and for once speed failed—save the speed of the clogging snows that destroyed him.

Naturally, Prussia flamed in revolt. It was her second chance, 1813. Napoleon, by the sheer force of his will power, held his Government together and raised 300,000 men by spring. It seems incredible. France had been at war for twenty years. Half a million armed men had been lost in a few months! Now a levee of 300,000 more. They are boys. There is but a sprinkling of cavalry, yet they defeat the Prussians at Lutzen in 1813 and some of the old magic is there. Undoubtedly. But with it all, it is not quite the same. Austria should have been conciliated, not attacked, and of course she unites with Rus-



After the painting by Antoine Jean Gros

Napoleon at Arcola Brilliant Victory Gained by Ruse

THE fighting at Arcola (November 15-17, 1796) was indecisive the first two days of the battle, but on the third day, after sullen resistance on the part of the Austrians, Napoleon's troops advanced. Their progress, however, was slow and Napoleon then sent a few trumpeters round the flank of the Austrian army to sound the charge in their rear. This simple, brilliant ruse secured the victory, for, believing themselves trapped, the Austrians either surrendered or fled.

sia. That sealed his doom. No mortal man could fight the Allied ring forever.

Napoleon calls upon 400,000 more men and France, stirred to the soul, defending her own borders at last, finds them somehow and sends them to him in time. The Allies have 500,000 and Napoleon meets four defeats in one week! There is a victory, but the four defeats sting. The touch has gone.

On October 14-19, 1814, came the great defeat at Leipsig. Half a million men are fighting in these final battles. The Allies lose 51,000 in three days. Napoleon has 23,000 wounded, 15,000 dead and 15,000 prisoners. He loses—what is more—300 pieces of artillery. And the guns were his life blood. It is the end.

Three armies invade France. Peace is offered, but Napoleon spurns it. National feeling swells even higher to help him, but Paris falls and unconditional abdication is forced on him by his Marshals.

The Hundred days are a passing flash. In 1815 he is back from Elba with 1,100 men. In 20 days he is at the

Tuileries. He is forty-five, talkative—too much so—and fat. Strange fits of sleepiness come over him. But the name thrills. The Coalition is renewed against "this enemy and disturber of the peace of the world." The Allies have 700,000 men. Napoleon has 200,000. Interior lines, of course, are in his favor. And he is defending France.

Yet the defense was an attack, as it should be. The plan was the old one—divide the enemy and defeat each part in turn. Mass the guns! Move first! The English are at Brussels under Wellington. The Prussians with Blucher are at Liege.

Napoleon leaves Paris the 12th of June. He has 122,401 men, mostly seasoned troops, released from Prussia during the Abdication. Wellington has 105,950. Of these 35,000 are British—raw recruits. The rest are Hanoverians, Brunswickers, Nassauers, Germans and Netherlanders. Blucher has 116,897. His troops are good timber.

A Flash of the Old Fire

Napoleon with a flash of the old fire, gets between the Iron Duke and the Prussians. On the 15th, he is at Charleroi. On the 16th, he attacks the Prussians at Ligny and the English at Quatrebras. At Ligny, he commands in person and wins. Blucher loses 12,000 men. At Quatrebras, however, Marshal Ney is forced back. On the 17th, Wellington withdraws to Brussels, hoping to regain contact with Blucher.

Time! For the last time, Napoleon fails to seize it. For the last time he wastes what spells victory for him—or absolute destruction. Blucher escapes. It is the fatal mistake. He was for the moment in Napoleon's power. Grouchy's 33,000 men, badly needed men at that, are sent the wrong way to find Blucher and pin him from movement. He must not rejoin Wellington in time to be of use. But the wrong way! And 33,000 men! Grouchy fights a gallant—and useless—battle with Thiel-



From the original by Vincenzo Vela

The Dying Napoleon

mann's Prussians at Wavre, while Blucher, unmolested, is free to join the Duke—at Waterloo, near Brussels. That is the second mistake. At Waterloo itself the five assaults fail and the English squares still hold. The right, the left, the cavalry charge to the center, Ney's success at La Haye Sainte—and the charge of the Old Guard. That was the end. The battle begins at 11.30 in the morning. Blucher comes up during the third phase, as the cavalry break on the British squares. Time wins, but it was Blucher's speed, not Grouchy's, that saved the day.

Napoleon lost 30,000 men, but the Grand Army was broken forever. The Allies lost 22,000. The Second Abdication was signed June 22nd.

"I have dared too much."

The Bellerophon and Captain Maitland close the tale, for St. Helena was but a prolongation of the end.

Albany N. G. Units Merit Praise of Capitol

Governor Lehman's Review Draws Record Crowds

LATE last Spring, a new organization was born in Albany which, on Thursday, March 16th, proved itself a true friend of Albany's National Guard units. In May, 1932, the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Albany, N. Y., received its charter and shortly thereafter its National Guard Defense Committee was appointed.

An active body, consisting of Guard officers, Reserve officers, and interested civilians, immediately turned its efforts towards the question: "How can the Junior Chamber help Albany's Guard?" Many ideas were brought forth, discussed, and tabled, but finally the sponsorship of a Review and Demonstration by all of Albany's National Guard units was agreed to be the most worthwhile project. "Get Albanians to know their Guard and its doings," was the slogan adopted, and work for the Review was promptly begun.

Major General Franklin W. Ward, Brigadier General Ransom H. Gillett, and Colonel Charles E. Walsh were all interviewed and their enthusiastic support received. A Review committee met, chairmanned by Mr. John Gennerich of the Junior Chamber and Colonel Walsh of the 10th Regiment. It was agreed that the committee should subdivide into a civilian committee which would take charge of seating arrangements in the armory, newspaper publicity, invitations, tickets, and such work; and a military committee to arrange the program of the Review and Demonstration. This latter committee, headed by Colonel Walsh, consisted of Capt. Louis Clark, 10th Infantry; Capt. Louis De Russo, 106th Hosp. Co., 102nd Medical Regt.; Lieut. Michael Trimble, Troop B, 121st Cavalry, and Capt. W. M. Van Antwerp, Hdqrs. Co., 53rd Brigade.

The acceptance of Governor Herbert H. Lehman to take the Review was enthusiastically received and all Albany troops pitched in to prepare themselves for March 9th. All moved smoothly until the night before the party when the Governor telephoned that the trials of the Bank Holiday would keep him in New York City and requested postponement for one week, a request most willingly granted.

March 16th bloomed a crisp, clear day. No rain to keep crowds away. At 8.00 P. M. our hats were off to Albany's Junior Chamber of Commerce. The Review was scheduled for 8.30, but at eight o'clock not a seat was vacant. At 8.15, the doors were ordered closed. We

can now say that we have seen a crowd "jammed in." It is estimated that fully one thousand people were turned away from the doors.

The troops, realizing the fine job done by their civilian friends, now had their turn to show their gratitude. And show it they did: The 10th appeared in spotless white belts and leggins, in addition to their usual uniform. The polished boots and white belts of Troop B and the Hdqrs. Company fairly sparkled. Five hundred men took their parade grounds about the drill shed floor.

Adjutant's call! From the apparent melée, the line quickly and snappily formed. The Governor, escorted by General Ward, General Gillett and staff, marched down the line and back to the stand. "Kings of the Highway." Line after line passed the reviewing stand. The onlookers watched, murmured, clapped, and finally broke into cheers of approval. No staged cheers, but honest, spontaneous cheers of congratulations to fine marching troops.

Then the Demonstration! The Hdqrs. Company was the first on. In two minutes from the first whistle, a radio station was set up and was receiving code, which was relayed to the audience by amplifiers; an airplane pick-up had been erected, panels were out, and a switchboard was operating to two stations. Captain John Connors,

10th Regiment, informed the audience by megaphone of the work of the various sections. By phone, the Governor received an invitation to visit the Company at Camp Smith. Again a whistle and in a minute and a half all equipment was down and stowed, and the Company was moving off the floor.

With no delay, in fact as the Hdqrs. Company was moving off, sections from Companies A, B, C, and D, and the Service Company of the 10th Regiment appeared and proceeded with a demonstration of Guard Mount. And again, enthusiastic applause from the spectators.

As the Guard was drummed off, another detail appeared and two sandbag emplacements were built. Shortly, a rifle platoon began its advance across the floor in extended formation. Rifles cracked as blank ammunition was fed into chambers. Again Captain Connors and his megaphone. But this time only for a short period. The machine guns crackled into action and that is too much for any stentorian voice. The fire increased to a roar and finally, with a charge, the platoon took its objective. But not without loss. Behind it lay sprawled a



Governor Herbert H. Lehman, and Major General Franklin W. Ward

half-dozen casualties, looking realistically wounded.

It was now the time for the 106th Hospital Company. Crawling out under fire, the Medicoes administered first aid. Stretchers were assembled and the wounded rushed to a hastily-constructed field hospital in the rear.

Finally Troop B. A murmur of surprise, for two sections appeared, each leading a pack animal. To a position in the center of the floor they moved. A machine rifle was packed on one animal, while forage graced the other pony, the packing being described to the audience by the indefatigable Captain Connors through his megaphone.

The demonstrations finished, evening parade followed. As the sounding of retreat ended, Colonel Walsh came to the center of the floor and formed the twenty-three recipients of the Order of the Purple Heart who had accepted the invitation to be present. In a line which showed past military training, they marched to the Governor's stand, and after a brief address by Governor Lehman, received their decorations from him.

No one present failed to be thrilled as the lights went out, a large electric flag burst into light, and the "Star Spangled Banner" was played.

Then the final review and, amid more cheering applause, the troops returned to their quarters.

The Review and Demonstration was a complete success. There was no doubt of that. The aim of the Junior Chamber of Commerce was accomplished. Hundreds of Albanians learned more of their Guard than they had known in the past ten years. The troops accomplished their aim, for Albany rang with their praise the following day. Their drill was fine—their demonstration, interesting and well performed; not a moment lagged.

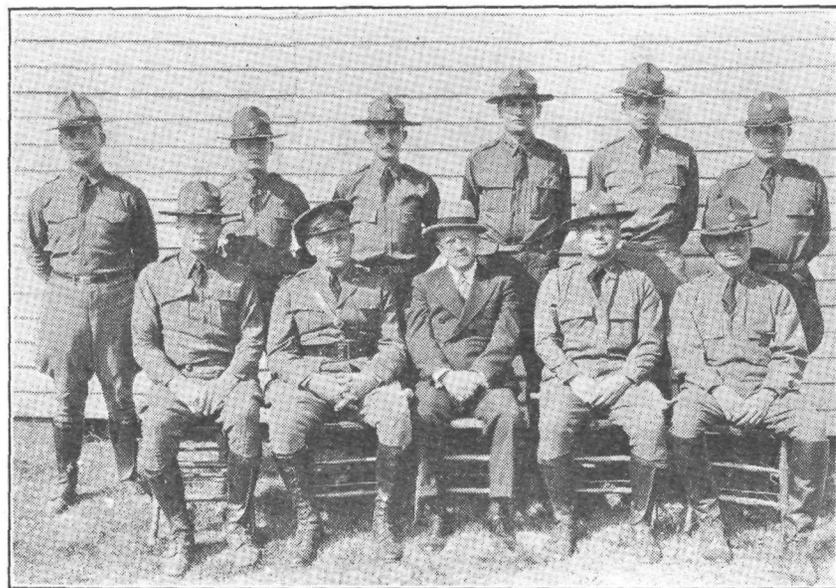
In the eyes of the Guard, it was a splendid evening and every Albany Guardsman feels indebted to Albany's Junior Chamber of Commerce for the fine work they did in making it so.

New York Officers at Fort Benning

OF interest to the New York National Guard officers, now members of the National Guard and Reserve Company Officers' Class at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, was the visit of Lieut. Colonel Joseph A. S. Mundy, Adjutant, 27th Division, March 24th-28th. Col. and Mrs. Mundy and their son, returning to New York from a leave spent in Miami, Fla., were the guests of Captain and Mrs. William Hones at Fort Benning.

On Saturday evening, March 25th, the New York National Guard contingent at the Infantry School entertained with a dinner at the Officers' Club for Colonel and Mrs. Mundy. In addition to the hosts, there were present: Col. and Mrs. Mundy, Mrs. Humphreys, Mrs. Gilman, Mrs. Wood, Mrs. Bradt, Miss Wyndam, Mr. Joseph Mundy, Jr., Major and Mrs. C. L. Easley, and Capt. and Mrs. William Hones.

During his visit at Fort Benning, Col. Mundy met Maj. Gen. Campbell King, the Commandant, Col. Charles Weeks, Assistant Commandant, and Col. E. G. Peyton, Executive Officer. He also saw a number of former instructors with the New York National Guard, among whom were Maj. W. F. Lee, Inf., Maj. John Foos, Inf., Maj. Clyde Selleck, F. A., Capt. Barrett deT. Lambert, Inf., and Capt. Oliver E. G. Trechter, Inf. The colonel visited the 29th Infantry, the 83rd Field Artillery Bat-



Busy at Benning

The officers shown above are, from left to right, front row: Capt. Lloyd J. Arthur, 71st Inf.; Capt. Wm. Hones, Inf., U. S. A., Instr., Inf. School (formerly 2nd Lieut., 1st Inf., N. G., N. Y.); Lt. Col. J. A. S. Mundy, Adj., 27th Div.; Capt. Wm. R. Floyd, Jr., 10th Inf.; Capt. Fred P. Todd, 107th Inf. Rear row, left to right: 2nd Lieut. Edward T. Bradt, 105th Inf.; 1st Lieut. George Wood, 108th Inf.; 1st Lieut. James E. Humphrey, 106th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Herman M. Lutz, 165th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Sheldon M. Gilman, 174th Inf., and 1st Lieut. James J. McDonald, 14th Infantry.

talion, observed the National Guard and Reserve Class at work with the automatic rifle, made a fifty-mile tour of the Fort Benning reservation and observed the tank driving and firing of the regular company officers' class.

Simple, My Dear Watson!

THE correct solution to the April problem was as follows: Upon the approach of an ambulance, the officer gives, "Squads Right, March!" followed with "By the Left Flank, March!" Then, when the column has passed the ambulance, "Column half left!" "Column half right!" "By the Right Flank!" and lastly, "Squads Left, March!"

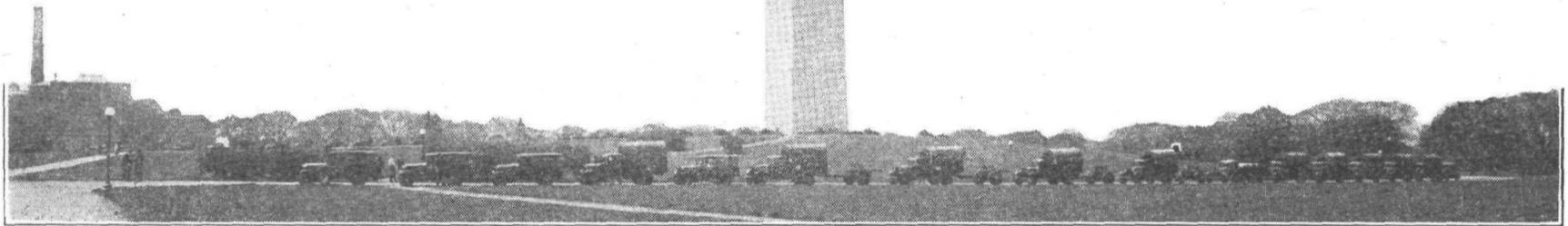
The first three to turn in this solution were:
Pvt. C. Ferris, Co. K, 14th Infantry;
Sgt. Samuel F. Morell, Co. L, 10th Infantry;
Cpl. Laszlo Rozsa, Co. C, 71st Infantry.

May Problem

A WOMAN goes into a store and asks the merchant if he will buy some eggs. The merchant asks her how many eggs she has, to which she replies that she does not know, but she does know that if she counts them by nine, she has eight left over; if she counts them by eight, she has seven left over; if she counts them by seven, she has six left over; if she counts them by six, she has five left over; if she counts them by five, she has four left over; if she counts them by four, she has three left over; if she counts them by three, she has two left over; and if she counts them by two, she has one left over. What is the smallest number of eggs that will meet these requirements?

This teaser was submitted by the Co. D Mathematicians of the 174th Infantry.

MOTORIZATION OF THE 104TH FIELD ARTILLERY



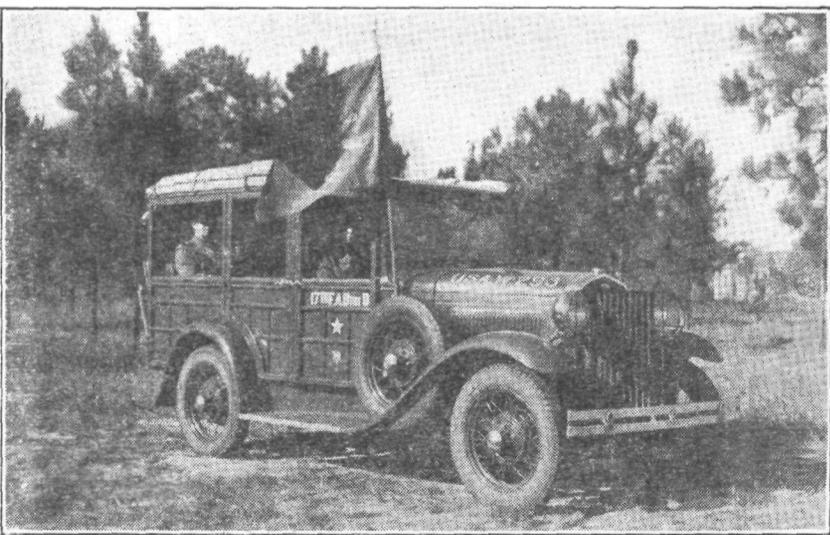
ON THE ROAD

THE experimental 75 mm. truck-drawn battery halts in front of the Washington Monument during a test run from Fort Bragg, N. C. Over improved roads, this battery has averaged thirty-five miles per hour.

THE motorization program of the 104th Field Artillery has now reached a stage where it is possible to predict that the "Old First N. Y." will be "rolling its own" over the roads to Pine Camp this summer, drawn by nice, shiny new Ford trucks and swanky station wagons. Obviously, something will have to be done now about changing the artillery drinking song, because there are no more caissons to go "rolling along" in this new type of truck-drawn battery; all the ammunition will be carried on trucks in the original boxes.

The history of the motorization of the 104th Field Artillery is an interesting one. Horses, horses,—or lack of them, was the cause. About a year ago, in fact, the horse situation in the New York Field Artillery looked so bad that it appeared doubtful if a two-gun battery could be pulled out of park. About 60% of the Federally-owned animals in the State had reached the limit of their peacetime usefulness; which is a euphemistic way of saying that they were old enough to vote and had acquired a disconcerting habit of folding up on the road in harness.

In the meanwhile, the War Department advised that



THE adopted type of light truck for headquarters personnel and for reconnaissance. It can also be used as a mobile command post, radio station, or message center.

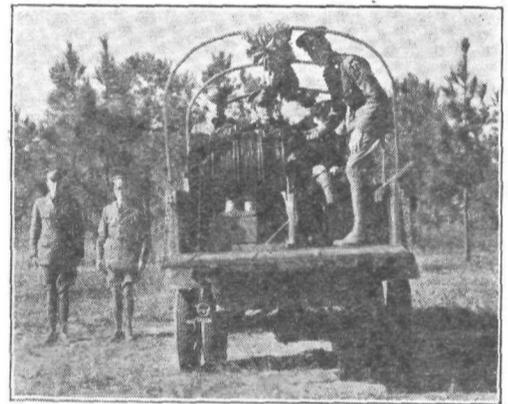
no animal replacements were available. To be sure, a few nondescript surplus horses were finally secured from Regular Army stations near New York, and by cutting down the draft at Camp and pooling our horses with New Jersey and the Cavalry, we were able to get through the field training period successfully.

The handwriting on the wall, however, was plain; something had to be done to keep the artillery mobile.

At that moment, someone had a brainstorm. Why not motorize one of the light regiments with five-ton tractors and divide all the artillery horses in the State between the other two light regiments? This brainstorm was promptly followed by another. Why not change the two new armories now building for the 104th Field Artillery at Jamaica and Binghamton from horse-drawn to motor-drawn, that is, from stables to garages?

Informal conversations with the Militia Bureau showed that they were willing to go along and, fortunately, the Commanding Officer, 104th Field Artillery, felt the same way. As a result, in December last, it was decided to convert the "Old First N. Y." to a tractor-drawn regiment. The change was eventually made on February 1st, but not without some regrets on the part of the hard-bitten horse-soldiers in the 104th. One of these promptly forwarded to Headquarters a facetious design for a new regimental insignia, on which the familiar horse rampant was replaced by a couple of monkey-wrenches.

But now things began to happen in Washington. Someone got hold of an adding machine and discovered that



THE 1½ ton truck used as a wire-laying vehicle. Experiments have also been conducted with a battery field range installed on the truck, to replace the rolling kitchen.

by converting all of the National Guard 75 mm. Field Artillery from horse-drawn to truck-drawn, an annual saving of over a million dollars in care and maintenance would be effected.

As it happened, just at this time there was at Fort Bragg, North Carolina, an experimental truck-drawn battery of 75 mm. guns undergoing an intensive field test by the Field Artillery Board, using a standard commercial 1½ ton truck. In this battery, the gun carriages were modified by replacing the wooden wheels with automobile disc wheels, equipped with ball-bearings and pneumatic tires, thus permitting the guns to be towed behind the trucks at upwards of 35 miles an hour over improved roads.

The instructions to the Field Artillery Board governing this test were in part as follows:

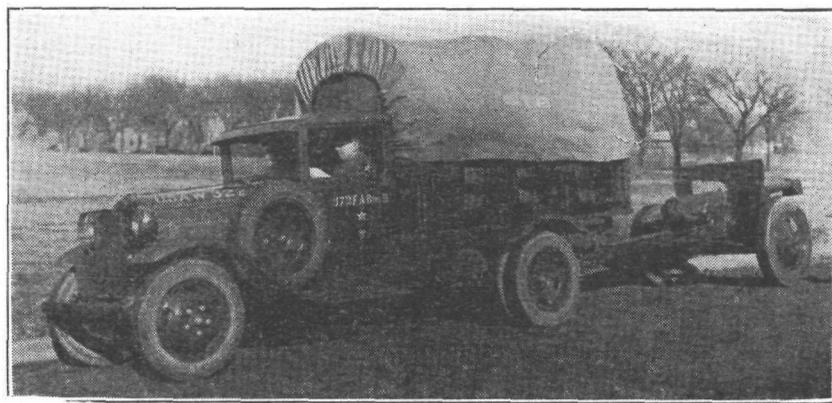
***that it (the battery) is being tested to determine whether or not the transport furnished, or other wheeled vehicles of a character similar thereto, can replace horse transport in all the activities of a battery of light field artillery.

"The test should therefore parallel similar mobility tests with a horse transport unit, and be compared thereto. Conclusions in this respect should not be based upon one or more extraordinary terrain situations, which would not ordinarily be encountered in service, etc."

During the past nine months this battery has been subjected to a daily grind of the most exacting tests over various types of terrain and under conditions approaching as nearly as possible those to be encountered in actual field service. In addition, the battery has made several overland marches, and recently completed a 147-mile trip in one day from Philadelphia to West Point. Apparently, the battery has met every test successfully up to the present time and the approved plan now is to convert the 104th to a truck-drawn organization.

The photographs accompanying this article give a good idea of the materiel to be issued. All vehicles will be of standard commercial types, namely, covered 1½ ton trucks and station wagons. Certain modifications will be made in these standard motors and chassis. These include the installation of auxiliary transmissions in the trucks, the attachment of pintles for the towing of guns, and adding metal brush guards in front of radiators and lamps of all vehicles. Sets of plate shoe tracks will be provided for the rear wheels of the trucks to be used over rough or marshy terrain.

These trucks are capable of high road speed, but until such time as the gun carriages are modified as stated



THE standard 1½ ton commercial truck, loaded with 100 rounds of ammunition and pulling the 75 mm. gun. The latter has the modified ball-bearing axle, disc wheels and pneumatic, puncture-proofed tyres. For firing, they provide a highly stable mount with minimum displacement.

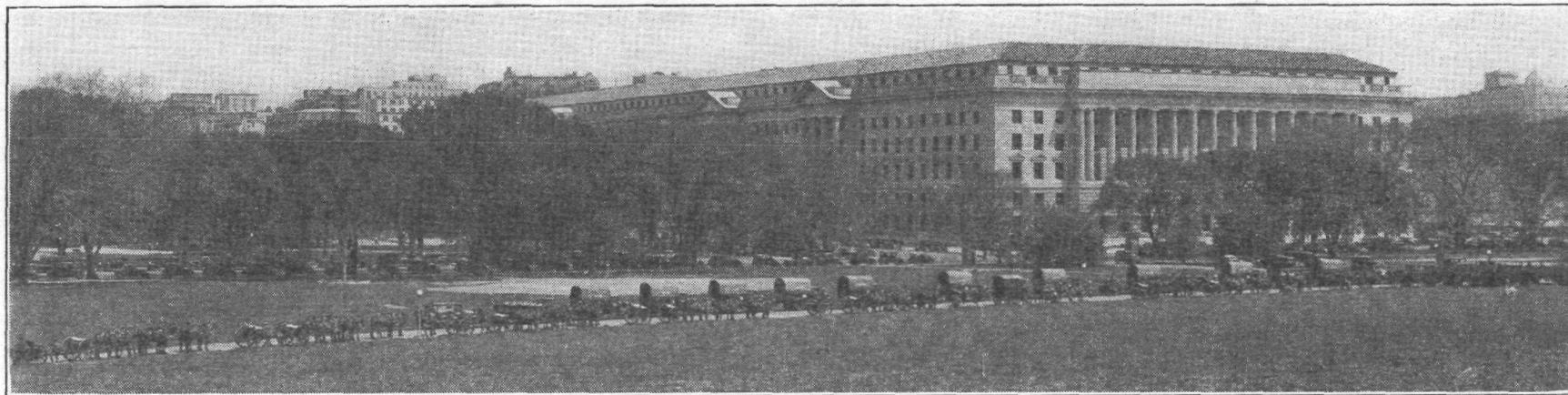
above, speeds while towing guns will not exceed eight miles per hour, due to the type of axles on the present gun carriage.

Within the funds at present available, the training allowance of trucks and station wagons has been established as follows: Each gun battery will be given 1 station wagon and 4 1½ ton trucks. All Headquarters Batteries and Service Batteries will each receive 1 station wagon and 2 1½ ton trucks. This limited allowance is considered adequate for present armory and field training purposes for one regiment. As soon as the remaining horse-drawn regiments in the State are converted, it will be possible to store a certain amount of motor equipment at Pine Camp and pool the same during field training, as is the case at present with the ordnance material.

On February 23rd, last, a group of National Guard Field Artillery officers from several States visited Fort Bragg at the invitation of the Chief of the Militia Bureau for the purpose of witnessing a demonstration by the test battery. Judging by the reports of these officers, the demonstration was a convincing one and showed the undoubted superiority of the truck-drawn battery as compared with the horse-drawn battery in negotiating the most varied and difficult types of terrain.

Apart from the old argument of the "horse versus the motor," it would certainly appear that this new type of truck-drawn light artillery, readily available in time of emergency, opens up a new prospect for the tactical employment of Field Artillery, inasmuch as it now becomes possible to switch a mass of fire power from one part of the battlefield to another, or from one strategical locality

(Continued on page 21)



ECONOMY IN ROAD-SPACE

An interesting and significant comparison of the road-space occupied by the 75 mm. truck-drawn battery and a horse-drawn battery. The former occupies about one-third the road-space of the latter. All the horse-drawn carriages do not appear in the photograph.

245th Coast Artillery 1933

Track and Field Champions

Pete Waters' Harbor Defense Hopefuls Successful in Getting Their First Leg on the Present Major General William N. Haskell Trophy.

THE 1933 Annual Indoor Track and Field Championships held at the old 13th Regiment Armory, Sumner and Putnam Avenues, Brooklyn, N. Y., on Saturday, April 1st, were, without doubt, the most successful set of games operated by the Military Athletic League since its revival after the World War. Fourteen organizations of the National Guard and Naval Militia competed for the Major General William N. Haskell Trophy, emblematic of the track and field championship. The 245th Coast Artillery (Old 13th Regiment) team ably coached by that old fox, Pete Waters, emerged the victors with a total of 46 points, or 13 more than their nearest rivals, the 7th Regiment Gray Jackets, the defending champions. While Tommy Dwyer managed to place point winners in 11 out of the 14 events, old Pete concentrated on the obstacle, the sack and the wall-scaling events, much to the satisfaction of himself and the regiment in which he served so faithfully years ago. The Engineers and the Fighting Irish were serious contenders.

As a result of the point score, the 13th captured one leg on the General Haskell Trophy, which has now been won twice by the 106th Infantry and 107th Infantry, while the 102nd Engineers have had it once. This Trophy becomes the property of the organization winning it three times, not necessarily in succession.

After a most stirring race, the 69th relay team won the Mile Relay in the good time, 3 min. 29 $\frac{3}{5}$ seconds, and thus gained possession of the General Grant Trophy for one year. This is a perpetual trophy.

The 100-yard wall-scaling event resulted in the keenest competition of the evening, both in the number of competitors and in the excellence of performance. This is a stiff event, requiring speed, agility and stamina. In the thirty-three years your reporter has been interested in M.A.L. activities in one form or another, he has never witnessed so many teams so evenly matched in this event. Only 3 $\frac{3}{5}$ seconds separated the winning and the fourth team, and the time of the latter, 27 seconds, was good enough to ordinarily insure a victory.

The thanks of the League go to Colonel Pendry and his officers for the splendid arrangements, not only for the active competition, but also for the handling of the large number of spectators, the biggest audience we have had since the War. The League is also deeply grateful to all organization commanders for their generous financial support, without which it would not have been possible to hold the meet.

The results: 100 YARD DASH: Won by W. Carr, 107th Infantry; V. Brescoe, 369th Infantry, second; W. Cuffey, 369th Infantry, third; M. Foery, 165th Infantry, fourth. Time 10 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds.

The 'Fighting Irish' Relay Team Grab the Brigadier General Sydney Grant Trophy from the Seventh Regiment Gray Jackets.

ONE MILE RUN: Won by M. Stern, 102nd Engineers; H. McArdle, 107th Infantry, second; F. McArthur, 245th Coast Artillery, third; C. Sherman, 102nd Engineers, fourth. Time 4 minutes, 25 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds.

ONE MILE WALK: Won by H. Stehn, 245th Coast Artillery; J. Loeschen, 71st Infantry, second; H. Byrne, 245th Coast Artillery, third; J. Downing, 107th Infantry, fourth. Time 14 minutes 3 $\frac{1}{5}$ seconds.

100 YARD SACK RACE: Won by J. Bohling, 245th Coast Artillery; T. Clark, 245th Coast Artillery, second; Sol Razza, 107th Infantry, third; A. Calandra, 102nd Engineers, fourth. Time 15 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds.

HALF MILE RUN: Won by S. Nash, 107th Infantry; F. Lorz, 165th Infantry, second; L. Nurich, 106th Infantry, third; John Brennan, 107th Infantry, fourth. Time 2 minutes, 02 seconds.

220 YARD DASH: J. Shell, 2nd Battalion, Naval Militia, V. Briscoe, 369th Infantry, second; W. Carr, 107th Infantry, third; M. Foery, 165th Infantry, fourth. Time 22 $\frac{4}{5}$ seconds.

440 YARD RUN: Won by B. Gillick, 245th Coast Artillery; E. Sandoval, 165th Infantry, second; V. S. Maio, 14th Infantry, third; W. Lynch, 165th Infantry, fourth. Time 52 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds.

TWO MILE SQUAD HIKE: Won by 102nd Engineers (Donovan, Stern, Nolan, Patterson, Silverman, Ruckel, Connolly, Sherman); 245th Coast Artillery, second (D. Disenso, A. Disenso, Trinkle, Stehn, Byrne, McArthur, Orzechowski, Clements); 107th Infantry, third (McArdle, LaVine, Bath, Weille, Klanding, Winters, Sullivan Warrick); 165th Infantry, fourth (Charba, Clancy, Gilbride, Lambert, McGuire, Morris, Repalski, Rodgers).

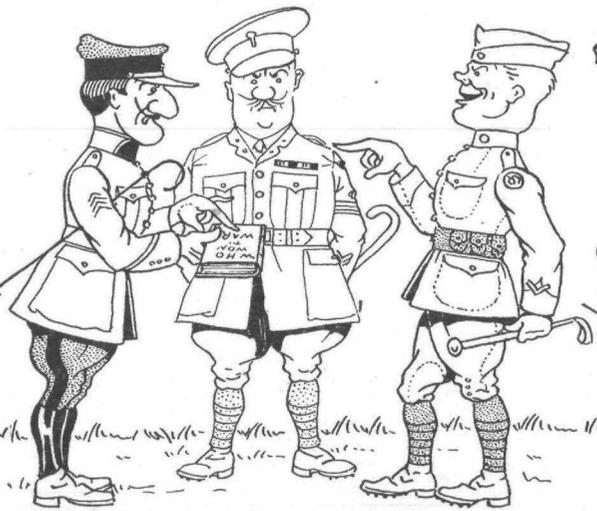
100 YARD WALL SCALING: Won by 245th Coast Artillery (H. Appel-L. Levy), time 23 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds; 245th Coast Artillery, second (J. McKeon-E. Bratten), time 25 $\frac{3}{5}$ seconds; 14th Infantry, third (W. Riley-L. Savarese), time 26 $\frac{4}{5}$ seconds; 107th Infantry, fourth (R. Deverall-W. Holbrook), time 27 seconds.

220 YARD HURDLES: Won by A. Mielke, 107th Infantry; R. Isaacson, 106th Infantry, second; J. Weitzchowski, 245th Coast Artillery, third; S. Krywda, 245th Coast Artillery, fourth. Time 27 $\frac{2}{5}$ seconds.

220 YARD OBSTACLE: Won by J. McKeon, 245th Coast Artillery; L. Levy, 245th Coast Artillery, second; D. Lacurti, 245th Coast Artillery, third; A. Schaut, 212th Coast Artillery, fourth. Time 1 minute, 02 seconds.

12 LB. SHOT: Won by A. Clarke, 212th Coast Artillery, 47 feet, 9 inches; O. Gormsen, 46 feet, 3 inches, second; E. McGarry, 102nd Engineers, 43 feet 11 inches, third; H. Beister, 102nd Engineers, 40 feet, fourth.

(Continued on page 14)



DREHER 1933.

The Eternal Triangle

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Memorial Day

On the Spartan Dead at Thermopylae

"O passer-by, bear this message to the Lacedaemonians, that we lie here in obedience to their orders."

—Simonides.

SO runs the epitaph of that handful of brave men who defended the narrow pass at Thermopylae for three whole days (480 B.C.) against vast numbers of the invading Persian army. And so, too, might run the epitaph of those many tens of thousands of brave men who have given their lives in the service of our country.

Memorial Day is set aside each year on May 30th in remembrance of those who have died in this country's wars, in order that we who live may remind ourselves of all the benefits bestowed upon us by those who died.

On this national day of remembrance, each one of us will recall some friend, a brother, or perhaps a father who answered his country's call and perished bravely. Many of us who were "over there" during the last war will be thinking of not one, but a host of friends who now lie "in some corner of a foreign field."

There were those who cynically asked themselves after the World War whether anything had been achieved—whether the appalling loss of life had not been completely futile. They point to the distressing conditions prevailing throughout the world and quite rightly ascribe them as an inevitable consequence of such a war.

But also, out of this war, has grown a slowly-mounting revulsion against war which in time may bring the peoples

of this world to outlaw war altogether. This spirit has developed along with the belief that preparedness is one of the most effective means of securing peace. True, there are those who would impair our national defenses by reducing naval and military expenditures in the budget, but, for the most part, there is plainly a steadily growing opinion among the people themselves that the surest safeguard against war is the maintenance of an adequate and efficient military force with which to protect the rights of our country.

Proof of this is shown by the fact that some of the sincerest "pacifists" in America are themselves members of the National Guard. They have no wish to see this country involved in another disastrous war like the last, but neither have they any wish to be witness again to the terrible losses to which our men were subjected owing to the unpreparedness of the country on the outbreak of the World War.

The observance of Memorial Day throughout the state on May 30th should force the attention of the American people upon the necessity for preparedness at all times. Preparedness should include the maintenance of the adequate defenses of peace, an Army and Navy capable of protecting the nation and its citizens and possessions, and a system of preparedness which would make its economic resources available in time of need.

This Memorial Day anniversary should bespeak the active interest of all patriotic citizens and their loyal support of those measures which will prevent America from slipping back to that disastrously weak position in which it found itself in 1917. This is the debt we owe those gallant men, our friends, who died defending our flag from our enemies.

In Memoriam

PROGRESS exacts payment from the human race for every step it advances. Sometimes the cost seems light, sometimes it seems heavy. And sometimes, as in the case of the Akron, one is tempted to wonder whether our progress has not been purchased at too great a price. Yet, whatever may have been the primary cause of that disaster which so appalled the whole world, we can count that terrible loss of life worth while (and would not the Akron's brave crew have been the first to maintain this view?) if some definitely constructive lesson may be learned from the catastrophe.

Man claims, in his pride, to have conquered the sea and to have gained mastery over the skies. Yet those who go down to the sea in ships and who ride upon the wings of the storm know only too well how swiftly and surely the hand of fate can reach out at times and punish their audacity. Man remains, however, an indomitable creature. His determination to conquer is so powerful that he is ever ready to face danger, hardship, disease, and death itself if so be the fortunes of his race be thereby benefited.

The nation mourns the loss and sympathizes deeply with the bereaved families of these gallant men. At the same time, there is not a man or woman who does not feel proud that our great nation can still produce men who can so humbly and so valiantly lay down their lives in pursuit of that magnificent ideal—Progress.



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



THE STATE MATCHES

THE National Guard of the State of New York will hold its annual rifle competition at Peekskill between June 4th and June 11th. The first of these competitions was held in 1873, so this year will witness the sixtieth of the series.

Wars are won or lost in battles, and regardless of the tremendous development of ways and means in modern warfare, the ultimate decision in battle still rests where it has always rested—in the hands of the man with the rifle. So, naturally, those who are interested and responsible for the efficiency of our national defenses believe that nothing in the education of an infantryman is so valuable or so important as his training in the use of his rifle.

The constant recognition of this fact through all these sixty years has been behind the efforts on the part of State Military authorities to keep alive the custom of competing at Peekskill, and it is very much to be hoped that nothing will occur this year to prevent the season from becoming one of the most successful in the experience of our troops. Financial exigencies may compel the curtailment of National Guard, as well as Regular Army activities, but this merely renders it more important that the men and the means which remain should be brought to and kept at the highest standards of efficiency that can be attained; this makes it incumbent upon all of us that our men know what to do with their rifles.

Fortunately, training in rifle marksmanship possesses a feature which does not exist in all fields of military instruction; that is, it can be made into one of the most healthful and enjoyable of sporting events. Not only does it admit of the highest forms of friendly competitions, but the results are so definite that there is never any doubt that the best man or the best team has won.

For the individual soldier there is no more valuable form of physical training than marksmanship; nothing else that he can engage in demands such refinement of adjustment and coordination both physical and mental, and so it is that soldiers who are expert shots are recognized as efficient and competent men in whatever positions they may be called upon to occupy. It is remarkable to note the heightened morale and prestige of an infantry company or regiment that is made up of men who can shoot; they know, and their comrades know, that if it is humanly possible they can do their job when the time comes. On the other hand, there is no tragedy in war more terrible than to send men up to face danger or death without

first making them familiar with their weapons upon which their own lives, as well as the fate of the whole contest, so directly depends.

It has been objected that the development of teams for our annual competitions affects only a very small proportion of the men in the regiments; that only the

members of the teams are trained and nobody else gets anything out of the time, efforts and expense involved. This is true only in case of failure to take advantage of one of the most valuable possibilities in this field, which is the preliminary competition in the companies for places on the regimental teams. Every man should have his interest stimulated and should be given an opportunity to try for place and in any event his efficiency with his rifle will be increased over what it would have been had he made no effort at all. Regimental and company officers will, of course, understand that by no other means than the training of all their men can it be determined who the best shots really are. This is particularly so in our organizations that are located in large cities, as many of the men have no other opportunity to learn the use of firearms and latent talent may exist

that has never been suspected. Regimental and company competitions may themselves be elevated into events of local importance.

There has never been a time in which it was more important for the National Guard to keep its spirit alive; many violent and disruptive forces are abroad and in many quarters the fundamentals of our institutions are being attacked. Nowhere is this more noticeable than in the constant efforts that are being made to undermine our system of national defense. The American idea has always been that our country's welfare depends upon the fair and honest development of the capacity of individuals; this applies to armies as well as to communities and nothing more directly affects the competency of our military forces than the efficiency with which its infantrymen can use their rifles.

It is my sincere hope that every single organization which is in a position to enter a team or which has individuals capable of making a creditable showing will make every effort to be represented at the matches.



W. H. Haskell

Major-General

The Annual Matches At Camp Smith

THE Annual New York State Matches and matches of the New York State Rifle Association will be conducted at Camp Smith, Peekskill, during the week beginning June 4th, 1933. This will mark the 60th anniversary of the New York State Matches, and, in view of the suspension of the National Matches, the State Matches assume a much greater importance each year. They are now not held under the illusion of a qualifying test for subsequent matches—they are "THE MATCHES OF THE YEAR." A supplementary status called "The Governor's Honor Men" has been inaugurated this year. This honor roll, thirty names in number, will be comprised of men attaining the highest aggregate score in the individual matches.

The men qualifying for this honor will be awarded a suitable distinctive designation to be won at appropriate times.

It is expected that the attendance at the matches this year will be better than last year and in addition to the teams of New York State, we have been assured that Delaware and New Jersey will make every effort to be represented.

The following is a tentative program of the matches:

FIRST DAY, JUNE 4th (Daylight Time)

Match	Range	Hour
Members	200 yds.	3:00 p. m.

SECOND DAY, JUNE 5th

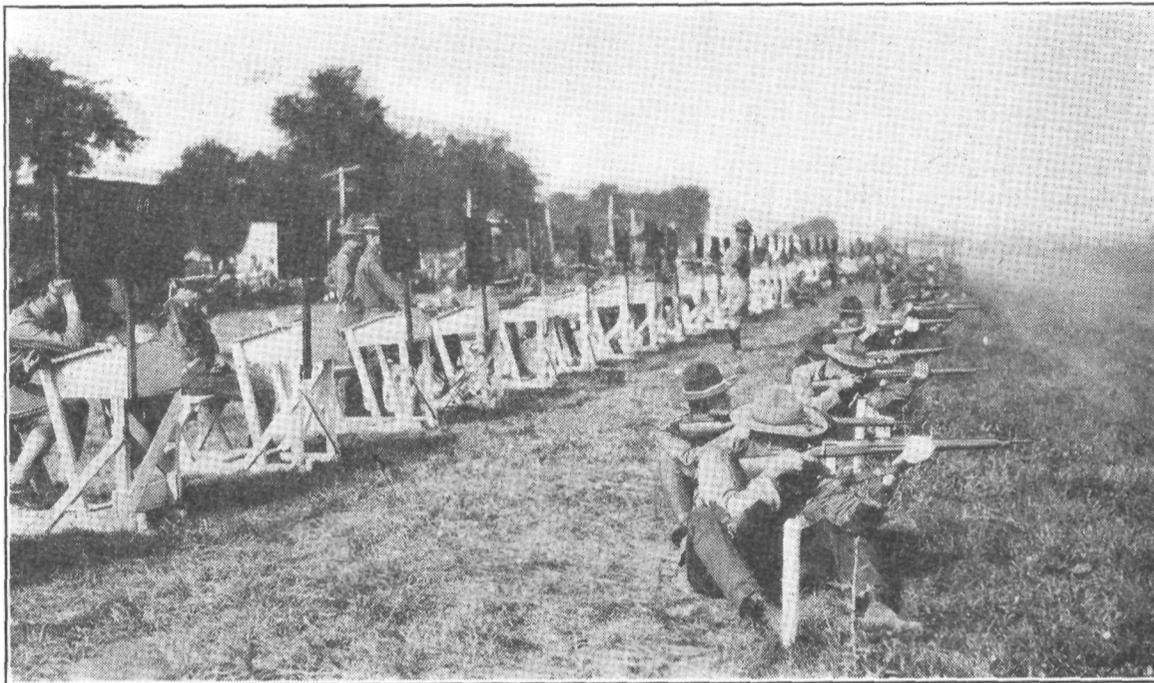
Old Guard Trophy.....	200 yds.	8:00 a. m.
Company Team	200 yds.	9:00 a. m.
Company Team	300 yds.	10:00 a. m.
Company Team	600 yds.	11:00 a. m.
Cruikshank Trophy	200 yds.	1:00 p. m.
Cruikshank Trophy	500 yds.	2:30 p. m.
Cruikshank Trophy	600 yds.	4:00 p. m.
State Pistol Match, Individual.....	.50 and 25 yds.	p. m.

THIRD DAY, JUNE 6th

McAlpin Trophy	200 yds.	8:00 a. m.
2nd Bat. Naval Militia.....	200 yds.	8:00 a. m.
McAlpin Trophy	600 yds.	9:30 a. m.
Veteran's Trophy, N.Y.N.M. only.....	600 yds.	11:00 a. m.
McAlpin Trophy	1,000 yds.	11:00 a. m.
General Richardson, Pistol or Revolver Match		1:00 p. m.
Rogers	600 yds.	2:00 p. m.
Wingate	200 yds.	3:00 p. m.
State Pistol Match, Individual.....	.50 and 25 yds.	p. m.

FOURTH DAY, JUNE 7th

Brigade and Headquarters Matches, N.Y.N.G. only 200 and 300 yards 8 to 12 a. m., 600 yards 1 to 3 p. m.		
Sayre Pistol, N.Y.N.G. only.....		1:00 p. m.
71st Regiment, First Stage.....		3:00 p. m.
Brigade and Headquarters Matches, N.Y.N.M. only 200 and 300 yards 8 to 12 a. m., 600 yards 1 to 3 p. m.		
State Pistol Match, Individual.....	.50 and 25 yds.	p. m.



ON THE FIRING LINE

FIFTH DAY, JUNE 8th

Governor's Cup, Skirmish, N.Y.N.G. and N.M.		8:00 a. m.
71st Regiment, Second Stage.....		10:00 a. m.
Adjutant General's N.Y.N.G. and N.M. 600 yds.		1:00 p. m.
State Pistol Match, Individual.....	.50 and 25 yds.	p. m.

SIXTH DAY, JUNE 9th

N.Y. State Match, N.Y.N.G. and N.M. 200 yds.		8:00 a. m.
State Pistol Match, Individual.....	.50 and 25 yds.	p. m.

SEVENTH DAY, JUNE 10th

Thurston, N.Y.N.G. only.....	200 yds.	8:00 a. m.
Roe	1,000 yds.	2:00 p. m.
State Pistol Match, Individual.....	.50 and 25 yds.	p. m.

245th C. A. Track and Field Champions

(Continued from page 10)

HIGH JUMP: Won by N. Robinson, 106th Infantry, 5 feet 11 inches; R. Ritter, 107th Infantry, 5 feet 8 inches, second; F. McCarroll, 165th Infantry, 5 feet 6 inches, third; and A. Schaub, 212th Coast Artillery, 5 feet 6 inches, fourth.

ONE MILE RELAY: Won by 165th Infantry (Goldberg-Larz-Lynch-Sandoval); 107th Infantry, second (Brennan-LaRose-Nash-Simons); 106th Infantry, third (Gibson-Crowley-Nurich-Isaacson), and 102nd Engineers, fourth.

POINT SCORE: 245th Coast Artillery, 46 points; 107th Infantry, 33 points; 102nd Engineers, 19 points; 165th Infantry, 17 points; 106th Infantry, 12 points; 369th Infantry, 8 points; 212th Coast Artillery, 7 points; 2nd Battalion Naval Militia, 5 points; 14th Infantry, 4 points; 71st Infantry, 3 points.

They Don't Speak Our Language : BY WEBSTER

Panel 1:
 Man 1: I HEARD YOU GOT A POSSIBLE YESTERDAY WITH THE 30
 Man 2: NO, I DROPPED ONE ON MY LAST SHOT, BILL CASE WAS SCORING FOR ME AND WHEN I GOT A NIPPER BULL AT 6 O'CLOCK HE TOLD ME TO TAKE IT UP A CLICK

Panel 2:
 Man 1: I WAS WRAPPED UP IN A GRAPEVINE SLING, BUT IT MUST HAVE SLIPPED BECAUSE I PULLED THE LAST ONE OFF AT ONE O'CLOCK

Panel 3:
 Man 1: HOW'D YOU DO OFFHAND?
 Man 2: MY FIRST SIGHTER WAS A PINWHEEL, SO I WENT RIGHT ON AND SHOT MY PRONE, OFFHAND? NOT SO GOOD. I BLEW THE TOP OF THE BUTTS OFF AND THE GUYS IN THE PIT SAID THEY DIDN'T LIKE ME

Panel 4:
 Man 1: WELL, THE THIRTY'S A LOT BETTER THAN SMALL BORE SHOOTING ANYHOW
 Man 2: I'LL SAY SO, I NEVER COULD SEE ANY FUN IN PHHT-SHOOTING

Panel 5:
 Man 1: LET'S GO OVER AND WATCH THE BOYS SHOOT POOL
 Man 2: NAH, THOSE GUYS DON'T SPEAK OUR LANGUAGE! ALL THEY TALK IS SCRATCHES, BANKS AND ENGLISH!

GLOSSARY OF RIFLE-SHOOTING TERMS

- Possible Perfect score
- 30 30.06 Caliber Rifle
- Dropped one A 9 instead of a 10
- Nipper Bull Just touching the bullseye
- Six o'clock Position on target corresponding to clock numbers
- One o'clock Position on target corresponding to clock numbers
- Take it up a click. Raise the elevation one point
- Grape Vine Sling. Method of wrapping the gun's sling about the arm
- Pull a shot off. Jiggle the rifle to one side or the other
- Sighter A sighting shot to see if direction is right
- Pinwheel A dead center bullseye
- Prone Shooting from a prone position
- Offhand Shooting standing .
- Butts, pit Trench in which target changers work
- Phht shooting ... Small bore shooting, generally 22 caliber

WEBSTER + J.E.M. JR.

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Magnificent Ceremony Opens Peekskill Armory

Massing of Colors a Spectacular Event

THE official opening of the new state armory at Peekskill for the Service Battery of the 156th Field Artillery was held on April 22nd in conjunction with a brilliant military ball which was attended by over 2,000 persons.

The building, representing an investment of nearly \$400,000, was gayly draped and decorated with flags, bunting, and huge American shields. The crowds attending the opening ceremonies visited every part of the building. They lingered in the game rooms, in the model kitchen and mess hall, the boiler plant, the blacksmith shop, pistol range, garage, stables, workshops, music rooms, saddle and harness rooms, wagon sheds, stock and store rooms.

For ten years, Captain C. Haskett Forbush, commanding the Service Battery, has been dreaming of a new armory. Until three years ago, the idea remained a dream. Now, due to the co-operative efforts of Capt. Forbush and his loyal Armory Committee, this dream has become a reality.

In spite of the dense crowds, which made movement difficult, the program was conducted with military pre-

cision. It was just ten o'clock when Clifford D. Couch, chairman of the Armory Committee, opened the proceedings and introduced Captain John W. Coffey who, representing Major General Franklin W. Ward, turned the armory over to the custody of Captain Forbush. The Battery Commander thanked all those who participated in the event and presented a gold watch to Chairman Couch in token of his Battery's appreciation of his tireless services.

Captain Forbush was then presented with a sabre by Carl Pfeifer, on the blade of which was inscribed: "Presented Captain C. H. Forbush, Service Battery, 156th F. A., N. Y. N. G., by the Armory Committee, April 22, 1933."

Surprised and plainly moved by this gift, Captain Forbush could only reply, "Words choke me; all I can say is thank you."

The great attendance limited the space available for the Grand March, which took place shortly after eleven o'clock. It was led by Mrs. C. H. Forbush and Col. J. T. Cassedy, commanding the 156th Field Artillery.

Colonel Cassedy was the concluding speaker. He termed this new armory a necessary asset if the work of the National Guard is to be continued and improved. The building, he pointed out, was in reality not an armory, but a "school."

The ceremonies ended as the mass colors were lifted high above the shoulders of the bearers, spotlights were thrown on the assembled banners as the remainder of the hall was in complete darkness, and the 156th Field Artillery Band, led by Harry W. Jacoby, played "The Star Spangled Banner."

Dancing then commenced, but the crowds were so great that the hundreds of couples could scarcely move about. At about midnight, the throng thinned out somewhat, but until the last waltz was played after 2 a. m., there were more than a thousand dancers on the floor. At no time were all the guests in the main drill hall, for it would have been physically impossible to get them all in.

Though the inspection of the building was not scheduled to begin until 7.30 p. m., many guests arrived long before this time and were entertained by a concert, given in the main drill hall by the Regimental Band. The music for the dancing was furnished by Joe Downing and his Pennsylvanians, a widely known broadcasting orchestra.



THE MILITARY BALL AT PEEKSKILL

LEFT TO RIGHT: Mrs. C. H. Forbush, Col. J. T. Cassedy, Mrs. J. T. Cassedy, Capt. C. H. Forbush, Mrs. Alfred Huddleson, Lt. Col. Otto Thiede, Mrs. and Major Fred Smith. Behind Mrs. Cassedy is Capt. Huddleson; behind Col. Thiede is Capt. George Williams, and behind Major Smith is Lieut. Wm. Lamont.

Comments on the Guardsman's Ninth Birthday

By Col. William J. Costigan, 165th Inf. (69th N. Y.)

ALLOW me, as a newcomer in the Guard, to congratulate you and your staff on the ninth birthday of the GUARDSMAN. It is a credit to the ability and attention of those who have had its existence in charge and to the way in which they have managed it and made it what it is today. I have been interested in it since its first edition and, whenever the opportunity afforded and I had an article which I thought would be news to the membership (EDITOR—*We wish others were like you in this, sir!*) I did not hesitate to send it along. I took pride and pleasure in seeing my items and sometimes my picture in print. (Some of them went over to Ireland.)

The April issue is a well-balanced and newsy magazine, easy to read and containing a lot of real information.

The East and West Camp pictures make one feel like shouting out, "Peekskill, Here I Come!"

Colonel Clifton Lisle's "Napoleon—Part I" is very interesting and instructive, particularly for the younger generation who do not remember Nap in person. Why he rode over the Alps without a hat or overcoat is something I could never understand. Some say it was because of a game of French poker. He must have been hot stuff! In the picture, "At Brienne," I suppose he is keeping his hands behind his back so that he will not be tempted to swat one of those fresh guys who are smirking at him. In "Back from Moscow," he has adopted the cootie-chasing position for the right hand. But if Part II is as good as Part I, it will be good.

Major Draper's article on the work of the California National Guard during the Earthquake Relief is good. More articles of this kind (and there are many of them) where the Guard has performed works of mercy and usefulness, should be brought to the public attention. They would serve to create a better feeling and more interest in the work of the Guard.

"Family Combinations" are good items to publish, for they show that there must be something good about an organization where son follows father and brother follows brother to keep up the traditions which have been handed down to them.

General Leach's article on "Maintenance of Trained Militia" needs no comment. He knows what he is talking about and seems to have a lot of inside information about the thoughts and wishes of General Washington in regard to the Militia and National Guard. Probably that is why his parents named him "George."

"Review of the Seventy-First Without Officers"—This is an excellent practice once in a while. It imbues confidence in the non-coms and also lets the officers know that they are not the only ones who can run a regiment.

"The Psychological Relationship of the Non-Com to the Private" is a very good article, but hard to remember and still harder to spell. However, the story is well

written when you realize that it took all the non-coms of the 212th to write it.

The Editorial speaks for itself, with such names as Suavet, Woodhouse and Mangine at the top. Why bother about the matter of what they say? It must be right or they would not let it go in.

General Haskell's "Goldfish" is well put. We are the cynosure of all eyes as soon as it is known that we are members of the Guard. We are expected to set an example in dress, carriage, and character, and if we do not come up to the standard expected of us, we or someone else will be sure to hear about it. Always bear in mind that once you join the Guard, you have as much privacy as a goldfish, and govern yourself accordingly.

Pvt. McCarthy, Q.M. Corps, U.S.A., has the right idea. The army is a great place for the fellow who can make it great. It is in many respects the same as the Guard—if you can make yourself like it and you are of the give-and-take type, you will have a pleasant service; but if you are of the same type without the "give," you will be just a goldbricker.

Governor Lehman's compliments to Captain Harrison of Co. G, 105th Infantry, must have been deserved because he was indorsed by General Ward, and if Col. Mangine said his armory was in good condition, it must have been.

"The Major Thomas Fleming Trophy," presented by the officers of the 245th C.A. in memory of one of the greatest Guardsmen who ever lived, is very creditable and in keeping with the many memorials that are extant of the various regiments of the Guard. Tom was a real honest-to-goodness man among men, and was a Guardsman, first, last, and all the time.

The tribute to Major Burk brought back recollections of my boyhood days. I well remember seeing Major Burk do his "lightning drill" at Bunnell's Museum, at Ninth Street and Broadway in the year 1880 or thereabouts. Bunnell's was one of the show places of the town; the first Edison phonograph was shown there, tinfoil being used instead of wax.

"Keep Smiling" is an excellent page, but it should always be borne in mind that the magazine finds its way into the homes of the Guardsmen and is read by all the family, young and old.

The Fighting Fourteenth "Slump Review" is well written. And why not? Didn't Jack Byron write it? The object of that fierce battle is one that meets with general approval.

"Do You Know," by Colonel Allen is good, but "do you know" that a division in the Navy has about fifty men while a division in the army has about twenty thousand? And that a second lieutenant in the Armenian Army has three stars on his shoulder strap the same as a Lieutenant General in the U.S. Army?

Captain Harry Maslin is one of those who, by his activity and interest since joining up, has been a model

(Continued on page 21)

JOIN THE WINARING SOCIETY

Membership Open to All — Only One Rule of Eligibility

A PRIZE FOR EVERY MEMBER

Who Will Be the First?



“OYEZ! Oyez! Oyez! Whereas, hereby, and notwithstanding the Depression—Let it be understood by all persons, by and large, that the One and Only, great Wining Society, expressly formed by ye noble

Editorial Staff of the famous NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, not having at this time any members answering unto its roll, does hereby and notwithstanding declare itself created and forthwith open to the receiving as members all such as do truly and straightforwardly perform the one, single, and meritorious duty, as set forth below, which entitles them to membership in this honorable Society.”

Now, having got this meaningless preamble off our chest, let us get down to business. What is this Wining Society? Why, just exactly what its name would imply: a Win-A-Ring Society.

The rings which will be given away as prizes are genuine sterling silver rings, beautifully chased on either side with the insignia of the U. S. Army and surmounted by the winner's regimental coat of arms, handsomely enamelled in full colors. Alternatively, the winner may, in accordance with the condition given in the next paragraph, prefer a lapel badge, also of sterling silver, bearing his regimental insignia in full colors.



ANYONE is eligible to win one of these prizes. You may be an active member of the N. Y. N. G., a veteran belonging to one of the Veteran Associations, an ex-member of the Guard, or a civilian of either sex. The one condition which will entitle you to one of these prizes and to membership in the Society, is the solicitation of five (5) subscriptions to the GUARDSMAN for a lapel badge and ten (10) subscriptions for a ring. One subscription for one year to the GUARDSMAN costs one dollar (\$1.00). A subscription for two years (\$2.00) will be counted as two subscriptions—for three years (\$3.00), as three subscriptions, and so on. Subscriptions may be turned in singly or altogether at any time during the next twelve months, and must be accompanied by checks, money orders, or cash for the total amount of the subscriptions turned in.

Any active member of the Guard, no matter in what section of the state he lives, has an equally fair chance of turning in five or ten subscriptions. Just bear this one thought in mind: Each year, thousands of men are honorably discharged from the N. Y. N. G. Find out which men in your outfit are “stepping out” and when their enlistment expires. They have been with the old gang a

number of years and in all probability they want to keep in touch with the boys after they have been discharged.

The best way to do that is by getting them to subscribe to the GUARDSMAN.



MEMBERSHIP in the Wining Society, as we have said, is open to all and we expect to receive many orders for rings and lapel badges from members of the various Veteran Associations. These men are interested in their old regiment or they would not belong to the Veteran Association. Each of these members is a potential subscriber and can become a recipient of one of our attractive prizes by getting his friends to hand over their subscriptions to him.

For one dollar a year, the magazine will be sent to them regularly, month by month—full of news, interesting features, and photographs. Through its pages they can refresh their memory of the good times they had when they were members of the old outfit.

Just as fertile a source of subscriptions is the great civilian field. Any subscription recruited from this source will possess this additional benefit—that it will help to remove the misapprehensions under which so many civilians labor, concerning the true function, character, and value of the National Guard. It is the duty of all National Guardsmen to do all in their power to remove such mistaken impressions, and no better way could be found than by placing a copy of the GUARDSMAN in their hands. Take your copy home each month—show it around to your friends.

By getting such men to subscribe, you will be doing the National Guard, the GUARDSMAN, yourself, and these subscribers a really valuable service.



WHEN you get a subscription, send us the name of the subscriber and the address to which he wishes the GUARDSMAN to be sent. His dollar subscription *must* accompany the order and don't forget to send *your* name and address with each subscription turned in.

Lose no time in getting started. At your next drill night, find out who is finishing his hitch in the near future and sell him this dollar's worth of 100 per cent Guard news. A live wire will soon collect his five or ten subscriptions and will have the satisfaction of knowing that he has not only won a handsome regimental souvenir, but also that he has done his bit towards making the GUARDSMAN the best magazine of its kind in the country.



· KEEP SMILING ·

He's No Fool

She: "When I start laughing, I'm good for an hour."

He: "All right, I'll be back at the end of the hour."



She'll Graduate

"I can't learn to love you."
"But I've saved ten thousand dollars."

"Give me one more lesson."

That Lets Her Out

He: "Hello, how are you?"

She: "Not bad."

He: "Well, so long."

The Age of Innocence

Mabel: "Please don't take advantage of my innocence."

Freddie: "Don't go back so far."

Bottled Courage

"I was all set to propose to you last night, but I lost my courage."

"How did that happen?"

"I think it must have fallen out of my hip pocket on the way over to your apartment."

This Modern Generation

"Do you believe in love at first sight?"

"Well, it saves a lotta time, honey."

Those Californians

St. Peter (to applicant): "Where are you from?"

Applicant: "From California."

St. Peter: "Well, come on up, but I don't think you'll like it."

—Ohio Motorist.

Unemployed Relief

Jane: "If that boy never necks you, why do you go around with him?"

Joan: "Oh, he's such a relief after a hard day at the office."

Base In-sin-uation

A country clergyman was examining a class at the village school. "Now, Jones," he said, "can you tell me what we must do before we can expect forgiveness of sin?"

"Yes, sir," replied the boy, "we must sin."

Check

"Can you give me the definition of an orator?"

"Sure, he's the guy who's always ready to lay down your life for his country."

Errors and Omissions

When a preacher makes a mistake, nobody knows the difference.

When a lawyer makes a mistake, he gets a chance to try the case all over again.

When a judge makes a mistake, it becomes the law of the land.

When a doctor makes a mistake, one sends flowers.

But when the editor makes a mistake—Good Night!

—Bennington Banner.

Purchased Ancestry

Host, waving a hand towards a painting: "That is one of my ancestors."

Tactless Guest: "And he was nearly one of mine. I bid up to fifteen hundred dollars for him."

Two to Go

Proud father (showing triplets to visitor): "What do you think of them?"

Visitor (pointing to one in the middle): "I'd keep that one."

—Gas News.

No Chart Necessary

"Oh, yes," said the pilot of the steamboat, "I've been on this river so long I know where every stump is."

Just then the boat struck a stump which shook it from stem to stern.

"There," he continued, "that's one of them now."

—Gas News.

Different

New Minister: "Ah, Mrs. Harrison, half the world is ignorant of how the other half lives."

Mrs. Harrison: "Not here, parson."



Is It Smart to Be Thrifty?

He: "Do you think we can make a kiss last an hour?"

She: "An hour? Say, that one I just gave you is going to last you all evening."

Guard Duty at Camp

Reprinted by Courtesy of The Infantry Journal

GUARD duty is one of the most important phases of the field training period of the National Guard. Duty as a sentinel on post is one of the most responsible, dignified and serious activities that the individual soldier may be called upon to perform, and he should be imbued with the idea of considering it in that light.

Sentinels are accorded dignity and authority commensurate with their responsibilities. Officers and enlisted men are required to respect their authority. They take orders from no one excepting the commanding officers, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the guard. This is often the only time that a man is in position to give orders to anyone and it must create a sense of pride in him.

Properly handled, guard duty may be made a fine means of developing self-respect, a sense of personal responsibility and force.

The dignity of the sentinel on post should be reflected in the highest degree by smartness in dress and equipment, and by high military conduct of the soldier. He stands alone under the eyes of all who pass. He represents his unit whose efficiency may be judged by what he does or fails to do, by his conduct and by his appearance.

If members of the National Guard can be brought to an appreciation of these things, guard duty in camps can be put on a much higher plane.



Improvements at the State Camps 1933

IN spite of the fact that this has been a year of economy, the New York National Guardsman who marches into Camp Smith, Pine Camp or Fort Ontario, during the coming field training season, will find many improvements.

Both the Federal and State authorities have been generous to our needs, and we were fortunate to secure a slice of the Emergency Unemployment Relief money with which a considerable force of unemployed laborers could be kept busy and much work done.

At Camp Smith, the 87th Brigade, our first arrivals, will find a new traffic circle at the foot of the camp hill,

dividing traffic and controlling it in the interests of safety. They will find a similar arrangement at the top of the hill, and to the left they will see that a hedge has been planted around the P. O. D. camp and along the fence of the west parade ground, and that the parade ground itself has been regraded and seeded.

As the 174th moves into the West Camp, the Headquarters, Howitzer and Service Companies and the Medical Detachment will find that all of their streets have been supplied with concrete tent floors and with tent frames. This has also been done in the street of the Military Police and in that of the Regular and National Guard Headquarters Sergeants. Headquarters officers' row of the West Camp has also been rearranged with what is believed to be a more convenient arrangement of large and small tents.

The 71st in the East Camp will find that their officers' row has also been rearranged and that framed wooden floors have been put up in the Service Company street and a number of additional tents added thereto. In both camps the washing tables have been renovated throughout.

When General Dyer reaches his quarters on the bluff he will find the walk back of his tents revetted with a concrete wall, the officers' lavatory entirely remodelled, a dormitory and toilet for employees added to the mess building and a four-car garage-shed erected just west thereof.

Looking over the rest of the camp, a gallery has been built in the rear of the moving picture hall in the recreation building, forty targets have been installed in the Combat Range pits and a firing point provided across the valley, and it is hoped that the grading of the valley itself will be finished by the time that camp opens.

The McCoy road has been widened and improved throughout, and the entire area of Wendover Hill (to the east of the McCoy road) and the hill between the McCoy road and the Valley road has been cleared of underbrush. The Headquarters Companies and the Engineers, who used to operate with difficulty through the bushes in this area, will now be right out in the open.

The Howitzer Companies, when they go up to their Thousand Yard Range, and the Machine Gun Companies should they go with them, will find the firing point extended up the hill for several hundred yards as far as Iona Point and also a large area cleared between the old target hill and Broccy Creek Lake for the location of additional targets.

At Pine Camp money has been allotted and expended for repairs to the incinerator, plumbing, screening, sewer system, mess halls, tent floors, horse shelters, aviation field, aviation building, guard house, fuze house, infirmary and observation towers, as well as for the repair and maintenance of target ranges and a considerable amount allotted by the Emergency Unemployment Relief Committee for clearing of artillery ranges.

At Fort Ontario repairs have been made to mess halls, enlisted latrine, tent floors, administration building and officers' mess building, as well as regrading and improving drainage system around and under all mess shacks.

Painting of all buildings, where needed, is also being done and it is believed that all camps will look their best and be ready for the best of training when the 1933 season opens.

Motorization of 104th F. A.

(Continued from page 9)

to another, with an absolute minimum loss of time. In other words, with good or fair roads available, it becomes possible to move whole regiments or brigades of light artillery 100 miles or so overnight, as the tactical situation might require.



A REAR view of the truck column. Battery personnel, as well as ammunition, are carried in the trucks. The shoe-plates, as illustrated, are readily attached to the rear wheels for travel over difficult terrain.

The remarks of Major General George E. Leach, Chief of the Militia Bureau, to the officers assembled at Fort Bragg, are of interest in this connection. He said, in part:

"If I am all wrong in discarding the horse, I would still advocate this change for training purposes—I believe, and from years of experience, that if on M-day we are to go back to horses, relying on the dilapidated condition in quality and numbers of our stock at present, we would be delayed but little in the change back, and meanwhile our gun crews would be in just that much better training on account of so much of the officer's time now having to be devoted to the school of the drivers and care of the horse.

"If horses and drivers were available as they were thirty years ago, I might hesitate in the above statement, but at the present time the horse artillery of the National Guard is in no sense mobile. You can just move a two-gun battery. You cannot give the Infantry the support required, especially when I am informed that in last summer's maneuvers a regiment with a small number of trucks with successive marches and transport marched 100 miles in one day. That's the way your infantry will move in the next war, and I ask—where are your horsemen going?"

Here's wishing the best of luck to the 104th in their new rôle. To be sure, there are many of the old timers who will miss the good old smell of stables, but next summer at Camp as they roll into park after a long day at Ward Hill, they will have the satisfaction of sitting down to mess in a very few minutes thereafter, instead of devoting another hour or so to watering and feeding—not to mention "stable manicure."

The Guardsman's Ninth Birthday

(Continued from page 17)

Guardsman, always doing what he could for his regiment, company, and fellow-man. Too many honors cannot be given to a man of his calibre. He is the kind that has made the N. Y. National Guard famous the world over. May he live long and enjoy his many honors!

The "Soldier's Dictionary" is about as clever as anything I have read in a long time. It contains genuine humor and I want to thank Rose and Horton for a good laugh, of which I had more than a dozen while reading over the definitions. It may be that this was all old stuff, but to me it was like an old magazine—good the first time I saw it and, however old, still good.

The "Whole Guard on Review" first page was stolen by the 165th (69th) because Captain Clarke, our genial scribe, sent in enough copy to fill up the page. The news of the other units is well written, too. Captain Priore of the 102nd Ordnance Co. is to be congratulated on his capturing the "Ridabock Trophy" for attendance of Special Units. Battery F of the 245th C.A.C. did well in winning the "Vainqueur Trophy" nine times and the "Pendry Trophy" six times (which gives them permanent possession of the latter).

The 258th F.A. does well to honor a man like Sgt. Ohrnberger. He is one of the old-timers from the 8th Regiment when it was over the stage stable at Ninth Avenue and 27th Street. As a boy I used to go up to see the soldiers. Sgt. Ohrnberger is another of those who have helped to make the N.Y.N.G. the greatest National Guard organization in the U. S.

The Newburgh units of the 156th F.A.'s Easter Ball, under the direction of such men as Captain Huddleson, Lieut. Petzel, and Sgt. Joy, is bound to have been a

C'MON SOLDIER!

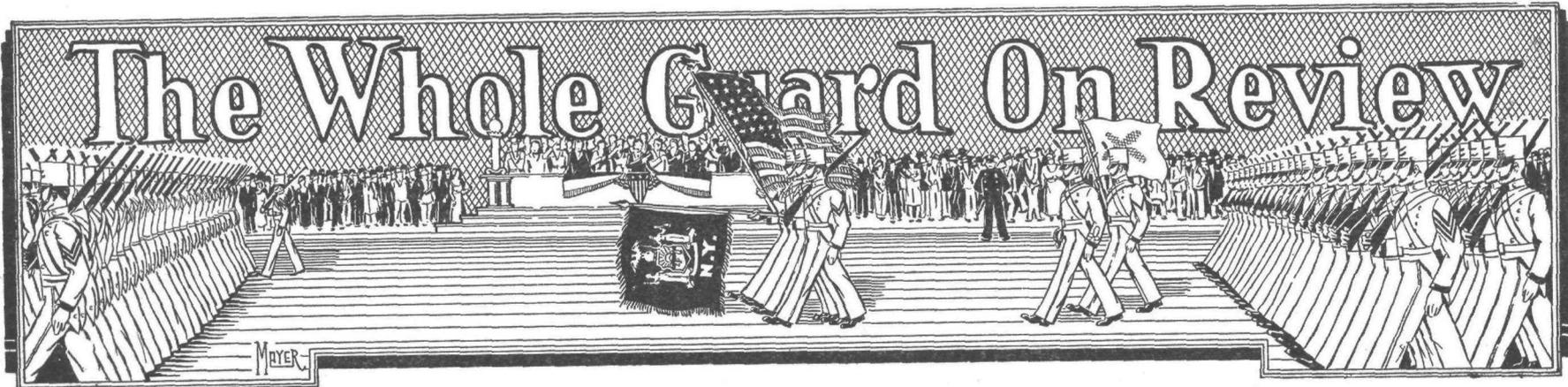


SEND US YOUR
MOST THRILLING
WAR EXPERIENCE
SIT RIGHT
DOWN NOW AND
WRITE A STORY
ABOUT YOUR
OUTFIT, YOUR
BUDDIE OR
YOURSELF
DO IT NOW!

success. The January attendance, 94.40%, is not bad for Newburgh; in fact, it would be good almost any place. We hope those new uniforms arrive soon.

"How We Stand" and the "Training Schedule" are well done and easily understood. The ads are well set up and show taste.

You have a good magazine, and if I have written too much it is because I have let my interest run away with me.



156th FIELD ARTILLERY

THIS seems to be a month of Military Balls with the 156th. First, the initial event in Newburgh on the 17th and then the Service Battery with its gigantic opening on the 22nd. First thing you know, we'll be agitating for the "blues" for dress purposes.

Good-natured rivalry within the Regiment has prompted the challenging of the famous winners of the Regimental League—Battery C—by the contenders for fame—Battery F. The outcome is looked for with interest by all members of "the youngest Regiment."

Battery D comes to the fore with an item of interest in that for the first time in the history of this far-flung battery, they have managed to obtain a 100% drill during the month of March. Try and hold these boys back *now*.

We note with regret the untimely disaster of the "Akron" with the loss of gallant lives. To the widows and loved ones of these brave compatriots, we offer our deepest sympathy and condolences.

Again the value of the "Guard" is a paramount feature in the news of the day with the reports on the California earthquake which directed the attention of the entire world to this terrible catastrophe. An immediate mobilization brought aid to an hysterical populace. Hats off to the C. N. G.

Despite the temporary setback in our February returns in attendance, this Regiment expects to regain and maintain our previous standing of third place . . . and maybe, better.

105th FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery B

WE don't believe that there has been a greater thrill provided at any time than that enjoyed by the officers and enlisted men of Battery B upon being informed by Colonel Higginson that the original regimental efficiency guidon, instituted by the beloved Colonel Hines, back in 1925, was being presented to B for our permanent possession.

The efficiency guidon was originally placed in competition between the batteries of the regiment, to be in possession, each successive year, of the battery performing most satisfactorily in all phases of training, the unit winning it three times to keep it permanently. B turned the trick by successfully triumphing in 1925, 1928, and 1930. We consider this a splendid achievement in view of the fact that no other battery has secured possession of the guidon more than once. Batteries A, C, E, F, and 1st Bn. Hdqrs. have each laid claim to it for one year.

Those years when we were obliged to step down and surrender the flag to another battery invariably saw our boys bemoaning the loss in no small way. Now that B is assured of our keeping this priceless trophy, our spirit and morale are buoyed up considerably and we feel that B Battery has accomplished what in 1925 appeared impossible, considering the ten batteries in the regiment having access to it.

The members of the Battery agree unanimously with Captain "Jack" Orgill that the new guidon, replacing the original for future competition, would make a desirable companion for the old and we therefore say to all our brother Batteries: "Be prepared for the fight of your military lives, as B is rolling ahead once more!"

102nd ENGINEERS

Company D

WITH becoming modesty we have thus far held our tongues, while listening with supercilious grace to the vain pratings of Companies B and F, but the public must be deceived no longer. We must speak.

We strongly suspect that the oracle of Company B was under the baneful influence of liquor when it made its rash statements. Company F, we must admit, has some foundation for its bold claims, but Company B—pouff! Their statements invoke us to polite laughter.

In response to this boastful vaunting, we gladly accept the challenge of any other Engineer company in the Battalion, Regiment, Division, or the State to a dual of drills. And that's not maybe!

OUR DEAD-LINE

WE sometimes receive complaints from our contributors because their Company news items failed to appear in the following issue of the GUARDSMAN. They write as if we entertained a personal prejudice against their Company and had omitted their items from spite.

Contributions to this section of the magazine are omitted for two reasons only: (1) lack of space, and (2) because the copy arrived late.

Our dead-line is the 20th of the month preceding publication. Failure to send in contributions on or before that date is responsible for 90% of our omissions.

More rarely complaints are made that items submitted have been cut in length. The fault, in such cases, lies with the writer. In order to give everyone a fair chance, we have to limit a company's notes to about 250 words and if a contributor sends in 500, he must expect to have his copy cut in half. We are sorry to do this, but our magazine has not unlimited space and we have to see that a given company does not keep other companies out of these columns by taking up too much space.

And one more point. Please *type* your contributions and double space your lines.

Our Non-Coms' School has always been up to the best standing, and with the best able-bodied men, and will always be as good as any in the—but we won't go into that either.

Now, fellows, don't get your machetes and come gunning (or knifing) for us.

The above statements have all been made in the spirit of good clean fun. We only want to prevent any more foolish claims to glory without your reckoning on the competition. You see, even though we are the best Engineer company in the etc., we don't like to brag about it—much.

105th FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery A

We are not boasting, BUT in 1932-33:

We had 100 per cent in attendance at Camp—

We won the Regimental Efficiency Guidon—

We had 100 per cent attendance at the Federal Inspection—

We won the Kleeberg Trophy for the best Firing Battery—

We made history by being the first Battery to win both Honors—

We had 97 per cent attendance in three hours at an emergency mobilization—

We received Federal commendation for our locker and store rooms and

We can beat any mounted basketball team in the State.

105th FIELD ARTILLERY

Headquarters Battery

A GAIN we have scored a marked success in the social activities of Headquarters Battery. Our recent Dinner and Dance, a regular semi-annual affair, proved to be most enjoyable and entertaining. A hearty vote of thanks is extended both to the entertainment committee and to the battery as a whole for their sincere co-operation. Our numerous followers were greatly satisfied with the cuisine and entertainment. Our C. O., Captain F. O. Heller, together with Lt. Corbett and 1st Sgt. F. L. Schaffer, commended the battery for their co-operation and remarked that the spirit of the organization was the highest in the annals of Headquarters Battery. While this marked progress has put our organization among the leaders, the organization should not slow the pace but should try to increase it in order to strive to lead the other batteries of the regiment.

Although we were defeated for the basket ball championship of the battalion by three points we are by no means disheartened for we shall try again next spring at which time we shall be better prepared. Our basketball team under the able leadership of Bill Kline has shown the same do-or-die spirit usually evinced by Headquarters Battery.

10th INFANTRY

Company E

A Non-Commissioned Officers' Club has been organized in Company E, 10th Infantry, and already it is turning out to be a great success. We have had two "smokers," their cost having been furnished by a small weekly dues of ten cents.

"Tailor and Polo Breeches Maker"

Kramer BREECHES AND UNIFORMS

Ready to wear and to order

21 Warren Street

Near City Hall, N. Y. City

Phone: BArcly 7-4854



The following have been elected officers of the Association: President, Sgt. Percy Webster; Vice-president, Sgt. Evert Miller; Treasurer, Sgt. Harold Carrington, and Secretary, Cpl. Kenneth Partridge.

On the nights of our "smokers," an orchestra is hired to furnish music for dancing, and cards, refreshments, etc., all go towards making the evening enjoyable. No one is allowed to come unless he is a member, and all members (including the commissioned officers, of course) are entitled to bring their wives or sweethearts.

The club is a source of envy to every private, and makes him strive all the harder to obtain his stripes. This serves to promote still greater efficiency in our company.

244th COAST ARTILLERY

Battery A

FOR the past three years, our Battery has come very close to winning the "Efficiency Trophy" at Oswego, N. Y. This year, the members of our Battery show great promise. So far, the gunner's exams have kept us from training regularly for this coming event.

All the N. C. O.'s of our Battery are taking the Army Extension Courses on Map Reading, under the supervision of our Battalion Commander, Major Force. We are all doing exceedingly well, thank you.

We are glad to announce the promotion of our Sergeant, John Tanzun, to the grade of acting First Sergeant, and the members of our Battery will try, as always, to co-operate. The results of our Civil Association Officers' positions were as follows: Captain Henry G. Fowler, President; 1st Lieut. Edward P. Anderson, Vice-president; Pvt. John Dubowick, Secretary, and Sgt. Sally J. Rossetti, Treasurer.

Before forgetting about Pvt. H. Zare, we find him writing to Kate Smith, asking for advice on weight-gaining (he only weighs 250 lbs.). Kate answered: "I've reduced by trying to get the moon over the mountain, so you'd better consult Aunt Jemima. She's a bit broader!"

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

Made of Fresh
Sweet Cream
Whole Milk
Perfectly
Pasteurized

Visitors always welcome.

AUSTIN ICE CREAM COMPANY, Inc.
Watertown, N. Y.

165th INFANTRY

Company H

WELL, well, "H" breaks into the news once again, and with plenty of it to report. Our debonnair 1st Lieutenant is now the proud company commander. There is no person more deserving of a captaincy than our Lieut. John F. McDonough who resides in New York's bedroom—Brooklyn.

At a Company Dance recently, the company-at-large presented former Captain Joseph E. Gilgar with a plaque as a remembrance from his old Command. He was surprised by this spontaneous expression of respect and admiration.

The company's stocks are running to such an altitude that the leaders are finding themselves in an embarrassed position. The efficiency banner is our goal.

With the unity movement and the consolidation of Machine Gun companies, "H" is in hearty accord. The Company Association, by the way, has recently purchased a radio.

3rd Battalion Headquarters Company

THE presentation to Capt. Richard M. Leland of a pair of Captain's Bars by the 3rd Bn. Hq. Co., on his promotion to the Captaincy of the Howitzer Company, which was preceded by a farewell party in his honor, gave the 165th Infantry one of the most touching exhibitions of wholehearted devotion of a company for its commander. The scene was laid in the company room before the non-commissioned officers and men of the 3rd Bn. Hq. Co.

The presentation was made by First Sergeant Peter P. Kellard on behalf of the men, and a testimonial and appreciation of Captain Leland was read by him. This gave its audience an idea of the love and respect in which the company held its former commander. In the number of years during which Capt. Leland has had command of 3rd Bn. Hq. Co. he had endeared himself to the company by his genuine sympathy and understanding of the men and their ways. There never was a time when any one member of the company hesitated to take his troubles to the "Skipper," as he was affectionately called. There can be no greater tribute paid to him than the sincere emotion and sense of loss that came to every man in the company at his parting.

The wishes expressed for his future success and military advancement were as sincere and prayerful as our wishes expressed for one who is truly loved and respected.

Company M

This has been a very Hotsy-Totsy and hectic month for the Company; they have been up to their respective ears in Baseball, and like the return of beer, pepped themselves up to such an extent, they handed the Brigade a beautiful trimming by playing air-tight ball.

1st Sergeant Sullivan, he of the flaming hair, says he is going to enter wedlock in June if he has to pick the lock! Wait until the 'lil woman starts to pick his pockets!

Private A key has joined the re-forestration Army. Well, great trees from little A keys grow!

Private Spina, due to the fact he is always making bad breaks, has been made the Company Artificer.

With all the rain we have been having of late it is no

unusual sight to see Sergeant Fiano (he of the torso magnifique!) doing a Gilda Gray in the rain. When asked the reason, the burly Sergeant said, "Well, the rain makes everything beautiful, doesn't it?"

"Mother" Rafferty got a job in the 5 and 10 cent store recently, but he was fired because he couldn't remember the prices!

Corporal Henry, playing center field on the ball team, has laid in a large supply of fly paper. (Ain't he stuck up, though!)

Pvt. Flanagan and Corporal La Brise were playing pinochle recently for a tenth of a cent a point. Suddenly Flanagan piped, "Hey, this game isn't on the level. They don't make such small coins."

108th INFANTRY

THE Non-Commissioned Officers of Company I, Service Company, and Second Battalion Headquarters Company located at Auburn, New York, held their first meeting on Thursday evening, April 6th, 1933, for the purpose of organizing a Non-Coms. Association and installation of officers. There were thirty-five of the thirty-eight members present.

Sgt. Kenneth Williams (Service Co.) was elected President; other officers elected were Vice-Pres., Sgt. Cottrell (Headquarters Co. 2nd Bat.); Secretary, Corp. B. L. Bowen (Co. I); Asst. Secretary, Sgt. Charles Patchin (Co. I); Treasurer, Sgt. Price (Headquarters Co. 2nd Bat.); Sergeant-At-Arms, Corp. Frederick Walsh (Co. I).

The Commissioned Officers of the three local units were elected honorary members, as were the Armorers employed there. The Association is making plans for a supper and smoker to be held in the near future.

We take this opportunity to thank the Commissioned Officers of Auburn for their co-operation and interest in making the association a success.

106th INFANTRY

THE Regimental Basketball Championship was decided on Monday, April 10th, when Company E defeated Company L. At the end of the game, Colonel Frank C. Vincent presented the captain of the winning team with a trophy commensurate with the winning of the Championship.

The Regimental Indoor Baseball Tournament is now under way and keen interest is being shown by all.

Sgt. Benedict J. LaBue of Company M has just completed 10 years' service in the Regiment and, during this time, has never missed a formation.

101st SIGNAL BATTALION

Company B

THE inter-company athletic tournament sponsored by Major Gorman, battalion commander, seems to have become a fixed institution. It was initiated for the first time during the last tour of field training at Camp Smith, and it is proving a great success, at least so far as B Company is concerned. Although at Camp Smith they lost the track events by a very narrow margin to

A Company, they have come back strongly and handed A Company two successive setbacks in indoor baseball and basketball, the latter game taking place at the Brooklyn Armory on April 13th and ending with a score of 26-17. A pistol match will be the next competition and B Company can be looked to for a good account of itself.

The athletic committee, with the consent of Captain Judson, Company Commander, himself an ardent advocate of all forms of athletic endeavor, introduced indoor hockey and ping-pong, both of which proved successful.

The Non-commissioned Officers Association staged a successful dance at the Armory on March 25th, in honor of our esteemed 1st Sgt. and his recent bride. It was in the air that just such an event was impending, but he was unusually guarded and reticent in answering questions until after the ceremony had taken place. (It certainly is a compliment to his brother non-coms to think that he was fearful of divulging the secret until after the ritual.) The "top-kick" hails from Indiana, so for not taking the association into his confidence, he was requested to sing that old refrain, "Back home again in Indiana." The applause that followed almost rent the building. The affair was a great success, in fact so much so, that another will be held in the very near future.

27th DIVISION SPECIAL TROOPS

102nd Motorcycle Company

AT the last company meeting, it was unanimously decided that for good sportsmanship and clean play the 27th Division Air Squadron's basketball team cannot be beaten, although they were unfortunate enough to be on the losing end in their recent visit to Yonkers. Better luck next time!

Sgt. Pop Williams shot a perfect "100" on the range the other night. Not bad for a benedict of less than a year. Sgt. Paul Garnjost received a 20-year long service medal and Sgt. C. King, a 15-year medal.

Recruiting medals were presented to the following men by Major John C. Mansfield: 1st Lieut. Colin R. Kidd, 1st Sgt. J. McGonagle, Sgts. Jos. LoRicco, C. A. King, Cpls. George B. Peters, Frank J. Sim, Clifton Bayer, Joseph McDermott, Pfc. Michael Grubiak and Pvt. Ralph T. Ferry.

The following recruits are welcomed to the organization: Pvts. Knect and Spisak. Glad to have you with us, but keep your heads up, shoot straight and don't forget "Squads east and west" every Monday night at 8.30 P. M.

27th Military Police Company

THE annual beef steak dinner was held at the Yonkers armory recently, the "feed" being prepared by our congenial cook, Van Tassell, and the delicious steaks served by the non-commissioned officers.

Guests of the Company included Captain Austin Yerks, Artillery Reserve; Captain N. P. Linehan, 27th Signal Co.; Lieut. Colin Kidd, 102nd Motorcycle Co.; Commander Frank W. Becker, of the American Legion of Ossining, N. Y., and Robert and William H. C. Jackson. Speeches were short and sweet. Music was furnished by Bugler Bengasi and his orchestra.

Captain Susse presided and during the evening presented medals for 100% duty during the past year to

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Supply Sgt. R. Magni, Corp. M. Komora, and Pfc. L. Hipsky. A copy of the book, "Between the Big Parades," was presented to each of the following men, as prizes for recruiting: Sgt. Van Voorhis, Cpls. Komora, Cammaratta, Pvts. Icl. Bengasa, Hipsky, Monaco, and DeCola.

Four men were re-enlisted on Tuesday, March 7th, whose total service exceeds one hundred years. They are 1st Sgt. Bell, Sgts. Van Voorhis and Eimer, and Cook Van Tassell. Our commanding officer is happy to have such loyal men in his organization and extends congratulations.

108th INFANTRY

Company E

AT a recent meeting, held in the parlors of Company E, 108th Infantry, at the Main Street East Armory, Rochester, N. Y., the following officers of the Civil Association were elected: President, Capt. Earl R. Mooney; Treasurer, Sgt. Philip Migliore; and Recording Secretary, Sgt. Donald S. Sutherland.

Captain Mooney, Commander of Company E, announced that Pvt. Chauncey A. Bellavia had been promoted to Corporal, and the following privates had been appointed Privates First Class: Walter A. Branski, Dallas D. Davis, Jack J. Meyers, Charles E. New, and James F. Volpe. Other recent appointments are: Sgt. Fred Broumowski to Supply Sergeant, and Corp. Whitman A. Crittenden to Company Clerk.

Sgt. Broumowski is now serving his seventh enlistment, having first enlisted on May 26th, 1916, in Company A, Third Infantry, N. Y. N. G., later designated Company A, 108th U. S. Infantry. He saw action with this outfit during the World War, receiving wounds at Mt. Kemmel, and was discharged on Feb. 25, 1919. On Feb. 10, 1924, he re-enlisted in Company A, now known as Company E. About a year ago he was elected to life membership in the Civil Association of Company E, and last fall he was awarded the Purple Heart medal.

Corp. Crittenden is serving his fifth enlistment, having first enlisted in Company H, Third Infantry, N. Y. N. G., on November 22, 1912, later in Company H, Third Infantry, Company E, 108th Infantry, and the 391st Infantry, Enlisted Reserve Corps. Corp. Crittenden acted as correspondent for the Rochester Times-Union during the field training at Camp Smith last summer for the Rochester companies.

IN
MEMORY

JOHN F. MULLINS
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MAN

(Advt.)

Military Courtesy

IN all walks of life, men who are well-bred and gentlemanly are always respectful and courteous to others. In civil life, this courtesy is shown by the customs of raising the hat to a lady, shaking hands with friends, and greeting people with a nod or a friendly "good morning."

In the army, courtesy is even more necessary than in civil life. Military courtesy includes most of the courtesies of civil life and others that are peculiarly military. If you are ever in doubt, do what you think a gentleman would do in the circumstances. You may thus show some ignorance of the military way of doing things, but you will show that you are courteous. The Army Regulations say: "Courtesy among military men is indispensable to discipline; respect to superiors will not be confined to obedience to duty, but will be extended on all occasions."

The salute and other forms explained are the more usual but not the only forms of military courtesy. Courtesy in manner and tone of voice is of equal importance. But do not get the idea, which some civilians have, that the observance of military courtesy is the most important duty of a military man. The well-trained soldier is courteous almost unconsciously and not through studied effort. He "takes it in his stride."

—The Forager, 51st Cav. Brig.

Nine Sets of Brothers in Co. M, 106th Infantry

COMPANY M of the 106th Infantry now steps into the limelight with nine pairs of brothers in its ranks, after lying low while other outfits have been boasting of their three, five, and seven pairs. Nine pairs looks good to us; can any other N.Y.N.G. outfit beat that? Until someone sends in news of a "full house" we intend considering this provisionally a record.

As Colonel Costigan points out elsewhere in this issue of the GUARDSMAN, there must be something pretty good in an organization which can boast of so many "repeat orders."

The names of the fraternal members of the Brooklyn organization are: Pvt. Charles F. Campbell and Cook John A. Campbell; Pvt. Howard W. Chambers and Pvt. Leslie J.



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87TH BRIGADE FIGURE OF MERIT
 WON BY Co. K, 71st INFANTRY

93rd BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

THE Annual social affair held in the company room on April 1st, was a financial as well as a social success. The members of the company and their guests danced to the strains of our own Frank Lake's orchestra, and at twelve o'clock were served a very tasty buffet supper. All went home well pleased.

This unit is leaving for Camp Smith on July 9th and the various sections are being whipped into shape for the two weeks of the camp tour. As a preliminary to the camp period, a plan is being contemplated, to have the company, as a unit, leave on an overnight bivouac. This excursion

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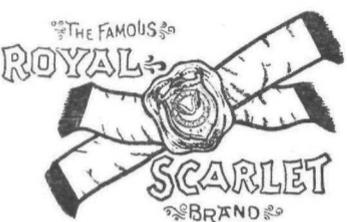
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would be of especial value to the new recruits, as it would give most of them their first taste of camp life.

Congratulations are being extended to Corporal Dick Waters, for his letter of commendation, received from General Haskell, congratulating him on his successful completion, with honors, of a course in the Communication Officers Candidates school. Dick attended the school.



The handsome tablet awarded to the 71st Infantry, winners of the 87th Infantry Brigade Match.

**245th COAST ARTILLERY
Battery K**

A CALL for candidates desirous of qualifying as second-class gunners brought forth the entire unqualified membership of the battery. Only three of the many who entered came out with failing marks. The successful candidates reported in a body for the first class test, and, while the exact results are not yet forthcoming, our officers assure us that the average will be even higher than before.

We have been fortunate in recruiting George Glas, High School Rifle Ace and one of the best marksmen in the city, to membership and, largely through his efforts, the rifle team has managed to crawl out of the cellar into third place. We are training several promising candidates on Saturday afternoons and feel sure that the next match will find us far ahead of our competitors.

It is with pleasure that we congratulate Captain George F. Othey on completion of ten years as skipper of Battery K. He has done a good job and though it would be a severe blow to lose him, we would like nothing better than to see those two silver bars on his shoulder replaced by the Gold Oak Leaf of a higher rank.

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See Page 18

HOW WE STAND

MARCH AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD.....91.81%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard.....	21,475
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard.....	21,547

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	72

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	79

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	48

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	28
53rd Brigade	49
54th Brigade	48
87th Brigade	47
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	372

DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Div. Quartermaster Train	259

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Aviation	125

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	473
102nd Engineers (Combat).....	502

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment	694

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	178

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1038
10th Infantry	1166
14th Infantry	1150
71st Infantry	1239
105th Infantry	1166
106th Infantry	1157
107th Infantry	1135
108th Infantry	1166
165th Infantry	1146
174th Infantry	1190
369th Infantry	1063

ARTILLERY, 155 How.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	712

ARTILLERY 75'S

Maintenance Strength	602
104th Field Artillery	655
105th Field Artillery	690
156th Field Artillery	677

ARTILLERY, 155 Guns

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	800

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	747
121st Cavalry	670

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	787

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	759

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	866

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

MARCH AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD.....91.81%

NOTE

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

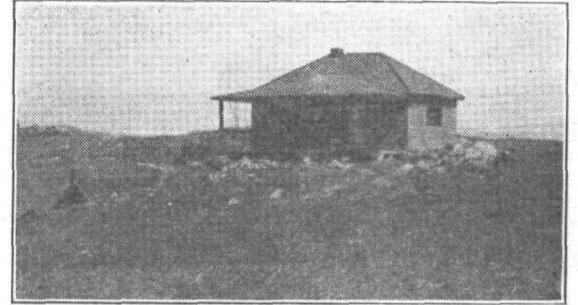
UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
71st Infantry			96.13%	(2)₅							
REGTL. HDQRS.	5	7	7	100							
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	56	61	92							
SERVICE CO.	3	98	96	98							
HOWITZER CO.	4	61	60	98							
HQ.&HQ. CO., 1st BN.	5	31	31	100							
COMPANY A	4	68	65	96							
COMPANY B	4	68	65	96							
COMPANY C	4	69	62	90							
COMPANY D	4	69	64	93							
HQ.&HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	5	38	36	95							
COMPANY E	6	70	70	100							
COMPANY F	5	67	61	91							
COMPANY G	6	65	63	97							
COMPANY H	6	64	61	95							
HQ.&HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	4	32	32	100							
COMPANY I	4	68	66	97							
COMPANY K	4	74	74	100							
COMPANY L	4	68	65	96							
COMPANY M	4	73	73	100							
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	34	32	94							
		1190	1144	96.13							
121st Cavalry			96.07%	(3)₁							
HEADQUARTERS	4	7	7	100							
HDQRS. TROOP	5	72	69	96							
BAND	4	9	9	100							
MACHINE GUN TR.	5	75	70	93							
HDQRS. 1st SQUAD.	5	2	2	100							
TROOP A	4	72	65	90							
TROOP B	5	72	70	97							
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD.	5	2	2	100							
TROOP E	5	73	70	96							
TROOP F	4	73	71	97							
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD.	4	4	4	100							
TROOP I	4	73	72	99							
TROOP K	6	73	72	99							
MEDICAL DET.	6	30	29	97							
		637	612	96.07							
27th Div. Aviation			95.27%	(4)₄							
102nd OBSER. SQDN.	5	97	92	95							
102nd PHOTO SEC.	5	23	22	96							
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	7	7	100							
		127	121	95.27							
156th Field Art.			95.01%	(5)₆							
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100							
HDQRS. BATTERY	4	54	49	91							
SERVICE BATTERY	4	73	71	97							
1st BN. HDQRS.	4	6	6	100							
1st BN. HQ. BTRY. & C.T.	3	33	32	97							
BATTERY A	4	71	66	93							
BATTERY B	4	67	66	98							
BATTERY C	4	74	69	93							
2nd BN. HDQRS.	4	6	6	100							
2nd BN. HQ. BT. & C.T.	4	37	36	97							
BATTERY D	4	72	70	97							
BATTERY E	4	74	71	96							
BATTERY F	4	71	68	96							
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	38	32	84							
		682	648	95.01							
102nd Eng. (Combat)			94.77%	(6)₈							
HEADQUARTERS	4	8	8	100							
HDQRS. & SERV. CO.	5	77	72	93							
COMPANY A	5	66	61	93							
COMPANY B	5	68	67	99							
COMPANY C	5	66	62	94							
COMPANY D	5	62	59	95							
COMPANY E	5	64	60	94							
COMPANY F	5	66	65	99							
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	21	18	86							
		498	472	94.77							
The Honor Space											
106th Field Art.			96.63%	(1)₂							
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100							
HDQRS. BATTERY	4	65	64	98							
SERVICE BATTERY	4	73	69	94							
HDQRS. 1st BN.	4	4	4	100							
HQ. BAT. & C.T., 1st BN.	4	30	29	97							
BATTERY A	4	73	72	99							
BATTERY B	4	72	71	99							
HDQRS. 2nd BN.	4	4	4	100							
HQ. BT. & C.T., 2nd BN.	4	32	29	91							
BATTERY C	4	72	71	99							
BATTERY D	4	74	73	99							
HDQRS. 3rd BAT.	4	3	3	100							
HQ. BT. & C.T., 3rd BN.	4	29	27	93							
BATTERY E	4	73	70	96							
BATTERY F	4	71	68	96							
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	32	29	91							
		713	689	96.63							
174th Infantry			94.31%	(7)₃							
REGTL. HDQRS.	5	7	7	100							
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	66	66	100							
SERVICE CO.	5	91	83	91							
HOWITZER CO.	6	67	64	95							
HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	5	33	31	94							
COMPANY A	4	69	66	96							
COMPANY B	5	67	63	94							
COMPANY C	5	70	66	94							
COMPANY D	5	69	64	93							
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	5	35	35	100							
COMPANY E	5	65	62	95							
COMPANY F	5	67	58	87							
COMPANY G	5	68	66	97							
COMPANY H	5	65	61	94							
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	5	35	34	97							
COMPANY I	4	68	63	93							
COMPANY K	4	68	67	99							
COMPANY L	4	68	61	90							
COMPANY M	6	67	63	94							
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	34	32	94							
		1179	1112	94.31							
244th Coast Art.			92.12%	(12)₁₉							
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100							
HDQRS. BATTERY	4	70	62	88							
SERVICE BATTERY	4	93	86	93							
1st BN. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100							
1st BN. HQ. BT. & C.T.	4	48	44	92							
BATTERY A	4	62	55	89							
BATTERY B	4	70	65	93							
2nd BN. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100							
2nd BN. HQ. BT. & C.T.	4	51	47	92							
BATTERY C	5	55	50	91							
BATTERY D	4	69	67	97							
3rd BN. HDQRS.	4	3	3	100							
3rd BN. HQ. BT. & C.T.	4	46	40	87							
BATTERY E	4	64	60	94							
BATTERY F	4	68	62	91							
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	36	35	97							
		749	690	92.12							
245th Coast Art.			92.07%	(13)₉							
HEADQUARTERS	4	7	7	100							
HDQRS. BATTERY	5	68	63	93							
HDQRS. 1st BN.	4	3	3	100							
BATTERY A	4	59	54	91							
BATTERY B	4	67	62	92							
BATTERY C	4	60	52	87							
108th Infantry			92.70%	(10)₁₁							
REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100							
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	67	57	85							

State Staff	100%	(1)¹		
A. G. D. SECTION ..	4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. SECTION ..	4	4	4	100
ORDNANCE SEC.....	4	28	28	100
MEDICAL SEC.....	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
93rd Inf. Brigade	97.95%	(3)₆		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.....	4	44	43	98
		49	48	97.95
Hdqrs. 27th Div.	97.22%	(4)₃		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	25	25	100
HDQRS. DET.....	4	47	45	96
		72	70	97.22
54th Inf. Brigade	95.83%	(5)₄		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.....	2	43	41	95
		48	46	95.83
53rd Inf. Brigade	95.65%	(6)₇		
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	25	23	92
HDQRS. CO.....	5	44	43	98
		69	66	95.65
51st Cav. Brigade	89.87%	(7)₅		
Headquarters ..	4	7	5	71
HDQRS. TROOP.....	4	72	66	91
		79	71	89.87
87th Inf. Brigade	89.36%	(8)₉		
Headquarters ..	4	4	3	75
HDQRS. CO.....	4	43	39	91
		47	42	89.36
52nd Field Art. Brigade	85.10%	(9)₈		
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	8	8	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	5	39	32	82
		47	40	85.10

105th Infantry's New Range at Hoosick Falls

Local Merchants Express Loyalty by Advertising

WITH the virtual completion of a new rifle and pistol range, less than five minutes distant from the First Battalion Headquarters Company armory in Hoosick Falls, the 105th Infantry of the New York National Guard, with headquarters in Troy, has been given facilities second to none in the state for the training of its members in marksmanship.



THE RANGE HOUSE

The range, which was constructed by the Kingsbury Construction Company of Hudson Falls, N. Y., is located on what is known as the Case Fairview Farm in Hoosick Falls, easily accessible by truck. It replaces a range used by 1st. Bn. Hq. Co. for several years, which was located at considerable distance from the armory, and at a site difficult to reach.

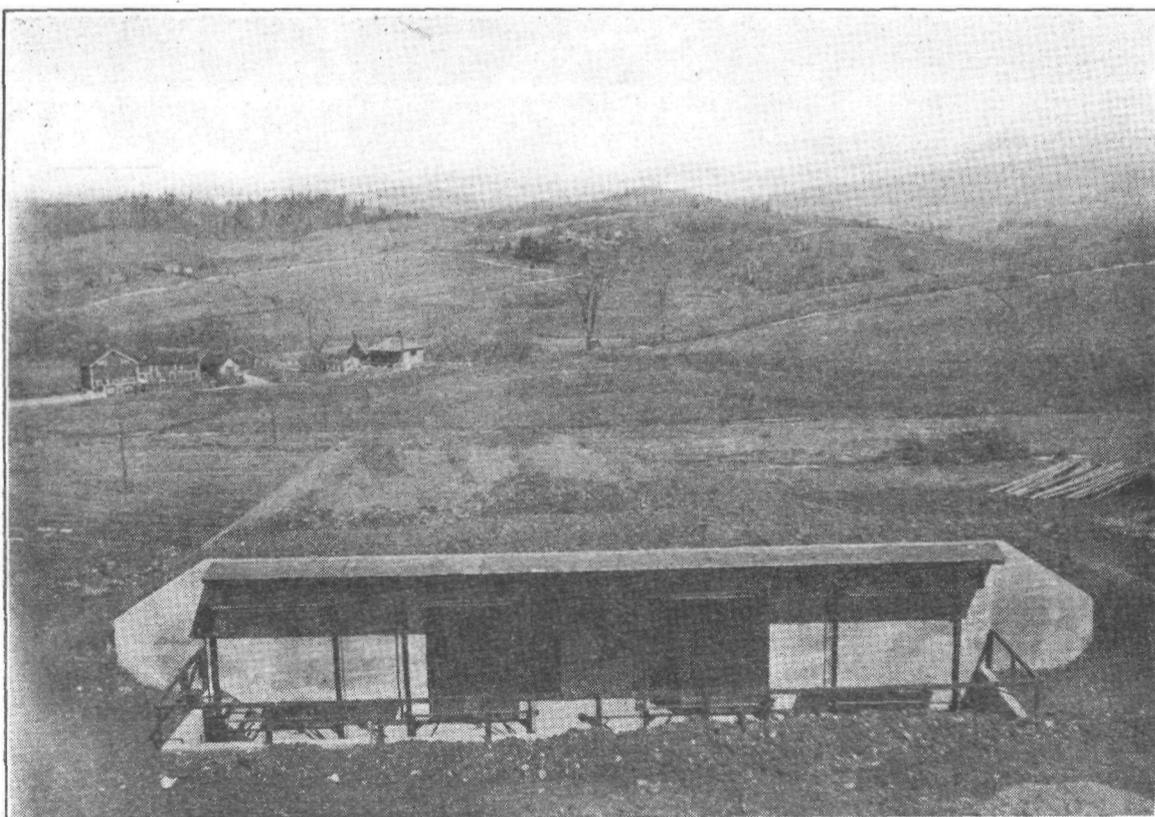
The new range has four targets at present, though it is so situated that there is ample space for the addition of more. It has a 300-yard distance, with a natural backstop. The terrain is ideally adapted for range use, the firing point being on high, hard ground, with a road usable in any weather leading directly to it.

Lieutenant Carl W. Stevens, commanding 1st. Bn. Hq. Co., has been desirous for many months of obtaining this new range, and last fall, when the unemployment situation in Hoosick Falls, while not alarming at any time, reached its lowest point, Lieutenant Stevens succeeded in obtaining permission to begin work on the range, and obtained assistance from the Temporary Emergency Relief Administration of the State for labor funds. The Militia Bureau also provided funds for materials, with the result that from 15 to 25 local men were employed daily from January 3rd until April 1st. It was the only unemployment project undertaken in Hoosick Falls.

These men performed the necessary excavation and poured the concrete for the reinforced walls of the pits, built the range house under the mound, and erected a mess shack on the site. The range is constructed along the latest approved plans for Army ranges, and the work was at all times under the supervision of Lieutenant Stevens, with Major Per Ramee, U.S.A., (DOL), attached to the 105th Infantry as instructor, as consultant.

The enlisted men of 1st. Bn. Hq. Co. are most enthusiastic over their new range, and are anxiously awaiting its first use. Lieutenant Stevens, to whom credit for the range should be given, wishes to take opportunity of extending his appreciation to all who assisted, both military and civilian, for their efforts in making the new range possible.

Credit is also owing to Lieut. Stevens for the page of advertising which appears opposite, solicited from the merchants of Hoosick Falls, N. Y. These merchants are all friends and loyal supporters of their local organization of the New York National Guard, (the 1st. Bn. Hq. Co. of the 105th Infantry), and, while welcoming their first appearance in these pages, we thank them sincerely for their generous contribution.



HOOSICK FALLS NEW RANGE

The Kingsbury Construction Co. did a fine job in the making of this range, and the 1st Bn. Hq. Co., 105th Infantry, now look forward to a successful shooting year.

**Joseph Buckley
& Sons**

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and
PROVISIONS

Coal and Wood

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Worden & Son
LUMBER

HOOSICK FALLS, N. Y.

The Owl Garage
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JOHN S. BUTLER

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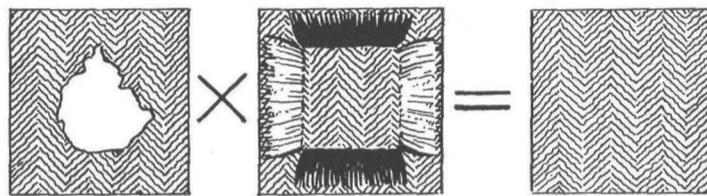
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MORE ASHES

Less Heat!



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