

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



June, 1933

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The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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JUNE



1933

No. 3

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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!"

UPON THE RETIREMENT
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COMMANDING GENERAL
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AFFECTION AND ESTEEM FOR
GENERAL DYER - AS A SOLDIER
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No. 3

¶ *What is the Average Efficiency Report Worth?*

¶ *Trying to Rate a Human Being is Always
Difficult: Therefore Stress Simplicity*

Efficiency Reports

By Lieutenant Colonel Bernard Lentz, Infantry

Reprinted by Courtesy of The Coast Artillery Journal

AN efficiency report is a yard stick intended to measure, what?

For an answer to this question I quote from General von Seeckt's *Thoughts of a Soldier*: "Man is the most difficult, the most recalcitrant and the most grateful, the most faithful and the most treacherous of all materials and the soldier, like all rulers, works first and foremost with men."

If it is correct to assume that an efficiency report is a yard stick with which to measure man and General von Seeckt's description of man is reasonable, then we see at once that we have quite a job on our hands.

To me the difficulty appears something like an attempt to produce a single yard stick with which to measure gasoline for the motor car, coal in the bin, hay in the mow, alcohol in beer, and then some.

When we try to measure man, in the sense under discussion, we are attempting to measure genius, talent, industry, et cetera, all residing more or less in a single human being. Joseph Hergesheimer, the well known novelist, in his recent biography on General Sheridan says: "Genius is a term possible to recognize but not to describe. It does not reside in the capacity for taking pains. Genius has an elaborate and often commonplace patience and industry of its own; its essence, its spirit is far different."

If genius, as Mr. Hergesheimer says, cannot even be described, how much more difficult is it to measure genius accurately. And what holds for genius is also true, in my opinion, for many other attributes which the human being does or does not possess.

I have purposely dwelt somewhat on the difficulties of the problem for this is of first importance if we expect to arrive at any reasonably satisfactory solution.

John Dewey, American philosopher, says: "We generally begin with some vague anticipation of a conclusion and then look around for principles and data which will substantiate it." My mind, in spite of attempts to muster, first of all, the facts bearing on the subject, is working along the lines suggested by Dewey so I might as well at once state my conclusion—there is no accurate solution—and then give some "principles and data" for thinking so.



LET us discuss some of the terms which are used in rating the human being:

We shall begin with "tact." This is a perfectly good word but how often its real meaning is misconstrued when applied to the human being!

From time to time, while reading the stories of famous military leaders, I have amused myself by giving them hypothetical ratings in "tact." This same thing can be done for other qualifications. The chances are, the average rater would have given Napoleon not much on "tact" and his worthy opponent, Wellington, still less. Mr. Hergesheimer in his biography mentioned above tells an incident about General Sheridan that illustrates the point. When Sheridan joined the army in Virginia he was placed under Meade. Meade continued to issue instructions to the commanders of cavalry divisions without letting

Sheridan know, though Sheridan was in command of the cavalry. After considerable confusion had been caused, Sheridan told Meade if he insisted on giving the cavalry instructions without consulting, or even notifying him, Meade himself could command it. He (Sheridan) would not give another order. Sheridan added that if given a chance he could whip Stuart. Meade at once reported the interview to Grant repeating also Sheridan's remark about whipping Stuart. "Did he say so?" Grant commented, "then let him go out and do it." Sheridan soon had his orders and we all know what he did to Stuart.

What rating would Meade probably have given Sheridan in "tact" after Sheridan had told him to command the cavalry himself? And aren't we compelled to recognize in this incident the genius of Grant, genius which cannot be described or measured but which is there nevertheless; genius which, in the light of events, outweighed all the faults that have been ascribed to Grant.



It seems to me that "tact" in the sense that it is frequently interpreted operates to defeat the quality of "force"—the faculty of carrying out with energy and resolution that which on examination is believed reasonable, right, or duty.

In a similar way "activity" may be opposed to "intelligence," for have not all of us seen officers engaging in tremendous simulated activity unduly supervising, and perhaps annoying and harassing perfectly competent subordinates when the *intelligent* thing to have done would have been to let the subordinates alone.

Activity can be most pernicious, so in any rating scheme, if "activity" is mentioned at all, there should be a blank space for describing the pernicious kind of activity as well as the good kind.

The story of the lieutenant, in the front line in France where the bullets were flying, is appropriate in this connection. This lieutenant off the battle-field and in posts, camps and stations, had had such consistent activity displayed over him in everything that he was called upon to do, that from sheer habit when a special situation came up, in the front line where the bullets flew, he went to the 'phone and asked his superior what to do and the reply, over the 'phone from rear to front, was—"use your own judgment." If we are going to teach officers to use their own judgment on the battle-field we must begin in posts, camps and stations and not postpone it until officers are learning grand tactics in our higher schools. In other words we must eliminate pernicious activity on the part of supervising officers who may be working for a high "activity" rating while they are forgetting that there are also such words as "intelligence" and "judgment and common sense."

There is a danger that people who know that they are going to be rated on a multitude of items, may retain all those items in the back of their heads; items which are at once transferred to the front of their heads when the rating officer comes around. Like boy scouts reciting "trustworthy, loyal, helpful, friendly, courteous, etc.," there will flash through their minds "activity, military bearing, tact, intelligence, force, leadership" and what not. This is likely to cause them to forget their job. The means for measuring efficiency may crowd the thing to be measured,—effi-

ciency—out of the picture. It is much like the old trustworthy employee in a big factory who was told by the manager: "Jones, I hear you don't think much of our new efficiency system." And Jones replied, "Well, sir, you know there must be some one around here to see that the work gets done." Like too many cooks spoiling the broth, too many terms spoil any rating scheme.

It has sometimes been difficult for me—and others have told me the same thing—to write a brief general estimate of an officer in my own words.

One friend of mine had a rather practical solution to this item. He searched through a necrology pamphlet and made up a number of citations for the good officers to be reported upon. Similarly he made up some negative citations (the speech of Sergeant Buzfuz denouncing Mr. Pickwick in *Bardwell vs. Pickwick* might be used as source material). All these, positive and negative, citations he numbered. Then all he had to do was to indicate the number and the sergeant-major would enter same under the brief general estimate.

Sometimes efficiency reports have to be rendered on officers when the reporting officer knows little or nothing about the officer reported on, and this is liable to make one feel like the new British Consul who was sent to the interior of Africa and who presently had to render a long report on the natives in his district. When he came to the item "Manners and Customs," he filled in the blank: "Manners—None; Customs—Nasty." It seems to me that the more we go into multiplicity of detail in trying to rate the human being the more we get involved in obscurity and contradiction. If this is true then the principle of simplicity, an important principle of war, could also be used to great advantage in any rating scheme for human beings.



LET us stop to consider for a moment the various situations under which efficiency reports are rendered.

In these days when many are called upon to preach soldiering over long periods of time and perhaps not so many are practising soldiering over shorter periods, how is it possible to establish a worth-while comparison? A prominent minister once told me that a good preacher, preaches better than he practises and if this should be true in the army it is bound to show up on efficiency reports.

Then we have heard of the reporting officer who won't rate any officer under him higher than he himself is rated. Such a rater is doing something that is not intended but is, after all, rather human. It supports General von Seeckt's observations on "man."

If we are going to consider all the varying situations under which reports are rendered I think we should again conclude that our job is a difficult one.

At this point, I am going to inject some thoughts which I have gleaned from a number of sources and which I believe have a bearing on the matter at hand.

Dr. Dewey says: "No one can foresee all consequences because no one can be aware of all the conditions that enter into their production. Every person builds better or worse than he knows. Good fortune or the favorable co-operation of environment is still necessary. Even with his best thought, a man's proposed course of action may be defeated. But in

as far as his act is truly a manifestation of intelligent choice, he learns something. One may learn quite as much or even more from a failure as from a success. He finds out at least a little what was the matter with his prior choice. He can choose better and do better next time. Luck or fortune not foreseeable is always involved. But at least such a person forms the habit of choosing and acting with conscious regard to the run of affairs. And what is more, such a man becomes able to turn frustration and failure to account in his further choices and purposes. Everything insofar serves his purpose to be an intelligent human being."



THE just quoted, rather philosophical thought means, without in any way compromising with discipline or other soldierly attributes, that it would be well to be indulgent when it comes to mistakes. The Duke of Wellington had the idea.

Mr. Philip Guedalla in a recent biography of Wellington quotes the Duke as saying in 1809: "If I am to be hanged for it, I cannot accuse a man who I believe has meant well. Although my errors, and those of others also are visited heavily upon me, that is not the way in which any, much less a British Army can be commanded."

These being the Duke's sentiments no wonder he could say after he had conquered the French in the Peninsula and Napoleon was about to proceed to Elba: "I could have done anything with that army."

Ludwig tells us that before his first encounter at Mollwitz, Frederick the Great had fled and did not appear again until sixteen hours later when all was over and won. And Frederick became one of history's greatest captains. So it seems to me that we may well bear in mind the idea of tolerance towards honest mistakes when dealing with efficiency.

An efficiency report should mean something after it has been rendered. The officer's efficiency report with other documents that form a part of the report should be the sole record to which we turn in judging the man. This means that special reports from schools indicating whether or not an officer is fitted to go to other schools, are out of place and when schooling is coupled with general staff eligibility we run into special difficulties for we thereby decidedly limit the value of efficiency reports.

Unless our efficiency report is the sole repository of all merits and demerits how can we, for example, strike a just balance between earning a distinguished service cross in the thick of battle and barring the same officer from further education when further schooling alone leads to a place on a special eligibility list?



MORE than ten years ago, I pointed out in some articles, the flaws in any scheme that uses what in labor parlance is called the closed shop principle, for eligibility for anything. What about the morale of many hundreds of very capable officers who on account of conditions that may exist, will never get to the schools? Would it not be better to leave the door open for the "self-made" eligible, school or no school?

In this connection, the law exempts the Chief of Staff from the provision that to become eligible for the General Staff, officers must go through the schools.

Is it not significant that since the law was passed none of the five chiefs of staffs have been through any of the schools through which the Chief of Staff's assistants must go before they can be eligible? If the "self-made" man is good enough to be Chief of Staff it seems to me "self-made" assistants should also be acceptable.

I am all in favor of our schools, and expressed myself that way in a recent article in the JOURNAL, but I repeat that general staff eligibility should be divorced from our schools. The efficiency report will not be the worthy document that it should be until we make it the one and only report to which we turn whether we are trying to determine Class "B," or are considering a fine detail, even one to the General Staff.

I stated one conclusion early in this discussion, to the effect that our problem is one of great difficulty and cannot be solved accurately as long as man is man. This being the case the simpler we make our yard stick the more we are likely to arrive at something that is practical even though it does not measure everything through the alphabet from Activity to Zeal.

That the efficiency report is absolutely essential needs no discussion but it will attain full importance and value only when it becomes the sole debit and credit sheet for the man reported on. This means the elimination of special reports and special eligibilities.

And the final thought is that a reasonable solution for this complex problem calls for the employment of that well known but often overlooked principle of war—Simplicity.



Flying off the Handle

SOME great business houses subscribe to the policy that "the customer is always right," but to even things up there are occasionally customers who firmly believe that the big stores are always wrong. The following is a copy of a bona-fide letter written to the firm to which it is addressed by one of these suspicious, quick-tempered customers:

Red Hill, Ohio.

Cleveland pum co.
Cleveland, O.
Gentlemen:—

I get the pump witch i by from you, but why for gods sake you doan send me no handle. i loose to me my customer. Wats the use a pump when she doan have no handle. Shure think you doan treat me rite I rote ten days and my customer he holler for water like hell for the pump. She got no handle so wat the hell i goan to do with it. Doan send me the handle pretty quick i send her back and i goan order some pump from Meyers companie. Goodby.

Yours truly,

ANTONIO DUTRA.

P. S. Since i rite i find the goddam handle in the box, excuse to me.

Seventh Regiment Parades Historic Colors

BY WILLIAM L. O'DONOVAN
Editor, The Seventh Regiment Gazette

Reprinted by Courtesy of The New York Times

MEMBERS of the Seventh Regiment, in their annual church parade on Sunday, May 7th, 1933, marched with colors that had not rippled to a breeze since the days of the Civil War. Some of these flags and standards are tattered and torn, some are sewed in silken nets to keep their shreds intact, while the newer ones are bright and firm. Viewed in procession they are a kind of pageant descriptive of New York history.

Well to the fore in the procession was the Seventh's oldest standard—the red silk flag presented by Mayor Philip Hone in May, 1826. Young Colonel Prosper M. Wetmore, first Colonel of the Regiment at 28, received the standard from Mayor Hone on behalf of the corps and then "led his troops in a spirited parade around City Hall Park to the great delight of many ladies and prominent citizens gathered there."

Next in line came the dark blue standard presented by the Corporation of the City of New York to the "Twenty-Seventh Regiment of Artillery," as the regiment was called in 1835.

In earlier days, skilled flag makers vied with one another to produce impressive colors. A stand of these, "the best that money could buy" in the national capital, was presented to the Seventh in 1860 by the Corporation of the City of Washington. It consisted of a silk national flag of the regulation size, and a regimental banner upon which was a painting of Mill's equestrian statue of General Washington, together with the coats-of-arms of the city, the State of New York and the United States. The painting of General Washington is in a field of dark blue.

The presentation on September 5, 1860, marked the establishment of the regiment in its new armory in the Tompkins Square Market; for the first time since it was organized in 1806, the companies were all under the same roof.

The regiment marched away to the Civil War, carrying the gift flag back to the defense of the capital whence it had come only a few months before. On that day, April 19, 1861, the first known New York crowd of a million persons jammed the streets. The silk flag that was cheered again and again that day was carried in the church parade on May 7, besides many other tattered banners that speak all too vividly of that unrelenting struggle. The battle flags, however, were carried furled. Shot and shell and rain have torn them to shreds. What is left must be preserved.

The regimental flag of the New York Chasseurs, commanded by Colonel J. Fred Pierson, another graduate of the Seventh who was taken from the line and given a regiment of his own to command, is still in fairly presentable shape. Seven men were killed under this flag in one battle; Pierson, later made a Brigadier General for gallant and meritorious service, was badly wounded and his horse killed in the battle of Glendale.

One flag that will arouse old memories is the national color sent by stage coach and pony express across the continent to the Seventh in the first year of the Civil War. This flag was sewed by hand by a group of New York women living in California.

The newer flags borne in the parade were the colors carried to the Mexican Border in 1916 and the battle-torn colors that saw service in the World War.

Although previously the regiment had been a training school for the army, and had had slight chance to fight in actual combat as a unit, mobilization in the World War was on so great a scale that in the summer of 1918, for the first time in its long history, the Seventh, redesignated the 107th Infantry found itself with 2,500 men on the field of battle. The regiment did its part in the attack of the Hindenburg Line—one of the most dramatic assaults in the World War. When the Seventh went into the front lines, in August, 1918, it had 51 officers and 2,497 men under its flags. On October 23, when it was relieved, 17 officers and 636 men were left to answer roll-call.

Flags that have seen so much of life and of the struggles of man are more than cloth and thread. They have become a heritage. The spirit of the Seventh is in these colors. Hanging in the armory, or flying over the heads of marching men, they represent more than a century and a quarter of service to city, state and nation.

The parading of the colors was at the order of Colonel Ralph C. Tobin, commanding the Seventh Regiment, in response to requests from old friends of the regiment who desired once again to see the flags of another day. The church parade took place at 3 o'clock from the armory west on 67th Street to Fifth Avenue, and down Fifth Avenue to St. Thomas Episcopal Church, where the regiment's new chaplain, Dr. Roelif H. Brooks, conducted the memorial service.

Many Veterans of the Seventh marched in the parade and attended the services commemorating the departure of the Regiment for Washington, 72 years ago.



Gloom on the Mechanized Front

Reprinted by Courtesy of
"Army Ordnance"

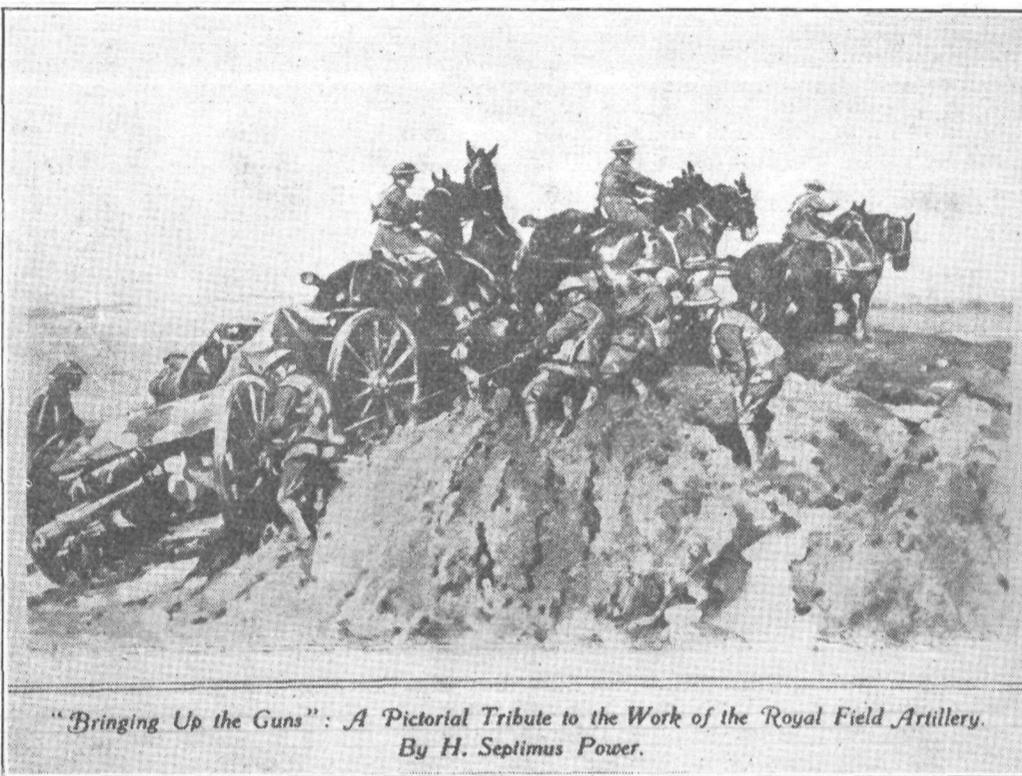
LONG distance observers are at a loss to account for the "demechanization" of the mechanized brigade of the British Army just when students of the new order had concluded that the British mechanized brigade was treading the untrodden paths which marked success. This step backward in infantry organization has cast gloom over the mechanized front. American readers, in the light of the study published in the last issue of *Army Ordnance* by Capt. B. H. Liddell Hart, saw in the British mechanized brigade what appeared to be the most forward-looking undertaking in post-war development throughout the world. In the absence of a complete statement of the reasons and future attitude toward the mechanized brigade, friends will hope that the move is a temporary one and that army economy rather than a changed army outlook is the reason behind it.

In its pioneering along the undeveloped terrain of mechanization the British Army in 1928 converted two Infantry brigades, the 6th at Aldershot and the 7th at Tidworth, to a new semi-mechanized form. During the past four years, the exercises of these organizations have been of marked value not only to the British service but to students of the new order everywhere. Under the recent decree it appears that the 6th Brigade is to return to the old horse-drawn form while only the 7th will carry on the mechanized experiments.

We gather from the published accounts that officers generally are "discussing the retrograde step with concern and wondering what it means." The infantry is deprived of an invaluable tonic, and the prospect for the mechanization of the remaining thirteen brigades is at best gloomy. When the experiment was initiated, the two brigades were reorganized to consist of a battalion of light tanks and three infantry battalions, each with its machine gun company mechanized.

After a year, the light tanks, because of their impairment by being tied too closely to the infantry, were withdrawn but the infantry battalions continued with their machine guns in Carden-Lloyd armored carriers and their transport motorized. Later on, their fighting power was increased by the addition of a platoon of motors. Now it appears that this organization, which has obviously done so much for this new era of battle tactics, is cut in two, one-half of it going back to Victorian style. It looks as though, if money is not the reason, the defense rather than the attack may be coming to the fore in Britain.

By way of contrast to this important occurrence overseas is the refreshing announcement that the Chief of the Militia Bureau of our service has been authorized to con-



"Bringing Up the Guns": A Pictorial Tribute to the Work of the Royal Field Artillery.
By H. Septimus Power.

vert immediately a number of Field Artillery units of the National Guard from animal-drawn to motor-drawn equipment. The units to be converted are: the 51st F. A. Brigade, 26th Div'n. (Mass.); 68th F. A. Brigade, less Hq. Btry., 43rd Div'n. (Maine, Connecticut, Rhode Island, Vermont); 60th F. A. Brigade, 35th Div'n. (Nebraska, Kansas, and Missouri); 61st F. A. Brigade, 36th Div'n. (Texas); 70th F. A. Brigade, 45th Div'n. (Colorado, Oklahoma, New Mexico, Arizona); 104th Field Artillery (New York); 116th Field Artillery (Florida); and Brigade Hq. Btry., 56th F. A. Brigade (Florida).

While this feature of our program is fraught with the greatest significance in that it is one more step up the ladder of mechanization and consequently is a good indication that the use of the motor in war is going forward, still we wish there were something to parallel and even to carry on here the studies so splendidly undertaken by the now defunct British brigade. Its passing, if permanent, is a wet blanket on the new order.

WHAT IS "MECHANIZATION"?

GENERAL STEPHEN O. FUQUA, chief of Infantry, in his testimony before the House Committee on Appropriations last year, differentiated between "motorization" and "mechanization" as follows: A motorized unit is one which uses motor vehicles for purely transportation purposes of personnel or equipment, or both, from point to point in the theater of operations, and to points as far forward in the combat zone as feasible. There they detruck to march and fight on foot in accordance with Infantry doctrine and tactics.

A mechanized unit, on the other hand, is one which habitually carries all its fire power, personnel and equipment in motor vehicles for combat purposes right to the point of action in battle.

Seventy-First Bids Farewell to General Dyer

¶ A photograph of the bronze tablet, subscribed for by the officers and men of the 71st Infantry as a tribute to General Dyer, will be found on page 2.



Brig. Gen. George Rathbone Dyer

BRIGADIER GENERAL GEORGE RATHBONE DYER, commanding the 87th Infantry Brigade, who retires at the end of June after forty-four years' service in the New York National Guard, was honored on the evening of May 2nd, 1933, by what was probably the finest review ever tendered by the 71st Infantry to any distinguished guest.

The attendance that night was 98%—a tribute in itself to the respect and loyalty which the Seventy-first has ever felt for its Brigade Commander. But this splendid figure of attendance was not the only tribute paid by the regiment. During the evening there was unveiled on the wall of the armory, a bronze tablet, the cost of which was borne by the officers, enlisted and armory personnel of the regiment, bearing an inscription declaring the Seventy-first's "everlasting admiration, affection and esteem for General Dyer—as a soldier, a man and a friend." A reproduction of this lasting memorial is given on the frontispiece (page 2) of this issue.

Before the review took place, General Dyer was honored by a dinner, given by Colonel Walter A. De Lamater, commanding the 71st Infantry, in the Blue and Green Banqueting Room of the McAlpin Hotel. Nearly sixty guests sat down to dinner at a large table arranged in the shape of the letter D, among whom were the following: Major General Wm. N. Haskell, commanding the N. Y. N. G.; Major General Franklin W. Ward, Adjutant General of the State; Major General John J. Toffey, commanding the New Jersey National Guard; Brigadier Generals John J. Phelan, John J. Byrne, H. S. Sternberger, Fred M. Waterbury, and Oliver B. Bridgman; Colonels Wm. R. Wright, A. J. McNab, Jr., Ralph C. Tobin, Joseph A. Marmon, George W. Burleigh, Harrison K. Bird, Edward Olmsted, Wallace B. Scales, Wm. K. Naylor, William A. Schroeder, and Frank C. Vincent; Lieutenant Colonels Joseph A. S. Mundy, Henry E. Suavet, Edward Bowditch, H. W. Fleet, Ames T. Brown, Howard McNyder; Majors Herbert R. Campbell, John H. O'Connor, Frank P. Thornton, Grant Layng, Lindsay J. Griffith, Joseph W. Utter, John H. Buckley, John C. Mansfield, and Philip Rhineland; Captains Harry Maslin, Frederick C. Mayer, Donald P. Sherman, Robert Brown, Martin M. Dunn, Howard A. Steiger, Arthur A. Ruppert and John H. Baxter; Lieutenants Charles Madison, Charles W. Evans, Paul G. Schumacher, Thomas F. Woodhouse; Hon. Peter Schmuck, Hon. Frederick O'Byrne, Robert S. Sutcliffe, Inspector Cornelius F. Cahalane and Dr. Samuel A. Brown. General Dyer's two sons, Elisha Dyer and Walter Gurnee Dyer, were seated near their distinguished father during the dinner.

Immediately after the dinner, General Dyer and the guests were escorted in automobiles by motor-police to the 71st armory where, in the Colonel's quarters, Colonel

De Lamater summed up briefly in an address to those assembled the sterling qualities of their Brigade Commander and expressed, on behalf of his regiment, his deep regret at the General's retirement.

The balconies were packed with spectators who numbered between five and six thousand and the appearance of General Dyer, as he was escorted to the reviewing box, was greeted with loud bursts of hand-clapping. The regiment looked splendid, drawn up in formation on the drill floor in their blue and white distinctive uniforms, and stood like regulars while the reviewing officer passed down their ranks.

A peculiarly appropriate exhibition was then staged as a compliment to General Dyer who acted as Chairman of the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission and in that capacity was responsible for the building of the Holland Tunnel which connects the States of New York and New Jersey. As soon as the regiment had passed in review and had been drawn up close to the armory walls, leaving the drill floor clear, a party of men rushed onto the floor and hastily constructed a replica of the Holland Tunnel entrance. Traffic lines were run out and members of the Holland Tunnel police, under the direction of Inspector Cornelius Cahalane, took up traffic stations.

Automobiles, issuing from the several quarters of the armory, now began circulating through the tunnel and down the traffic lanes, and everything went smoothly until two of the cars crashed into each other. The police were on the scene at once while elsewhere a telephone call was put through for the "wrecking car"—a fiery

(Continued on page 15)

An Ex-Regular With the National Guard

By Sgt. Adrian L. Merrifield

Company K, 174th Infantry

IT is with a feeling of relief that the soldier of the Regular Army receives his discharge and finals. He feels that he no longer wishes to see, hear or be a part of any future military life. He is weary of the discipline and rigors of the Regular Army.

Of course, this is not to be construed as the feeling of every man upon discharge. Some men take to this life as a "duck to water"; as witness the percentage of men who have five or six honorable discharges to their credit and are going strong for a thirty-year retirement.

However, the ex-regular arrives home and at first is content to bask in the love of his family and the open-mouthed admiration of sundry small boys of the neighborhood. This feeling wears off and the ex-regular begins to feel that he is a square peg in a round hole.

He begins to miss the discipline and regular habits of the Regular Army. He longs for the feel of the rifle once more, for the well-dressed feeling of a perfectly fitting uniform and for the snap and precision of military life.

He casts about and finds that he is welcomed with open arms into the local armory. He has seen an announcement in the local paper which ran something like this: "Company —, of the —th Infantry, will resume its regular drill schedule on such-and-such date."

A great light dawns upon him. He grabs his hat, stuffs his discharge in his pocket and high-tails it for the local armory. Arriving there, he is surprised and pleased to see several of his acquaintances in the ranks.

Before long he is surrounded by an admiring circle of Guardsmen. It astonishes him to learn that many of them, including the non-coms, are ex-regulars, sailors, or marines. And before he knows it, he finds himself before the "Old Man" and in a short time he's "in again." After passing his physical test with flying colors and drawing his clothing and equipment, he looks forward with anticipation to his first drill.

Arriving home and informing his parents of his enlistment, he probably fails to note the gleam of pride in his father's eye, or the inaudible sigh of relief from his mother who sensed the feeling of unrest and feared the day when her son would succumb to it and re-enlist once more in the Regular Army.

Next drill night he is at the armory bright and early and into his uniform. How good that O. D. shirt and breeches feel! How skillfully his well-practised fingers

IN the April issue of the *Guardsman*, Pvt. John G. McCarthy, QM. Corps, U. S. A., told us of his experiences as an "Ex-Guardsman With the Regular Army." Now Sgt. Adrian L. Merrifield steps forward and tells us below what it is that prompts the ex-regular to enlist in the ranks of the National Guard. Sgt. Merrifield served three years in Co. B, 27th U. S. Infantry, Schofield Barracks, Territory of Hawaii, and is now in the third year of his first enlistment in Co. K, 174th Infantry, Tonawanda, N. Y. From what he says, it looks as if he's set for a ten-year medal. And there are many more like him, too!

neatly wrap those puttees! Drill call blows and he proudly answers "Here!" to his name as the first sergeant calls the roll.

At first he has a feeling of superiority toward his fellow-Guardsmen. But this gradually fades to a feeling of respect and admiration for these men, who, in a short two hours a week, have moulded themselves into soldiers with a capital S.

Our ex-regular quickly falls into the routine of drill and before long we see him sewing chevrons on his arm. By this time he is well inoculated with

the National Guard serum and is good for a ten-year medal at least.

Thus it is with a good many ex-regulars. They are not anxious to spend their whole life in the regulars, yet, as soon as they get out, they miss the feeling of military precision which is subconscious with military men.

Casting about, they "find" themselves in the National Guard and generally they are in for good. The writer of this article is not a statistician, but he will wager that the percentage of ex-regulars' enlistments in the New York National Guard is as high in proportion as that of the Regular Army.

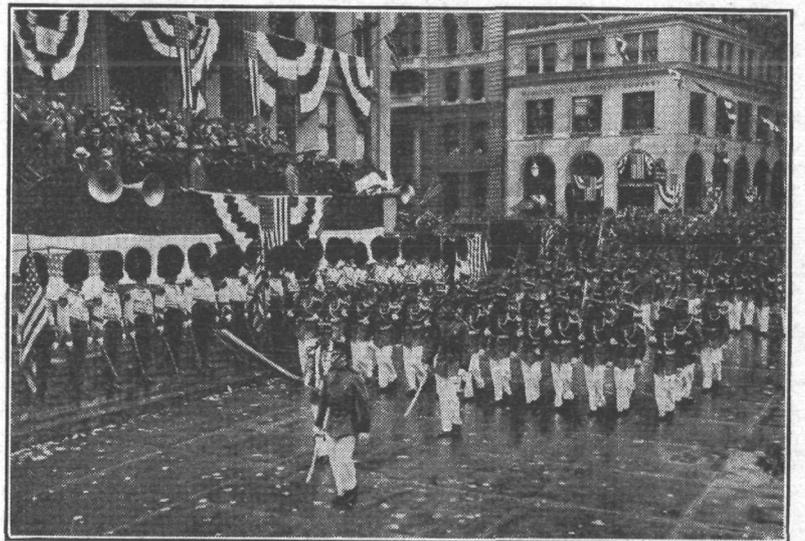


Photo by Keystone View Co.

Brooklyn Bridge—Fiftieth Anniversary

CELEBRATING the 50th anniversary of the opening of the Brooklyn Bridge, Brooklyn units of the N. Y. N. G. took part in the parade on May 24th 1933. Here is a detachment of the 106th Infantry, marching in the rain past the reviewing stand in front of which the Old Guard is drawn up. Brig. Gen. George Algert Wingate was the Grand Marshal and Brig. Gen. John J. Phelan, comdg. the 93rd Brigade, was in charge of the military participants of these ceremonies.

Army Day Celebration in Buffalo

Buffalo N. G. Units Reviewed in 174th Infantry Armory

NATIONAL guardsmen, Reservists and Regulars joined hands in celebration of Army Day in Buffalo on April 6. To these members of Uncle Sam's Army, were added Legionnaires, Spanish War vets and dozens of others who have seen service in past years.

Under the general chairmanship of Col. Allen J. Greer, D. O., the observance had a two-fold form. At a big luncheon in Hotel Statler, the guests heard an address by Col. Charles H. Morrow, commandant of the 28th Infantry post at Fort Niagara, on "National Defense."

Well known on the Niagara Frontier as an orator of no mean ability, Col. Morrow electrified his listeners with a picture of the powder barrels scattered around the earth, waiting for the spark to touch them off into another World War.

"The peace agencies of the world stand at the bar today," Col. Morrow declared. "They say there shall be no more war. Where do they get their philosophy from? From past history? From the Bible? From their knowledge of today? Three great wars are raging in different parts of the earth today, and still comes the cooing dove-note of universal, everlasting peace.

"I tell you, every indication on earth points toward a conflict in the near future. Why, you can almost hear the throbbing thunder of the war drums."

The speaker concluded his address with an impassioned appeal for an adequate national defense.

While several hundred were present at the luncheon, thousands more heard the address on the radio, through the co-operation of the Buffalo Broadcasting Corporation.

Chairman of the luncheon was Maj. Edwin G. Ziegler, executive officer, 54th Brigade. Brig. Gen. William F. Schohl of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, acted as toastmaster. Others at the speakers' table were Col. Greer, Col. William R. Pooley, 174th Infantry; Col. Douglas P. Walker, 106th Field Artillery; Col. George S. Minniss, 392 Infantry Reserve; Col. Charles J. Wolf, former commanding officer of the old 74th Infantry, and Capt. Joseph L. Stromme, procurement representative of the U. S. Air Corps, and assistant chairman of the day's celebration.

All local National Guard units were represented at a public review and parade that evening in the 174th Armory. Col. Greer, as ranking Regular Army officer, reviewed the troops, which were commanded by Col. Pooley. On the floor were two battalions of the 174th, under Maj. Charles J. Donnocker and Maj. Alexander L. Gillig; a battalion of the 106th, under Maj. Marshall K. Rudolph, and Buffalo units of the 121st Cavalry, under Maj. George M. Denny.

The following headed special committees for the day's observance: Review, Col. Pooley, Col. Walker and Maj. Denny; luncheon, Maj. Ziegler; liaison, Capt. Joseph M. Gwinner, adjutant, 106th Field Artillery; tickets, Capt. Lyman A. Shaw, 174th Infantry; patriotic and service organizations, Col. Minniss, and radio, Lieut. William G. Cook, 174th.

A short talk on the meaning of Army Day was de-

livered over the radio on April 5 by Lieut. Col. Ralph K. Robertson, of the 174th.

Loyal Patroness of Co. L, 105th Infantry

Mrs. George S. Andrews, sister-in-law of the late James Madison Andrews, war-time Colonel of the 105th Infantry, Company L, of that regiment, located in Saratoga Springs, has a supporter such as few military

organizations can boast. Active in World War service in various ways, Mrs. Andrews served for two years as director of surgical dressings in the New York City Colony of New England, later being in the volunteer canteen service, Army Club, Madison Avenue, N. Y. C.

As Chairman of the National Defense Committee of Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, of which she is past regent, Mrs. Andrews several years ago inaugurated an annual entertainment for the members of Company L. On these occasions, the latest of which was given April 17th of this year, a program of entertainment and re-



Mrs. George S. Andrews

freshments are provided in the armory, Mrs. Andrews being assisted in the work by a group of D. A. R. members. Practically all of the financial burden of these entertainments is assumed by her, personally, and this year she made an additional contribution of money to the company fund.

At this year's entertainment, Captain Winfield S. Hill, the company commander, on behalf of the company, presented Mrs. Andrews with a framed testimonial, calling attention to her service, which was signed by every member of the organization.

Mrs. Andrews, who is an authority on Revolutionary history, possesses a wealth of antiques, many of which are on exhibition at the Block House on the Saratoga Battlefield. Recently she also completely furnished a Colonial bedroom at Hancock House, Headquarters and Museum of the N. Y. Historical Society at Fort Ticonderoga.

WHO WILL WRITE THIS BOOK?

A Review Reprinted by Courtesy of "Army Ordnance"

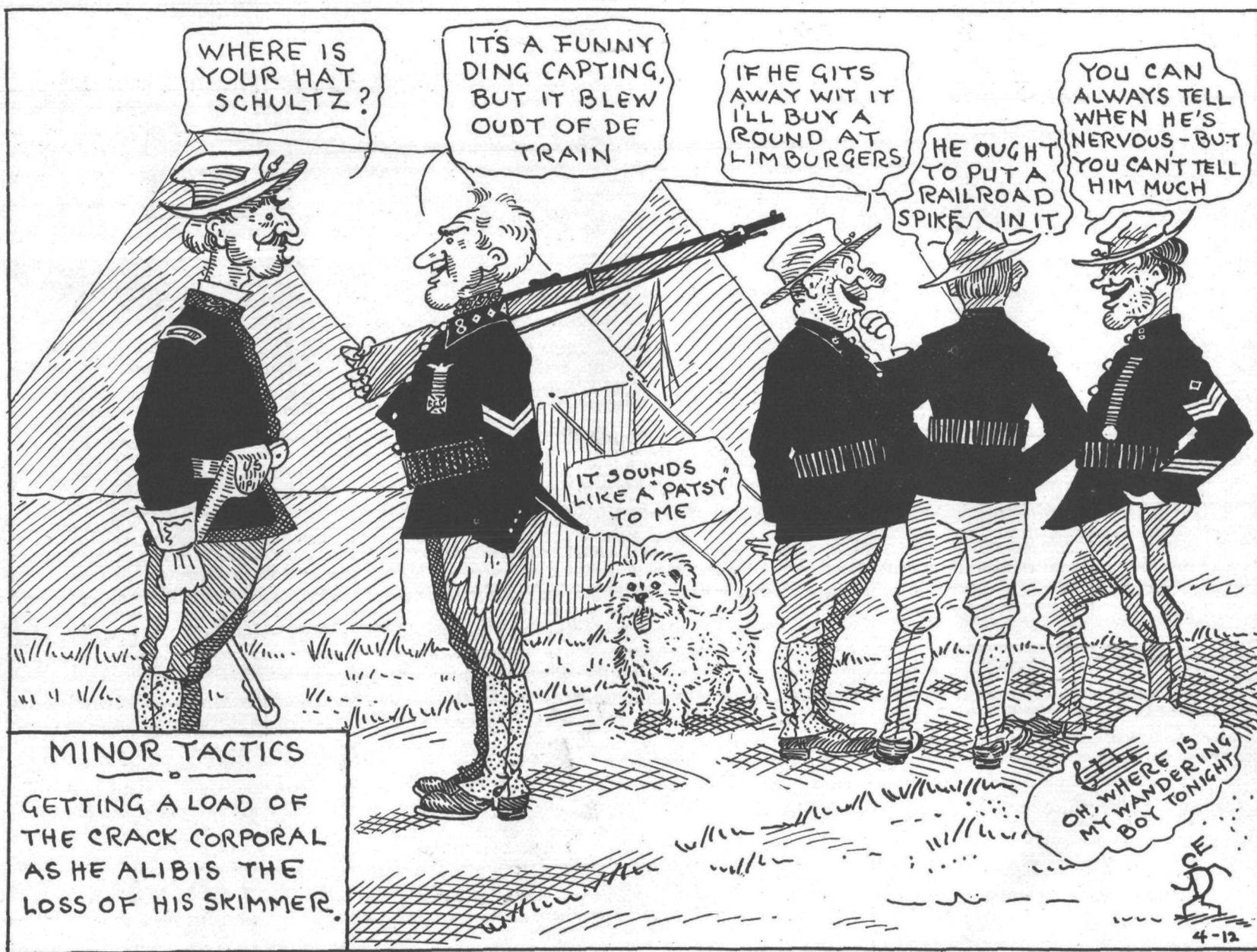
ONCE again our British brethren have scored a very decided success by publishing this volume ("What Is the Territorial Army?" by Col. G. R. Codrington. London: Sifton Praed & Co., Ltd., 1933). The success is all the more pronounced when the American reader recalls that the Territorial Army is to the military establishment of Great Britain what our National Guard is to that of the United States. Notwithstanding our valuable National Guard literature which is so well kept current through the medium of the many state publications, this reviewer feels that the estimate is correct: we have in this country no such comprehensive outline of the purpose and functions of our organized militia. General C. H. Harington presents a foreword in this book which heralds the volume as a solution of the problem of helping the Regular understand the Territorial so that he may gain the confidence of the latter.

Not since Mr. Harold Baker's book on the Territorial Force, written at the request of the then Secretary of State for War, the Right Hon. R. B. Haldane in 1909, has an analysis of Britain's civilian soldier organization been so clearly presented. The Territorial Force was created in 1907 by Mr. Haldane. It was a reformation of the auxiliary forces based on an organization of the Home Defense Army made up of divisions paralleling

those of the Regular Army and complete in themselves. The Act of 1907 provided a unified system of administration, training and terms of enlistment for the entire auxiliary force. What this plan meant for the Regular Army is clearly written in the record of 1914-1918 when a complete Army for Home Defense was at hand enabling the liberation of the Expeditionary Force.

The Territorial Army as it now exists is raised on the authority of the Territorial Army and Militia Act of 1921. The distinction is more than one of name. Formerly there were two distinct organizations, a Regular Army producing an Expeditionary Force and a Home Defense Army. Now there is but one British Army consisting of a whole-time professional portion, the Regular Army, and a second line portion, the Territorial Army.

Colonel Codrington's study gives a complete picture of all phases of territorial administration. He outlines the methods used in the organization of units and supply of personnel, finance, conditions of service, training and finally what he calls "the territorial spirit." Until some equally competent observer states the case for the National Guard here as Colonel Codrington has done for the Territorial Army, there is a prominent unoccupied space on the shelves of American military literature.—(EDITOR: *There must be equally competent observers in the N.Y.N.G.*)



THE

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ARE WE GOING TO CAMP?

WE wish we knew—but we don't. Day after day, Division Headquarters has rung with that all-important question: "Are we going to Camp?" Officers and men have been dropping in to ask; the telephone wires have been humming. Rumor has been running wild. We are going—we're not going—our drill pay is going to be cut—the number of drills is going to be reduced—there's going to be no pay whatever (the Naval Militia took *that* one on the chin!)—each regiment is going to camp for a limited period of one week.

And like all good rumors, they are credited to the most unimpeachable sources. Our informant was talking to a friend of his who saw Colonel So-and-So last night who was down in Washington last Monday and met a friend of a Congressman who knew for a fact that we were or were not going to camp.

Now surely, when one has it on such unquestionable authority, it should not be difficult to decide the matter once and for all.

This is being written at the very last minute before going to press and still the Capitol retains its stolid silence. Something official is expected during the course of the week ending June 3rd, but we couldn't keep the GUARDSMAN off the press that long. The only thing that is absolutely certain is that the State Matches will be held June 3—June 10, as originally planned.

You can take your pick of the various rumors, but one man's guess is as good as another's and nothing will be known with any certainty concerning the field training period until Washington comes out of its huddle. In the meantime—here's hoping!

Airplanes to the Rescue

WHEN the detailed story of America's currency crisis finally is written, one of its most vivid chapters will be that dealing with the part airplanes played in relieving an acute situation. Fragments of the tale already are appearing here and there. They tend to restore some of the romantic glamour which has disappeared from the routine pages of recent aviation history.

From the first, naturally, speed was a primary consideration in the distribution of emergency money. Planes were pressed into service to carry it to points distant from Washington. Millions of dollars were moved to various places along the financial front in the greatest aerial money migration in history. Aviation more than made good its responsibility to get reinforcements to any spot on the national map where a money need existed.

There is a thrill in contemplating some of the details of its accomplishment. A happening in Washington on the night of March 3 provides a case in point. At nine o'clock that night, as a crowded city waited for the festivities of the next day, two planes swooped down from the west out of a black and threatening sky. Westward-bound mail planes had canceled scheduled flights. Not so these special craft and their carefully chosen pilots. They waited while fuselages were loaded with a heavily guarded cargo of currency, said to total \$75,000,000. A few minutes later they streaked down the runway and zoomed into the darkness, headed for Kansas City. They delivered the money in the Missouri city in time for the beginning of the next business day.

—Christian Science Monitor.

Protecting Guardsmen on Duty

A DISTURBANCE in the southern Illinois mine district necessitated calling out units of the National Guard to preserve order and protect life and property. In the course of the performance of this duty, which involved the necessity of arresting one Andrew Gyenes, a ring leader of the movement, he was shot in the leg by Corporal Russell Myers, 130th Infantry, who was in command of a patrol charged with the duty of dispersing a mob that had assembled at the home of a working miner. Gyenes subsequently died from shock and loss of blood.

The local attorney for the striking miners had a complaint sworn out against Corporal Myers who fired the shot and included Lieut. Col. Robert W. Davis and Capt. Carl J. Meacham, who were Myers' immediate superiors, in it. All three were charged with murder.

The National Guard authorities convened a board of inquiry immediately. The board conducted their investigation and exonerated the three Guardsmen.

In order to forestall further action in the case in the civil courts, all three of the men were tried by a General Court Martial. The charges and eight specifications were drawn to cover every conceivable offense with which the accused could properly be charged under the State code. The courts found them "not guilty" on the charge and all specifications. The findings were approved by the Governor.

Through this procedure, the Guardsmen are protected from further action in the civil courts. The fact that they have been tried by a General Court Martial has established jeopardy, which may be pleaded successfully to bar further trial for the alleged offense.



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



SPECKLED AXES

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN tells the story of a farmer who went into the village store to buy an axe. He complained that the one he wanted, while a good enough axe in all other respects, hadn't a fine polish on the steel head; it was speckled all over with marks of the emery wheel. The storeman said they could fix that between them if the farmer would come out back and turn the grindstone while he (the storeman) would hold it firmly on the wheel.

Axe heads are made of tough, highly-tempered steel. The farmer ground and ground and ground without making very much impression on the surface. He stopped to wipe his brow and then continued grinding. After half an hour the strength in his arms was exhausted with turning the heavy grindstone; the speckles showed scarcely any sign of disappearing.

The farmer stopped grinding. "You know," he said, "it takes a darn long time to get a polish on this axe." He took another look at it. "And anyway," he announced, "I'm not so sure after all that I don't prefer my axe speckled."

We laugh at the farmer for being able to rationalize so readily when confronted by an obstacle which seemed to put a barrier between him and the fulfilment of his desire. But we don't really have to travel further than our own selves to find examples of the very same thing. We all have "speckled axes" which we have come to like that way, simply because it's too much bother for us to polish them up.

For several years I have personally considered the GUARDSMAN as one of the "speckled axes" for which I was responsible. I have endeavored in every way to reduce its cost and at the same time to maintain its standard.

In the matter of cutting down expenses, we have been very successful; in fact, we have gone even further than I really desire, for I wish to have our GUARDSMAN second to no other publication and we have economized on some items which I would like to restore if funds permitted.

I think that we have gone to the limit in reducing expenses and we must now turn our thoughts to increasing our receipts.

We have recently started a determined drive to increase our advertising and many of you are helping our efforts. We are showing material progress in this direction.

However, we are greatly handicapped in the matter of subscription. The original idea of the magazine was that it should be distributed free to all New York National Guardsmen. This idea was right and we want to keep it in force. But to have no subscription list at all puts an

unwarranted strain on the finances of our magazine and complicates its financing, as you can well understand.

If we could increase our outside paid subscriptions, our troubles would be cured at once.

My desire is to make our publication absolutely self-supporting. After what we have already accomplished here at Headquarters, I can see this goal in sight if the men of the National Guard will take up the job and help us to put it through.

All of our readers would agree, if the question could be put to them individually, that the magazine would look much better with a colored front cover, with more illustrations and pages inside, and if it were printed on a heavier paper. And if every member of the Guard went out and solicited *one* subscription, the magazine could afford to pay for those additional improvements and for many more we have in mind but which cannot at present be put into effect for lack of funds. It sounds simple, and it is really just as simple as it sounds.

Since the days of the World War, when the National Guard stepped into the breach and did duty in the first line of this country's defense, public opinion has swung around to a point where its respect for and interest in the National Guard has never been higher. It must not be

forgotten, too, that among those whom we class as the "public" there are tens of thousands of men who have served during or since the war in the Regular Army or the National Guard. These men are sympathetic towards the Guard—they are interested in the Guard's activities. It needs no high-pressure sales' talk to enlist them, at \$1.00 a year, as subscribers to the magazine. In nine cases out of ten, all that is necessary is to show them a copy of the last issue.

As I have said, the goal which we have set ourselves, i.e., to make the GUARDSMAN self-supporting, is at last in sight. I have not the slightest doubt in my mind that this can be done, but it can be done only with the full cooperation of every single member of the guard. I earnestly hope that every officer and enlisted man will make a personal effort towards the achievement of this goal.

Make use of the subscription blank on page 15—get your *one* subscription and send it in *now!*



W. H. Haskell

Major-General

Animadversions of a Recruit

By Pfc. Louis A. Quevedo
Co. A. 102nd Engineers

HAVING spent a year in the National Guard and completed a tour of Field Training, the writer is impelled to pen a few impressions received by one who has survived all the experiences of being a "rookie."

We have observed that the National Guard is an excellent military organization, under efficient leadership and careful supervision, offering young Americans an opportunity to embrace a course of military training beneficial mentally and physically, affording besides the chance to indulge in many outside activities, both social and athletic, which the average club or organization of higher repute cannot surpass.

The National Guard is not, as many are inclined to believe, an organization consisting of a rowdyish, unrepresentative element of young Americans, a doubtful asset to our Government. In its ranks (in reality the second line of our national defense) are to be found young men, and these in the majority, who are very much on a par with or above the average American youth of today. By constant association with such men, who have willingly subjected themselves to military authority and discipline, and by a normal interest in the training offered, together with a laudable desire for self-improvement, the young Guardsman enjoys many advantages he would otherwise miss.

Undoubtedly the best type of recruit is one who enters with an absolutely free mind, with no preconceived ideas or advanced notions as to how his unusual ability or mental prowess will cause the older Guardsmen to open their eyes in amazement and remark, "How did we ever get along without him!" Such men are more plastic and docile and can readily be imbued with the proper spirit of the Guard.

The first few months are indeed a revelation. The drill sergeant is often too much of a Simon Legree at heart. The Springfield rifle, so novel, is just a useless encumbrance and the O. D. shoes bear too close a resemblance to miniature barges; not to mention the spiral leggings, which present a serious problem until one learns to handle them deftly and neatly.

Soon the intricacies of the Manual of Arms and Close Order Drill are being analyzed and simplified. The "rookie" becomes more and more proficient, interested and eager for a chance to demonstrate to the rest of the battalion "how this thing should be done." The Major is critical, but very complimentary and hopeful. The drill sergeant drives on, until by force of habit the "rookie" is going through the Manual every time he handles a broom or umbrella, and every street corner is turned with military precision.

Next comes a taste of that phase of military life, so dear to the Major's heart. "Interior Guard Duty." "Halt, who's there?" (omit "Friend or Enemy") rings over the drill floor as the guards pace their posts and challenge imaginary intruders. This phase of the training can better be appreciated after a real stretch of Guard Duty at camp.

A few more finishing touches under the ever critical eye of the drill sergeant and we are prepared to receive

our mythical diplomas and graduate into the ranks of the company.

The preparations and departure for camp are best remembered when we recall that somewhat sultry Sunday afternoon, when in O. D. blouses and with packs, we marched proudly out of the armory, preceded by our splendid band and crossed the Harlem river at Highbridge, where a pause was made to take advantage of a few welcome breezes.

Then on to Camp Smith and two weeks of about as well balanced a combination of practical instruction and wholesome recreation as long experience and adaptation to the modern American one could desire. Setting up camp. Wholesome and plentiful food. Fresh air and sunshine. Perfect sanitation and healthy routine. The rifle range. Barbed wire entanglements. Foot bridges, trestles, barrel rafts. Infantry movements and a demonstration in musketry. In fact, all the practical and needful instruction one could hope to absorb in two weeks. Movies. Boxing. Visitor's Day. The Governor's Review. Field Inspection and preparations for departure. To a newcomer it was a time long to be remembered and we believe that most of those departing, wished that they could live again those two happy weeks.

In conclusion, let us say this to the "old timers": You can erase or conceal those knowing glances and grins of amusement at the "rookies." Don't forget that by every established precedent of military life, you were once "rookies" yourselves.



Associated Press Photo.

Seventh Regiment Forms Honor Guard to Mrs. Roosevelt and War Secretary

WITH an Honor Guard of the Seventh drawn up at attention, Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt, First Lady of the Land, and Secretary of War, George H. Dern, arrived at the Seventh Regiment Armory on the night of May 22nd, to attend the May Ball held in aid of the Canteens for Unemployed Girls, started by Mrs. Roosevelt. Many notables of the City Government, including Mayor O'Brien, were present at the Ball which was one of the most brilliant charity fetes of the season.

Memorial Day Parade

THE GUIDON, official organ of Co. F, 102nd Engineers, publishes the following editorial to remind us of the significance of our annual Memorial Day Parades:

“... Our thoughts turn to the appalling losses that come with wars; losses to both sides, the winner's and the loser's. The realization of the disasters, economic, political, social, moral, that wars entail makes us wonder why man, who has advanced so far in many ways, is still primitive only when he is excited and aroused to a point where he becomes deprived of reason. When he recovers the use of his mental faculties, he reaches agreements, accords, signs pacts and in other ways shows that he is earnestly and sincerely desirous of peace.

“At the present time, conditions are such in the world that peace is not only desirable, but necessary. The recent four-power peace pact, the message of President Roosevelt to the nations of the world, and bright prospects of success at the coming disarmament conference all furnish evidence that perhaps in fifty years' time, there may be no Memorial Day Parades to honor the dead of future wars. If Memorial Day is able to instill in man a determination to do all in his power to prevent causes for Memorial Days in the future, then let us have more Memorial Days now.

“And, to this end, it is fitting that, when the Regiment forms for parade on May 30th, the active members of an organization that took more than an active part in the last struggle, give thought to those men of the Regiment who willingly gave their lives that the Engineers might do their share in winning a war to end wars.”

71st's Farewell to General Dyer

(Continued from page 8)

red tractor which arrived in no time, got one car away under its own power and towed the other out of the tunnel so as to free the congested traffic lines. (A few days before the review took place, the Port of N. Y. Authority announced that the 60,000,000th automobile has passed through the Holland Tunnel.)

Colonel De Lamater then addressed his regiment and the spectators from the center of the drill floor. His impressive, ringing voice spoke of the very genuine respect and the genuine love his officers and men had always borne for their Brigadier General. They had felt, each of them, that General Dyer was a personal friend and the tablet which was about to be unveiled was a lasting tribute in bronze of their heartfelt admiration of General Dyer and of all that he had done for the Seventy-first during his term of service as their Brigade Commander.

Following the unveiling of the tablet, General Dyer stepped out onto the drill floor and expressed briefly the pleasure he had always taken in working with so fine a regiment, and the deep regret he felt now that the time was come to relinquish his command.

At the review during the Evening Parade, the 71st Infantry Band, under the leadership of Drum Major Mode, played a stirring march composed by a member of the Seventy-first, Pvt. John J. Rizza, who was himself in the ranks that night. This was the first time the march had ever been played; it is entitled “Service Forever” and is dedicated to Pvt. Rizza's Company Commander, Captain Donald P. Sherman, commanding the Service Company.

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A Unique Shooting Trophy

WHEN Company E, 174th Infantry, marches into the new Jamestown armory, the Captain will hang a new shooting trophy on the wall which will stand out, among the many other rifle trophies won by this unit, because it is different.

The Company Commander, Captain Samuel A. Brown, decided that something along the spirit of “Auld Lang Syne,” commemorating the last shooting trophy won by the company before it left its old historic armory would be suitable. Consequently, the photograph of the old armory is superimposed in the center of the plaque with the wording: “Last year Rifle Record in the Old Armory.”

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Herewith \$1.00 for 1 year's subscription to the New York National Guardsman, commencing with the next issue.

Curious Items from Gettysburg

SGT. LOUIS H. MUSSLER, of Company K, 14th Infantry recently had occasion to visit the battlefield at Gettysburg, Pa., the scene of the great Union victory during the Civil War, and writes that "being interested in that sort of thing, took it into my head to jot down a few items of interest which are known to most of the 'old folks' but to few of the younger set." Here are some of the odd facts he unearthed and which he calls:—

Things I Never Knew Till Now

That in those days, the 14th Brooklyn Regiment was called the 84th New York.

That there were nine 7th Regiments in the battle on the Union side.

That the 26th North Carolina (Confederate) Regiment suffered 88.5% casualties (the highest percentage on either side) and that the 1st Minnesota had 82%, the highest on the Union side. Incidentally, this regiment was the only one from that western state.

That there was only one civilian killed during the battle—a girl.

That there is still an old veteran of the 14th Brooklyn living who remembers John L. Burns, the cobbler.

That New York and Pennsylvania furnished more than half of the entire strength of the Federal Army, providing 175 organizations out of the total of 317 (Volunteer) outfits.



That one John Chase of the 5th Maine Battery received more than 48 shrapnel wounds—and lived.

That General Meade was not born in the United States (Spain, 1815).

That there were only two breech-loading cannon in the battle, both being of foreign manufacture and used by the confederates.

That General Lee's Adjutant General was a Colonel.

That the 14th Brooklyn Regiment was one of the first infantry regiments used to reinforce the cavalry at the opening of the battle.

That, contrary to general belief, snipers did not "pick off the Yankees, or Rebs, a mile away." (Well, that's what they told us in school.)

That anyone who misses seeing the Battlefields at Gettysburg doesn't know what he is missing.

Automobile Damages

THERE is no authority by which the Chief of the Militia Bureau can authorize the expenditure of public funds for the payment of damages to private automobiles taken to National Guard field training camps by their owners.

Those National Guardsmen who use their own machines for transportation to and from camp receive reimbursement at a specified rate per mile. If they use their cars during the camp period for either personal or for official business they do so at their own risk and if they suffer damage there is no way through which they may be reimbursed.

This is not an arbitrary ruling or policy. There are just no funds available for such a purpose in the Militia Bureau Budget. Any property and disbursing officer who makes payment of such damage bills may expect to have them held up and disallowed by the general accounting office.

Which Comes First, Tactics or Matériel?

FIT the arms to the infantry, and not the infantry to the arms, says Colonel Fischer of the Germany Army in a recent article on infantry armament in *Heerestechnik*, the technical journal of that army. The title of the article, "Special or Unit Arms for the Infantry," suggests the question of having more and more special arms for the infantry or getting down to fewer more general purpose arms. It is an excellent study.

The author says that the infantrymen themselves are not well enough versed in armament and gunnery to form an independent opinion, let alone evolving something themselves. As a result, the design of arms is turned over to technical experts who are not infantrymen and who have no proper conception of the battle conditions under which infantrymen must use their arms.

Then the author points out, "It requires no special vision to understand that a defense weapon created for such purposes must be convenient and mobile so that the creeping and crawling infantryman can drag it from shell hole to shell hole." He says that experience has taught that this is possible with the machine gun but with nothing heavier.

Unmindful of such conditions the technical experts designed, manufactured, and provided for the infantryman to carry with him, in addition to his pack, the following armament: (1) Rifle with side arms, (2) hand grenades, (3) rifle grenades, (4) light machine guns, (5) heavy machine guns, (6) extra heavy or antiaircraft machine guns, (7) flat trajectory guns for antitank purposes, (8) infantry howitzers, (9) infantry mortars or minenwerfers.

Commenting on this list the author says, "It appears on the first glance that this solution cannot be represented as one appropriate for the infantry's own purposes. It is plain to be seen that the professionally educated infantryman should be given more influence.

"A one-sided and thoughtless specialization wishing to produce the most perfect results will show itself to be the worst enemy of the troops for what is so unfair as to fit the troops to the arms and not the arms to the troops?"

—Army Ordnance.

Our Military Book Department

THE Book Department of the National Guardsman has unquestionably been of very great value in the further promotion of efficiency in the New York National Guard.

Most of these books are essential to the officers and non-commissioned personnel of the National Guard. Others are most desirable additions to a Regiment's Library. Especially, your attention is called to the following new books which will be off the press in the first week of June: "The Fighting Tanks Since 1916," "Company Administration," and "A German Doctor at the Front."

MILITARY BOOKS

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Basic Field Manual, Vol. II (IDR) Latest regulations of the War Dept. In cloth.....	\$1.60
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Company Administration and Personnel Records. Reinforced Binding	1.25
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These books are kept up-to-date by annual revision, and are very thorough expositions of the training of the various arms.

Tactics and Technique of Infantry, Basic.....	4.00
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Tactics and Technique of Coast Artillery, Basic.	4.50
Tactics and Technique of Coast Artillery, Advanced	6.00
Military Medical Manual.....	4.50
Tactics. Bond	2.75

MISCELLANEOUS

The Fighting Tanks, Since 1916.....	3.75
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71st Holds Mother's Day Parade

ON Sunday, May 14th, accompanied by the Veteran Association of the 71st Infantry and the American Legion and V. F. W. Posts, the Seventy-first left their armory and paraded to St. Thomas's Church to attend the annual regimental Mother's Day service.



Photo by Keystone View Co.

GUARDING THE MOTHER'S TABLET

For nearly ten years, the 71st has set aside Mother's Day for its annual Church Parade. It is part of the ceremonies on this day to decorate the tablet "To Our Mothers" with a ring of pink carnations.

In accordance with regimental tradition, the beautiful tablet, erected by the Veteran Association in 1924 and dedicated "To Our Mothers," which is placed on the West wall of the armory drill hall, was decorated with carnation pinks and palms. This tablet is visited each year by thousands of persons who wish to pay tribute to the Gold Star and other mothers who have inspired the men for service in the Civil War, the Spanish War, the Mexican Border service, guarding public utilities during the World War, and overseas service.

The Rev. Dr. Roelif H. Brooks, rector of St. Thomas Church, in his address to the regiment appealed to them to support loyally whatever slashes in National Guard expenditures are found to be necessary in the balancing of the budget.

"In these attempts on the part of the government to balance the budget," Dr. Brooks said, "there are likely to be cuts in every department of government. The appropriations may be so cut that there will not be money for drills or for camps. If this comes to pass, it will be a test of patriotism to every National Guardsman. With the whole nation looking on, your attitude will strengthen the government or weaken it. You must stand by your organization; keep up its morale and add to the glory which is the possession of your regiment."

The service was conducted and the sermon preached by the Rev. Raymond S. Brown, regimental chaplain. After the service the Seventy-first reassembled on Fifth Avenue and marched back to their armory on Park Avenue and 34th Street. Distinctive uniforms (white crossed cartridge belts, blue tunics, and blue trousers) were worn and the regiment presented a fine sight as it marched up Fifth Avenue in brilliant sunshine.

THE FIRST WINARING MEMBER

Cpl. G. W. Trainer, 27th Division Train, Q.M.C.

LIFE SUBSCRIPTION TO GUARDSMAN TO BE AWARDED FIRST THREE MEMBERS



YOUR BUDDY
WILL APPRECIATE
A SUBSCRIPTION to the
NEW YORK
GUARDSMAN
SEND IT
NOW!

AT the time of going to press, the Winaring Society, whose aims and "by-laws" were announced in the May issue of the GUARDSMAN, is composed of one full-fledged member. Eligibility to this exclusive Society,

you will remember, is subject to only one condition: the solicitation of five or ten subscriptions (\$1.00 each) to the GUARDSMAN. With each five subscriptions, a lapel badge of sterling silver bearing the member's regimental insignia in full colors is given away as a prize, or, if the member wishes to wait until he has collected ten subscriptions, he is eligible to receive a genuine sterling silver ring, surmounted by his regimental coat of arms, handsomely enamelled in full colors, and engraved on either side with the insignia of the U. S. Army.

Many would-be members have already turned in subscriptions and are heading for their full quota of ten. But as yet, only one has completed his quota, and he has the distinction of being (temporarily) the one and only member of the great Winaring Society. Gentlemen, we introduce to you Corporal G. W. Trainer, 27th Div'n. Quartermaster Train (Brooklyn).

Corporal Trainer got his first subscription from a member of his unit whose term of enlistment was just expiring. Several others he secured from men in the Down Town business house where he is employed—men who have served at one time or another with the Guard, the U. S. Army, or with the C. M. T. C., etc. Having turned in his ten subscriptions, he informs us that already he has three more "in the bag."



To Corporal Trainer, therefore, is awarded the first ring—a heavy silver ring with the insignia of the 27th Div'n. Train, Q.M.C., enamelled on it. He also receives a subscription for life to the GUARDSMAN—as will also the next two successful candidates for membership.

Think what this means—to receive your copy of the GUARDSMAN every month of your life, wherever you be. To read the news of your old outfit, even though you have long since received your honorable discharge; maybe, when you are old, to see your son's name in its pages, carrying on the tradition of your old regiment. Who will be the next two members to win this life-long pleasure?

Many, as we have said, are on their way towards get-

ting their ten subscriptions—they have four, five, or six subscriptions to their credit and there is no telling which will cross the line first. But we want as many members as possible; the membership in the Winaring Society is unlimited and the more we get, the more we will be able to improve our Magazine. (Don't wait until you have all ten subscriptions—send them in one by one as fast as you secure them. We keep a careful record here as they come in.)



We want to get back to colored covers, to use a better grade of paper, to increase the number of pages so as to give you more room for your Regimental and Company notes, to liven up the pages with more illustrations, and to make the whole magazine more attractive to advertisers.

Every subscription you turn in brings this goal nearer. If you can't make the ten-grade, concentrate on five. And if you can't get five, then make certain, at least, of turning in one. **If each member of the N.Y.N.G. today solicits one subscription, at one stroke we would double our circulation.**

Take the GUARDSMAN home, show it around to your friends, talk to the Veterans of your outfit, see the men in your company whose enlistments are just about to expire. The subscription is only \$1.00 a year. Show them what they are getting for 8 cents a copy and anyone who is in any way interested in the Guard will agree that it's the best value to be had anywhere for the money.



As General Haskell pointed out in one of his recent editorials, we possess as much privacy as a goldfish in a bowl, and this applies to the GUARDSMAN as much as to each individual member of the Guard. We have subscribers in every state in the Union to whom the receipt of the magazine is looked forward to with interest.

Lt Col. C. H. Thompson has just written to us from Berkeley, California: "To an exile from the Empire State, the NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is a welcome visitor from home, and its arrival is looked forward to more than any other publication."

The doings of the N.Y.N.G. are widely broadcast and it should be the desire of every member to help make the medium by which their news is sent out as attractive as possible. If we are to be goldfish in a bowl, "it behooves us," as General Haskell says, "to keep our scales shining at all times." We'll do the shining all right, if you provide us with the polish. And the "polish" we want is—

MORE SUBSCRIPTIONS.



KEEP SMILING.

No Sir!

"Is dat you foolin', Rastus?"
"Sho' 'tis—'cept I ain't foolin'."
—Virginia Guardsman.



Not Concentrating

She: "You remind me of Nero."
He: "Why?"
She: "Here I am burning and you're just fiddling around."

Laff That Off!

"My husband just ran off with another woman. Oh, I just c-can't control myself."
"You mustn't try, dearie. You'll feel better after a good laugh!"

Exhibit "B"

She was only a preacher's daughter, but we wouldn't put anything pastor.

Hard on Poets

Poet: "You mean I ought to give up writing poetry?"
Editor: "No, you ought to begin."

Times Have Changed

Chaplain: "How old are you, Mary?"
Mary: "Fifteen."
Chaplain: "You know, Mary, a girl of fifteen should tell her mother everything."
Mary: "I know it, Chaplain, but mother is so innocent; really, I haven't the heart."
—The Command Post.

Exhibit "A"

She was only the optician's daughter — two glasses and she made a spectacle of herself.—Pitt Panther.

Now We Know

I used to think I knew I knew
But now I must confess,
The more I know I know I know
I know I know the less.
—Bull's Eye, Co. F, 174th Inf.



A "Fast" One

"Get married? Say, I couldn't even buy a girl's breakfast."
"Oh, but I don't eat breakfast."

Absent-Minded

Professor: "I would like a preparation of phenylisothiocyanate."
Druggist: "You mean mustard oil?"
Professor: "Yes—I can never think of that name."
—Fifth Corps News (Ind.)

Beware of Widows

A widow is a lucky woman. She knows all about men, and all men who know all about her are dead.

Way Up Front

"Roses are red, violets are white."
"Violets are blue, you sap."
"Oh, no, Violet's are white; I saw them on the line."
—Pennsylvania Guardsman.

On the Campus

"What has become of your ethics?" reprimanded an old doctor to a student.
"Why, didn't you know I traded it for a Hudson?"
—Pennsylvania Guardsman.

He Struck a False Note

"And what did you do when her husband walked in the door?"
"I started to tune the piano—and, damn it, he happened to be a piano tuner!"
—Claw.

Exhibit "C"

She was the Post Photographer's favorite daughter, but her negatives were always weak.



Keep 'em Rolling!

"You mean to say that youngster has joined the Army?"
"No. He's only gone into the Artillery, you know."
—Bull's Eye, Co. F, 174th Inf.



102nd ENGINEERS N. C. O. Association

THE newly formed Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the 102nd Engineers, under the proper and well chosen leadership of Sgt. Oscar Pultz, who with the strong co-operation given by the members of the organization hope, within a short time to place our N. C. O. Association way out in front—second to none.

Just to give the readers of the GUARDSMAN an idea of the basis upon which our association is built, here are a few presentations of medals for long and faithful service to the Engineers awarded to members of our organization at our last review on April 17, 1933: Master Sgt. G. W. Devlin, Staff Sgt. R. Jackson, Staff Sgt. H. J. Mack, 1st Sgt. R. D. Cameron, Sgt. P. J. Brennan, Sgt. T. A. Dooley, and Sgt. R. A. King, all of whom were presented 10-year medals.

Company A

WE are pleased to have back with us our Company Commander, 1st Lieut. (Pay-Day) Gormsen, whose iron frame pulled him through an illness which one in fifty survive. Judging by the looks of him at the Veterans' Review, if some of the boys had not seen him in his oxygen bedroom, we might say he had been goldbricking.

We all hope, for the prestige of the State of New York, that his illness will not be a detriment to his shooting capability, as he is sorely needed to bring that long-deferred championship to the State of New York. As one of the family of illustrious brothers, he has done his part to put the 102nd Engineers' Rifle Team in its place in the sun—a task so ably commenced by Lieut. Col. George H. Johnson.

Company B

COMPANY B was presented with the Honor Guidon at the Annual Veterans' Review on Monday, April 17. The Honor Guidon is donated by the Veterans' Association to the company having the highest average percentage of attendance at Camp and at armory drills, at Annual Inspection, and small arms qualifications. The Review went over in a big way, and it sure did look great to see the Vets on parade. We are now looking forward to Camp and can hardly wait till August—that is, if there is going to be any Camp!

Company C

THE Company was well represented in the recent M. A. L. Games, having entries in several events.

The officers and men sincerely regret the loss of Lieut. Jordon and Sgt. Toupin. We all hope they decide to return at an early date.

The officers and men take this opportunity of publicly expressing their appreciation to Sgt. J. Armstrong, Overseas Veteran, who presented to the Company a beautiful painting of the Regimental Crest.

Company E

THE banner that was donated by the Veterans for the most efficient company during the year was presented to Company B at the Annual Inspection by the Veterans. We wish to compliment "B" on their remarkable showing and hope to be their

nearest competitor for the Honor this coming year.

We should like also to compliment Company F on their company newspaper, "THE GUIDON." It is not only doing wonders for Company F, but it is taking its place as an asset to the entire regiment.

The Veterans put on a great show at their Annual Review and deserve all the respect and support that the active members can possibly give them. First Sgt. Oscar Pultz said it was his biggest thrill in years, the way those old-timers marched and passed in review.

Company F

THE Company F engineers are seeing to it that the company engine, figuratively speaking, is running smoothly. The baseball team is taking up where the successful track team left off; a formal and informal dance have recently taken place; we are supporting the Regimental Rifle Team solidly; the final drive for recruits is reaching its climax; attendance for the month of March was 98%; Pfc. Marvin Stern won the M. A. L. mile title for the fifth consecutive time; and our Company paper, "THE GUIDON," is still waving!

This lively organ is now planning to outline each week, in chronological order, episodes relating to the history of the regiment. This should prove of special interest to the newer recruits and enhance their *esprit de corps* since the record of the regiment is both a long and honorable one.

SEND YOUR FRIENDS A COPY OF THE GUARDSMAN — THEY'LL THRILL TO READ OF YOU & YOUR OUTFIT!



22nd Regt. Veterans (102nd Engineers) Urged to Send in Data

Colonel Dayton Compiling Modern History

THE splendid history of the 22nd Regiment, compiled by General George W. Wingate, "The Father of Rifle Marksmanship," traces the history of that regiment from the time of its formation in April, 1861, until September, 1895.

From that time until the present there exists no official written history of the regiment and Colonel Dayton, who served more than eighteen years with the 22nd, has been requested to compile the regimental history beginning where General Wingate left off.

This 35-year period includes the regiment's service in the Spanish-American War, on the Mexican Border, and in the World War. In February, 1902, it was constituted the 22nd Regiment Engineers. During the World War, it was redesignated the 102nd Engineers.

Colonel Dayton urges every veteran who served in any capacity in the 22nd Regt. (Infantry), 22nd Regt. (Engineers), or in the 102nd Engineers, to communicate with him, giving him, first, his own name and address; second, the name of the particular unit with which he served; third, the names of the officers with whom he served; and, fourth, any data relating to his service or to his organization which he may think fit to send in.

Only by the co-operation of all veterans can this history be compiled so as to form a complete record of the regiment's services to the state and nation.

Send all data to Colonel Edwin W. Dayton, 734 Lexington Avenue, New York City.

71st INFANTRY Company "G"

AT a recent dinner given by the Veterans of Company "G" at the Hotel Piccadily, a lounging robe and a pair of slippers were presented to Captain Harry Maslin by the active members through their Commanding Officer, Captain E. J. Rafter. Captain Maslin is a very busy man these days, but we hope that he will find time to visit us occasionally. And too, we trust that the Captain is just as proud of our token of esteem and respect as we are of his fine and admirable record made in "G" Company. His past work and enviable service is indeed an inspiration to all of us.

The Non-Commissioned Officers Ass'n

THE Non-Commissioned Officers of this Company feel deeply the urge to blow a bit of steam off about their Association. Meetings are held the first Friday of every month, and are looked forward to with great anticipation. Naturally enough, the Chairman and other enthusiastic members who speak of various interesting subjects get rather thirsty (a good soldier usually does) throughout the meetings. Our very capable Treasurer, Sgt. C. Gorman, (the Eagle-Eye of the Association Fund), quite often furnishes us with some liquid refreshments.

Not only is our Treasurer a twin brother of Shakes-

peare's "Shylock" when it comes to dishing out the shekels from our fund, but he also happens to be somewhat of an orator—at least he tells us so. There isn't a thing that he can't talk about. Last but not least—he appears to be quite a singer—at one of our many affairs the Sgt. attempted to sing that ditty "Give a man a horse he can ride," which sounded as if the horse were riding him. All in all, he's a fine soldier and a corking Treasurer.

165th INFANTRY Company H

THE Regimental policy had to be abandoned when our somewhat obese (?) 2nd Lieut. Shea could not take the promotion for First Lieutenant. (He has not yet had enough service as an officer.) However, the Company has indeed been fortunate in having a former M. G. Captain, James J. Wynn (moustache and all) to fill the vacancy. Lieut Wynn was presented with the silver designation by Captain McDonough.

Since the first of the year, "H" has shown a decided improvement in attendance. The past month the Company attained the goal which it had set—90%. Watch us better this mark.

Three privates have passed the examination and are now corporals—Pvt. Lewis (who enlisted in "H" after serving in "M"); Pvt. Dunlop (N. Y. & Q. E. L. & P. Co.); and last but not least, Pvt. Rubin (who has his own ideas about the fatherland).

Sgt. (Slim) Mollohan is burning up. The Captain sent "rookie" Gaddy for the guidon. He returned with the elongated sergeant. Was his face red?!

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Photo by Lt. C. W. Lundsten

Btry. G, 245th C. A. Basketball Team

Inter-Battery Champions of the 245th C. A. Left to right, standing: 1st Sgt. Heinsohn, Mgr., Pvt. Kohlman, Lt. Babers, Athletic Officer, Pvt. Allen, Sgt. Ott, Ass't. Mgr. Kneeling: Pvts. Leshinski, Rakowski, L. Leshinski, McKenna and Halka. Sitting: Pvts. Coberg and Sikora.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

THE B-C Scope had a story in the April issue with regard to the Royal Scots, Britain's oldest regiment, which recently celebrated its 300th birthday. Our Regimental Historian, Lieut. C. L. Petzel, immediately began figuring and announced that the Royal Scots were only 67 years older than the 156th.

The Regiment, and particularly the 1st Battalion, will miss the services of Sgt. Hupfner, our 1st Bn. Instructor Sergeant, who has been relieved from duty with the Regiment and assigned for instructive purposes to the Civilian Conservation Corps. Good luck, Sergeant, in your new field of endeavor.

Major Wm. A. Raborg, Senior Instructor with the Regiment, who has been with the 156th since the transfer of Capt. Babcock, has received word that he is to be transferred to the 116th F. A., Florida National Guard, effective June 10th. This comes as a blow to the personnel of the Regiment, as the Major has endeared himself to the rank and file with his spirit of helpfulness and genuine good-fellowship. We extend the best of wishes to the Major in his new duties, and assure him that we shall miss him in the capacity of Instructor in solving the intricacies and complexities of the subject of Field Artillery.

The Economy Measure designed to reduce the personnel of the Regulars, curtail the activities of the National Guard, and eliminate the C. M. T. C. and R. O. T. C. as factors in the armed forces of the country, has been watched with great interest by the members of this Regiment.

258th FIELD ARTILLERY

3rd Combat Train

THE annual Reception and Dance of the 3rd Combat Train, 258th Field Artillery, was held in the mess hall of the armory at 29 W. Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, on May 6th, 1933.

About 500 guests were entertained with and danced to music furnished by Jimmie Milby's Miami Troubadors.

The other batteries of the regiment were each represented at the dance by some of their commissioned and enlisted personnel. We also had the privilege of entertaining members of other regiments throughout the metropolitan area.

The entertainment committee provided a refreshment stand in the colorfully decorated mess hall for the convenience of our guests who rated both refreshments and the rance 100% perfect, promising to support all our future ventures in the entertainment direction.

The entertainment committee consisted of the following members: 2nd Lieut. Alfred H. Selles, Chairman; Sgt. John Carkeek, Cpls. David Patterson, James J. Donnelly, and Israel Rabinowitz, and Pvts. Philip Walsh and Howard Wehmeyer. The following were members of the Reception Committee: Sgt. Raymond MacLean, Chairman; Sgt. Charles Flynn, Cpl. Thomas McHugh, and Pvt. Edward Massie.

174th INFANTRY

ANOTHER promotion in the commissioned personnel of the 174th Infantry has taken place. It is that of Capt. Sanford A. Carroll, former First Lieutenant and Second Battalion Adjutant.

Capt. Carroll has been assigned to command Regimental Headquarters Company, succeeding Capt. Lyman A. Shaw, who recently was made Regimental Adjutant.

The new company commander is a graduate of Middlebury College, and is manager of the group department of the Buffalo branch of the Aetna Life Insurance Company.

His military career began with his service as a cadet in the Massachusetts National Guard. He also served in the S. A. T. C. at college, and was on his way to an officer's training camp when the war ended in 1919.

In 1927 he was granted a reserve commission in the Infantry. Shortly after, he applied for a National Guard commission, upon receiving which he was assigned to Company F of the 174th. He became Battalion Adjutant in 1931.

Regimental Headquarters Company

TRUDGING up the side of a Catskill slope dragging wire reels, switchboards and other back-bending impedimenta is no joke, and nobody knows that better than the members of this outfit. Willing though they are to play the game to the limit, they can't be blamed for their decision to hold a public dance, proceeds of which would go towards the purchase of a company truck.

The dance was held, with plenty of outsiders and insiders in evidence. The event may be called an unqualified success. General Chairman of the affair was the genial construction chief, Corp. Dominick A. Angrisano; Technical Sergt. William Mullane was assistant chairman, and Pvt. Herbert N. Holsten, treasurer.

Other members of the general committee were: Master Sergt. John I. Karnath, First Sergt. James A. Tauriello, and Corp. Alfred M. Judd. The other committee chairmen follow: Tickets, Sergt. William J. Mazurczyk; floor, Sergt. William C. Houldsworth; refreshments, Sergt. Leslie R. Pickering; music, Sergt. Joseph Wilson; checking, Corp. Paul A. Whitacre; entertainment, Corps. Edward Zielski and Frederick J. Mazurczyk, and publicity, Corp. Howard Sullivan.

105th INFANTRY Company G

THE Non-Commissioned officers of Company G have formally opened and dedicated their new quarters which have recently undergone extensive alterations. The color scheme is white and light buff with a dark brown trim, while the floor is finished a battleship gray. New furniture of the mission type has been installed and new rugs now carpet the floor.

The two junior corporals, Zierak and Olander, prepared and served the luncheon for the grand opening on Sunday, March 26. The party assembled at 10.00 A. M. and it lasted until well into the night. A gala time was had by all. Captain Harrison, 1st Lieut. Rogers and 2nd Lieut. Wallin were guests of the occasion.

The entire company has been organized into 8-men small bore rifle teams. The keen and close scores of these matches has done much in improving the marksmanship of the Company as a whole. In the February small bore match of the 105th Infantry Company G again topped all the other rifle companies of the Regiment.

Headquarters Company

AT the March meeting of the Company, plans were made for securing costumes for the members of the Company to take part in the Filibuster parade which is an annual event held in camp. The Company aims to cop first prize, which is awarded to the Company displaying the most original and comical costume. A Committee, consisting of 1st Sgt. Edward Maguire, Tech. Sgt. Francis R. Sheehy and Corp. Harry Raphel, was named to act on the purchase of the costumes.

The newly organized Non-Commissioned Association of the Company held a stag party at the armory following the weekly drill, Monday, March 20. Capt. Albert Geiser and 2nd Lieut. Thomas R. Horton were guests. Capt. Geiser spoke briefly, expressing satisfaction on the formation of the Association and promised the fullest co-operation. Lieut. Horton also gave a short talk on the social possibilities of the organization. A buffet lunch was served by Mess Sgt. James H. Maguire, assisted by Co. cook Pfc. Armand J. LaCroix. The committee consisted of Sgts. James Maguire, Fred Rosenkrans, Corporals Earle Dingwall, Clifford Pfeiffer, and John Kane.

105th FIELD ARTILLERY Regimental Headquarters Battery

OUR first non-commissioned officers' ride of the year was unique, not to say extraordinary; for once Old Man Weather went wild on us—it rained, snowed and even hailed—in short, it was a nasty day. In spite of that, however, the boys were set to go and go we did. We encountered all kinds of road conditions but in spite of that a jolly, although frozen, crowd arrived at the stables in Van Cortlandt Park. After caring for the animals we repaired to a nearby inn where a delicious and substantial dinner was served. The ride will be long remembered by the participants as a wonderful experience.

We take this opportunity to welcome our Battery Commander, Capt. F. O. Heller, back to the fold and now that he is much wiser to the latest methods for utilizing Field Artillery we expect many changes in our training methods.

Our Lt. Clarence J. Corbett was his usual genial self and was highly amused at the antics of our temperamental clerk, Corporal Fox, all evening. Sgt. "Pop" Schaffer, the top kick, led the gang in our symbolic snake dance and song. Without this rite none of our affairs is complete. Captain McCann of Combat Train and his friends were quite pleased and enjoyed the entertainment very much. Captain Thomas Miley, the Regimental plans and training officer, seemed to have had a pleasant evening even though he did not indulge in the art of the Terpsichore.

244th COAST ARTILLERY Battery C

WITH despairing hope and with a persistency that is to be admired, Battery D has been endeavoring to beat the invincible indoor baseball team of Battery C. It is true that Battery D has given us close games, such as 13-11 and 7-6, but, it is solely due to the generosity of the members of C Battery who have deftly missed at balls as to not wholly discourage the members of D Battery, whose lack of hits undoubtedly is owing to Battery C's combination of Sgt. J. Bendl, pitcher, and Sgt. W. Moeller, otherwise known as "Stonewall Jackson." This epitaph has been applied to the Sgt. because of his ability to receive the onslaughts of runners in coming home without budging, from his position. To be precise, however, he deserves more credit on account of his weight than on his ability.

Pvt. Meyers of 1st base is to be complimented upon his ability to hold on to the fast throws of his team-mates, especially that of Pvt. O. Buckoltz. Sgt. Ozimek and Pvt. Blinka of 2nd and 3rd bases respectively have stifled a yarn now and then and put a man out. Pvt. F. Buckoltz, Sgt. L. Bendl, and Pvt. Wallag have demonstrated fast running and good playing.

The dance held at our last Review was a great success, due to the charming girl friends of Cpl. Eberial, Pvt. Smith, and others. Cpl. Eberial, in particular, is to be complimented, strange to say, on his taste for beauty. His manner of dancing was remarkable. None of the men could dance like him.



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EVER since we were mustered out of the war to end war, we have been looking for the man who could guarantee that there never would be another war in which this country would have to take an active part, and up to the moment of closing the forms for the May issue of this Magazine, we have been unable to locate him. In the absence of such guarantee, we find it difficult to view without irritation the proposals frequently published in the newspapers drastically to reduce the establishment known as the U. S. Army. If the man empowered to guarantee that the United States never again shall be compelled to take active part in war will emerge from his hiding place and sign the necessary papers, then this Magazine will accept proposals to disband the Army, and permit its officers and enlisted men to cultivate the soil, or follow any other pursuits of an innocent sort which will not deter those in authority from succeeding in the world's most important undertaking; the business of balancing the budget. . . .

—U. S. Air Services.



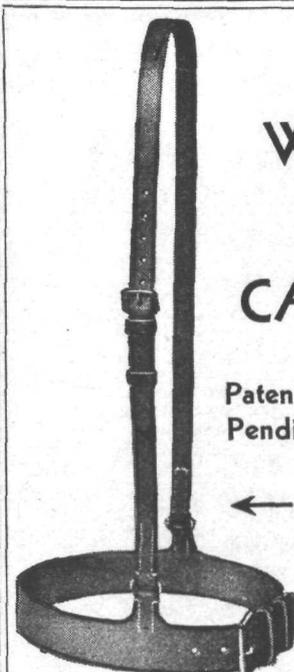
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Strange Naval Facts

A WARRANT officer in the Navy is an officer. Warrant officers on large ships have their own messes, Filipino mess boys, quarters and so on. They wear swords and rate salutes, and after six years' service are commissioned by the President. In the Army, however, the designation "warrant officer" is a title given to bandmasters and old non-commissioned officers about to retire.

"Splice the main brace" is a regular signal of the Royal Navy, meaning to serve out rum to all hands. This signal is run up on special occasions and was broken out on the flagship of the Grand Fleet on Armistice Day. The message, as it was broadcast, carried the phrase "Negative

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Sixth," which meant that it did not include the battleships of the American fleet, then constituting the 6th Division, because a General Order issued by the Secretary of the Navy in 1912, which was then and still is in force, prohibited the use of spirituous liquor on board United States Naval vessels.

During the war, a destroyer fight in the English Channel got to close quarters and rifles and cutlasses were used on each other's decks. This was when the H. M. S. *Broke* engaged and sank two German destroyers which had come out to raid the Dover patrol.

—*The Anchor Watch, N. Y. N. M.*



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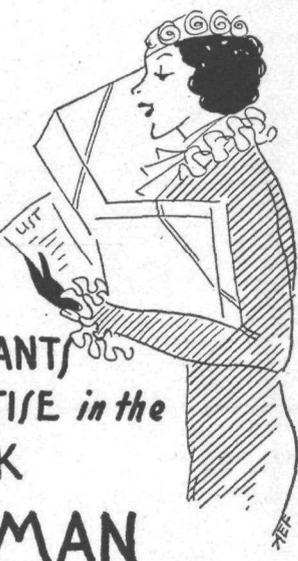
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DO YOU KNOW
 By Col. Hubert A. Allen, Inf., (DOL)

THAT the original of our present flag was raised by General Washington at Cambridge, Mass., January 2, 1776? It consisted of thirteen stripes with St. Andrew's cross in the field instead of stars. Ten days after the Declaration of Independence, Congress directed the style of the present flag.

Congress appointed a committee consisting of General Washington, Colonel Roll and Benjamin Franklin to arrange for its making. Betsy Ross, a dressmaker of Philadelphia, under the direction of the above committee, made the first flag. The committee was for a star of six points, but Mrs. Ross suggested that stars of five points would be more pleasing to the eye. Her suggestion was adopted. Mrs. Ross's work so pleased the committee that they asked her to undertake the manufacture of flags for the govern-



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ment, a business which has descended to her children.

Our flag received its baptism of fire at the defense of Fort Stanwix, New York, on August 2, 1777. This flag was made from a "Camulet Coat" taken from the enemy at Peekskill.

Flags have four different names, i.e., flag, standard, color, and ensign. In general, the term "flag" is applicable regardless of size, relative proportion or manner of display, but the other three terms have certain well-defined usages of long standing, as follows:

A color is a flag carried by dismounted units.

A standard is a flag carried by mounted or motorized units.

An ensign is a flag flown on ships, small boats, etc.

Did You Also Know

THAT the detailing of instructors and sergeant instructors goes back to a British practice which was in effect prior to 1779. Grose says in his "Military Antiquities":

"For the due instruction of the militia men in the use of arms, the king was authorized to appoint to each regiment, battalion, or independent company, a proper person then serving or who had served as a commissioned officer in his regular forces. This qualification, after the militia had been some time raised and embodied, was changed for that of having served in an embodied corps of militia. The adjutant, if appointed out of the army, retained his rank therein, during his service in the militia, and if on half pay, was entitled to receive it, notwithstanding his commission of adjutant, which was signed by the king.

"The Sergeants, that they might be properly qualified to instruct the private men in their exercise, were at the first raising of the militia, to be appointed by the king out of his regular forces, from persons who had served therein for one year.

"The proportion of Sergeants to be one to every twenty men."

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Moe: "I'd like to meet your brother and shake his hand."

Joe: "No, we don't want to dig him up just for that."

—The Hollander.

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Optimist

A colored boy was strolling through a cemetery reading the inscriptions on the tombstones. He came to one which read: "Not dead, but sleeping." Scratching his head, he remarked:

"He sure ain't foolin' nobody but hisself."

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Simple, My Dear Watson!
FIRST out of the bag this month with a correct solution to the May problem was Colonel Paul Loeser, commanding the 258th Field Artillery. "Just received the May edition of the GUARDSMAN. If the Guard does not go to camp, what is the woman going to get for her 2,519 eggs?"

Colonel Loeser is Assistant Director of the New York City Budget and we are glad to think that the City's finances are in such capable hands.

The next two correct solutions were submitted by Sgt. Leroy W. Short, Co. K, 10th Infantry (Oneida), and Sgt. M. Tennenbaum, 212th Coast Artillery (N. Y. C.). Many incorrect solutions were received—320, 15,119, 947, 2,706, 3,419, etc. It looks as if in spring, our young men's thoughts really do turn to other absorbing matters than simple arithmetic.

JUNE PROBLEM

THIS was submitted by our old friend Sgt. F. B. Ferrandiz, Co. M. 14th Infantry (Brooklyn). Below are given two groups of letters. Each group, when rearranged, will form a sentence which reads exactly the same backwards or forwards, and also gives the same meaning either way.

Group I
AAAADDIMMMM

Group II
AAAABEEEEIILLRSSWW

The first of these should prove easy, but the second is a teaser and we are willing to provide a slight clue by saying that, backwards or forwards, the sentence voices a heart-cry wrung from the lips of Napoleon in captivity. Have we made it *too easy*?

**244th COAST ARTILLERY
Battery E**

THE social and intimate feeling has once more been aroused in the Non-Comm's Association of Battery E. This was shown at the get-together party held by them in the gymnasium of our armory. The party was given to welcome the newly-made Non-Comms, Cpls. McGuinness, Gemini-ani, Blasini and Lucas, and also the promotions to sergeants of Cpls. Farash and Olivares.

(Continued on page 32)

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DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	75

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	79

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade.....	46

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	28
53rd Brigade	49
54th Brigade	49
87th Brigade	47
93rd Brigade	49

COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	11
Headquarters Coast Artillery	9

HEADQUARTERS ..TH DIVISION

New York Allotment	10
Headquarters 444th 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

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Maintenance Strength	247
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AVIATION

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Aviation	121

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	473
102nd Engineers (Combat)	504

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment	683

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	175

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1038
10th Infantry	1169
14th Infantry	1137
71st Infantry	1199
105th Infantry	1176
106th Infantry	1143
107th Infantry	1141
108th Infantry	1167
165th Infantry	1152
174th Infantry	1178
369th Infantry	1072

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	715

ARTILLERY 75's

Maintenance Strength	602
104th Field Artillery	686
105th Field Artillery	686
156th Field Artillery	669

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	801

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	721
121st Cavalry	668

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	792

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	751

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	857

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

APRIL AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD.....90.90%

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.
27th Div. Aviation 95.90% (2)₄											
102nd OBSER. SQ...	4	95	91	96							
102nd PHOTO SEC...	4	21	20	95							
MED. DEPART. DET.	4	6	6	100							
		122	117	95.90							
71st Infantry 94.58% (3)₂											
REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100							
REGTL. HQ. CO.	3	70	63	90							
SERVICE CO.	4	107	104	97							
HOWITZER CO.	4	66	59	90							
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	30	29	97							
COMPANY A	5	70	66	94							
COMPANY B	4	72	70	97							
COMPANY C	4	69	63	91							
COMPANY D	5	68	59	87							
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2nd BN.	4	37	35	95							
COMPANY E	4	73	71	97							
COMPANY F	4	68	63	93							
COMPANY G	4	68	66	97							
COMPANY H	4	67	64	95							
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3rd BN.	4	32	31	97							
COMPANY I	4	67	64	95							
COMPANY K	4	72	71	99							
COMPANY L	4	68	63	93							
COMPANY M	4	73	72	99							
MED. DEPT. DET...	4	34	32	94							
		1,218	1,152	94.58							
104th Field Art. 94.47% (4)₁₇											
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100							
HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	61	54	89							
SERVICE BATTERY	4	71	66	93							
HDQRS. 1st BN....	4	4	4	100							
HQ. BAT. C.T., 1st BN.	4	40	38	95							
BATTERY A	5	70	67	96							
BATTERY B	5	73	68	93							
BATTERY C	4	71	66	93							
HDQRS. 2nd BN....	4	6	6	100							
HQ. BAT.&C.T., 2nd BN	4	40	38	95							
BATTERY D	4	73	71	97							
BATTERY E	3	72	68	94							
BATTERY F	4	74	72	97							
MED. DEPT. DET...	4	27	26	96							
		688	650	94.47							
101st Signal Bat. 94% (5)₁₈											
HDQRS. & HD. CO..	4	23	23	100							
COMPANY A	4	69	60	87							
COMPANY B	4	73	65	89							
MED. DEPT. DET...	4	52	46	88							
		217	192	94							
156th Field Art. 93.92% (6)₅											
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100							
HDQRS. BAT.	4	54	49	91							
SERVICE BATTERY	5	72	71	99							
1st BAT. HDQRS...	4	4	4	100							
1st BN. HQ. BTRY.&C.T.	4	34	32	94							
BATTERY A	4	68	64	94							
BATTERY B	4	71	63	89							
BATTERY C	4	72	69	96							
2nd BAT. HDQRS...	4	4	4	100							
2nd BN. HQ. BAT.&C.T.	4	37	36	97							
BATTERY D	4	71	67	94							
BATTERY E	4	73	69	95							
BATTERY F	4	71	67	94							
MED. DEPT. DET...	4	38	33	87							
		675	634	93.92							
102nd Eng. (Cbt.) 93.82% (7)₆											
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8	100							
HDQRS. & SER. CO.	5	79	76	96							
COMPANY A	4	67	63	94							
The Honor Space											
121st Cavalry 96.42% (1)₃											
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	8	8	100							
HDQRS. TROOP	5	75	72	96							
BAND	4	37	36	97							
MACHINE GUN TR.	5	75	72	96							
HDQRS. 1st SQUAD.	5	3	3	100							
TROOP A	4	73	65	89							
TROOP B	4	73	70	96							
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100							
TROOP E	5	74	73	99							
TROOP F	4	73	71	97							
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD.	4	3	3	100							
TROOP I	5	73	73	100							
TROOP K	4	73	71	97							
MED. DETACHMENT	5	30	29	97							
		672	648	96.42							
COMPANY B	4	68	65	96							
COMPANY C	4	67	61	91							
COMPANY D	4	58	56	96							
COMPANY E	4	67	60	90							
COMPANY F	4	66	63	95							
MED. DEPT. DET...	4	22	19	86							
		502	471	93.82							
174th Infantry 93.54% (8)₇											
REGTL. HQ.	5	7	7	100							
REGTL. HQ. CO.	5	69	67	97							
SERVICE CO.	5	96	86	90							
HOWITZER CO.	5	67	62	92							
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	5	33	31	94							
COMPANY A	3	69	67	97							
COMPANY B	5	69	65	94							
COMPANY C	5	70	65	93							
COMPANY D	5	71	64	90							
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2nd BN.	5	38	38	100							
COMPANY E	5	68	64	94							
COMPANY F	5	71	65	92							
COMPANY G	5	68	68	100							
COMPANY H	5	65	60	92							
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3rd BN.	5	36	33	92							
COMPANY I	5	70	65	93							
COMPANY K	4	68	66	97							
COMPANY L	5	68	62	91							
COMPANY M	5	71	64	90							
MED. DEPT. DET...	5	35	32	91							
		1,209	1,131	93.54							
108th Infantry 93.22% (9)₁₀											
REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100							
REGTL. HQ. CO.	4	65	53	82							
SERVICE CO.	4	49	47	96							
BAND SECTION ...	3	36	32	89							
HOWITZER CO.	5	65	62	95							
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	32	30	94							
COMPANY A	3	67	59	88							
COMPANY B	4	66	62	94							
COMPANY C	5	65	58	89							
COMPANY D	4	68	62	91							
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2nd BN.	4	33	32	97							
COMPANY E	5	66	62	94							
COMPANY F	4	76	73	96							
COMPANY G	4	64	61	95							
COMPANY H	5	64	60	94							
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3rd BN.	4	33	31	94							
COMPANY I	4	66	64	97							
COMPANY K	4	72	69	96							
COMPANY L	4	72	70	97							
COMPANY M	4	64	61	95							
MED. DEPT. DET...	4	36	32	89							
		1,166	1,087	93.22							

State Staff		100% (1) ₁		
A. G. D. SECTION...	4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. SECTION	4	4	4	100
ORD. SECTION.....	4	28	28	100
MEDICAL SECTION	4	3	3	100
Q. M. SECTION.....	4	27	27	100
		67	67	100
Hdqrs. Coast Art.		100% (2) ₂		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET.	4	5	5	100
		9	9	100
54th Inf. Brig.		97.95% (3) ₅		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY..	4	44	43	98
		49	48	97.95
Hdqrs. 27th Div.		97.29% (4) ₄		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	24	23	96
HDQRS. DET.	4	50	49	98
		47	45	95.74
93rd Inf. Brig.		95.91% (5) ₃		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	4	80
HDQRS. COMPANY..	4	44	43	98
		49	47	95.91
87th Inf. Brig.		95.74% (6) ₈		
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY..	5	42	40	95
		47	46	95.74
53rd Inf. Brig.		93.87% (7) ₆		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY..	4	44	41	93
		49	46	93.87
51st Cav. Brig.		93.67% (8) ₇		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	6	86
HDQRS. TROOP ...	4	72	68	94
		79	74	93.67
52nd F. Art. Brig.		78.04% (9) ₉		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	2	2	100
Headquarters Battery..	4	39	30	77
		41	32	78.04

224th COAST ARTILLERY Battery E

(Continued from page 23)

The Battery as a whole wishes these men the best of luck and promises them the fullest cooperation in the performance of their new duties.

Refreshments, cigarettes and drinks were served. Where was Staff Sgt. "Pop" Brynes that night? Our champion eater's place was taken by four visitors who chanced to drop in, but their appetites couldn't take the place of our "Pop's."

What Non-Comms of our Battery are that way about someone? One is on the diving board of the pool of matrimony and the other is arguing whether to live in the city or a quiet suburb. Maybe this myth, Prosperity, is becoming a reality and the boys are starting the New Deal with a Royal Flush.

212th COAST ARTILLERY The Non-Commissioned Officers Association

"A GRACEFUL, soothing, satisfying symphony of sound and color" best describes the ball given by the Non-Comms of the 212th AA on the 28th of April, at the Pythian Temple.

A happy time; a happy place; a happy crowd.

As one watched the swaying cou-

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ples, one became gradually hypnotized by their harmonious movements. Movements resulting from temporary unions of maidens coy and soldiers bold. Smiling, happy, carefree couples they were.

Here and there, like a well-arranged bouquet—combining the sweet with the bitter, the light with the dark—one could see the full-dress red or the full-dress blue of a commissioned officer contrasting sharply with the raven-dark hair of some would-be Cleopatra—wooing her Anthony perhaps?

But more interesting yet was the smile seen on everyone's face; a smile that might well have been termed a radiance, a radiance of optimism, of fraternalism, of I-don't-know-what. Some faces were actually beaming. And whose amongst these was beaming most? Why, that of our well-beloved president, Sergeant Henry C. Wagner—good old Patty!

During the course of the evening the brilliance of the already-brilliant occasion was increased by the appear-

ance of our highly esteemed Colonel, William Ottmann, our most industrious Regular Army instructor, Allen Kimberly, our popular Majors, Linn and Hislop, and their respective staffs.

Need we be tautological by saying that a good time was had by all?

F. A. School Forced to Close Ft. Sill, Okla.

(Special)

WITH the forced termination of the present term of the Field Artillery School because of the demand for commissioned Army Officers caused by the Civilian Conservation Corps, graduation exercises have been set for 8:30 A. M., May 22, in front of the Liberty Theater.

Four classes of officers will be graduated and three classes of enlisted men. Forty-eight will complete the advanced course, forty-nine will have completed the battery officers' course, while the advanced course in motors and horsemanship contain seven and six respectively. Fifty-seven enlisted men will receive certificates evidencing completion of the communication's course, four will finish the saddlers' course and eight have passed successfully through the battery mechanics' course.

Brig. Gen. William M. Cruikshank, commandant of the school, and Lieut. Col. Leslie J. McNair, assistant commandant, will deliver the graduating talks and present the diplomas and certificates. Music is to be furnished by the First Field Artillery band and the colors, standards and guidons of the organizations of the post will be massed around the stand. Chaplain Ed. L. Branham will deliver the benediction.

Among the enlisted men who will complete the communications course are sixteen selected national guard non-commissioned officers from fifteen different states. The New York National Guard is represented by Sgt. Albert J. Raab, Btry. E., 156th F. A., Newburgh, N. Y.

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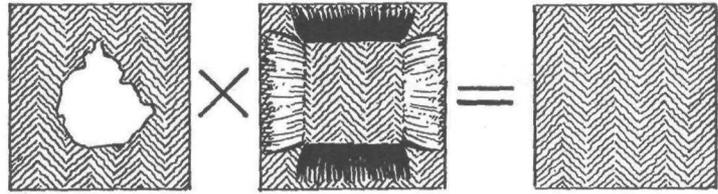
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