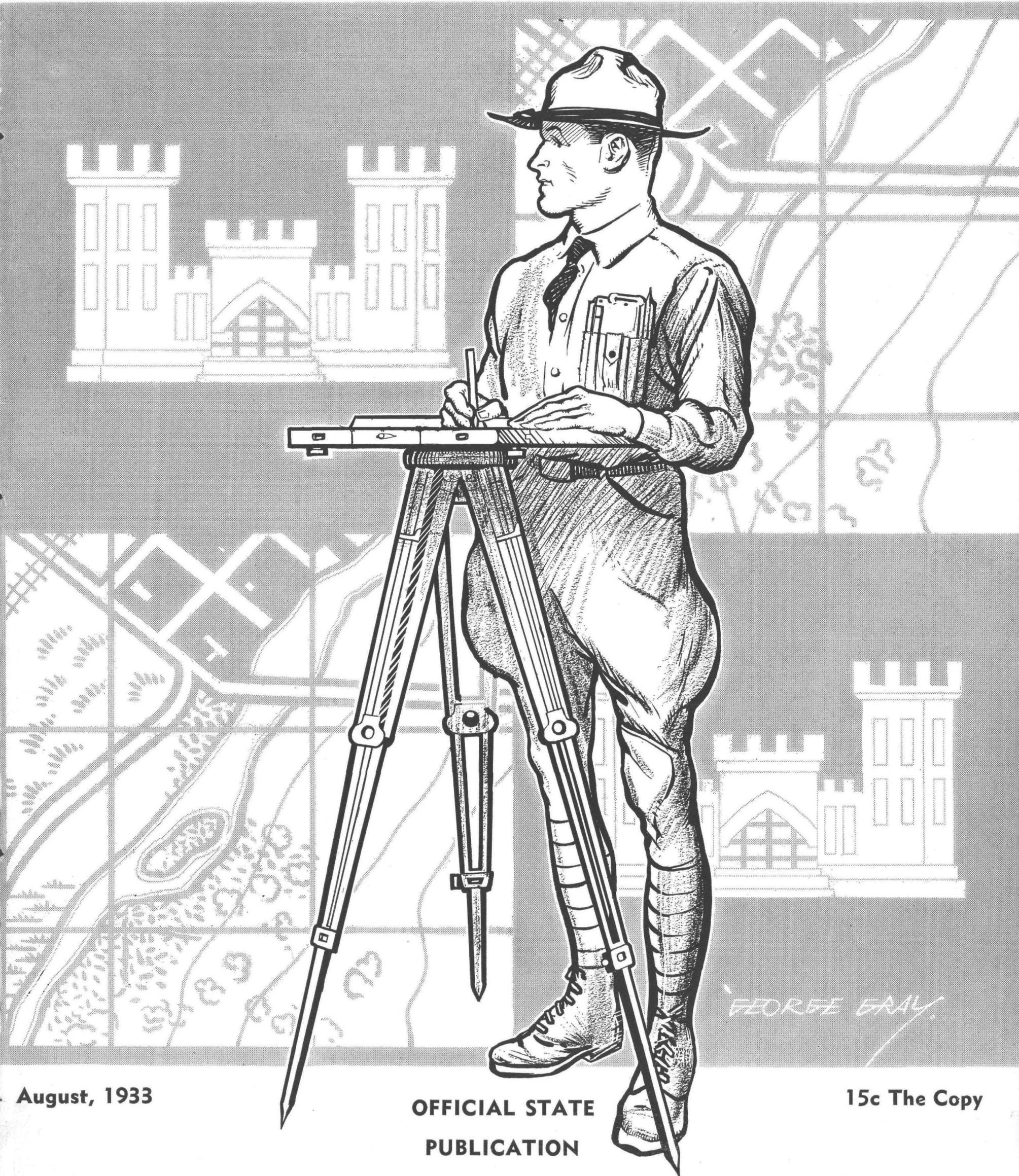


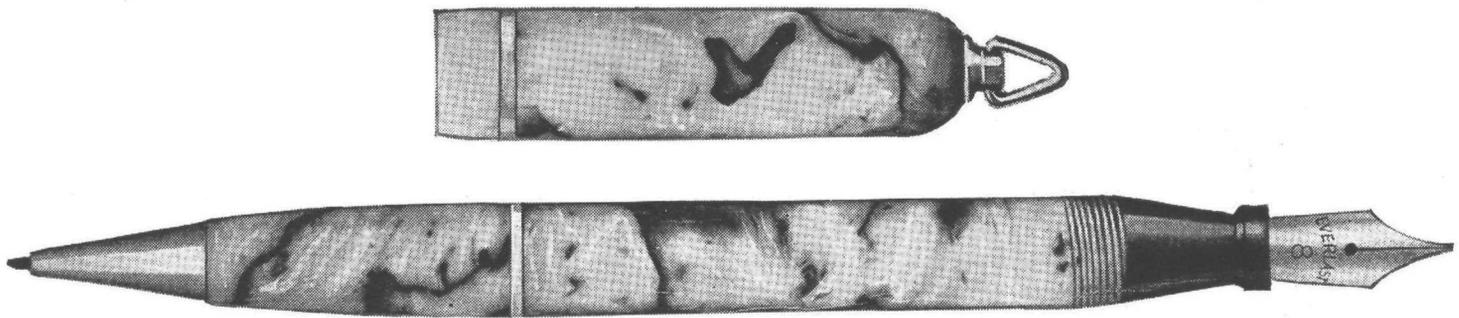
THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



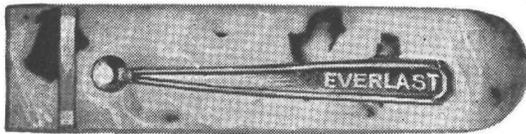
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The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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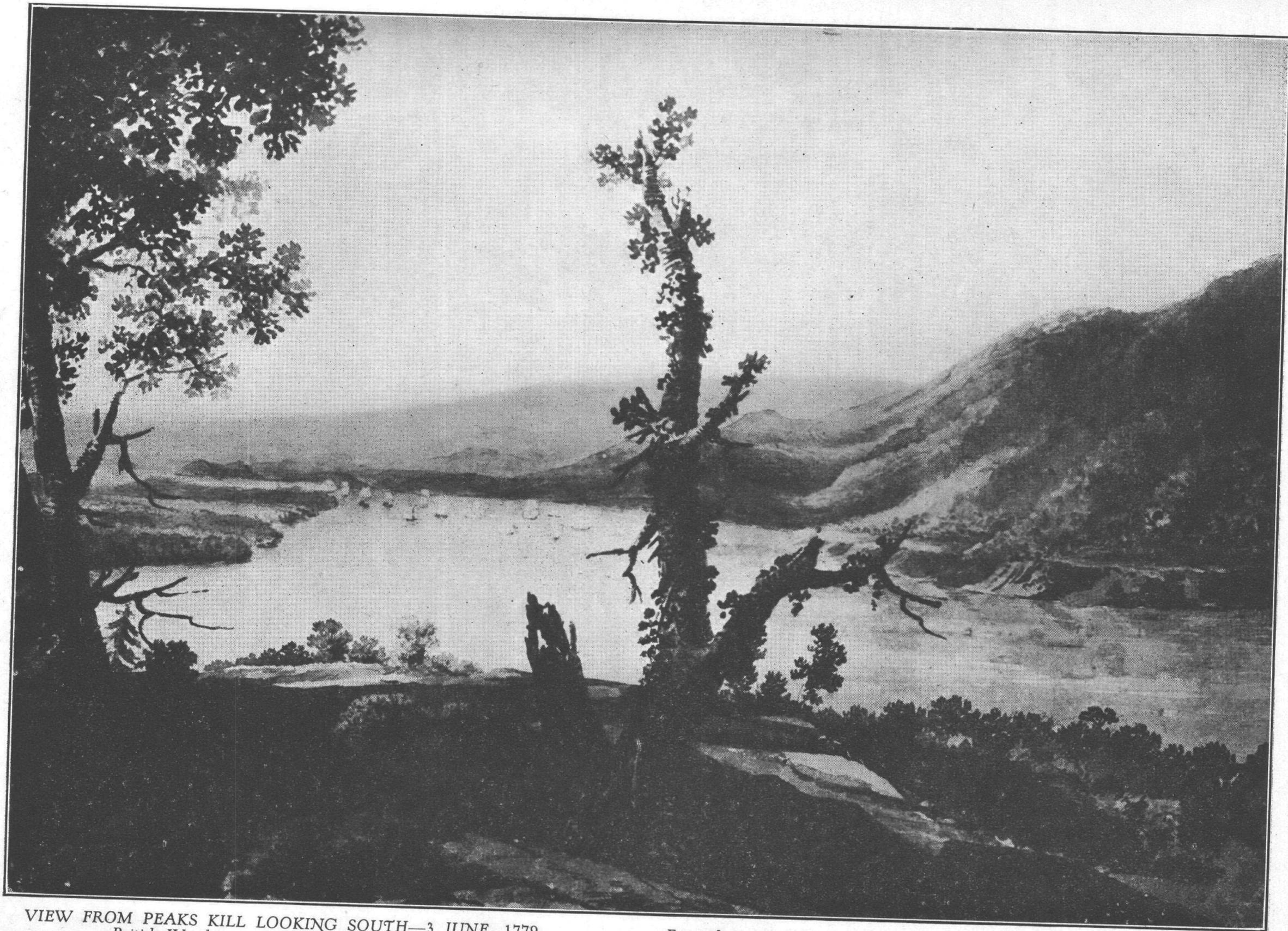
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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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



VIEW FROM PEAKS KILL LOOKING SOUTH—3 JUNE, 1779
British Warships and Transports in the River

From the original in the N. Y. Public Library, drawn by Archibald Robertson,
Royal Engineer Corps, British Army

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1933

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"Deeds Not Words"

DESCRIBING THE BRILLIANT RECOVERY OF THE 106th FIELD ARTILLERY AFTER
THE DISASTROUS FIRE WHICH DESTROYED THEIR ARMORY
IN BUFFALO, MAY, 1931

By

Captain Elmer P. Volgenau

106th Field Artillery

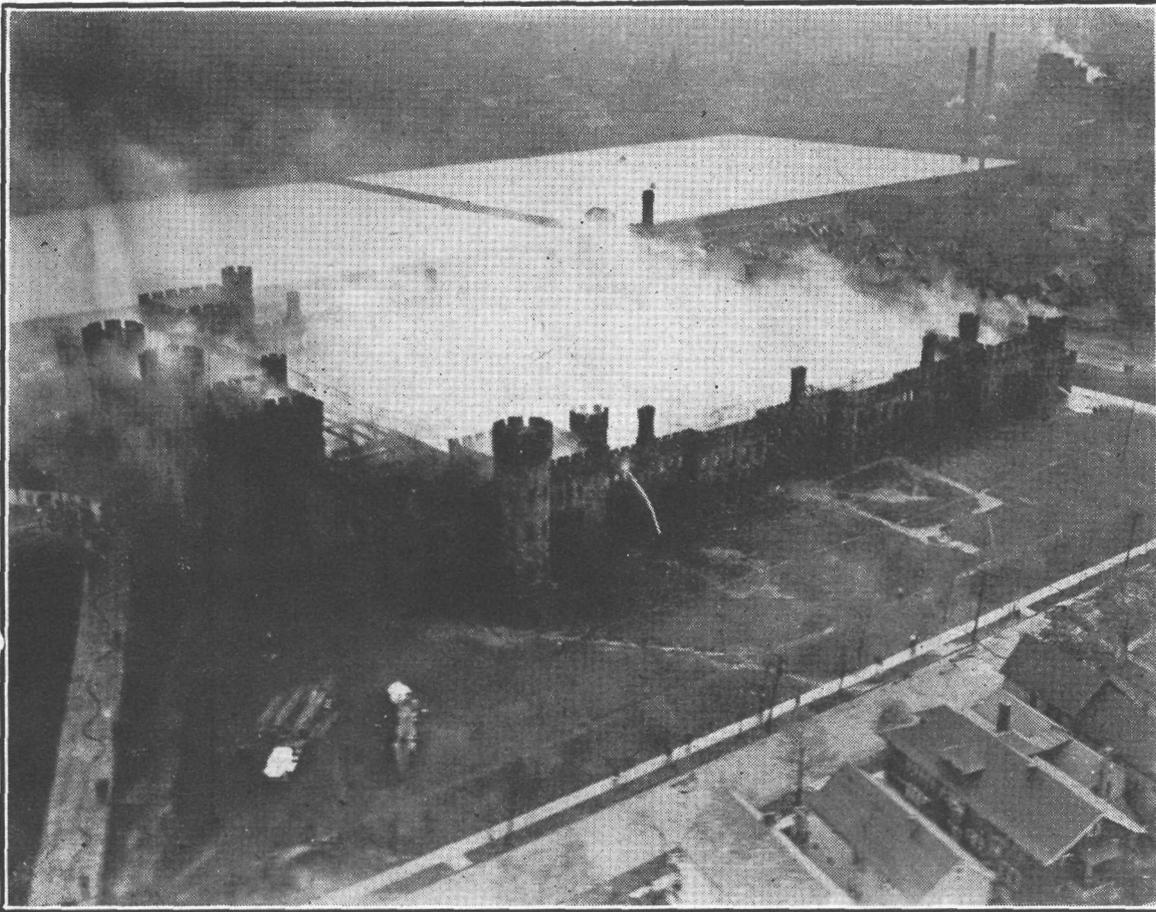
THE 106th Field Artillery, New York National Guard, Buffalo, New York, was an average satisfactory National Guard Regiment in the years prior to the eventful fire of May 6, 1931, which destroyed a 30-year-old armory replete with many memories and relics carried forward in the 85 years of its history. In addition to what amounted to a spiritual and psychological destruction of values, was the complete destruction of material effects. Those of our readers who know this historic regiment, old even among New York National Guard Regiments, will recall that the entire regiment, consisting of seven hundred-odd officers and men, was quartered in a stone castellated structure of ancient baronial style at Masten and Best Streets, Buffalo, New York. In that building there was in active use or stored the complete property and materiel equipment for a war strength 155 mm. Howitzer Regiment, except for certain guns, caissons and tractors left each year at Pine Camp.

To one who was present shortly after the first fire alarm was sounded and witnessed in the space of approximately three hours a fire loss which aggregated roughly \$7,000,000.00, who saw crumbling into dust and ashes a structure which appeared to be impervious to time and all the elements, a structure whose every nook and cranny had its practical and sentimental associations and connotations, it seemed almost unbelievable that such a thing could happen under military regulations and control, and civil devices for protection against such exigencies. It seemed in the excitement and stir of the moment, in the crackle and roar of the flames, in the crashing of timbers and crumbling of walls, as if the regiment, to all intents and purposes, had suffered an irreparable loss. The shock which attends a calamity like a tornado, earthquake or great fire communicated itself not only to every enlisted

man and officer of the regiment, but was a tremendous blow to thousands of Buffalonians who regarded the 106th Field Artillery Armory as a landmark and center for all kinds of military and municipal activities for generations. Old soldiers and neighbors watched the holocaust with tear-filled eyes.

The one bright shining moment in the whole nightmare of destruction was the courage of Captain Walter Edelmann, 3rd Battalion Adjutant. He, at imminent risk of his life from the flames and falling timbers, almost overcome with smoke, saved the Regimental colors, standards and ancient battle-flags which had been carefully cherished and preserved in glass cases in the Regimental parlor through the many years of the Regiment's eventful history.

It seemed to many to be a destruction of values comparable to what the decimation of the regiment would amount to under actual field service conditions in war. To visualize this problem, consider seven hundred officers and men of a military organization whose normal requirement is to be in constant readiness to expand to three times its size at a moment's notice, completely deprived of all material appurtenances. The amazing fact was that, in spite of this terrific loss, the regiment assembled, under the command of Col. Douglas P. Walker, in a meeting presided over by the Mayor of the City, civic dignitaries and Brig.-Gen. William F. Schohl commanding the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, then and there, before the ashes of their military home were yet cold, and vowed to "carry on!" It seemed as if the calamity had literally tried by fire the substance which, for better words, is named "*esprit de corps*," had fused and welded together the individual hopes and ambitions of all concerned into a morale which seemed almost tangible, because it was pregnant with the determination to overcome all obstacles and hazards. It can be freely stated



Courtesy The Buffalo Times—Air Photo by J. Winton Lemon

THE GREAT FIRE IN THE 106th F. A. ARMORY

This airplane photo shows the 106th F. A. armory still blazing, the morning after the fire broke out (May 6, 1931). A mere shell remained when the flames had finally been got under control; the damage was estimated at \$7,000,000. The accompanying article describes how the regiment gallantly faced the music and carried on in spite of all obstacles.

that out of this disaster came a new spirit, a new tradition, a new purpose to live the motto of the Regiment, "Deeds Not Words," risen Phoenix-like from the ashes of one of the great military institutions of the State of New York.

Colonel Walker, in the following statement, pays tribute to the cooperation he received from various quarters when the disaster occurred:

"We of the 106th Field Artillery are not egotists, merely believers in the National Guard idea. Our recovery from the disastrous fire of May, 1931, would never have been possible had it not been for the prompt and efficient cooperation of 27th Division Headquarters, the Adjutant General's Department, the Militia Bureau, the United States Property and Disbursing Officer, the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, and the other local units of the New York National Guard, all of whom were of the greatest assistance in those first few dark weeks after the fire.

We believe that any unit of the New York National Guard, confronted by a similar situation, would "carry on" as we did.

Further than this we believe in exemplifying our regimental motto, "Deeds Not Words."

DOUGLAS P. WALKER,
Colonel, Commanding.

For many months the regiment functioned under makeshift facilities at the Broadway Auditorium, which was secured through the kind cooperation of Mayor Charles E. Roesch and the Council of the City of Buffalo without charge to the State of New York. It was a coincidence that this inadequate building, formerly the first home of the old 65th Infantry Regiment, should again serve as the home for its grandson organization. For many months the regiment was handicapped by lack of uniforms, equipment, texts, furniture, materiel, or conveniences of any

kind whatsoever, until they could be made available. Notwithstanding the lack of uniforms the entire regiment turned out on Memorial Day, May 30th, twenty-four days after the fire, in civilian clothes as escort to the Grand Army of the Republic.

Larger quarters a necessity, the Regiment moved into an old, abandoned automobile warehouse at 45 Jewett Avenue, where at the present time, still under the severest limitations of space and convenience, it is functioning at a higher state of efficiency than ever before in its history. The secret of it all being that in WORK man finds surcease from all his woes. That this Regiment is a hard-working Regiment is an un-contested fact.

It may be said in passing that at the time of the destruction of the Armory the Regiment was preparing to run a circus on the Monday following the Thursday evening fire. The performers, animals and circus paraphernalia were even then en route to Buffalo from Chicago. The illustration of this rejuvenation of spirit, as indicated above, was that instead of cancelling the contract with the circus people, all day and all night Friday, Saturday and Sunday, officers and men alike worked like Trojans to arrange the Broadway Auditorium to accommodate the circus and make good on contracts and the pre-sale of tickets to the public. "The show must go on" was the thought, if not the actual words, of every man and officer; and the show *did* go on and, possibly because of the aroused sympathy and public opinion, was a great success for the one full week of its run—an accomplishment in Buffalo, which is not known as a circus town.

At this stage another important and serious condition existed. The regiment, in line with other National Guard organizations, had provided itself with a distinctive dress uniform which had cost about \$30,000.00. The uniforms were destroyed along with everything else. The circus was planned to pay off the balance of the indebtedness which amounted to approximately \$10,000.00. After the circus was over there was still \$6,000.00 to be paid, so that in addition to the destruction of everything

of practical value that belonged to the entire personnel of the regiment, there was an indebtedness still existent which could not be destroyed by fire. So the regimental credit with the tradespeople of the City of Buffalo was at stake. This debit balance was paid to the last dollar by January 1, 1933, through contributions from all officers, without any assessment or charge made against any enlisted man. At this critical time came an order to the regiment relieving the Regular Army Instructor, who had served with the regiment in that capacity for five years. He was replaced by Major Chester B. McCormick, F. A. (DOL).

With the sketchy outline of the condition of affairs which, judged by ordinary business standards, would seem to be almost unsurpassable, the 106th Field Artillery has reached certain important objectives, an accounting for which would seem at this time not to be subjected to the accusation of boasting or self-adulation, but is merely submitted as a report of an internal state of affairs which would be of definite interest to all army people in these desperate times. This reflects with undoubted significance and credit upon the essential efficiency and internal morale of not only the officers and personnel of this regiment, and to be included in the same category the services of Regular Army Instruction personnel, but also is a justification of a system of development which exists, without a shadow of a doubt, in every New York National Guard organization, which emanates from New York National Guard Headquarters, the 27th Division Headquarters, and finds its best expression in the monthly issues of the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

Herein is illustrated a metamorphosis, not peculiar to one organization but to all components of the Guard, justifying the expenditure of money which has created personnel and organizations bound by ideals, traditions,

military procedure and regulations potent enough to rise to unexpected heights in whatever emergency it may confront and, of itself, constitutes the only practical hope for the maintenance of the mechanics of our form of civilization.

What Makes for Tactical Success?

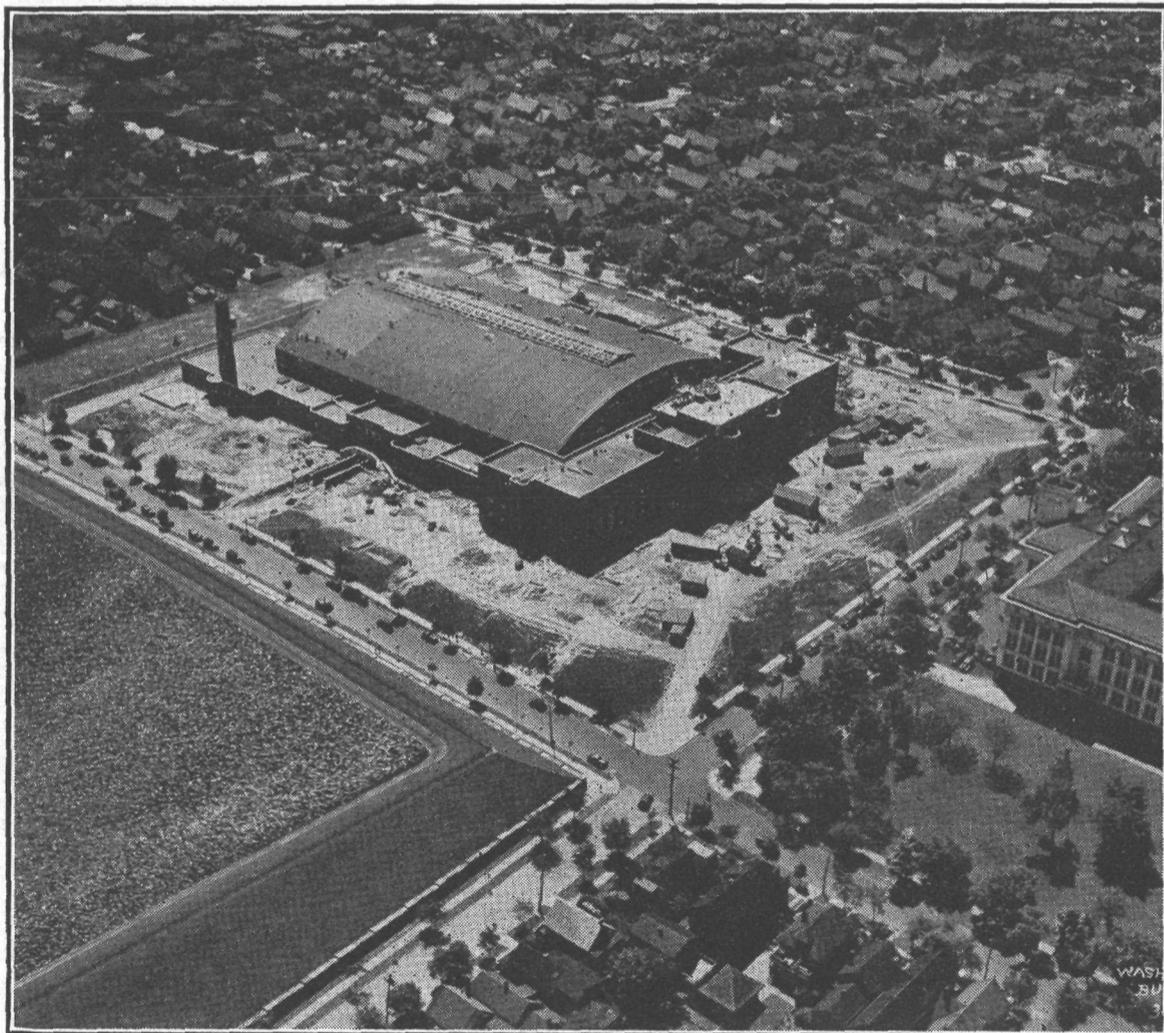
TACTICAL success is dependent, principally, upon two factors. The first is the closely cooperative action of units in executing tactical tasks, which it is the function of training to make instinctive. The second is the closely coordinated control of units in correlating their action, which it is the function of command to make effective. At present, tactical success is doubly difficult because fire has forced extension of formations and means of offense and defense have tended to establish an equilibrium liable to lock the opponents in the intrenchments of position warfare.

The moral means of surprise may be resorted to, but rapid reconnaissance by airplane and automobile has limited tactical surprise by maneuver to movements that can be made by motor between dusk and dawn. In compensation for the restriction on movement, the increased range, rapidity and flexibility of fire and mobility of mounts have rendered it simpler to secure surprise by fire.

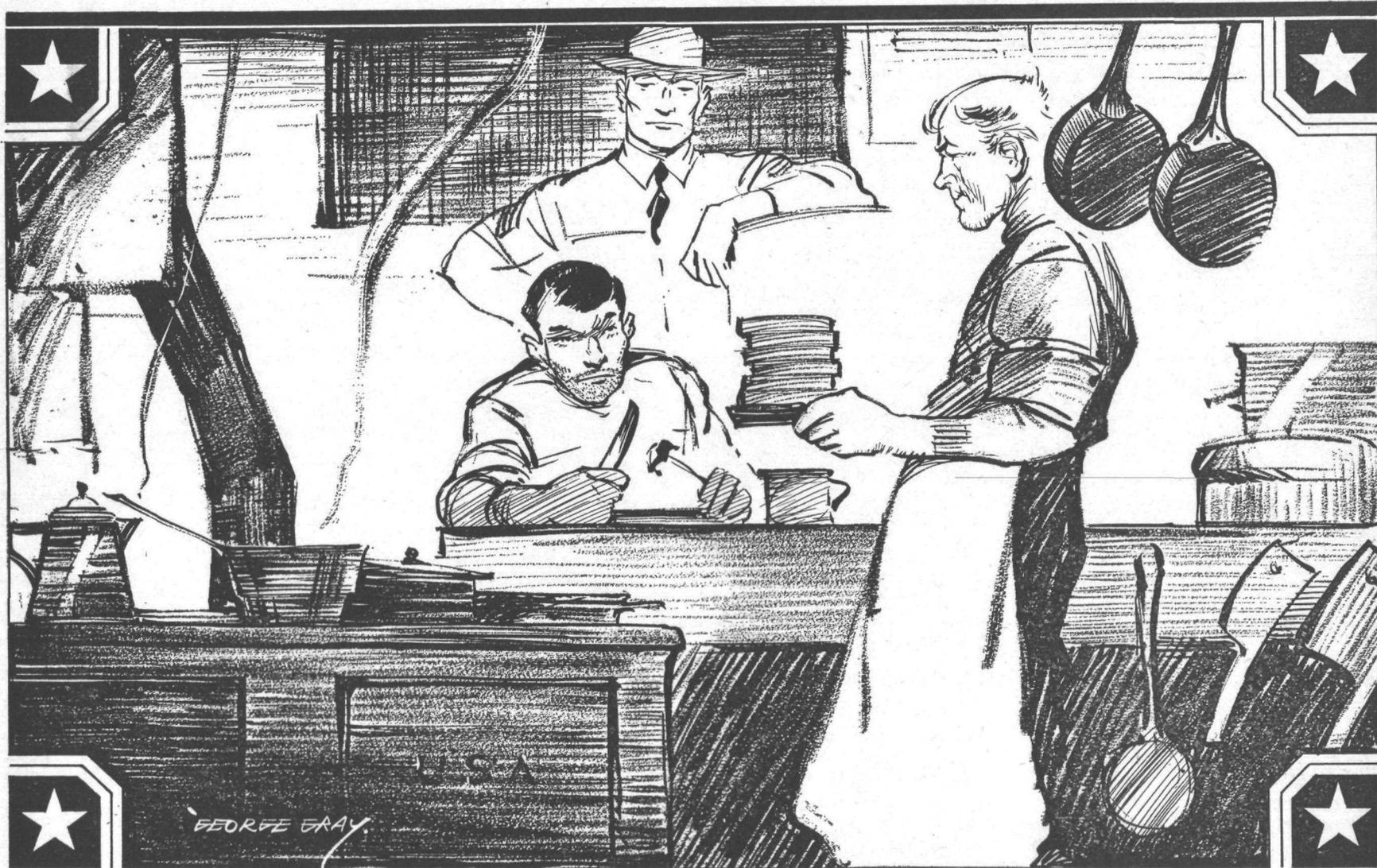
At modern ranges, it is possible to assure the success of either an envelopment or of a penetration by a sufficiently powerful and unexpected concentration of artillery fire. An adequate mechanized force might, then, exploit the success and disrupt the defense by striking at communications and command installations. Hence, it appears that tactical methods should be adapted to utilizing this very vital factor of surprise by fire as fully as existing armament will permit.—*The Field Artillery Journal.*

NEW 106th F. A. ARMORY

A bird's eye view of the splendid new armory which is nearly completed and will be dedicated some time during the Fall. In the lower left is seen the rippling water of the reservoir and in the lower right, a corner of the Fosdick Masten Park High School. Fifteen thousand persons attended the laying of the corner-stone last December by the Hon. Morris S. Tremaine, Comptroller of the State of New York.



Courtesy Buffalo Courier-Express—Air Photo by Milton J. Washburn



RICE!

(A TRUE SHORT STORY)

By Major Ernest C. Dreher

Illustrated by George Gray

"IZZY" KATZ was a tough baby. Born and raised in the old Cherry Street section of New York City, during a period in local history when any youth who attained his majority there was qualified to mix it in any part of this old world wherever tough guys congregated.

During the time that Funston was chasing Villa through Mexico, "Izzy" decided that Cherry Street was too peaceful and that he needed more room to develop his talents and broaden his activities in roughing it. So he decided to sign up with a good outfit, go down to Mexico, and show the boys how it should be done.

I remember the day he enlisted. I had just returned from Peekskill where I had paid off and disbanded the "Provisional" company and then had received orders to return to my regiment and report at once to the Commanding Officer.

On my arrival, the regiment was formed on the floor, in readiness to embark for some mysterious destination in Texas, and the Colonel had about ten minutes to issue instructions to me as to my present and future duties.

"Captain," he said, "I am going to leave you in command of the Depot Battalion here, which consists of about 450 men. You will proceed to enlist and train them, and

in a few days, during which time you can arrange your personal affairs, I shall send you orders and the necessary transportation authority to rejoin the regiment with this detachment, at whatever place I may designate. So Good-bye and—Good luck!"

A clasp of hands, a respectful salute, and I stood by, watching the old regiment leave the armory and turn west through Thirty-fourth Street.

Tears dimmed my eyes as each of my brother officers passed, and when my own company filed by, it was all I could do to hide my emotion. The non-commissioned officers glanced at me sideways and I could read in each face a message of "Don't worry, old man, it won't be long before we're all together again."

When the last file had cleared the north gate and the iron doors had clanged shut, I felt somehow that I had seen the last of many pals and that I was destined never to see my regiment again until it was all over.

I needed a smoke badly, and had hardly rolled and lighted one when the most unusual and awful racket drew my attention to the floor below. Dashing down to investigate, I found friend Katz backed in between two gun-racks, fighting off about half-a-dozen rookies and laying them out cold to the left and right.

After finally succeeding in quelling the disturbance, I instructed one of the sergeants, who had arrived by this time, to place all these men under arrest in "B" company room and to bring the culprit responsible for all the fuss, to me, in the Adjutant's office.

Investigation disclosed a variety of distorted facts, all too flimsy to hold any individual responsible for the mêlée, but I determined that the man Katz was at the bottom of it and would bear watching.

He was a slovenly individual, shifty-eyed, foul-mouthed in conversation, and rapidly approaching the "Guardhouse-Lawyer" type found in every military organization the world over.

I shall pass over the mobilization and training period which followed and lasted about two weeks, as it has little to do with this story.

Finally, we were all entrained and on our way to McAllen, Texas, where the regiment had already acclimated itself to the rigorous service conditions incidental to the "Border" campaign.

I had under my command 462 men, about twenty sergeants and corporals, and a cooking outfit, thank God, that knew their business from "A" to "Z."

The train left on the time scheduled and everything seemed to be in excellent order. The rest of the day and night went by uneventfully. Whistle-blowing, flag waving and cheering people greeted us at every mile en route, and everyone aboard radiated good humor and was filled with the thrill of adventure that lay at the end of our journey.

The next morning, rising early, I was about to inspect the cars occupied by the men, when one of the sergeants entered my compartment with Katz in tow. The sergeant informed me that this man had pulled a knife on one of the cooks and that only for the timely interference of several of the men, he would have plunged it into his body.

I asked Katz what he had to say about the charge, and he sounded off about as follows:

"Captain, I ain't no soldier. I enlisted to fight the Mexican bandits. I don't know nothin' about youse guys and army training, but I do know that I'm entitled to tree squares a day and I'm gona git wot's comin' to me in de way of eats if I have to fight de whole outfit, see?"

Inquiry as to his complaint in regard to food, elicited the following:

"When I went up to de cook for me breakfast, he gives me a small spoonful of rice, burnt on de bottom at dat, and when I kicks at de hand-out, he tells me to shut up and dat I was lucky to get dat. So I told him where he got off and wit dat he makes a swipe at me wit a fryin' pan, so I grabs a knife to protect myself, when a couple o' sergeants grabs me."

"That's all, Katz," I told him. "Go back to your seat and stay there until I send for you. You are under arrest and we'll try your case when we have joined the regiment."

I had two old sergeants who had served twenty years in the regiment and in whom I had the fullest confidence in the matter of breaking friend Katz into army ways and pulling a couple of his teeth. I did not let them in on my plan, because it was not necessary to do so. I knew just what would happen if I let them handle the matter, and, as it subsequently turned out, I was correct in my assumptions.

I ordered them both to report to me, and when they did, I issued the following lecture and instructions:

"Sergeant White, Sergeant Black, as you probably know by now, a most disgraceful incident has occurred on this train, and I am amazed that any such thing could happen in the presence of two men like yourselves who have served this regiment for twenty honorable years. I'm not finding fault with the prisoner or the cook for coming to blows, but I do think it outrageous that any man who is a member of this detachment should be skimped on

his rations when I issued strict orders to see that all men were properly fed. Now I want you, personally, to see to it that this man Katz receives his full share of food and, though the kitchen is probably all cleaned up by this time, I want the cook to prepare this man's breakfast, and I want you two to see that it is properly prepared and plentiful. I shall visit the cook car in about twenty minutes and I shall expect to find that my instructions have been carried out to the letter."

I waited about half-an-hour to give my plan plenty of time to work out, and then I strolled into the cook car to check up and see how things were going.

Arriving there, I discovered Katz sitting at a table over in the corner, his eyes bulging nearly out of his head, a huge plate of puffy rice at his elbow and half a loaf of bread, sliced, and perfectly toasted, within easy reach.

My arrival changed the scene slightly, in that the personnel of the car stood rigidly at attention, and that Katz, quite meek by this time, seemed somewhat mollified, and quite relieved at my presence.

"Well, soldier," I asked him, "have they given you enough to eat?"

"I quit, Captain," he gasped between breaths. "For God's sake, tell dese boids to lay off. Dis is de fourth plate of rice they made me eat, and if I chew another hunk of toast, I'll bust."

Katz finished the Border trick and wasn't such a bad sort after all. He was honorably discharged, and when, a few months later on, we were called out for service overseas, he was one of the first new enlistments in the regiment. He turned out to be a really admirable soldier before it ended.



OUR MILITARY POLICY

THE United States does not desire to transgress the right of others; but means to place itself in a position where its own rights will not be transgressed. Expressed briefly, the idea of maintaining the agencies of National Defense is twofold: To prevent war, in so far as possible, by making available to the chief executive a force sufficiently strong to deter other nations from any hasty, ill-considered, unreasonable inclination to adopt an aggressive, over-bearing and unjust attitude towards us; to diminish the costs of war in men and money by making any wars into which we may be forced in defense of our national existence, both short and successful.

There is nothing aggressive in this policy; nothing which is out of harmony with our long-established custom of exercising a wise and sympathetic spirit in dealing with matters which involve other nations. The Disarmament Conferences, the Kellogg Treaties, and the Geneva Conferences, are conclusive evidence of our willingness to further the cause of world peace to any extent short of imperilling our liberty.—Colonel Patrick J. Hurley.

N. Y. N. G. Plane and Radio Save Six in Sound

**Life-Preserver Thrown to Col. Guggenheim While Yacht Burns;
Wife, Son, and Guests Picked up by 245th C.A. Tug-Boat**

WHEN a fire aboard their yacht forced Colonel M. Robert Guggenheim (a subscriber to the GUARDSMAN) and his wife, their son and three guests to jump overboard into the Sound off Fishers Island, near New London, Conn., the disaster was spotted and the entire party saved from drowning by officers and men of the N.Y.N.G. engaged in target practice at Fort Wright.

Colonel Guggenheim's yacht, a 42-foot cabin cruiser, burned and sank after a gasoline explosion in the kitchen and only the swift intervention of Capt. Wm. G. Rector and Lieut. Charles L. Youmans of the 27th Division Aviation, who swooped down from observation of artillery practice and dropped a life-preserver into the midst of the struggling swimmers is believed to have saved the life of Colonel Guggenheim who was unable to swim.

On the afternoon of July 12th, Captain Rector, observer, and Lieut. Youmans at the stick, took off on a cooperative mission with the 245th Coast Artillery who were stationed at Fort Wright during their summer tour of field training service firing. It was a hot summer's day and from 8,000 feet they looked down upon the Sound eight miles from shore, circling slowly while they watched the tug-boat (commanded by Lieut. Joseph Fallon, 245th C.A.) crawling along, towing the target into position for the guns to fire at. A small white yacht was in the vicinity of the target and Capt. Rector kept his eye on it to make sure that it was not within the zone of fire.

Suddenly he noticed a puff of dense smoke coming from the bows of the yacht and signalled his pilot to drop the ship a few thousand feet in order to make closer observation. Meanwhile, Capt. Rector threw his radio on, called the ground station and directed them to inform the tug that a boat was on fire five miles to its south.

The tug, however, had already noticed something amiss and was steaming all out in the direction of the burning yacht. Capt. Rector reeled in the antenna of the radio (which hangs about 160 feet below the airplane in flight), notified Lieut. Youmans that this had been done, and the pilot then threw the ship's nose down to where the yacht lay blazing.

During this dive, Capt. Rector reached beneath his seat and fetched out his "Kapoc coat." These Kapoc-stuffed



Capt. Rector (left) and Lieut. Youmans
27th Division Aviation.

coats, capable of supporting a man in water, are always carried by N.Y.N.G. aviators when making extensive flights over water-areas. As the plane approached the yacht, it was seen that there were six heads bobbing in the Sound, five swimming in a group while the sixth (Colonel Guggenheim) seemed to be in trouble.

Captain Rector dropped his coat within a short distance of the latter whereupon one of the swimmers fetched it and placed it under the Colonel's head. Lieut. Youmans then extracted his own Kapoc-coat from under his seat, and handed it to his observer who threw it out to the swimmers below. Owing to their speed, however, and the angle at which they were flying, the coat was swept back and became entangled in the tail surfaces of the plane.

This sort of thing had happened once before to Lieut. Youmans when a scared passenger, about to make his first "jump,"

released his parachute too soon and got it caught up and bellied about the rudder. This time, with a Kapoc-coat flapping about and half-jamming his rudder and stabilizer, it was only with great difficulty and skill that the pilot was able to lift his ship to 2,000 and hold her there until they reached the airdrome. The occupants expected a forced descent on the water at any moment, but Lieut. Youmans brought the plane down, to the relief of himself and his observer, to a perfect three-point landing on the airfield.

While the plane was making its way home, Lieut. Fallon, on the army tug, had reached the struggling swimmers and pulled them aboard. Colonel Guggenheim received first aid administration. "He was pretty weak and suffering from shock," the 245th C.A. rescuer said, "but he was all right by the time we reached the fort."

Colonel Guggenheim warmly expressed his gratitude to his rescuers who had dived so opportunely to his party's aid out of the blue. If it had not been for the Kapoc coat, thrown out by Captain Rector, things might have gone badly with him for when it splashed into the water twenty feet from where he was struggling, he had already swallowed a considerable amount of water and was suffering from exhaustion.

The GUARDSMAN congratulates all those concerned in effecting the rescue. We are proud of our fellow-Guardsmen, whose courage and presence of mind in this emergency upheld the traditions of the National Guard.

THE FAREWELL DINNER TO GENERAL DYER

MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE RATHBONE DYER, retiring commander of the 87th Brigade, N.Y.N.G., was honored by eight hundred of his friends, both civil and military, at a dinner, June 28th, in the grand ballroom of the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City. Messages of congratulation upon his forty-four years' service in the New York National Guard were received from President Roosevelt, former President Hoover, Governor Lehman, U. S. Senator Wagner, Major General James G. Harbord, and Cardinal Hayes.

Major General William N. Haskell presided and introduced in turn former Governors Whitman and Smith of New York, former Governor Morgan F. Larsen of New Jersey, Major General Hugh A. Drum and Major General Dennis E. Nolan, who paid tribute to the General's service with the Guard.

General Haskell also presented to General Dyer an engraved resolution of tribute from his fellow citizens and also a repeating watch, the gift of his comrades, commissioned and enlisted, of the New York National Guard.

With the speakers on the dais were John D. Rockefeller, Jr., Hon. Royal S. Copeland, Bishop William T. Manning, Hon. George Gordon Battle, Hon. John F. Galvin, Hon. J. Mayhew Wainwright, Hon. Frederick M. Sackett, Hon. James A. Foley, Hon. Morris S. Tremaine, Major General John F. O'Ryan, Major General William Weigel, Major General Franklin W. Ward, Major General John J. Toffey, Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, Brig. Gen. George A. Wingate and the Rev. A. C. Dineen.

General Drum, representing the Secretary of War and

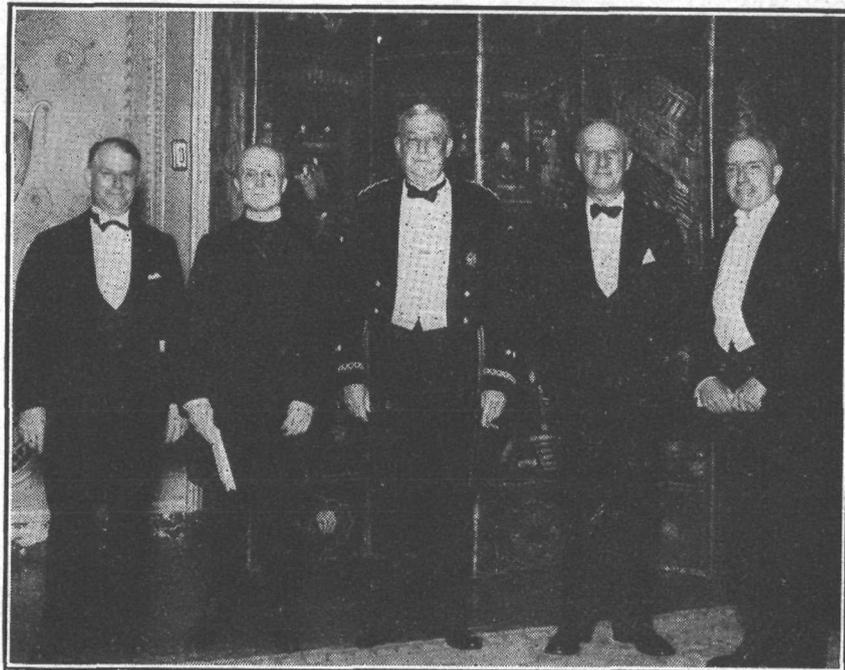
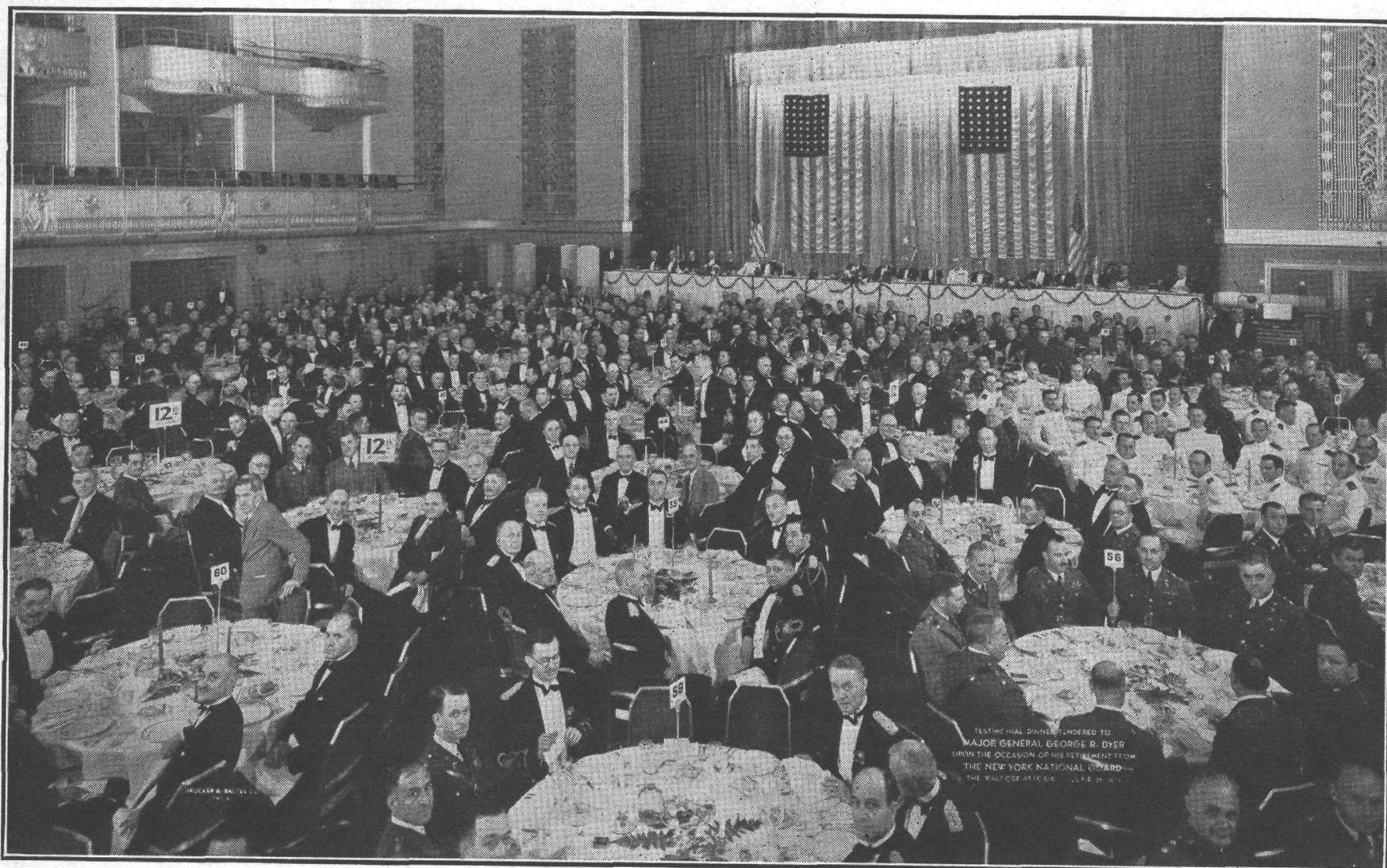


Photo by Drucker & Baltes Co.

At the dinner to General Dyer: (L. to R.) Ex-Gov. Larsen of New Jersey, Bishop Wm. T. Manning, Major General George R. Dyer, Ex-Gov. Alfred E. Smith of New York, and John D. Rockefeller, Jr.

the Chief of Staff, U. S. A., described our General as "the personification of the citizen-soldier of America," and "Al" Smith, referring to General Dyer's civilian services to the State, said: "The most devoted public servant in the world is the man who accepts a public office for which there is no salary."

General Dyer, in reply, urged that the National Guard be maintained, in years to come, at the same strength and efficiency which it at present boasts.



THE "DYER DINNER" AT THE WALDORF-ASTORIA



Capt. W. J. H. Ryan (left) and Capt. S. W. Myers, U.S.A., were the directors of the problem.

THE Third Annual Outdoor Command Post Exercise for the local Infantry units of the National Guard and the Officers' Reserve Corps was held at Utica, N. Y., on May 13th-14th.

This year the Exercise was participated in by officers of the 10th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., 390th Infantry, O.R., officers and enlisted personnel of the 53rd Brig. Hdqrs. Company, 2nd. Bn., 104th Field Artillery, selected non-commissioned officers of the 108th Infantry, and the entire officer and enlisted personnel of the 1st and 3rd Battalion Hdqrs. Companies, 10th Infantry, of Utica, N. Y.

One outstanding feature of the exercise was the participation of units from the three components of the Army of the United States. Through the courtesy and interest of Brig. Gen. C. D. Roberts, U.S.A., the 2nd Brig. Hdqrs. Company of the 1st Division, U.S.A., was ordered to Utica from Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., to take part in the exercise.

The problem was one with a Brigade in attack with Field Artillery attached, and was divided into four phases: the March, Development, Attack, and Pursuit.

All officers and communication units reported at the State Infantry Armory at 3.00 p.m. on the 13th for orientation and, after a short conference, went to the maneuver area. While the Advance Guard Commander, Lt. Col. W. H. Donner, 10th Infantry, and the Brigade Commander, Colonel Charles E. Walsh, 10th Infantry, with their staffs, were making the march over Higby Road to a point where both the Blue and Red elements became engaged, the remainder of the officers were writing march orders to put their units in their proper place in the column from the bivouac area.

This part of the exercise terminated at 6.30 p.m. and the officers were directed to report at the Armory at 8.00 p.m. to write the orders for their respective units.

With the dictated orders available, the 1st and 3rd Bn. Hdqrs. Companies, 10th Infantry, immediately proceeded to work and installed their lines so that the exercise could start promptly at 9.00 a.m. on the 14th.

Officers were busy until long after midnight getting their orders out and then our old friends of camp, "The Anvil Chorus," proceeded to write messages so that everything would be lovely and serene for the participants on the following morning.

The "Chorus" consisted of the following officers: Col. C. H. Lanza, Chief of Staff, 98th Division; Lt. Col. D.

The Third Annual C.P.X. At Utica

INFANTRY UNITS OF N.G. AND O.R.C. PARTICIPATE IN MANEUVERS

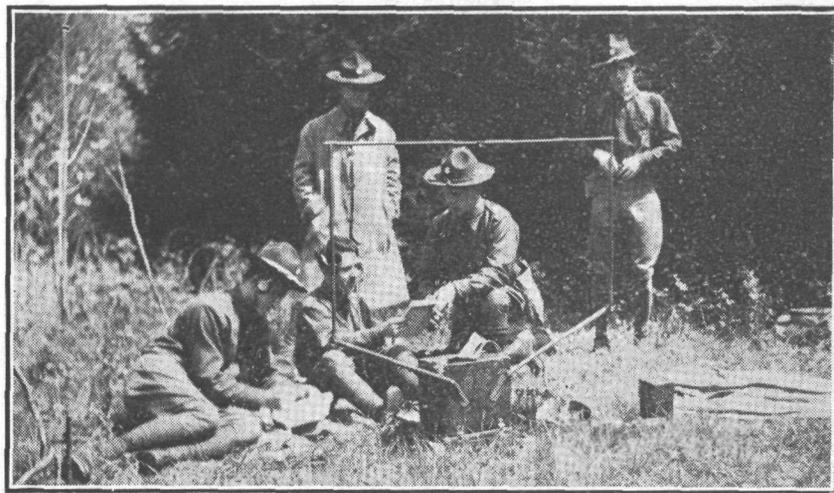
(This article should have appeared in the July issue but was held over unavoidably for lack of space.)

Photographs by Carl K. Frey

D. Hay; Major W. H. McCutcheon; Major T. E. Halpin; Captain G. E. Reade, 98th Division; Lt. Col. John F. Franklin; Major Lathe B. Row; Captain W. J. H. Ryan (the Little Napoleon of the Great Mohawk Valley), and Captain Selim W. Myers.

At 9.00 a.m., Sunday, May 14th, the exercise continued with the attack. All Command Posts were ready and opened to function. A complete brigade Radio Net was in operation. Artillery liaison officers, real this time—not imaginary—reported at the various C.P.'s and with their information on the capabilities of artillery were of vast service to the various Battalion Commanders with whom they cooperated. The exercise continued until 3.00 p.m. and terminated after a short critique.

Mess was served in the field from rolling kitchens, through the cooperation of Major Thomas C. Dedell, 3rd Bn., 10th Infantry. 1st Lieut. Charles J. White, Co. L, 10th Infantry, was in charge of the distribution of the Mess, assisted by N.C.O.'s of his company and members of Co. M, 10th Infantry.



"Number please!" The Hdqrs. Co., 3rd Bn., 10th Infantry, in action.

The Umpires commended very highly the completeness and outlay of equipment of the 3rd Bn., 10th Infantry, under the command of 1st Lieut. G. Albert Drury.

Appreciation is extended to Major Dedell and members of his battalion for the splendid cooperation given in the use of equipment and housing facilities; to the Department of Public Works, City of Utica, to Geffen and Wolf Motors Corp. for the use of their trucks, and to the Utica City Engineer Department for the use of their maps.

A Division Signal Communication School

By Sgt. Thos. J. Murray, 93rd Inf. Brig.

FOR some time I have had in mind a plan for the betterment of signal communication within the Division. While I do not claim to be the originator of the idea (others have probably thought along the same lines) I do think that nothing of the sort has ever been tried in any State up until the present time. The plan I have in mind is the establishment of a Division Communication School, to be conducted on somewhat the same general lines as the Inter-Unit Radio School which the Division has sponsored for several years.

Students would be assigned to this school from all communication units within the Division. All units would send a wire-section man, a radio-section man, and a message center man. The school would begin in late October and end in March. These dates would allow the men to be with their own organizations when they are most needed—that is, just before going to Camp and just after returning. It would also allow enough time for the returned student to impart to the men of his section enough of the knowledge he has gained in the school to enable the outfit to go to Camp well prepared.

The students assigned to this school would be men who are capable of absorbing an intensive course of training. They should be the best men available to the unit commander sending them. These men should be of commission caliber. In the past, though fortunately rarely, some company commanders have, inadvertently, let us hope, sent to service schools men whose only qualifications have been a desire to avoid and escape squads east and squads west. This should be eliminated. The men sent to the school should be the type who have the qualifications of an instructor, interest, appearance, self-confidence, and sympathy for the limitations and problems of others. The passing mark of this school would be 80 per cent, which alone would show beyond the shadow of a doubt the class of men wanted.

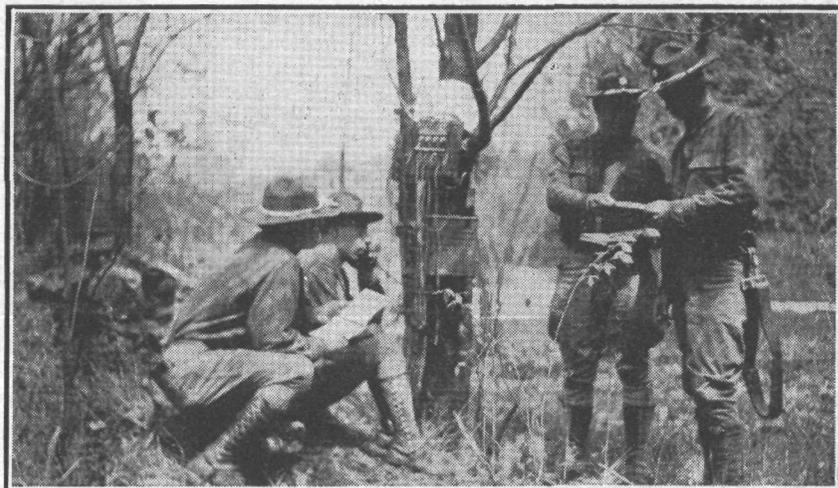
The school would be directed by an officer, let us say a second lieutenant. This officer would have no other duties but the direction of the school. He would be detached from some organization or commissioned for the purpose. I would suggest that he be assigned from the Division Staff. The director of the school would be assisted by three or four men, preferably capable sergeants who are graduates of the Enlisted Specialists' Course at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Ga. I suggest these men because they have been trained to be instructors in this particular branch of military science and have a first-hand knowledge not only of communications, but also of how to instruct. Of course, the finer details of the running of the school could be figured out at length if the idea were adopted.

Instruction in this school would follow the Army Extension Courses. During the first two and a half months, all students would be in one large group. They would

be taught Map Reading, Organization of the Army, Communications for all Army, Elementary Electricity and Magnetism. Upon completion of this work, the men would be split up into three separate courses, a Wire Course, a Radio Course, and a Message Center Course. The extension Courses in the required subjects would be used for texts, questions, and general line of study. Signal Corps Courses would be used. For instance, the wire-section men would study "Wire Lines and Systems" and "Maintenance of Wire Equipment." The work of the Message Center Group would be shorter than that of the other two classes and I would therefore suggest that the men from this section be allowed to select, at the start of the school, their choice of wire or radio work, and, at the completion of the work in their own course, they would begin to work with the class they had selected. All men would be given a general idea of how to teach others.

Upon completion of the course of instruction, an examination should be given. This examination should cover every phase of the course and should have as a pass-mark eighty per cent. This would insure the graduation of only fully qualified men, well able to teach others the principles of signal communication. It can readily be seen how great an advantage this yearly turning out of well trained specialists would be to the Guard as a whole.

The cost of conducting such a school would be almost nothing. In fact, there would be no cost other than that necessitated by the purchase of a few reams of cheap paper, stencils and stamps. The school could be held in any of the armories within the City of New York. There is some talk of the possibility of the Inter-Unit Radio School being dropped during the coming year because of lack of an offer of suitable quarters. This school has proven its worth. Let us hope that someone will see a way to offer the use of quarters for this school.



2nd Lieut. Paul N. Barnes, comdg. the Radio Station, 3rd Bn., Hdqrs. Co., 10th Infantry, found a secluded spot for his section.

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National Guard Falls under Economy Axe

THE National Economy Law of 1932 contained a saving clause whereby the employees of the Government drawing less than \$1,000 a year were exempted from its provisions. Thus the armory drill and field training pay of the National Guard did not enter into the calculations. It is not possible for a National Guard officer or enlisted man to pile up a payroll during the year in excess of the exemption.

Under the present economy act, there is no such exemption and the 15 per cent reduction must apply to all funds received from the Federal Government. This includes armory drill and field training pay of all officers and enlisted men of the National Guard and there can be no exceptions.

The armory drill payroll totals up to something like \$14,000,000 a year. Fifteen per cent of this amount included in the reduction will effect a saving of approximately \$2,100,000.

The same provision of the law applies to the field training pay and allowance of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard. The total allocated to this item is some \$5,000,000 and a 15 per cent reduction amounts to about \$750,000.

It will thus be apparent that the National Guard personnel will contribute a total of approximately \$2,872,500 to the economy program all over the United States, and this is about 8 per cent of the entire appropriation for the National Guard included in the Militia Bureau Budget.

—*The Infantry Journal.*

FOOD FROM THE SKY

THE presentation of the Mackay trophy for the most meritorious flight in the Air Corps for the year 1932 was made to First Lieut. Charles H. Howard, Commanding Officer of the 11th Bombardment Squadron, Air Corps, at Bolling Field on May 26.

Lieutenant Howard won the Mackay trophy for his leadership of the Navajo Relief Flight in January, 1932. The northern portions of Arizona and New Mexico, inhabited by the Navajos, had been isolated by a snow storm, severe in its intensity and most unusual for that section of the country. Totally unprepared to cope with rigorous weather of that sort, the Navajos suffered hunger and other privations. The prompt response of the Air Corps to the appeal of the Interior Department for aid in this emergency was the flight of the 11th Bombardment Squadron to the Indian Reservation.

Under Lieutenant Howard's leadership, prompt measures were taken to distribute food to the sufferers. Sacks of rations, weighing 100 pounds, were packed in the bombers, which were then flown over the various Indian villages and the food dropped in the center thereof. Each bomber carried a food cargo approximating 1,000 pounds.

During a period of five days, Lieutenant Howard's aerial commissary flew approximately 15,000 miles on their errand of mercy and covered an area of approximately 20,000 miles. The flying was of a hazardous character, being over dangerous mountains and canyon regions. The temperature at that time was extremely low, necessitating constant work on the part of the airplane crews to keep the motors in operating condition.

The Navajo Indian Reservation has been well named the last frontier of civilization. In no place in the United States can such rugged mountainous wasteland be found in such vast proportions. A forced landing at almost any time after an airplane was out of sight of Winslow, Arizona, would have resulted in a severe crack-up. Each flight required approximately four hours. As the planes circled over their "objectives," the pilots found it necessary to decrease flying speed to an absolute minimum, stalling through the air at approximately sixty miles an hour, with the wheels barely off the ground, in order that the food sacks would not burst when they struck the ground. The deep snow also aided in breaking the fall of the food "bombs," and during the entire expedition only two sacks were believed to have broken open.

The Reservation superintendents said that most of the Indians in this great wasteland had never before seen an airplane, and the dropping of food from the air would enter their religion as an answer to their prayers. This was clearly demonstrated in the case of one Indian who was seen standing in the door of his hogan (abode), arms outstretched, as the strange new bird approached. The food was dropped; he rushed out, stumbled through the snow, and tore open the bag. As the plane soared away, the pilot saw the Indian standing again, still as a statue, with his arms outstretched and facing the plane as if giving thanks to this mysterious god for bringing relief.

There were no forced landings and no damage or injury occurred, an enviable safety record when it is realized that these planes were flying many hours per day with a very short time for mechanical inspections and repairs, and that the weather encountered was almost arctic in its severity.

—*Air Corps News Letter.*



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



NEW STATUS OF THE NATIONAL GUARD

WHEN, in 1917, it was determined to use the National Guard of the State of New York, as well as that of the other States of the Union, in what was known as the Army of the United States, it was necessary, under the provisions of the then-existing law, to draft the various organizations into the Federal service. The word "draft" was a bad term to be used in bringing into the service men who had already volunteered their services and stood ready to volunteer at the moment. It put the Guardsman into the same position with the man who had no intention of serving his country, but who was forced to do so through the operation of the Draft Act. Furthermore, when the National Guard returned from France and was mustered out of the service, all the members of it were pure civilians, and were no longer members of the New York National Guard.

Thus, everyone along the line suffered. The Government suffered, because it lost the services of those officers and men who had had experience on the other side; and the members of the National Guard (especially those who desired to continue in a military status) found that there were no vacancies for them, with proper rank, in the New York National Guard. The officers and non-commissioned officers of the State forces organized for home service occupied all the positions available within the State. It is true that in some cases officers who had been in the local forces at home during the War severed their connections and made way for the officers and men returning from the War, but this was not universal, by any manner of means.

The National Defense Act of 1920 was passed, and was a great step forward in improving the status of the National Guard and its efficiency. Proper organization was provided, Government aid was defined, the responsibility of the Guard was laid down, the Militia Bureau was created, officers and enlisted instructors were provided, and training was prescribed. Many other things calculated to build up the value of the National Guard, both to the State and the nation, were incorporated in that magnificent bill. But there were one or two provisions of the Act that did not satisfy the National Guard of the United States. This whole subject was given careful study by committees of National Guard officers appointed by the National Guard Association of the United States, and for several years efforts were made to pass a bill, known as the National Guard Bill, which would correct these undesirable features.

I shall not attempt to outline the provisions of the new

National Guard Act, which eventually became law this year by the signature of President Roosevelt. But there are two important matters which have been corrected by that Bill, and I think that every National Guardsman will be interested in them. First, under the now-existing law, the National Guard becomes the National Guard of the United States, and officers and men will be commissioned and enlisted in that force. It will be unnecessary hereafter to draft National Guard organizations in time of emergency. In the future, if the President of the United States desires to use the National Guard, he will order such organizations as he sees fit into active service, and there will not be, at that time, any delay or confusion due to change of status. The unpopular and inappropriate word "draft" will no longer be used in any way affecting the employment of the National Guard when it is ordered into Federal service—any more than it would be used when ordered into the service of the State.

Second, the other provision of the law prevents, for the future, the mustering out of officers and men of the National Guard upon their return to the State from Federal service. Under the provisions of the new Bill, when the troops are returned to the State from Federal service they will resume their positions as held prior to their entry into Federal service. This is as it should be, for several reasons—primarily because these officers and men are entitled to continue in the National Guard of the United States after being released from Federal control, if they care to do so. Secondly, they should not lose rank or position for no other reason than that they served their country when called upon to do so.

All in all, I think that the National Guard of every State now in the National Guard of the United States has reason to congratulate itself on its improved status under the new Act, and also on the guarantee which it provides for the future. A real debt of gratitude is owing to those officers of the National Guard throughout the country who have labored to bring this condition about and to argue the matter through with the War Department and Congress.

It strikes me that at last the three components of the Army of the United States, have been put into proper relationship.



W. H. Haskell

Major-General.

New Armory at Jamestown Inspected

COMPANY E, 174th INFANTRY, HOLDS FAREWELL SUPPER IN OLD ARMORY DRAPED WITH MOURNING

THE farewell supper of Company E, 174th Infantry, and the Fenton Guards Veteran Association was held at the old Jamestown Armory last month and was marked by the largest gathering of veterans of the local National Guard unit since it was mustered into the state service in 1875. Nearly three hundred men who have served in the company at one time or another during the past fifty-eight years assembled in the drill shed and took their seats 'round the tables arranged in the form of the letter "E."

The supper was followed by an informal program of speechmaking and musical numbers, after which the company and the veterans, led by the company band, under the leadership of Axel E. Johnson, marched through the business section to the new state armory on the west side, which was thrown open for inspection for the first time.

The drill shed of the old armory was draped in black for the occasion, which was one of sorrow mingled with rejoicing—sorrow at the abandonment of the building which for the past forty years has been the home of the Fenton Guards, and rejoicing at the prospect of occupying, in the near future, the fine, new, completely equipped \$200,000 armory on the west side of the town.

Guests of the company included Major Alexander L. Gillig, commanding the 2nd Bn., 174th Infantry; Captain Lyman A. Shaw, representative of Colonel William R. Pooley, commanding the Regiment; Captain Van Antwerp Simmons, 1st Lieut. Carl Schieterle and 2nd Lieut. Fred Oswick, of Co. I, 174th Infantry, Olean; Former Assemblyman H. E. V. Porter, and two brothers who enlisted in the company 58 years ago, Gustaf and William Bergquist.

Captain S. A. Brown, commanding the Company, pre-

sided and welcomed the guests. He expressed appreciation of the work of Captain E. B. Briggs, chairman of the Jamestown Armory commission, and of Major General Franklin W. Ward, Adjutant General of the State, in securing the new armory.

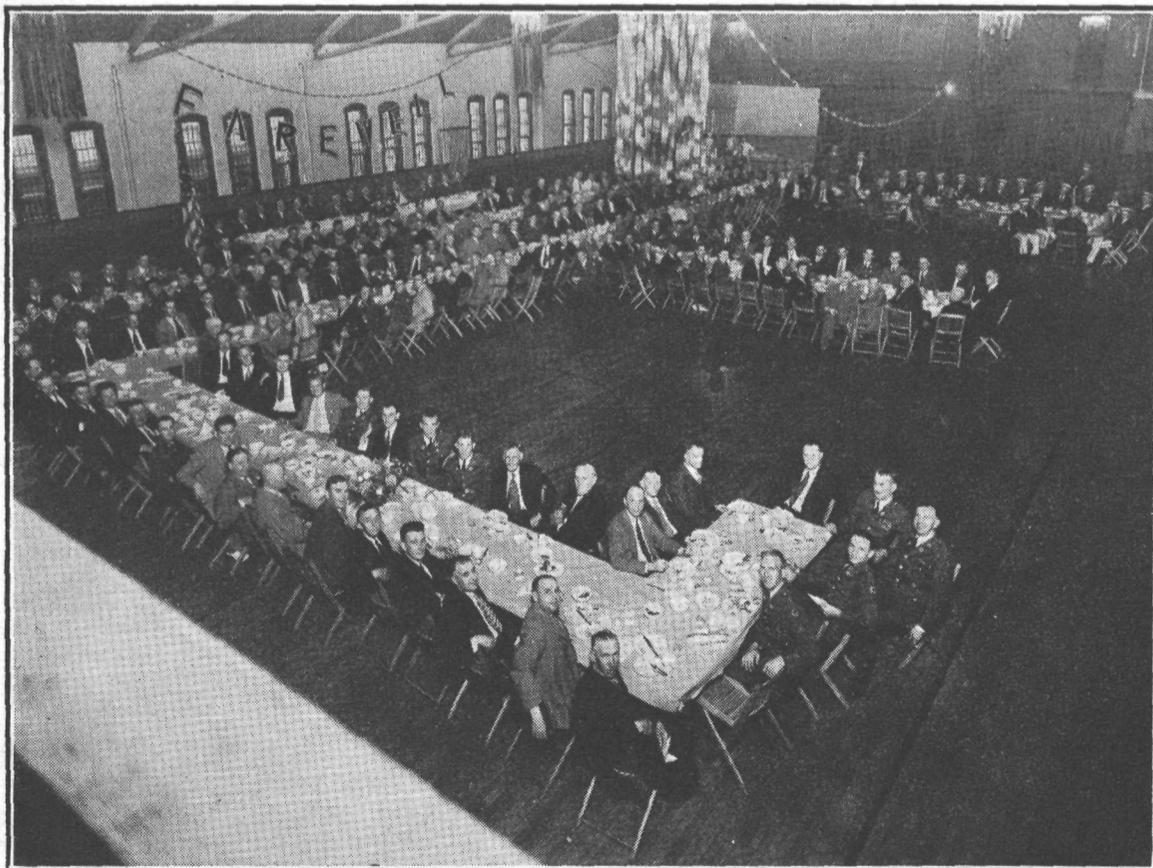
Company E was the first company organized under the state law authorizing Separate Companies. Its original designation, "First," was changed afterwards to "Fourth" and later to "Thirteenth"; then to Company E, 65th Infantry, then to Company E, 74th Infantry, and, with the redesignation of units at the reorganization of the Guard at the close of the World War, to Company E, 174th Infantry, by which designation it is now officially known.

Throughout the state, however, and more particularly locally, the unit is affectionately known as the Fenton Guards—a name conferred in the early days of its existence as a compliment to Reuben E. Fenton, a citizen of Jamestown who served the State of New York during the Civil War as Governor and later as a United States Senator.

Originally the organization was composed entirely of Swedish men and adopted as their first uniform that of the bodyguard of Charles XII of Sweden—a handsome blue with yellow trimmings, a combination of the Swedish national colors.

After a number of informal speeches, a silent tribute to the memory of the officers and men of Company E who have died was paid by the assemblage and the buglers sounded taps.

The committee in charge of the farewell supper and the other events of the evening consisted of Corp. Richard O. Englund, chairman; Corp. Kenneth L. Johnson, Pvt. Charles E. Lindsey and Pvt. Howard P. Wiquist.



Ave atque Vale!

After the farewell banquet of the members of Company E, 174th Infantry, in their old armory at Jamestown, a parade was formed and marched through the city to their new armory. The parade was led by the company band playing the old regimental march, "The Old Gray Mare." The men, including a great number of veterans, then made an inspection of the new building, which was open from top to bottom.

Camp Smith M.P.'s Are Tender-hearted!

ORPHAN FAWN, NURSED ON BOTTLE, THRIVES UNDER POLICE PROTECTION

IT is generally considered profitable to be "well in with the police" and "Stewey," the young fawn discovered in the woods near Camp Smith and reared by the Military Police, serves as a striking corroboration of this well-known fact. The ordinary man avoids the Guard House as he would the plague but Stewey, for one, is going to be broken-hearted when the camp closes and his heaven-sent guardians bid him farewell.

The story of Romulus and Remus being suckled by a she-wolf is an old one and no longer astonishes us. This is the first time, however, we have ever heard of a baby deer being nursed and weaned by a Military Policeman, and we are left wondering which deserves the more credit—the policeman for his relapse into tender-heartedness or the fawn for having survived the unique ordeal.

Below, we give the story as it was told by W. H. H. MacKellar, columnist of the Peekskill *Evening Star*.

It was mid-October in the Highlands. The mountain sides were gorgeous with the flaming foliage of Autumn. The scarlet of sumach, the gold of the whitewoods, the purple of the oaks, clothed the slopes in a cloak of many colors.

Up the wooded defile between Anthony's Nose and Kittatinny ranged a noble stag, his antlers thrown backward, his nostrils dilated, his ears alert, as he hunted a mate, for it was the breeding season. Presently he found her whom he sought, a pretty young doe of high degree. After a brief honeymoon, they separated to their own ways, after the manner of their kind.

Through the long Winter the doe foraged the hills,



Photo by Thompson, Official Camp Photographer

Stewey with his three foster-parents.



Stewey, the Camp Smith pet.

browsing on the sere grass, or munching the dry berries and the succulent buds of the underbrush. Sometimes she stood silent as in thought, gazing intently on Camp Smith below, or watching afar the restless and foam-flecked Hudson, lashed by the northwest wind.

Came the Springtime. Thin and emaciated, the doe welcomed the advent of the green grass and the bursting of the trees into vernal beauty. Little by little she shed the coarse hair of Winter. Her coat grew slicker as she brushed through the woodland copse, and her form rounded out to more graceful proportions.

In the month of June she gave thought to her approaching maternity, and carefully selected for herself a soft bed of leaves on the south slope of the hill, just beyond the targets of the rifle range. There, in the fulness of time, she brought forth a son—a tiny, speckled bit of deerdom.

Was it a stray bullet from the range that wounded and drove her madly away, or was she hounded to death by marauding dogs—who knows? Howbeit, the tender fawn was left alone there in his bed of leaves, a waif and an orphan. Then it transpired that the Military Police came into the picture. They discovered the little fellow and carried him into camp, reporting with their prisoner to Major A. D. Reutershan, their commander.

He ordered a pen and a shelter built on the bluff behind the police quarters. A nursing bottle with milk was bought, and the foundling was fed. He was very weak, and staggered about on his wobbly legs like a drunken man. One wag ventured that he looked as if he was "stewed." So straightway they named him Stewey.

Now Stewey has become the pet and mascot of the State Camp. Never was deer so petted, pampered and photographed. Day by day he increased in strength and stature. Already he begins to munch the soft grass in his pen, and take with relish his ration of meal. He loves his publicity, and makes friends with all strangers on sight.

Lucky Stewey! This orphan will have a better chance in this world than most of his tribe and generation. A soft Summer for him. And when the Camp is over he will have become a fledgling buck, ready to take to the mountain fastness, or to be turned over to the Conservation Commission in the interest of his further education.

The Manchurian Debacle

A LESSON IN MILITARY PREPAREDNESS

By

Sgt. James P. Barron

101st Signal Bn.

THOSE no doubt well-meaning people, who contend that the United States needs little or no standing Army and National Guard and who raise a clamor at the sound of the words "military appropriations," can usually be divided into two classes—the "peace-at-any-price" pacifists and those who believe that a "treaty" Navy is sufficient for our national defense.

From time immemorial men and nations have fought amongst themselves, and it is logical to believe that they will continue to do so. It probably has never occurred to the "treaty" Navy contenders that it would be impossible to maintain a Navy sufficiently large to patrol and guard the entire vast coastlines of the United States. During the Spanish-American War, the entire United States Fleet spent a considerable period looking for Admiral Cervera's squadron, which had eluded them and entered Santiago de Cuba Harbor in safety. The Navy did not find Cervera's squadron there until ten days afterwards, and then only on a tip received from the War Department Intelligence Bureau.

The belief that an army can be raised in a few days and trained to fight in that time is erroneous. The study of equipping an army with modern material is a science in itself which entails continuous research. All National Guardsmen are aware that constant practice and training are needed to perfect the soldier in the art of using such equipment.

The recent collapse of the Chinese armies in Manchuria should provide food for thought for all who believe that this country has the men who, should an emergency arise, need only be thrown into a uniform. It seems incredible that a Japanese army occupied nearly 360,000 miles of territory in the face of vastly superior numbers.

It would be impossible in this article to give a history of the major operations in Manchuria. The most important occurred at Nonni, Angangchi, Tientsin, Chinchow, Harbin, Kwantung, Kirin and ended with the collapse and retreat of the Chinese armies to behind the Great Wall.

It is interesting, however, to the soldier to study the equipment used by the contestants and the main reasons for the success of the Japanese forces. Japan's success can be attributed to three factors: material, organization and morale. From the opening of the campaign on November 4, 1931, to its conclusion with a truce, which was recently agreed upon, the victorious Japanese never looked back. Except for eight or nine days in and around Nantienmen and Kupeikow, where the Chinese put up a stout resistance, the warfare was never stabilized.

The Chinese armies are organized under a number of "military governors," the most powerful of whom is General Chang Kai-Shek, who is said to command nearly

a million men. The sum total of all the numerous faction leader armies in China is said to exceed two million men.

The Chinese soldier often receives no pay and sometimes has to provide his own living expenses, although he generally exacts it from the peasants in the territory in which he is stationed. Morale is low and desertions from one army to another are frequent; these sometimes consist of the desertion of a whole division from one faction to another. On the contrary, the Japanese army is excellently trained, its morale is extraordinarily high and its command is vested solely in the Emperor who is not, as in most countries, merely the nominal head but an active commander. Their army is organized along the same lines as the British army—the Air Corps being a separate unit and the work of communications being carried out by the Corps of Engineers.

The number of Chinese troops operating in Manchuria during hostilities was estimated roughly at 280,000; the number of Japanese was officially given as 22,000. Competent observers believe that over 30,000 troops participated. The individual Japanese soldier was equipped with a late model Japanese-made Mauser, caliber .256 inches. The Chinese armies used rifles of various ages and assortments, the principal types being: Japanese 7.9 and 7.5 mm. caliber; German 7.9 and 6.8 mm.; Russian 7.7 and 3 line; Mausers 7.9 and 8 mm.; Remingtons 7.9 and 8 mm.

The Chinese possessed a large number of machine guns of various German and other war-time vintages, and they average one machine gun company of 140 men to three regiments. The Japanese, on the other hand, were armed with a modern Japanese-made machine gun, with one company of 160 men to a regiment.

But it is in the use of the tank, airplane and artillery that the superiority of the Japanese material proved most effective. The Japanese had observation and bombing planes that they used constantly; the Chinese had no planes whatsoever. Wherever necessary, the Japanese used their tanks, which were mostly of the light and armored-car type; the Chinese had no tanks. The Chinese artillery was badly outshot and outdistanced. They used only trench mortars and infantry howitzers which had extremely short ranges; their opponents relied solely on the 75 mm. gun of both the field and pack type.

Communication in the Chinese armies consisted primarily of wig-wag flags with a few telephones at General



Headquarters. Owing to the nature of the terrain and the mobility of the warfare, the Japanese relied mostly on radio for their chief method of communication. They not only used radio for artillery-air-ground purposes, but their tanks were also equipped with radio, and for the first time in actual warfare, the use of radio in tanks was successfully operated. Cavalry was used largely by both sides.

It has thus been easily demonstrated that a small force, sufficiently equipped and trained in the modern implements of war, can overcome a larger force, not so well equipped and poorly trained. Military appropriations for material and training, therefore, prove to be a useful investment and safeguard, even for a country which does not desire war.

In conclusion, it might be said that the average soldier of the Regular Army and National Guard is not interested in the *status quo* of either of the participants in the conflict, but it serves as a useful lesson in military preparedness and the personal and general efficiency of the soldier.



The Purpose of Military Training

By Sgt. Frank Torline

Annual Prize Essay, St. Joseph's College and Military Academy, Hays, Kansas

THE United States has fought wars in the past for the sake of justice. At no time, in any of her conflicts, has she maintained any other principle. Unlike the haughty Roman Empire, she has never battled against another nation in an endeavor to increase territory or financial standing. She has always been driven to war by the abuses of another nation; not of her own free will. We are a peace loving nation; we hold peace to be sacred; we have in the past and will in the future, lay down our lives that we may preserve peace for our posterity. Our military organizations show our attitude toward war. We have the smallest standing army of the World Powers; surely, then, we cannot be said to be in favor of war.

We have spread out over the country military schools and schools where military training, though not a paramount code in the school, is required. There must be issues other than the idea of war entering here. We cannot truly say that the Nation is preparing us for cannon fodder. It is true that we may be called upon for the defense of this glorious nation in some future time, but that is not the only reason for military training. We can find other training that will improve us physically to a greater degree than military training, so we do not have this institution for the purpose of developing great athletes. A bandmaster or a drug clerk has a "snappier" uniform than the soldier, so it cannot be a love for ornament that causes our schools to sponsor this great idea. What is the main reason why not only the schools but the

government itself sponsor military training in schools, colleges, and special camps?

The main purpose of military training is not to create, but to build on the material already available. It is not easy to drill and to accept commands from a person who you think is not worthy of this command or less qualified than yourself. It is not easy to march over broken or rocky fields in the burning sun or biting wind; it is not easy to give up the easy life of a civilian and accept the rigid schedule of a soldier. But all of this fulfills the purpose of military training—to build character, and with character, the muscles of the body, not to the perfection of an athlete, but so that a person is strong, vigorous, and ambitious.

With the training of the body and spirit goes the training of the mind. The character of the coming generation will mean either the maintenance or destruction of our nation. If we are weak, afraid to carry out our views, our nation cannot stand. If we are strong and vigorous of character, our nation will not only stand, but will continue to prosper to a degree unexcelled in the past.

A military man's character should be strong, one that will never bend to the lower inclinations of life. He must be a man who is honest, trustworthy, and capable. He should be the pride of America. Spiritually, he should be clean, vigorous, striving for the one ultimate end. He should be our moral model, our standard; the soldier of God as well as of man. All this is the purpose of military training.



Our Air-Minded Commanding General

Major General Haskell, arriving at Fishers Island, on July 12, to inspect the 245th Coast Artillery, was caught by our photographer in his "flying togs" on stepping out of the 27th Division Aviation plane.

A Special Offer to Guardsmen!

PEN-PENCIL (Guaranteed for Life) FOR THREE SUBSCRIPTIONS

OUR drive for subscriptions to the GUARDSMAN is still on—in fact, we are driving harder than ever before. The bulldog wins because he hangs on, and that is what we are determined to do. Call us obstinate if you like, or pig-headed; call us stubborn or mulish; call us what you will. We know, though, that with persistent effort this drive can be successful and we are determined to see it through.

We want to make the GUARDSMAN a better magazine—livelier, smarter, more colorful, bigger. Every subscription we receive brings this goal nearer.

And now, this month, we offer you one of the finest combination pen-pencils as an inducement to go out and collect three subscriptions.

The illustration alongside is actual size. The workmanship and material of these Everlast pens are such that the manufacturer furnishes each recipient with a Guarantee for Life. Made of strong DuPont Pyrolin in various mottled colors, it has a Durium Gold Nib which writes smoothly and stands up under severe usage. The pencil repels and expels lead and the body contains a special chamber for extra leads and eraser.

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Don't delay any longer in getting your three subscriptions to the GUARDSMAN. The Fountain Pen Industry is working on a code of hours and wages and minimum prices just like every other industry and it is uncertain how long we shall be able to continue this very attractive offer. It is certain, however, that no such chance will ever come your way again to receive a quality pen and pencil combination like this, made by a well-known, reputable manufacturer and guaranteed for life, absolutely free.

Think over your prospects of getting subscriptions. There are your buddies whose term of enlistment is shortly expiring and who would like to keep in touch, through

the GUARDSMAN, with their old outfit; there are the older veterans of your regiment who have moved away from your locality and who would like to be reminded regularly of the good times they had in the Guard.

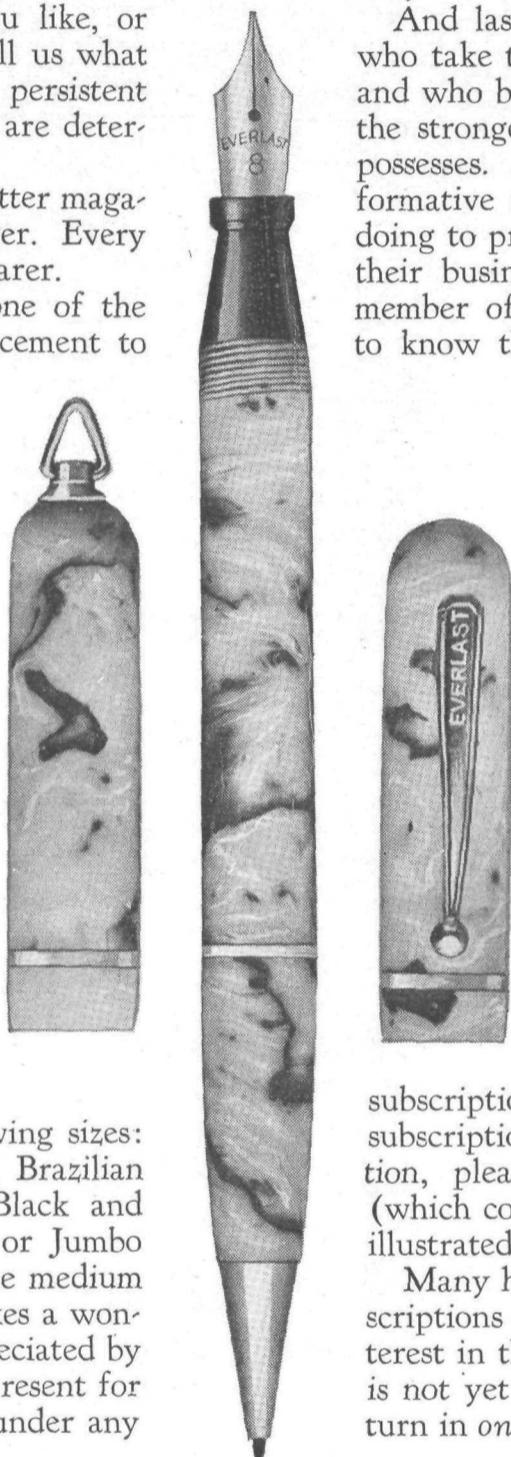
And lastly, there is a large section of the public who take their patriotism seriously (thank heaven!) and who believe, as we do, that the Guard is one of the strongest advocates for Peace that this country possesses. The GUARDSMAN will bring them informative news as to what the National Guard is doing to protect them, their homes and families, and their business. Every true patriot, if he is not a member of the Guard, should make it his business to know the full extent and value of the services performed on his behalf by the personnel of the Guard.

The GUARDSMAN is looked forward to with great interest by its subscribers. Major Chas. E. MacDonald, of Vermont, has just sent us a subscription for a friend of his in the Philippines, and writes: "Of all the magazines I have coming into my home, I like the GUARDSMAN best. . . . Your paper is of great interest to either Soldier or Citizen, and you certainly have a very active and talented staff to keep the GUARDSMAN up-to-date."

You don't have to wait until you have all three subscriptions. Send them in one at a time, accompanied by your check, money order, or bill for one dollar. A subscription for two years (\$2.00) will be counted as two

subscriptions—for three years (\$3.00), as three subscriptions, and so on. With your third subscription, please specify if you want a Jumbo size (which comes in Black only) or a Medium size (as illustrated) in one of the above-listed colors.

Many have already responded by turning in subscriptions and we thank these for their genuine interest in the welfare of the magazine. But our goal is not yet attained. If you can't get three, at least turn in one subscription. *Every subscription helps.*



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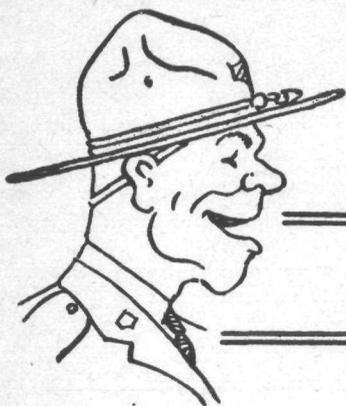
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Those Jags

Spokesman: "We are sergeants and honest men."

Judge Advocate: "Fine. The sergeants line up on this side and the honest men on the other side."

—Fifth Corps News (Ind.)

Auto-Suggestion

"So your brother has a bad case of hay fever?"

"He sure has. He even sneezes every time he passes a grass widow."

Twentieth Century

"Jerry ain't much of a farmer, I'm afraid."

"Naw, he keeps foolin' 'round with his crops so much he don't half 'tend to his fillin' station."

Redundant

A firm of solicitors rang up a stock-broker and the following conversation took place:

"Good morning. Are you Mr. Denman?"

"Yes. Who is this?"

"This is Hullett, Crafting, Studge, Minardy, Gowle and Scarrow."

"Oh, good morning, good morning, good morning, good morning, good morning, good morning, good morning."

Information Please

"Hello! Is this the City Bridge Department?"

"Yes. What can we do for you?"

"How many points do you get for a little slam?"

No Time for That

"After the wreck, when your husband was drowning, did all his past sins come up before him?"

"Good heavens, no! He wasn't in the water all that time."

Bed of Glory

Son: "Ma, what's the idea makin' me sleep on the mantelpiece every night?"

Mother: "Hush, sonny. You only have to sleep there two weeks more and then your picture will be in 'Believe it or not.'"

The Bill Runs High

Tommy surveyed the new baby with a decidedly critical eye. "Well, dad," he said at last. "How much a month do we have to pay on that?"

Lean Pickin's

She: "I know nothing but good of Alice."

Other She: "Well, let's talk of some one else."

His Lurid Past

The young man regarded with pride the ring he had placed on her finger the night before.

"Tell me, sweetheart," he asked. "Did any of your girl friends admire your engagement ring?"

"They did more than that," she answered with a slight suspicion of chilliness in her voice. "Two of them recognized it."

Times Have Changed

Captain (receiving new recruit): "Well, my boy, the old story, I guess. The black sheep of the family joining the Guard."

Rookie: "Oh, no, Sir, that's all changed since your day."

—The Blade.

It Might Happen

Baby (crying in the night): "Whah-h-h-h!"

Sgt. Gibson: "What's the matter, son?"

Baby: "I want a drink."

Sgt. Gibson: "So do I, dammit! Shut up, and go to sleep."

—The Bulletin.

YOUR DOCTOR OR DENTIST

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About What?

Mrs. A: "I like to have a man about, don't you?"

Mrs. B: "Provided I know what he's about."

—B-C Scope, 156th F. A.

Wonderful

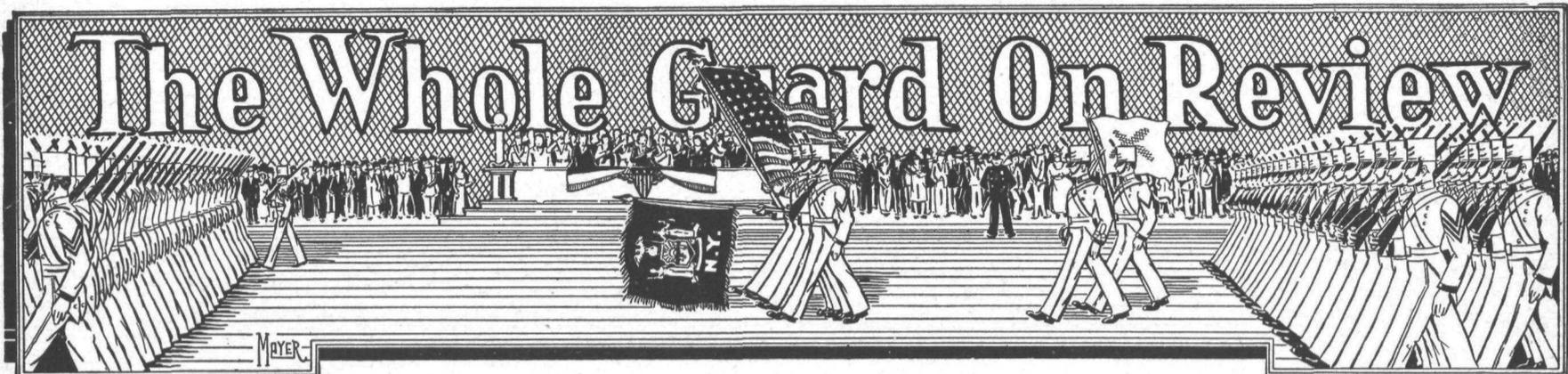
Mrs. Jones: "Our new minister is wonderful. He brings things home to you that you never saw before."

Mrs. Brown: "Our laundryman does just the same."

The Solution

"Mary, these banisters always seem dusty. I was at the Jones' today, and their's are as bright and smooth as glass."

"She has three small boys, ma'am."



71st INFANTRY

Company G

UNDER the capable guidance of our company commander, Company G's dinner turned out to be one grand party. The festivities took place at our own beer paradise, the Empire Bar and Grill, which is but a stone's throw from the armory.

We had the real pleasure of having Major Thornton join our party and honor us with an inspiring talk that carried us off our feet. It seemed like old times for the Major and Captain to be sitting by each other's side. It must have reminded them of those other days when they served together as enlisted men overseas.

Lieut. Alisch gave an interesting talk on the subject of qualifying one hundred per cent and 2nd Lieut. Anke-line also spoke on the manly art of shooting. We all share the Lieutenant's enthusiasm.

Sgt. Gorman, whose happy and cheerful nature made him a perfect master of ceremonies, proved to be quite a speaker too when he delivered a brief talk urging us to carry on the good work in Company G in spite of the shortage of funds for armory drills.

No G Company affair would be complete if we didn't have good old reliable Sol with us. Sol has been with Company G for the last thirty years and we are all sure proud of him. He received one grand hand when he got up to speak—not for what he said but for the splendid record he has in this company. It was a great night for speeches and First Sgt. Klapper certainly did his share in fine style.

The evening was perfect except for the absence of our old beloved company commander, Capt. Harry Maslin. Nevertheless, we all joined in singing his favorite song, "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," which always makes that strong gallant heart of his beat just a wee bit faster. It would have been swell to have had the Captain with us, for we know his face would have been one grand smile—that contagious smile of his which begins at one ear and ends at the other. Three cheers for Captain Maslin—and they sure all count!

Company H

Once more Company H proves that its officers and enlisted men compose the finest machine gun company in the regiment.

In proof of this assertion, "H" turned in the highest shooting score on the combat maneuvers in camp last year. Now our skipper, "Buck" Webster, has been detailed to assume charge of the machine gun units of the regiment for our combat work in camp this year.

We, this year, intend to shoot the highest score of any machine gun unit in the state. There isn't a man in the company who entertains the slightest doubt of our accomplishing this feat.

Sgt. "Pop" Eisele and Pfc. Elson have completed their Army Extension Course and are scheduled for examination for reserve commissions.

The 13th of July marks the anniversary of the demise of our late comrade, Pfc. Hunt. His personality and his ability will be always cherished by the members of this company. Out of respect to Pfc. Hunt, we should strive to emulate his ideals which were always in the best interests of the Guard.

The motto of "H" is: "Our officers are the finest, our non-coms the ablest, and our company the best."

174th INFANTRY

MAJ. ALEXANDER L. GILLIG, Second Battalion commander, and prominent Erie County Legionnaire and Democrat, was this regiment's Number One news item last month, by virtue of his appointment to the post of chairman of the new Erie County Emergency Relief Bureau.

His selection was approved by the Board of Supervisors, after political disturbances had caused a re-organization of the bureau. After making two attempts at carrying on the bureau's work with a county supervisor at its head, it was apparent that the board should be composed of persons unattached to any legislative or governing body.

Maj. Gillig's appointment as chairman was unanimously recommended by the four other members of the bureau. He has had extensive experience in welfare and charitable work in Buffalo.

In pre-war days he headed Company H of the old 74th Infantry, serving with that unit on the Mexican border. He went to France with the 55th Pioneer Infantry, and has headed a battalion since his return. He is a former commander of Semper Fidelis Post, American Legion, is on the military staff of Gov. Lehman, and is prominent in the Knights of Columbus organization.

At least two officers of the regiment will have to follow doctor's orders about going slow this August in camp. They are Capt. Lynn D. Wallace, Company F's dead-shot commander, and Capt. Sanford A. Carroll, the new pilot of Regimental Headquarters company. Both underwent appendicitis operations recently.

There's quite a list of promotions on the adjutant's books this month. Heading the lucky group is First Lieut. Charles G. Kelly, who got out of the shavetail class just a few days ago. Lieut. Kelly has been with the regiment since 1927, when he enlisted in Company M. He won

his bars in 1930, and in 1931 went to Fort Benning as one of the two New York National Guard officers to take the infantry course that year. He's still in Company M.

Then there's Second Lieut. Brainard E. Prescott, who comes from the 392nd Infantry Reserve. He's a product of the R.O.T.C. course at Cornell University, and was graduated a B.A. in 1932. At present he's studying law at the University of Buffalo. He has been assigned to Company G, succeeding Lieut. Roy R. Vincent, recently made Second Battalion adjutant.

Company D

FIRST LIEUT. SHELDON M. GILMAN is receiving congratulations on the receipt of a commendation from Maj. Gen. Haskell. The praise from the "chief" is given for Lieut. Gilman's excellent rating made while he was a student in the 1933 Infantry School class at Ft. Benning. Out of 13 courses, he was marked "superior" in five, and "excellent" in the rest.

Pvt. Wilfred Wismer, company candy merchant, is an object of pity these days. Three of his customers, who bought sweets on the cuff, left him holding the bag when they went away with the Woodpecker army.

Company G

A NEW contributor has been added to the staff of the *Geeco*, company monthly, in the person of Second Lieut. James J. Oppenheimer, 367th Field Artillery. While at Cornell, he was an editor of the *Daily Sun*, and carried on an endless battle against the campus liberals who were advocating pacifism.

1st Battalion Headquarters Co.

SERGEANT. NORMAN HORTON recently re-enlisted for three years. He is now entering upon his 16th year with the regiment. He is battalion wire chief, and a product of the enlisted men's communication school at Ft. Benning.

The company is wondering what Pvt. Felix De Tullio, regimental tailor, could have been eating the day the dog bit him. Felix broke into print recently when he hailed a dog-owner into court on a charge of having an unmuzzled dog. It was brought out that he invited the animal to kiss him—and it took seven stitches to close the wounds on his head and ear.

54th INFANTRY BRIGADE

Headquarters Company

THE Headquarters Company, 54th Brigade, quarters, at the 174th Infantry Armory, was the scene of a memorable occasion on the evening of June 14th. On that date, the officers and men of the Headquarters Company tendered a farewell dinner to their beloved First Sergeant, Claude Whisman. "Pop," as he was known to all, was an "Old Timer" in the fullest sense of the term, having been retired from the Regular Army.

Following his retirement, he enlisted in the 54th Brigade, Headquarters Company, as a private and rose through the various grades before being appointed 1st Sergeant.

During the World War, Sergt. Whisman was a 1st

Lieut. in the Regular Army, and in the early days of his enlistment saw much service in the Philippines.

It was through no fault of his own that "Pop" was forced to discontinue his service in the "Guard." As the result of a bill passed by the recent session of Congress, it was a regretted but compulsory duty of our



Farewell Dinner given by Hdqrs. Co., 54th Brigade, to 1st Sgt. Claude Whisman

Commanding Officer to discharge a man who gave the better part of his life to his country.

The dinner was a gala occasion and yet an undercurrent of sadness was noticeable for it marked the last time that our 1st Sergeant was to be in the midst of the Company and the men he loved so well.

Captain Elmer M. Rudolph, C.O., acted as toastmaster and introduced the following speakers: Lieut. James J. Young, Communications Officer; Lieut. Garnet C. Williams, Aide; and Julius G. Smith, Master Sergeant.

During the course of the remarks, many amusing incidents relative to Sergt. Whisman's activities in the past were recounted and none enjoyed them more than "Pop" himself, at whose expense they were related.

Following the speeches, Capt. Rudolph, in behalf of the officers and men, presented the guest of honor with a handsome traveling bag.

At the conclusion of the dinner, "Pop" with many hearty handshakes and regretful good-byes, left for a well-earned vacation in the West.

To say that we miss a man of his unquestionable ability and loyal devotion, would be inadequate. So we wish Sergt. Claude Whisman "God Speed" and may his remaining years be prosperous and peaceful.

102nd ENGINEERS

Non-Commissioned Officers' Association

THIS up and coming organization, though less than a year old, did not call a halt to its many and varied activities with the advent of summer, but actually went ahead with several plans for the summer months. A pleasant moonlight sail up the Hudson, an affair which attracted a crowd of three hundred and fifty, made such a hit that an all-day sail is being planned for August.

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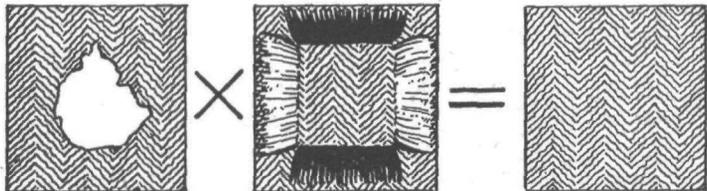
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The Association has purchased a banner which will be awarded to the company having the cleanest kitchen and the neatest company street at Camp. Arrangements have also been made by the organization for several buses which will take relatives and friends to and from the camp on visitors' day at a nominal cost. It is also planned to have a non-com get-together some time during Camp Tour, which lasts for this Regiment from Aug. 6 to Aug. 20.

The Non-Commissioned Officers' Association of the 102nd Engineers would like to get in touch with similar organizations of other Regiments and meet in social and other activities. Any such groups desiring to cooperate should write to the Secretary, N. C. O. Association, 102nd Engineers, 168th Street and Broadway, New York City.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

THIS is the month of our annual tour of duty and the boys are all excited as they think over and anticipate with pleasure the many happy scenes of reunion which will take place within the next few weeks.

We have received word of a happening that rather brings our Chaplain to the fore as a heroic character. The story goes that in the early part of July while passing the Walkill River near Walden, New York, he heard cries for help and upon repairing to the river bank found a youngster about to go under, probably for the last time. Our worthy Chaplain jumped in and saved the lad and you can depend on it that those of us who knew of the situation were proud of the fact that he belonged to our Regiment.

The next meeting of the Regimental Non-Commissioned Officers' Association has been scheduled for the first Wednesday or Saturday of our tour at camp. At that time the election of officers for the new fiscal year will take place and it is expected that various measures will be presented for the consideration of the Association that have a definite bearing on the workings of the Regiment.

This Regiment is justly proud of its standing of third place in the July issue of the GUARDSMAN; and it has been rumored that someone in the Regiment will be obliged to buy a dinner. When this will take place is doubtful and we await action on the matter.

At this time the members of the 156th greet the members of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters, Headquarters Battery, 27th Division Air Service, and the 106th Field Artillery with whom they will be billeted for the period of August 20th to September 3rd. Might we assure them of our cooperation in any endeavor affecting the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade; and they can depend on it that we will work wholeheartedly to the end that our joint tour of duty shall be successful in every meaning of the word.

105th INFANTRY

Regimental Headquarters Company

AT a recent meeting of the company soft-ball team, Sgt. William Armstrong was named manager and Corporal Charles Rosekrans was elected captain. The team played fine ball at camp, meeting their first defeat in the finals for the battalion championship, thereby being eliminated from the play-off for the regimental cup. The company was awarded fourth prize in the annual Filibus-

ter Parade held at Camp Smith. The costumes worn by the members consisted of white athletic suits with white collars and cuffs representing Troy as the collar city.

A dinner, given the last night in camp in recognition of the efforts displayed by the company, was enjoyed by all the men.

101st SIGNAL BATTALION

Company B

WE thought that our article in the June issue of the GUARDSMAN might evoke a response from "A" Company. We were wrong. It was in the interest of friendly rivalry that we taunted them. However, far be it from us to say any more. "B" Company's deeds speak for themselves.

The fiftieth anniversary of the formation of this Company will be commemorated in 1934, and plans for the celebration are already taking shape. Definite plans and dates will be announced shortly.

Establishing a new precedent, arrangements have been completed to take motion pictures of the activities during the camp tour. It will be a valuable and interesting picture story to be added to the company's history.

Staff Sgts. William J. Baird and Harry Schwecke are having it out. It seems that Harry has long been planning to supplant Bill as Mess Sgt., so that when Harry had a falling out with his boss he bought himself a delicatessen store so that he could start from the ground up and learn this mess sergeant business the right way.

The parade on Memorial Day was quite a success for Sgt. Muller. Those medals sure looked great, George! If you have to do it again next Memorial Day, we would suggest a wheelbarrow to carry your chest in. It's too bad, though, that you had to be left guide, and were not in the front of the column. Maybe next year you will have a horse!

71st INFANTRY

Company C

THE 1st Sgt. of Co. "C," 71st Inf., has always had great difficulty in keeping track of his family due to an epidemic of brothers, etc. The following is offered in evidence:

1st Sgt. Wm. C. Dodonoff and Guidon B. A. Dodonoff! Sgt. A. Hundreiser and Sgt. E. Hundreiser, just discharged but coming back; Cpl. M. Trifkovich and Cpl. B. Trifkovich; Pvts. A. Saas and F. Saas, recently deceased; Pvts. J. Anderson, G. Anderson, H. Anderson and B. Anderson—on waiting list (in after Camp); Pvts. M. Kaplan and A. Kaplan.

The Anderson family in particular offers great possibilities, two of the boys being twins and all four greatly resembling each other, and we understand there are more at home growing up. The chaps with "home ties" usually develop into first class soldiers, and this tendency becomes more evident when some of the "home ties" are brought to the Armory.

This Company has always laid stress on "individual achievement." We have had our Paul DeBruyn who won the Boston Marathon and a couple of weeks ago one of our Sergeants, Raymond Rumph, mounted a train bound for West Point, etc., etc. Now our attention has been called to our "family instincts" as indicated above,

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which together with the promises of some of our married members should solve our Recruit Problem in the future.

Third Battalion

IN order to keep up the good attendance of the 3rd Bn. in the hot month of July, Major Lindsay Griffiths, battalion commander, decided to hold a battalion indoor meet after drill on Thursday, July 6, 1933. It was a huge success.

There were novelty events included with regular track events, and many laughs were to be had all evening and all enjoyed themselves, buck privates to the officers.

The prize winners of the events were as follows:

1-mile novelty contest—First, Cooper, "L" Co.; second, Jones, "K" Co.

Potato race—First, Morris, 3rd Bn. Hdqrs.; second, McCormick, "M" Co.

Rescue race—First, Goldman and Parella, "I" Co.; second, Keane and Satchwill, "K" Co.

Basketball foul shooting—First, Tobuck, "K" Co.

60-yd. dash—First, Condi, "I" Co.; second, Skau, "I" Co.

1-lap run—First, Galvez, "I" Co.; second, Leed, 3rd Bn Hdqrs.

Half-mile run—First, Andarachis, "I" Co.; second, Dokowski, "I" Co.; third, Blanker, 3rd Bn. Hdqr.

8-man squad relay—First, "I" Co.; second "K" Co.

The program was efficiently handled by the battalion athletic officer, 2nd Lt. James J. Fogarty, of "K" Co. Al Green of "K" Co. acted as starter and Sal Pampinella of "I" Co. acted as clerk of the course. Other Officers of the 3rd Battalion who acted as officials were Major Lindsay Griffiths, Battalion Commander, and 1st Lt. Sylvester V. Meighan of "K" Co., Capt. Blakeman of "I" Co., 1st Lt. Gleason of "M" Co., and 1st Lt. Grant of 3rd Bn. Hdqrs.

52ND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

THE month of June was quite an active one for Brigade besides being motorized (our major piece of business), closing the 1932-33 term of the non-commissioned officers' school, taking the initial steps of organ-

(Continued on page 28)

ON THE ROCKS.



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Pacifism versus Militarism

By 1st LIEUT. R. JAMIESON

156th Field Artillery

IT is the hue and cry of the ardent pacifist that those of us bent on the strengthening of our military structure are suffering from a war complex, developed during the hectic days of the World War. This might be so in the sense that the magnitude of any issue becomes greater in proportion to the amount of interest displayed by the individual. On the other hand, the pacifist has come into being over a period of years extending much farther back than the late war. It has been said that the general aversion of the people in this country to the British military machine during the Revolutionary War resulted in the birth of pacifism here. As in other great issues of the day, however, the militarist is content to accept his position in the structure of national security; whereas the pacifist is bent not only in maintaining the structure of his organization, but attempts to tear down the structure of military protection. This influence has been felt ever since the Indian Wars, when soldiers were sent forth to fight provided with inadequate weapons and insufficient ammunition as the result of "Pacifist Lobbyists." During almost every situation with which the country has had to contend, this group has won in an attempt to reduce armaments and weaken the military structure.

We are also faced by the problem of the isolationist, who contends, quite logically, that in view of our geographic situation the need for armed protection is not essential. They point out that on the East coast we have the Atlantic Ocean; on the West the Pacific; and are bounded on the North by Canada, a very neutral and friendly country; with Mexico on the South, a country that offers very little to fear from the point of invasion. Based on the above, the pacifist would have us believe that the possibility of attack by a foreign nation could be countered by our Navy in any possible emergency. The same pacifist would argue against the retention of the Philippines or Hawaii, as not being necessary or essential to the plans of our armed forces. He is not cognizant, however, of the definite threat to the isolationist program which has been made by aerial advancement.



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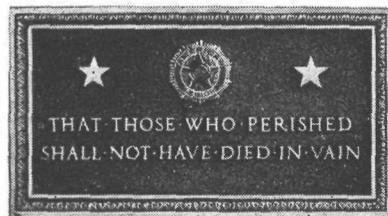
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A comparable review of armed forces today is convincing evidence of the complete unpreparedness in which we find ourselves at the present time. Our Navy, based on the proposals of the Washington Treaty, was authorized to build up to the standards of the plan as modified at that time; but we have not taken advantage of our rights with the result that today we are a poor third in naval armaments. The same situation is found in the Army; where, by repeated reductions, our armed forces have been reduced to the absolute minimum consistent with functioning. When one reflects that vanquished Germany, by the terms of the Versailles Treaty, was permitted to establish an armed force of one hundred thousand men (just a little less than our own standing army), it is obvious that immediate steps should be instituted for the enlargement of our armed personnel within the nation. Instead of this, by the terms of the Independent Offices Supply Bill, the Army suffers to a still greater extent in the continuation of forced reductions.

National security is dependent entirely on the efficiency and functioning of a properly organized and developed defense system. It is our prerogative as citizens and as believers in the integrity of this nation to see that the armed forces are brought to that peak of efficiency and numbers as to offset a possibility of any armed invasion at any time in the future. Our very life depends upon it.



Parade in Rochester

Officers of the 121st Cavalry (Rochester units) led the Memorial Day parade through the streets of that city. Colonel Kenneth C. Townson, commanding the regiment, was appointed president of the N. G. Association of New York last January at the Troy Convention.

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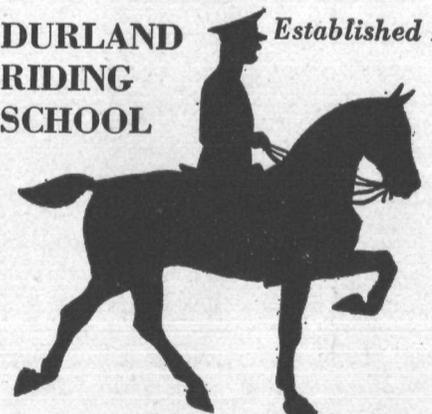


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Major General George R. Dyer

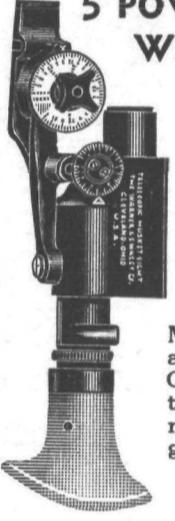
Major General Ward, Adjutant General of the State, conferring upon Brig. Gen. G. R. Dyer the rank of Major General at the review given in his honor at Camp Smith the day before General Dyer's retirement.

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Small-Bore Shoot Heads Rifle Plans

A NATIONAL small-bore rifle tournament, listed for Camp Perry, Ohio, from August 28 to September 4, heads the card of national rifle and pistol championship competitions for this year, according to plans announced by the National Rifle Association.

While the small-bore (.22-caliber) rifle championships will be settled at the Camp Perry shoot, the winners of the .30-caliber rifle and the pistol and revolver championships and trophies will be determined on the basis of scores fired in state shoots now in process of organization by state rifle associations in cooperation with the national association.

The small-bore meet will bring to the vast Camp Perry ranges the classiest and biggest field of .22-caliber marksmen of the year. More than 500, representing virtually every state, are expected to be on hand to battle for the various championships and for berths on the four American international teams which will be selected and will do their firing at Camp Perry.

A new international match, in which the United States, Great Britain and Germany will be the contenders, will be inaugurated at the shoot. The match will be a ten-man team, 50-meter, .22-caliber competition for a trophy cup provided from Nuremberg, Germany. Each team will fire its scores in its own country, the same as will be done in

the three already established international matches in which the United States will compete.

The other three international events are the Lord Dewar trophy, railwaymen's and Fidac matches. The Dewar match, a 50- and 100-yard event, was started in 1909; the railwaymen's match, fired at the same distances, was started in 1927, and the Fidac match, in which teams of former service men of the different allied nations of the war days compete over the 50-meter course, was started in 1930.

The American Fidac team will fire its targets on September 3 and the other three American international aggregations will do their shooting on the final day of the meet.

All the N. R. A. annual trophies will be put up for competition, the small-bore trophies at Camp Perry and the .30-caliber rifle and pistol trophies in the state meets.

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THE WINARING SOCIETY

1st Lt. Endres Sets New Record

JUST to show what can be done in the way of collecting subscriptions for the GUARDSMAN if a man really sets his mind to the job, 1st Lieut. A. L. Endres, of Battery F, 106th Field Artillery, Buffalo, made a list of his friends and went around calling on them.

He might have stopped when he had collected five subscriptions, entitling him to a lapel badge. But he went on.

He might have stopped when he had collected ten subscriptions, entitling him to a silver ring. But he went on.

The other day we received his check for \$16.00, together with the names and addresses of sixteen new subscribers to the GUARDSMAN. Not content even with this splendid contribution, Lieut. Endres vows he will do all he can to get more subscriptions.

Last month we urged every reader of the GUARDSMAN to go out and get one subscription to our magazine. Lieut. Endres, not content with merely one, or five, or ten, went out at once and collected sixteen. He receives as a reward for his success a lapel badge for himself and a silver ring with his regimental insignia on it for his mother.

Well done, Lieutenant!

ARE YOU A LEADER?

The boss drives his men; the leader coaches them.

The boss depends upon authority; the leader on good will.

The boss inspires fear; the leader inspires enthusiasm.

The boss says "I"; the leader says "We."

The boss assigns the tasks; the leader sets the pace.

The boss says, "Get here on time"; the leader gets there ahead of time.

The boss fixes the blame for the breakdown; the leader fixes the breakdown.

The boss knows how it is done; the leader shows how.

The boss makes work a drudgery; the leader makes it a game.

The boss says "Go"; the leader says "Let's go."

Ingot Iron Shop News.

BEAUCOUP GUERRE

THE average individual in civil life, and a great many men in the army, if asked the number of wars in which American Troops had engaged, would probably put the number at any place from six to a dozen and let it go at that.

Former Secretary of War Weeks, in a speech before the Boston Chamber of Commerce, stated that our army has been engaged in some sort of a war almost continuously since its organization and gives the following list to verify his statements:

- | | |
|-------------------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1775—The Revolution. | 1858—Pugot Sound Expedition. |
| 1782—Wyoming Insurrection. | 1858—Spokane Indian Troubles. |
| 1786—Shay's Rebellion. | 1858—Navajo Expedition. |
| 1790—Northwest Indian War. | 1858—Wichita Expedition. |
| 1791—Whiskey Insurrection. | 1859—Colorado River Expedition. |
| 1798—War with France. | 1859—Pecos Expedition. |
| 1799—Frie's Rebellion. | 1859—Antelope Hills Expedition. |
| 1801—Tripolitan War. | 1859—Bear River Expedition. |
| 1806—Burr Conspiracy. | 1859—San Juan Imbroglio. |
| 1807—Chesapeake Bay Affair. | 1859—John Brown Raid. |
| 1808—Lake Champlain Affair. | 1859—Cortina Troubles. |
| 1811—Northwest Indian War. | 1860—Pah Ute Expedition. |
| 1812—Great Britain. | 1860—Carson Valley Expedition. |
| 1812—Seminole War. | 1860—Navajo Expedition. |
| 1813—Creek Indians. | 1861—Apache Indians. |
| 1817—Second Seminole. | 1861—Civil War. |
| 1831—Sac and Fox Indians. | 1862—Indian Massacre (Minnesota) |
| 1832—Black Hawk War. | 1862—Sioux Indians. |
| 1833—South Carolina Nullification. | 1863—Cheyenne War. |
| 1833—Cherokee War. | 1865—Northwestern Indian War. |
| 1834—Pawnee Indians. | 1865—Fenlan Raid. |
| 1835—Third Seminole. | 1867—Mexican Border Indian War. |
| 1836—Second Creek Indians. | 1868—Canadian River Expedition. |
| 1837—Orange Indians. | 1871—Yellowstone Expedition. |
| 1838—New York Canada Frontier. | 1871—Fenian Troubles. |
| 1838—Mormons. | 1872—Yellowstone Expedition. |
| 1838—New York Canada Frontier. | 1872—Modoc Campaign. |
| 1846—Doniphan's Mexican Expedition. | 1873—Yellowstone Expedition. |
| 1846—Mexican War. | 1874—Indian Territory War. |
| 1846—New Mexican Expedition. | 1874—Sioux War. |
| 1848—Cayuse War. | 1874—Black Hills War. |
| 1849—Navajo. | 1875—Nevada Expedition. |
| 1855—Sioux Indians. | 1876—Sioux War. |
| 1855—Yakima Expedition. | 1876—Powder River Expedition. |
| 1855—Cheyenne Indians. | 1879—Ute Campaign, Colorado. |
| 1855—Florida War (Seminoles). | 1891—Pine Ridge Campaign. |
| 1856—Kansas Border Troubles. | 1898—Spain. |
| 1857—Gila Expedition. | 1900—Philippine. |
| 1857—Sioux Indians. | 1912—Vera Cruz. |
| 1857—Mountain Meadow Massacre. | 1916—Mexican Expedition. |
| 1857—Utah Expedition. | 1917—World War. |
| 1858—Northern Indian Expedition. | |

(NOTE: This list does not include the many periods of active service participated in by State troops against hostile Indians, etc.).

Okay

A sailor wandered into a tennis court the other day and sat down on a bench. "Whose game?" he asked.

A shy young thing next to him looked up hopefully. "I am," she replied.

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WHOLE GUARD ON REVIEW 52nd Field Artillery Brigade

(Continued from page 23)

ization for our Brigade Veterans' Association and running off our annual outing. We made two new Corporals, lost one, and re-enlisted a former ten-year man.

The new non-coms are Corporals Butts and Walters from whom we expect great things. We regret losing Corporal Lutz, who had to leave the service for business reasons. Corporal Lutz was an outstanding communications man and a well thought of fellow. We expect to keep in touch with him through Captain Dunn's brain-child, the Brigade Veterans' Association. We are very happy to have our newly enlisted old soldier, former Staff Sergeant Chris Quinn, back with us, who we felt confident would contract the Army itch on one of his frequent visits and eventually re-up as he did.

Our outing provided us with an opportunity of visiting our upstate country cousins, the 156th Field Artillery at Peekskill. So on Sunday, June 13, 1933, brigade, escorted by Captain Dunn and his family, embarked on the "Alexander Hamilton" for a sail to Indian Point where we were met by members of the service battery of the 156th F.A. who transported us in army trucks and cars to the new armory where we were served with refreshments. After inspecting and admiring the armory, the baseball teams of both outfits dressed and everyone proceeded to Camp Smith, where brigade avenged last year's defeat by trouncing the Service Battery 12-0. Corporal Walters twirled the nine innings, allowing the upstate boys only two hits. We are inclined to think that the 13th might be their unlucky day.

Dinner was served at the Forbush Inn, where buses picked us up and drove to the 9:30 boat thus concluding our second enjoyable trip to Peekskill. These two trips have built up a very warm friendship between both batteries, and we are looking forward with keen anticipation to our next get-together.

Oh yes! Just one more thing. All the brigade members followed Captain Dunn's example of domesticity and brought their wives and girl friends, and make believe the boys didn't enjoy that serene moonlight sail!

245TH COAST ARTILLERY

Battery F

ON Thursday evening, June 15th, the Veterans of Battery F joined with the present members of the Battery in celebrating the winning of permanent possession of the beautiful Colonel Bryer H. Pendry Trophy, for athletic supremacy. This trophy was donated by our Colonel, competed for annually and had to be won six times to receive permanent possession.

About 8 o'clock the gang assembled in the Officers' Mess Hall and after a few words of greeting by the skipper, proceeded with much gusto to partake of the refreshments which the committee had provided. The boys then settled back to hear the speakers do their stuff, and as each one was introduced by the toastmaster, a storm of applause greeted him. Tom Paprocki, former track captain and M.A.L. Champ, led off with a little talk of the good old days; Jim Dalton was next and was high in his praise of the fine Battery spirit shown by the members of F; Johnny Finn, holder of the World's record in the sack

race and former M.A.L. Champ then took his bow, followed by Chubby Jansen, another former M.A.L. Sack Champ, Johnny Sheridan, Johnny Dolan, Bob Currie, Bill Levine, and Bill Smith.

Then came the surprise of the evening, when Ben Adams, former 1st sergeant, presented to the skipper, Captain Ed. Richards, on behalf of the members of the Battery, a beautiful Sam Browne Belt. To say the Captain was surprised would be putting it mildly!

Tom Dugan, of Broadway fame, then took over the program, numbers being rendered by Leo Heany, Chubb Jansen, Bob Savage, Mike Zito, Johnny Sheridan, Johnny Finn and Charlie Bishop.

Then came another pleasant surprise when Major William J. Hislop of the 212th Anti-Aircraft, former Captain of the Battery, accompanied by Major Arthur Linn, Captain Charles Jacobs and Lieutenant W. Gibbons, arrived. After being greeted in the real Battery F style, the toastmaster called upon each of them to say a few words, and all of them were high in their praise of the fine spirit and co-operation that exists in Battery F. The meeting was brought to a close with gurgles of appreciation.

Captain Gormsen One of Governor's Honor Men

THE name of Captain Harald F. Gormsen, 102nd Engrs., was inadvertently omitted from the list of the "Governor's Honor Men" which was published in the July issue of the GUARDSMAN.

Captain Gormsen's aggregate was 495 which places him well up in the list of winners. We are happy to welcome this fine addition to the list and regret the fact that it did not appear in the original publication.



HOW WE STAND

JUNE AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....90.34%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1524	Off.	22 W. O.	19929 E. M.	Total 21475
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467	Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1427	Off.	21 W. O.	19176 E. M.	Total 20624

HQ. & HQ. DET., INFANTRY DIVISION

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maintenance	27	0	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div.	26	0	51	77

HQ. & HQ. TR., CAVALRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	9	0	60	69
Hq. & Hq. Tr. 51st Cav. Brig. ...	8	0	71	79

HQ. & HQ. BTRY., F. A. BRIGADE (Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance	10	0	26	36
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 52nd F. A. Brigade	9	0	37	46

HQ. & HQ. COS. INFANTRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	7	0	20	27
53rd Brigade	7	0	39	46
54th Brigade	7	0	38	45
87th Brigade	6	0	30	36
93rd Brigade	7	0	40	47

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS BRIGADE

Allotment	4	0	7	11
Actual Strength	4	0	6	10

HEADQUARTERS 44TH DIVISION

Allotment	10	0	0	10
Actual Strength	8	0	0	8

MEDICAL REGIMENT, INFANTRY DIV.

Maintenance	50	1	588	639
102nd Medical Regiment	48	1	608	657

SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)

Maintenance	14	0	149	163
101st Signal Battalion	13	0	155	168

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	66	1	971	1038
Actual	645	9	10550	11204
10th Infantry	66	1	1069	1136
14th Infantry	66	1	1023	1090
71st Infantry	64	1	1113	1178
105th Infantry	65	1	1051	1117
106th Infantry	66	1	1021	1088
107th Infantry	65	0	1076	1141
108th Infantry	64	1	1073	1138
165th Infantry	66	1	1042	1109
174th Infantry	65	1	1062	1128
369th Infantry	58	1	1020	1079

FIELD ARTILLERY REGT. 155 MM HOW. TRUCK DR.

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery	59	1	634	694

STATE STAFF

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maximum	32	0	108	140
A.G.D. Section	5	0	0	5
J.A.G.D. Section	4	0	0	4
Ordnance Section	5	0	24	29
Medical	3	0	0	3
Quartermaster	9	0	15	24

SPECIAL TROOPS (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance	25	0	293	318
Special Troops, 27th Division	24	0	330	354

QUARTERMASTER TRAIN (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q.M. Tr.	14	0	233	247

DIVISION AVIATION (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance	33	0	85	118
27th Division Aviation	22	0	110	132

ENGINEER REGT. (Combat) (Inf. Div.)

Maintenance	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers	30	1	470	501

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse-Drawn)

Maintenance	56	1	545	602
105th Field Artillery	56	1	608	665
156th Field Artillery	56	1	603	660

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery	53	1	593	647

FIELD ARTILLERY (155 M.M.G.P.F.)

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery	50	1	674	725

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry	41	1	643	685
121st Cavalry	44	1	576	621

COAST ARTILLERY (A.A.)

Maintenance	48	1	656	705
Actual	46	1	659	706

COAST ARTILLERY (155 M.M. Guns)

Maintenance	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery	59	1	640	700

COAST ARTILLERY (Harbor Defense)

Maintenance	60	1	678	739
245th Coast Artillery	60	1	728	789

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

JUNE AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....90.34%

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.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
212th Coast Art. 95.18% (2)¹⁴					The Honor Space					106th Field Art. 92.93% (9)⁴				
HEADQUARTERS ...	4	6	6	100	121st Cavalry 95.92% (1)¹					HEADQUARTERS ...	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	63	62	98	HEADQUARTERS ...	4	7	7	100	HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	64	58	91
SERV. BATTERY ...	4	67	65	97	HDQRS. TROOP	3	69	66	95	SERVICE BATTERY..	4	71	66	93
1st BAT. HDQRS.	4	3	3	100	BAND	2	35	34	97	HDQRS. 1st BN.	4	4	4	100
1st BN. HQ. & HQ. BY.	4	45	44	98	MCH. GUN TROOP..	4	73	71	97	HQ. BY. & C.T., 1st BN.	4	31	30	97
BATTERY A	4	63	60	95	HDQRS. 1ST SQUAD.	4	2	2	100	BATTERY A.....	4	72	65	90
BATTERY B	4	66	59	89	TROOP A	7	68	62	91	BATTERY B.....	4	72	69	96
BATTERY C	4	59	57	97	TROOP B	2	73	72	99	HQRS. 2nd BN.	4	4	4	100
BATTERY D	4	63	59	94	HDQRS. 2ND SQUAD.	4	2	2	100	HQ. BY. & C.T., 2nd BN.	4	29	27	93
2nd BN. HQRS.	4	1	1	100	TROOP E	7	71	63	89	BATTERY C.....	4	69	66	96
2nd BN. HQ. & HQ. BY.	4	15	14	93	TROOP F	4	68	67	99	BATTERY D.....	4	68	64	94
BATTERY E	4	65	59	91	HDQRS. 3RD SQUAD.	4	2	2	100	HQRS. 3rd BN.	4	3	3	100
BATTERY F	4	61	59	97	TROOP I	4	68	67	99	HQ. BY. & C.T., 3rd BN.	4	29	26	90
BATTERY G	4	62	59	95	HDQRS. 3RD SQUAD.	4	2	2	100	BATTERY E.....	4	71	67	94
BATTERY H	4	63	61	97	TROOP K	4	70	67	96	BATTERY F.....	4	68	61	90
MED. DEPT. DET....	4	25	24	96	MEDICAL DET.	7	30	30	100	MED. DEPT. DET. ...	4	33	29	88
		727	692	95.18		638	612	95.92			694	645	92.93	
71st Infantry 94.98% (3)²					27th Div. Q'master Train 93.70% (6)¹⁹					369th Infantry 92.79% (10)¹⁵				
REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100	HEADQUARTERS ...	3	14	14	100	REGTL. HQ.	4	6	6	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.	3	64	57	89	MTR. TSPT. CO., 105	3	44	42	95	REGTL. HQ. CO.	4	67	63	94
SERVICE CO.	3	101	97	96	MTR. TSPT. CO., 106	3	50	48	96	SERVICE CO.	4	85	75	88
HOWITZER CO.	2	66	61	92	MTR. TSPT. CO., 107	3	48	45	94	HOWITZER CO.	4	62	55	89
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	29	29	100	MTR. TSPT. CO., 108	3	52	45	87	HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	4	23	20	87
COMPANY A.....	3	66	63	95	MTR. REP. SEC., 103	3	23	21	91	COMPANY A.....	4	63	56	89
COMPANY B.....	3	68	66	97	MED. DEPT. DET. ...	4	10	9	90	COMPANY B.....	4	63	60	95
COMPANY C.....	4	67	59	88					COMPANY C.....	4	65	59	91	
COMPANY D.....	4	67	62	92			686	639	93.14	COMPANY D.....	4	64	62	97
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	3	36	35	97	102nd Eng. (Combat) 93.09% (7)⁸					HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	4	21	20	95
COMPANY E.....	3	68	66	97	HEADQUARTERS ...	4	8	8	100	COMPANY E.....	4	66	60	91
COMPANY F.....	3	67	62	93	HQRS. & SERV. CO..	4	76	73	96	COMPANY F.....	4	66	63	95
COMPANY G.....	3	66	65	99	COMPANY A.....	5	68	58	85	COMPANY G.....	4	66	63	95
COMPANY H.....	3	67	61	91	COMPANY B.....	5	63	62	99	COMPANY H.....	4	66	60	91
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	4	31	31	100	COMPANY C.....	5	68	63	93	HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	4	20	18	90
COMPANY I.....	4	67	63	94	COMPANY D.....	5	68	60	88	COMPANY I.....	4	68	63	92
COMPANY K.....	4	68	68	100	COMPANY E.....	5	65	63	97	COMPANY K.....	4	65	61	94
COMPANY L.....	3	69	66	96	COMPANY F.....	5	67	64	95	COMPANY L.....	4	66	66	100
COMPANY M.....	4	69	67	97	MED. DEPT. DET. ...	4	24	21	87	COMPANY M.....	4	60	57	95
MED. DEPT. DET. ...	3	34	33	97					MED. DEPT. DET. ...	4	34	30	88	
		1177	1118	94.98			254	238	93.70			1096	1017	92.79
174th Infantry 93.82% (4)⁶					156th Field Art. 93% (8)³					104th Field Art. 92.51% (11)⁵				
REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100	HEADQUARTERS ...	4	6	6	100	HEADQUARTERS ...	4	6	6	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.	4	62	61	98	HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	50	49	89	HDQRS. BATTERY..	3	58	50	86
SERVICE CO.	4	96	81	84	SERVICE BATTERY.	4	72	66	92	SERVICE BATTERY.	4	66	59	89
HOWITZER CO.	4	65	54	83	1st BAT. HQRS.	4	4	4	100	HDQRS. 1st BN.	4	4	4	100
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	29	27	93	1st BN. HQ. B. & C.T.	3	36	32	89	HQ. BY. C. T., 1st BN.	4	40	37	93
COMPANY A.....	3	66	58	88	BATTERY A.....	5	69	62	90	BATTERY A.....	5	65	60	92
COMPANY B.....	4	68	62	91	BATTERY B.....	5	69	64	93	BATTERY B.....	4	69	63	91
COMPANY C.....	2	65	63	97	BATTERY C.....	4	71	68	96	BATTERY C.....	5	66	61	92
COMPANY D.....	2	68	52	76	2nd BAT. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100	HDQRS. 2nd BN.	4	4	4	100
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	4	29	28	97	2nd BN. HQ. BTY. & C.T.	3	36	36	100	HQ. BY. & C.T., 2nd BN.	3	40	38	95
COMPANY E.....	4	63	59	94	BATTERY D.....	5	70	65	93	BATTERY D.....	4	70	66	94
COMPANY F.....	3	65	49	75	BATTERY E.....	4	67	63	94	BATTERY E.....	4	70	66	94
COMPANY G.....	4	66	62	94	BATTERY F.....	4	68	62	91	BATTERY F.....	4	69	64	93
COMPANY H.....	3	60	51	85	MED. DEPT. DET. ...	4	24	21	87	MED. DEPT. DET. ...	3	28	28	100
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	2	34	31	91								655	606	92.51
COMPANY I.....	4	67	57	85										
COMPANY K.....	2	66	59	89	10th Infantry 92.06% (12)²⁰					REGTL. HQ.	2	7	6	86
COMPANY L.....	2	67	56	84	HEADQUARTERS ...	4	6	6	100	REGTL. HQ. CO.	2	66	62	94
COMPANY M.....	2	62	59	95	HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	72	66	92	Service Co.....	3	51	39	76
MED. DEPT. DET. ...	4	31	27	87	SERVICE BATTERY.	4	4	4	100	BAND SECTION ...	6	35	31	89
		1069	1003	93.82	1st BAT. HQRS.	4	4	4	100	HOWITZER CO.	4	60	53	88
101st Cavalry 93.14% (5)⁷					1st BN. HQ. B. & C.T.	3	36	32	89	HQ. & HQ. CO., 1st BN.	3	31	29	94
HEADQUARTERS ...	2	7	7	100	BATTERY A.....	5	69	62	90	COMPANY A.....	4	62	60	97
HDQRS. TROOP	3	74	68	92	BATTERY B.....	5	69	64	93	COMPANY B.....	4	69	52	75
BAND	2	25	25	100	BATTERY C.....	4	71	68	96	COMPANY C.....	4	65	54	83
MCH. GUN TROOP..	4	66	59	89	2nd BAT. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100	COMPANY D.....	4	70	61	87
HDQRS. 1st SQUAD..	2	2	2	100	2nd BN. HQ. BTY. & C.T.	3	36	36	100	HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	4	30	27	90
TROOP A.....	4	74	65	88	BATTERY D.....	5	70	65	93	COMPANY E.....	4	67	65	97
TROOP B.....	4	68	61	90	BATTERY E.....	4	67	63	94	COMPANY F.....	4	70	69	99
HQRS. 2nd SQUAD...	4	2	2	100	BATTERY F.....	4	68	62	91	COMPANY G.....	4	66	65	99
					MED. DEPT. DET. ...	5	36	31	86					
							658	612	93					

COMPANY M.....	8	67	59	88
MED. DEPT. DET...	5	34	32	94
		1142	936	81.96

State Staff **100% (1)**₁

A. G. D. SECTION...	4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. SECTION	4	4	4	100
ORDNANCE SEC....	4	29	29	100
MEDICAL SECTION.	4	3	3	100
Q. M. SECTION.....	4	24	24	100
		65	65	100

Hdqrs. Coast Art. **100% (2)**₂

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET.....	4	6	6	100
		10	10	100

Hdqrs. 27th Div. **96.10% (3)**₄

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	26	26	100
HDQRS. DET.....	4	51	48	94
		77	74	96.10

93rd Inf. Brig. **95.83% (4)**₃

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.....	4	43	41	95
		48	46	95.83

54th Inf. Brig. **95.74% (5)**₅

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.....	3	42	40	95
		47	45	95.74

52nd F. A. Brig. **95.34% (6)**₉

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	3	35	33	94
		43	41	95.34

51st Cav. Brig. **94.93% (7)**₇

HEADQUARTERS ..	2	6	6	100
HDQRS. TROOP....	4	73	69	95
		79	75	94.93

87th Inf. Brig. **91.48% (8)**₆

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.....	4	42	38	90
		47	43	91.48

53rd Inf. Brig. **91.30% (9)**₈

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.....	4	41	37	90
		46	42	91.30

Observe Safety Code Young Riflemen Urged

WITH schools closed for the summer and thousands of boys and girls availing themselves of the opportunity to make the most of their rifles, the National Rifle Association urges the young marksmen to observe carefully the sportsmen's code which governs the conduct of members of the N. R. A. junior division.

"Memorize the code," the association advises. "It will prove invaluable to you all through life, not only when you are handling a gun yourself but when you are in the company of others who are carrying guns. Every accidental shooting is caused by disregard of some of the points of this code. Memorize it, obey it, and you will find shooting one of the cleanest, healthiest, most satisfying and one of the safest sports in which you can indulge."

Further, the association advises that youngsters receiving their first rifles undertake no shooting of any kind until they have thoroughly familiarized themselves with the code or received instruction from an experienced shooter, and urges that parents see that this caution is observed.

The sportsmen's code follows:

1. I will never allow the muzzle of my gun to point at anything which I do not intend to shoot.
2. I will never load my gun when the muzzle is pointed at any part of my body or at any person, nor stand in front of anybody who is loading a gun.
3. I will never cock my gun and pull the trigger for fun.
4. I will never shoot directly at a flat, hard surface, a bottle or similar object, as the bullet is certain to ricochet (glance) from it.
5. I will never handle a gun without first opening the breech to be sure the gun is empty and looking through the bore to see that it is clean.
6. I will never carry my gun loaded except when hunting and will then be sure that it is locked in the "safe" position.
7. I will never shoot at a songbird or harmless animal for sport and will always be sure that no wounded game is left to suffer.
8. I will remember that a .22-caliber bullet will travel three-quarters of a mile, or through nine inches of ordinary board, and will ricochet a long way across water.

9. I will always put my gun muzzle first through a fence before I climb the fence and will climb over between the next two fence posts.

10. I will always give my gun a thorough cleaning as soon as I am through firing.

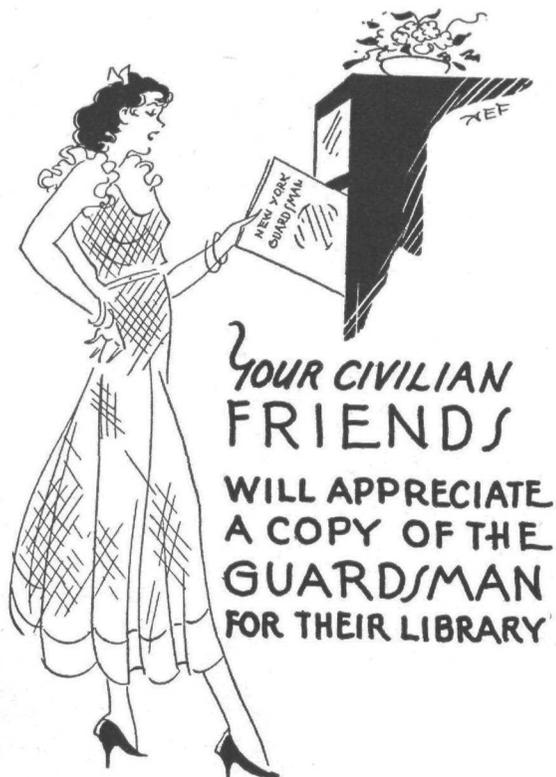
The popularity of rifle shooting among youngsters was recently shown by the fact that two weeks after announcement of a junior rifle competition had been made by a popular boys' magazine more than 2,000 entries had been received and were still pouring in.

**102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT
102nd Veterinary Company**

THE members of the 102nd Veterinary Company are more than pleased to hear that they will again have the opportunity of going to Camp Smith for Field Training, August 6th to 20th. This unit benefits more during field training than it would in practically one year of armory drills. While on the subject of camp, Captain Noback, who is connected with the Bronx Zoological Gardens, is going to photograph motion pictures of the company during maneuvers, which will take place the latter part of the camp tour. This will give those that are interested (there are many) a chance to see how this unit functions during warfare. It is well remembered that last year the company had the honor of having Captain Noback, with the aid of a projector, explain the principles of animal life, a talk that proved both interesting and educational.

Certain members of the Veterinary Company visited friends at Camp Smith on July 2nd, among whom were Sgt. James Conroy, in uniform. Upon nearing the entrance of the East Camp, Sgt. Conroy (he knows army regulations) was stopped by a posted sentry and kindly asked to remove a collar pin that he had unthinkingly placed beneath his cravat. P.S.: Was his face red?

Overnight camping is becoming a fad with the 102nd Veterinary Company, many of whom spent the weekend of July 15th at Palisades Interstate Park. Sgts. O'Kane and Conroy pitched camp while Pvts. Sird and Baker were detailed to wood and water and Corporal Willis had charge of the cooking. A good time was had by all that attended despite the rain.



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