

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



JOHN J. KELLY

October, 1933

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

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To the Officers
and Men of the

New York National Guard



IN recognition of their splendid sacrifice in helping to keep our National Defense in a state of preparedness and of their readiness at all times to serve their country and our people with that devotion for which they have merited our just praise, time and time again.

—A Sincere Admirer.

GOTTFRIED BAKING COMPANY

PORTCHESTER, N. Y.

Purveyors of Bakery Products to

Camp Smith

Peekskill, N. Y.

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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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!"



The First Presidential Review at Camp Smith

Photo by Keystone View Co.

President Franklin D. Roosevelt, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the New York National Guard, standing bare-headed in his car while the 71st and 174th Infantry Regiments marched past in review. Beside him is Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the N.Y.N.G., and in the foreground is Colonel William R. Wright, Chief of Staff, 27th Division.

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OCTOBER



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President Roosevelt Reviews 87th Brigade at Camp Smith

**FIRST OCCASION OF PRESIDENTIAL VISIT TO CAMP SMITH WITNESSED BY
HUGE CROWDS**

CAMP SMITH, Peekskill, N. Y., was honored by a visit from a President of the United States for the first time since it was opened in 1882 when President Franklin D. Roosevelt reviewed the 87th Infantry Brigade on Sunday, August 27th. The East Parade Ground, on which the 71st Infantry and the 174th Infantry were drawn up, was densely lined with spectators who greeted the President's arrival with a tremendous burst of cheering. President Roosevelt remained at the camp a little more than an hour while he watched the troops pass in review and, afterwards, took tea with Major General and Mrs. William N. Haskell in the General's quarters.

The President's visit marked the intimate loyalty he has always felt for the New York National Guard of which, as Governor of the State of New York, he was Commander-in-Chief before assuming his Presidential duties. The National Guard of the Empire State has received in the past many evidences of this loyalty and feels proud of the special honor bestowed upon it by this new instance of the President's friendship.

Before arriving at the camp, Mr. Roosevelt and his party, who were motoring down from his residence at Hyde Park, had crossed the Bear Mountain Bridge and paid a more or less informal visit to the Civilian Conservation Corps Camp on Bear Mountain. Returning over the bridge, he arrived at Camp Smith at 4.45 p.m.

With him were Mrs. Roosevelt, Henry S. Hooker, his former law partner, who was his week-end guest at Hyde Park, Henry Morgenthau, Jr., governor of the Farm Credit Administration, and Mrs. Morgenthau. His daughter, Mrs. Curtis B. Dall, drove her own car behind Mr. Roosevelt's and in other automobiles rode Stephen T. Early, one of the President's secretaries; Miss Marguerite LeHand, also attached to the White House secretarial staff; Colonel William Starling, in charge of the Secret Service guards, and state troopers.

The Military Police, commanded by Major Alfred D. Reutershan, supervised the parking of more than 2,000 cars on the West Parade Grounds and kept order among the 8,000 persons who took up their position on the East Parade Ground sidelines.

General Haskell met the President and his entourage at the entrance to the camp and escorted him to the East Parade Ground. Enthusiastic cheering broke out from the 8,000 spectators as the President's car maneuvered into position between the two regimental flags at the reviewing post and, waving his panama, the President cheerily acknowledged this reception.

Because it was Sunday, on which day salutes are fired only when "required by international courtesy," the usual Presidential salute of twenty-one guns was omitted. Except for this omission, the Presidential salute was carried out according to regulations which prescribe "officers and troops saluting, the drums giving four ruffles and the bugles sounding four flourishes, followed by the playing of the national anthem."

General Haskell then accompanied the President as his car slowly passed before the motionless ranks of the 71st Infantry, of New York City, commanded by Colonel Walter A. DeLamater, and the 174th Infantry, of Buffalo



174th Officers Shaking Hands with the President

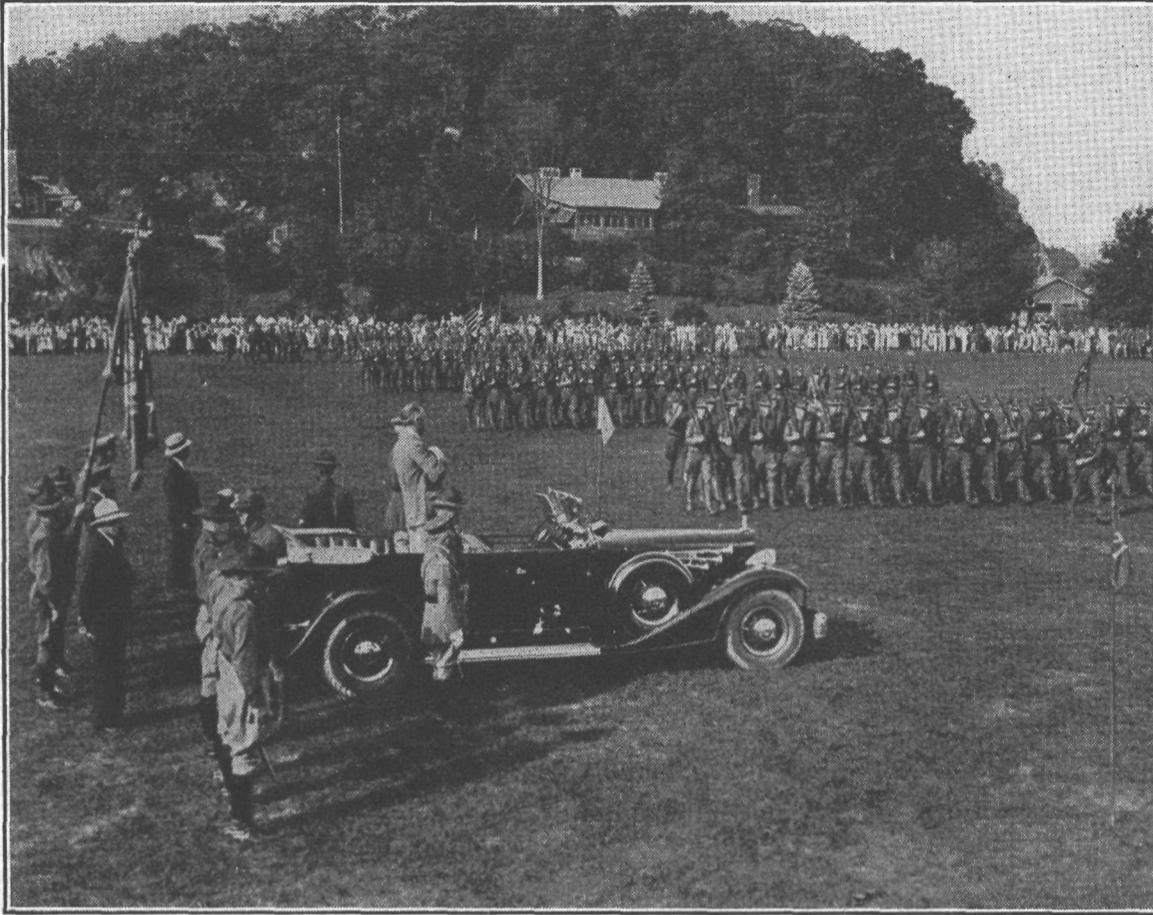


Photo by Keystone View Co.

87th Infantry Brigade Salutes the President

THE East Parade Ground at Camp Smith provides a beautiful setting for a review with the wooded hillside in the background. President Roosevelt is here seen watching the 87th Brigade march past in review on Sunday, August 27th, 1933.

The parade ground was densely lined with spectators who greeted the President with ringing cheers. Standing beside the President's car are Brigadier General William R. Pooley, whose promotion to the command of the 87th Brigade was announced last month, and Colonel William R. Wright, Chief of Staff, 27th Division, N. Y. N. G.

and upstate counties, commanded by Colonel Ralph K. Robertson, whose promotion to the command of this regiment was announced in the September issue of the GUARDSMAN. When the car had once more taken up its position at the reviewing post, the troops moved off and passed in review, Mr. Roosevelt standing in his car beside General Haskell while the companies marched past with the dressing and precision of regulars.

At times, the cheering was so vociferous that the band music was scarcely audible and our ex-Commander-in-Chief appeared in high good humor. When the 174th came swinging by to the accompaniment of their regimental march, "The Old Gray Mare," eight thousand voices joined in the well-known chorus.

While these ceremonies were being performed, Mrs. Roosevelt remained in the background chatting with Mrs. Haskell, Mr. and Mrs. Morgenthau and Mr. Hooker. Afterwards, when the President visited the officer's quarters to shake hands with the 125 officers of the Brigade, she and her party retired to General Haskell's quarters on "the hill."

Although it had been the President's intention to return to Hyde Park immediately after the review, Mrs. Haskell persuaded Mrs. Roosevelt to stay for tea, so the President followed her to General Haskell's quarters where he remained a short while and suffered a brief but heavy siege of press photographers. In the meantime, the Military Police were busily engaged in keeping back the surging crowds of citizens who were anxious to obtain a closer view of their President.

The President's last act before leaving camp was to autograph a large photograph of himself for General Haskell. His party then returned to their automobiles and departed for Hyde Park.

The ceremonies were marked by splendid weather and everything was carried out in clockwork fashion. High-ranking officers present were unanimous in stating that the review was one of the finest exhibitions of military smartness and discipline they had ever witnessed.

THE CITY GUARD

Identity Revealed by Many Readers

THE old print which we published in last month's issue of the GUARDSMAN, showing a group of soldiers belonging to "The City Guard," and about which we asked for further information, evoked many replies from our readers. Mr. Lester G. Onderdonk, of Torrington, Conn., informed us that the group evidently belonged to the New York City Guard (1839-1847) which later became Co. G of the 9th Regiment (now 244th Coast Artillery). He enclosed two clippings (one from the N. Y. Tribune of December 26th, 1882) giving the history of this famous unit.

Brig. Gen. De Witt Clinton Falls traced the vicissitudes of this organization and we quote his letter: "The organization shown in the old print is the New York City Guard in the uniform adopted in 1847. The New York City Guard was organized from the Pulaski Cadets as an independent company in 1839. It became a part of the active State Militia in 1847 when it was assigned to the 11th Regiment as Company A. It was transferred to the 55th Regiment in 1857 as Co. G, and again transferred to the 9th Regiment (now 244th Coast Artillery) in 1859 as Co. G. As such it participated in the Civil War. While attached to these various organizations, the City Guard always retained its distinctive title and special uniforms for company parades and social affairs. In 1867 it ceased to be a unit in the active National Guard and, merging with a similar organization, the Light Guard, was incorporated as a Veteran Battalion of the State Militia under the title of Old Guard of New York. . . ."

Capt. Chas. D. Smith, Co. H, 10th Infantry, suggests that "the officer pictured in the cocked hat is undoubtedly out of K Co., recruited at Rahway, N. J., and armed as Artillery. They served mostly detached from it and later became the 6th Battery."

Many other readers supplied us with information which checked with the above.

National Guard Units Form Brilliant Head to N. R. A. Parade

"WE DO OUR PART"

CROWDS estimated between 1,500,000 and 2,000,000 turned out on September 13th and lined Fifth Avenue, New York City, to watch the biggest parade that has ever been staged in the city. Headed by military units, the N.R.A. marchers, 250,000 strong, swept up the Avenue in a continuous stream for ten hours past the reviewing stand in front of the Public Library at 41st Street, where Brig. Gen. Hugh S. Johnson, National Administrator of the N.R.A., Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Mayor John P. O'Brien, Grover A. Whalen and many other notables reviewed the masses of marching men and women.

The organization of such a parade as this is a task the magnitude of which few citizens can grasp and it was natural, therefore, that officials should turn to the army for their choice of a man who could be entrusted to put the organization details of the parade over. Major General Denis E. Nolan, commanding the Second Corps Area, was appointed Grand Marshal of the parade and many officers, both of the Regular Army and the New York National Guard, assisted in the formation of plans and schedules. Lt. Col. J. A. S. Mundy, Adjutant of the National Guard of the State of New York, spent a nearly sleepless week at the Pennsylvania Hotel arranging for the participation of the N.Y.N.G. troops and other details connected with the huge parade program.

The point of assembly was Washington Square and from thence the parade passed along Fifth Avenue, which resembled a canyon of flags as in the World War days, to 72nd Street where the marchers dispersed.

Grover A. Whalen gave the order to march at 1:40 p.m. Led by the Police Department Band came the Regular military units under command of Colonel C. H. Miller, U. S. A. General Nolan was accompanied by Rear Admiral Yates Stirling, Jr., commandant of the Third Naval District, and by Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard. The Grand Marshal and his staff dropped out of the column at Forty-second Street and entered the reviewing stand in which were more than five thousand guests.

As a Guard of Honor in front of the stand were two of New York's historic social-military units, the Old

Generals? No, Lieutenants!

AS the 4th United States Naval battery reached Madison Square, the non-commissioned officer in charge caught a glimpse of khaki uniforms at the right and gave the order: "Eyes Right." He looked carefully, as his own eyes turned right, and to his evident disgust saw only a handful of lieutenants, where he had expected to see generals and admirals. He turned his own eyes abruptly to the front; then, remembering his men, he said quite clearly out of the side of his mouth: "The hell with it!" The men then turned their own eyes to the front, and the 4th United States Naval battery continued up the avenue.

Guard in their white coats with blue and gold trimmings and tall bearskin busbies, and the Veteran Corps of Artillery in black tailcoats and red and black plumed shakos.

The New York National Guard contingent, composed of thirteen provisional units from the different city regiments and commanded by Lt. Col. Wm. G. LeCompte of the 107th Infantry, added color to the parade with their distinctive uniforms and were received with murmurs of admiration as they marched between the closely-packed crowds on the Avenue.

The unit of the 102nd Engineers in their snappy scarlet tail-coats and white trousers led the contingent and were followed by the 71st Infantry in their well-known blue and white, the 212th and 245th Coast Artillery in olive drab, and the 165th Infantry, the "Old Sixty-Ninth," in blue uniforms with green facings.

Then came the 258th Field Artillery, the oldest National Guard organization in New York, known as the "Washington Greys" for having served as escort to George Washington at the first President's inaugural. They wore their famous gray uniforms and carried cutlasses. Behind them came the 244th Coast Artillery unit in blue, the 107th Infantry, the "Old Seventh," in its gray and white regimental "dress" uniform, the 14th Infantry in blue and scarlet, the 106th Infantry wholly in gray, the 27th Division Special Troops in Blue and the 27th Divi-

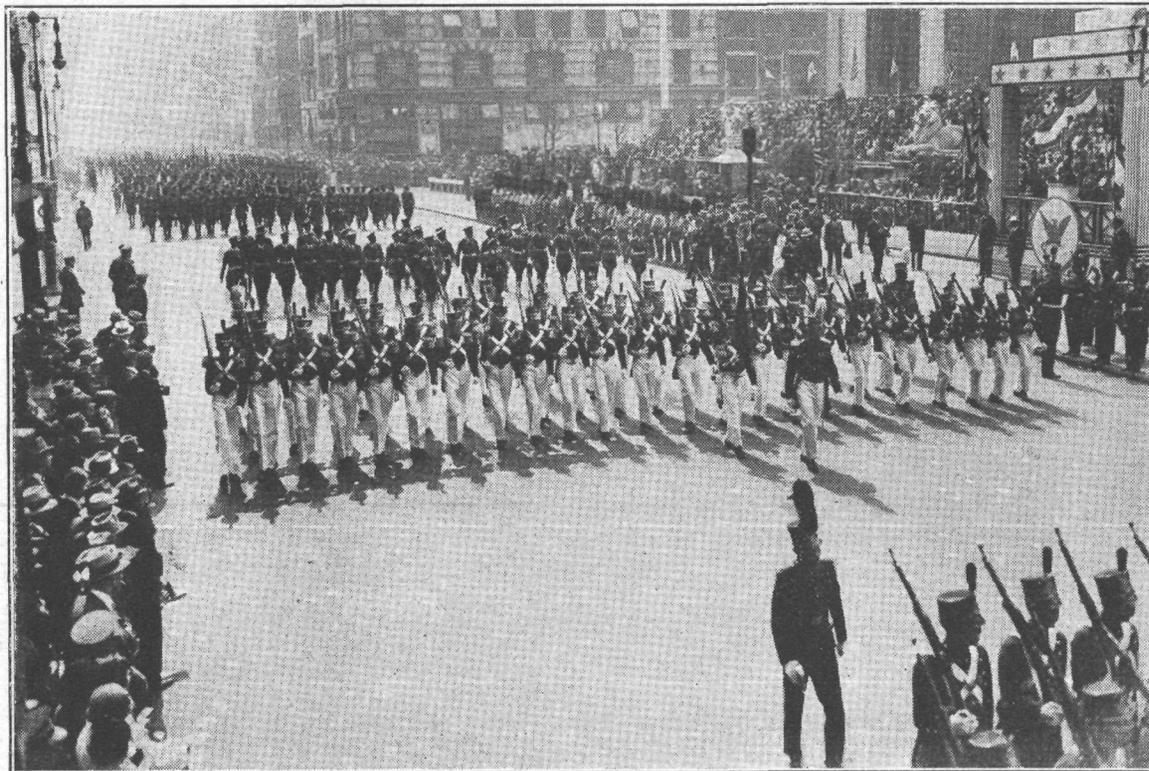


Photo by Keystone View Co.

71st INFANTRY PASSING THE N.R.A. REVIEWING STAND



Photo by Keystone View Co.

Our Corps Commander Marches

Major General Dennis E. Nolan, commanding the Second Corps Area, headed the N.R.A. Parade up Fifth Avenue. On the right is Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the N. Y. N. G., and behind him is Lieut. Col. J. A. S. Mundy, Adjutant General of the 27th Division, N. Y. N. G.

sion Trains in olive drab. The 102nd Medical Regiment provided a color guard of two color sergeants and six enlisted men in maroon uniforms and paraded between the 165th Infantry and 258th Field Artillery units.

In addition to these provisional units, the division of forty-three military planes which "did their part" in the parade included six planes from the 102nd Observation Squadron of the 27th Division Aviation, Miller Field, Staten Island.

The quarter of a million men and women who participated in this parade, employers and employees side by side, provided a demonstration of confidence and enthusiasm such as had not been seen for half a generation, and which manifested very clearly their staunch faith in President Roosevelt's recovery program.

It was the greatest march in New York City's history and gave evidence once more that the N.Y.N.G. will never fail when called upon by the State or Nation to "do its part."

The 71st Again

PRESS Photographers seem to have a natural "yen" for the 71st Infantry whenever it turns out in public. Here they are in their distinctive uniforms just as the parade moved off through Washington Arch. They are followed by units from the 212th and 245th Coast Artillery in olive drab.

Those who marched in the van of the parade were more fortunate than those who followed later. Several things delayed the marchers and at 11:15 p.m., when there were still more than 50,000 men and women to march, the parade was called off. Just as well, because it started raining at midnight.

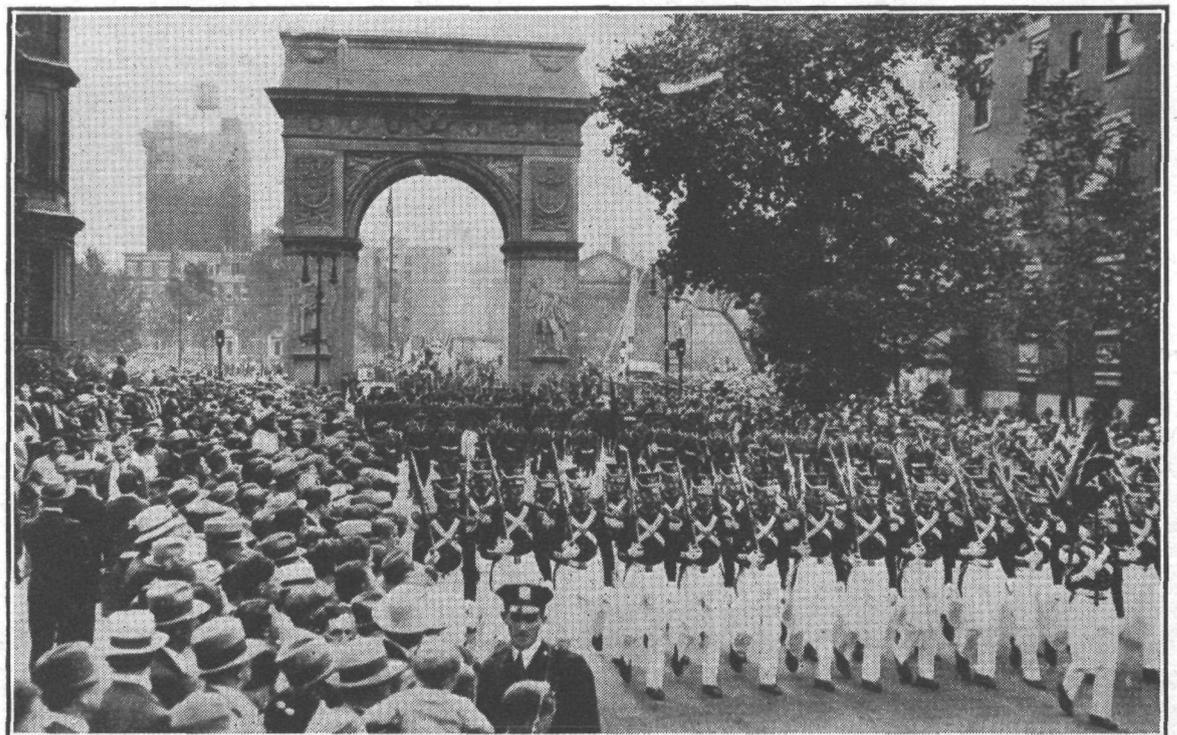


Photo by International News Co.

Kitchen Police

By Chaplain Frank C. Rideout, U. S. A.

Reprinted by Courtesy of "The Fifth Corps News" (Ind.)

SOME soldiers resent the drudgery of kitchen police. They never had to do it at home, they explain. Why should they have to do it in the army? It is a lowering of dignity, even an insult—especially if they have been detailed on this duty for two consecutive days. They are being "ridden," "framed," singled out, imposed upon. They readily point out the impartiality and the injustice of it all.

These lads have carried over their infantile fixations into adolescence and manhood. Mother did all the drudgery and kitchen police at home. Why shouldn't the army provide for all this? Why should it subject the expectant youth who enlisted in a glow of patriotic fervor to the ignominy and humiliation of menial drudgery? Childhood is a sort of enchanted island where food, clothes, shelter and toys are provided. In infancy all he had to do was to struggle, or howl, or deliberately create a situation of uncongeniality, and somebody would rush in to satisfy his wants. Earlier, all wants were anticipated and provided for. He carried over a sort of unconscious memory of that "golden age" when all his wants were supplied only for the trouble of expressing them by mute gestures or by vocal outcries!

Disillusionment began when magic gestures lost their power. The outstretched hand was drawn back empty—sometimes it was even rudely slapped! Up to a certain point the "all-powerful" little creature had been able to feel himself one with the world that kindly obliged him and followed his every nod. Gradually there appeared a painful discordance in his experience. He discovered that the world was not bent upon fulfilling all his wants quickly, and that his wishes were no longer supreme. Adjustment is difficult. He must pass out of that pleasant world and find one where he is no longer under the domination of the pleasure principle.

The childish pattern often appears in youth and manhood as a deep sense that life owes the individual some-

(Continued on page 17)

Major General Franklin W. Ward Receives Decoration For 35 Years' Service at 244th Artillery Review

ON August 31st, 1898, 2nd Lieutenant Franklin W. Ward joined the then 9th Infantry, N. G. N. Y. On August 31st, 1933, Major General Franklin W. Ward, the Adjutant General of the State of New York, at a review tendered to him by the 244th Coast Artillery, N. Y. N. G. (the former 9th), received from the hands of Colonel Lewis M. Thiery the state decoration "for long and faithful service" of the highest class for thirty-five years of service.

As a matter of fact, General Ward's total military service covers nine years more for, from the 17th May, 1888, until the 5th July, 1897, he served as a private, corporal, sergeant and 1st sergeant in the Pennsylvania National Guard.

The guest of honor, the officers of the regiment and a large number of distinguished guests assembled for dinner in the armory at 6.30, Major General Dennis E. Nolan, commanding the Second Corps Area, representing the U. S. Army, and every section of the state and every branch of the service being represented by other officers, active and retired.

At 8.30, the 244th assembled for review and never presented a better appearance than on this occasion. Their dark blue dress uniforms with the red artillery trimmings were most effective and the appearance, discipline, and training were notable throughout the review to General Ward and the other ceremonies of the evening.

It had been planned that Major General Haskell would present the decoration to General Ward, but he was detained on other business and Colonel Thiery (himself a recipient of this decoration), claimed the honor as the present commander of the regiment, to decorate the former member whose thirty-five years of service were being recognized.

At the decoration ceremony, General Ward was attended by an honorary staff of retired and active holders of the same decoration including Major General Elmore F. Austin, retired, Brigadier General Sidney Grant, retired, Brigadier General W. Irving Taylor, retired, Brigadier General John J. Byrne, Brigadier General Frederick M. Waterbury, retired, Colonel Wm. J. Costigan, 165th Infantry, Colonel Bryer H. Pendry, 245th Coast Artillery, and Colonel William R. Wright, Chief of Staff, 27th Division.

In addition to those present, many other officers sent telegrams or letters of congratulation and good wishes to General Ward, and the entire evening was a most successful and merited tribute to the Adjutant General in recognition of his past and present services.

Limitations of space forbid a complete list of the many distinguished guests who attended.



Major General Franklin W. Ward

Reproduced from a portrait in oils made while General Ward was commanding the 106th Infantry in France.

Farewell Dinner to Executive, N. G. Bureau

THE officers of the National Guard Bureau, War Department, gave a farewell dinner on September 20, 1933, to Colonel William H. Waldron, Infantry, U. S. A. Colonel Waldron has just completed four years' service as Executive of the National Guard Bureau, and has been ordered to the duty of Chief of Staff of the 100th Division, Organized Reserves, at Huntington, West Virginia.

Colonel Waldron was born June 28, 1877, and entered the Army in June, 1898, from West Virginia. He served in all grades, attaining the rank of Colonel, May 7, 1924. He served in the Spanish-American War, the Philippine campaign of 1900, and the Boxer Rebellion in China and the World War, as Chief of Staff of the 80th Division.

He has been awarded the Distinguished Service Cross, and the Distinguished Service Medal, and is a member of the initial General Staff list. He is a distinguished graduate Infantry-Cavalry School, Class of 1905, and graduate of the Army War College. He was Editor of the *Infantry Journal* from 1919 to 1924, and is the author of hundreds of articles on military subjects.

Guardsmen Aid Rescue Work at Train Wreck

GENERAL HASKELL COMMENDS ALL OFFICERS AND MEN CONCERNED

Co. H and 2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Co., 10th Infantry, Restore Order to the Chaotic Scene of Railroad Tragedy

AT the recent disastrous train wreck at Binghamton, N. Y., at 7.30 p. m. on September 5th, in which 14 passengers were killed and 25 injured, Company H and the 2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Company of the 10th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., performed most valuable and efficient services in aiding the rescue work after the catastrophe.

The Binghamton *Press* of September 6th contains the following account of the National Guard aid:

"The officers, upon receipt of the call for re-inforcement of the rescue and law enforcement agencies at the scene of the wreck, called the Triple Cities Traction Corporation and had several buses sent from the barns and garages in Upper State Street to the Armory.

"Under the direction of their officers the men of the two units, meantime, had hastily assembled all available stretchers at the Armory. The men, together with the stretchers, were quickly loaded in the buses and were rushed to the scene of the wreck in record time.

"Arriving at the scene, the Guardsmen assisted in placing rope barriers to hold the crowds back, aided in clearing the right of way and cars of spectators, helped carry the dead and injured from the train up the steep bank to ambulances waiting in Court Street above, and performed various other tasks requested by those in charge of the rescue work.

"Mobilization of the Guard units was one of the quickest on record, according to officers, due to the fact that most of the men had already assembled at the Armory in readiness for the scheduled weekly drill at 8 o'clock.

"Other law enforcement and rescue agencies at the wreck paid high tribute to the Guardsmen for their work during the emergency. Arrival of the Guardsmen resulted in an almost immediate change to a semblance of order, from the chaotic conditions that had existed up to that time.

"Until the military units arrived on the scene, the other agencies were handicapped to a considerable degree by a lack of sufficient personnel to remove the dead and injured from the wreck, and to keep the crowds back from the train and right of way."

There were present 3 officers and 53 enlisted men of Company H and 3 officers and 21 enlisted men of the 2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Co.

Captain Charles D. Smith, of Company H, 10th Infantry, in his official report of the service, says that "Lt. R. W. Browne and Lt. R. F. Frost are to be commended for their efforts in handling the crowds. Lt. Schmeiske is worthy of remark for his energy in expediting the removal of the injured and dead. Lt. C. L. Whitmarsh should be commended for the prompt manner in which he prepared

the two companies for the work that they were to do and the lack of delay in leaving the armory," and reports the appreciation and praise of Mayor Miles H. Smith, Fire Chief Elmer Brown, Police Captain Hunifan, and Sheriff Charles W. Kress.

Again the National Guard has demonstrated its value to the community and has shown what organization, discipline and training can accomplish. It should be noted that the troops were not ordered out by the Governor in aid of civil authority nor were they mobilized "in case of insurrection or invasion or imminent danger thereof." They operated, as a matter of fact, without arms as an organized body of citizens in an emergency when such action on their part was of the utmost advantage and of the greatest value, exactly as did the 23rd Infantry (present 106th) at the burning of the Brooklyn Theatre in February, 1876.

General Haskell has officially complimented the officers and men of the units concerned on their prompt and efficient action in a letter which we quote as follows:

SUBJECT: Commendation.

TO: Commanding Officer, Company H, 10th Infantry.
Commanding Officer, 2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Co., 10th Infantry.

1. Copy of report made on use of troops in railway disaster at Binghamton on September 5th has been received at this office.

2. I wish to officially and personally commend your actions and those of the officers and men under your command on this occasion and desire that you read this letter to your company at the first assembly after its receipt.

3. I especially commend your judgment in assembling your men without arms and emphasizing the fact that they were engaged on an errand of mercy and not a military operation. Other action might have been subject to misinterpretation and criticism.

4. The situation was handled in a manner which reflected the greatest credit upon yourselves and upon the New York National Guard and which could not fail to impress the value of the National Guard in such emergencies upon this and other communities.

5. I am glad that we had troops available to aid the community of Binghamton in its time of need and I am proud of the manner in which you and your officers and men rendered that aid.

WILLIAM N. HASKELL,
Major General, N. Y. N. G.

Governor Lehman Congratulates 369th Infantry

RECORD CROWDS CHEER EXECUTIVE AT CAMP SMITH REVIEW

Reprinted by Courtesy of the N.Y. Herald-Tribune

GOVERNOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN paid his official visit of the year to Camp Smith on Sunday, September 10th, and almost walked the legs off his escort. He reviewed the 369th Infantry, inspected the Post Hospital, all the camp streets and the rifle range, and saw the evening parade.

A crowd of 12,000 persons, the largest ever to visit the Camp on a Sunday, cheered the Governor and the regiment. It was a big day for Harlem. Eighty buses were full and the rest of the visitors came in automobiles, and on motorcycles and bicycles. They began to arrive at 6 a.m. and did not depart until the last of the day's festivities was over.

Governor Lehman, with Mrs. Lehman and their son, John; Colonel Charles E. Walsh, the Governor's National Guard aide, and Captain Leo W. Hesselman, his Naval Militia aide, motored from Albany with an escort of State Troopers, leaving the Executive Mansion about 1.30 p.m. and arriving at the Camp about 4 o'clock.

The Governor was met by Major General William N. Haskell, commander of the New York National Guard, and immediately walked around the regiment, 1,050 strong, in formation on the parade ground. Mr. Lehman stood at attention while the troops marched past, headed by Colonel William A. Taylor.

Next, he walked down every company street, while the companies stood at attention. A troop of Negro children broke through the military police to trail the Governor and shake his hand. In the hospital, the Governor talked with three soldiers in the sick bay and then motored with General Haskell to the rifle range, returning to the General's quarters for tea. Here he met Cornelius A. Pugsley, of Peekskill, retired banker and staunch friend of the Guard.

Governor Lehman watched the evening parade from General Haskell's porch and left for Albany about 6 o'clock. It was the second year in succession that he had reviewed the troops. Last year he pinch-hit for Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, when the latter was beginning his campaign for President.

4 N. Y. N. G. Officers Start F. A. Course at Fort Sill

WITH a total of one hundred and ten students, a much smaller number than in years, the Field Artillery School was opened Monday, September 18th by a brief address by Brigadier General William M. Cruikshank, Commandant, which was followed by a lecture by Lieutenant Colonel R. E. Hoyle, Director, Department of Tactics, on the organization of the Army of the United States. Other regular instruction followed.

There are 44 students in the Battery Officers' Course, 12 in the Advanced Course, 4 in the Advanced Course in Horsemanship and 4 in the Advanced Course in Motors. Twenty-one national guard and reserve officers are enrolled for the three month Battery Officers' Course and there are 36 enlisted men receiving instruction—7 in the Saddlers, 13 in the Horseshoers and 16 in the Motor Mechanics Courses.

New York is represented in the National Guard and Reserve Officers' Course by 1st Lieut. John R. Cavanaugh, Hq. 1st Bn., 104th F. A. (Binghamton, N. Y.); 1st Lieut. Henry P. Herbold, Btry. D, 106th F. A. (Buffalo, N. Y.); 1st Lieut. James T. Lewis, Jr., F. A. Reserve (New York City), and 2nd Lieut. Charles E. Wilkerloh, Btry. F, 258th F. A. (New York City).

Governor Lehman Visits Camp Smith Post Hospital

WHEN the Governor visited Camp Smith, he took a keen interest in inspecting the Post Hospital. Major Chas. D. Bles (102nd Engineers), commander of the Post Hospital, escorted the Governor and his party round the wards and alongside is a memento of the occasion. Left to Right: Four nurses of the Post Hospital staff, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Major General William N. Haskell, Colonel Chas. E. Walsh and Capt. Leo W. Hesselman (both aides to His Excellency). Colonel William R. Wright and Major Chas. D. Bles.

Colonel Wright, Chief of Staff, became thoroughly acquainted with the interior of the Post Hospital during the summer when he spent a week there under the care of Major Bles. His many friends were glad when they learnt that he was back on duty.

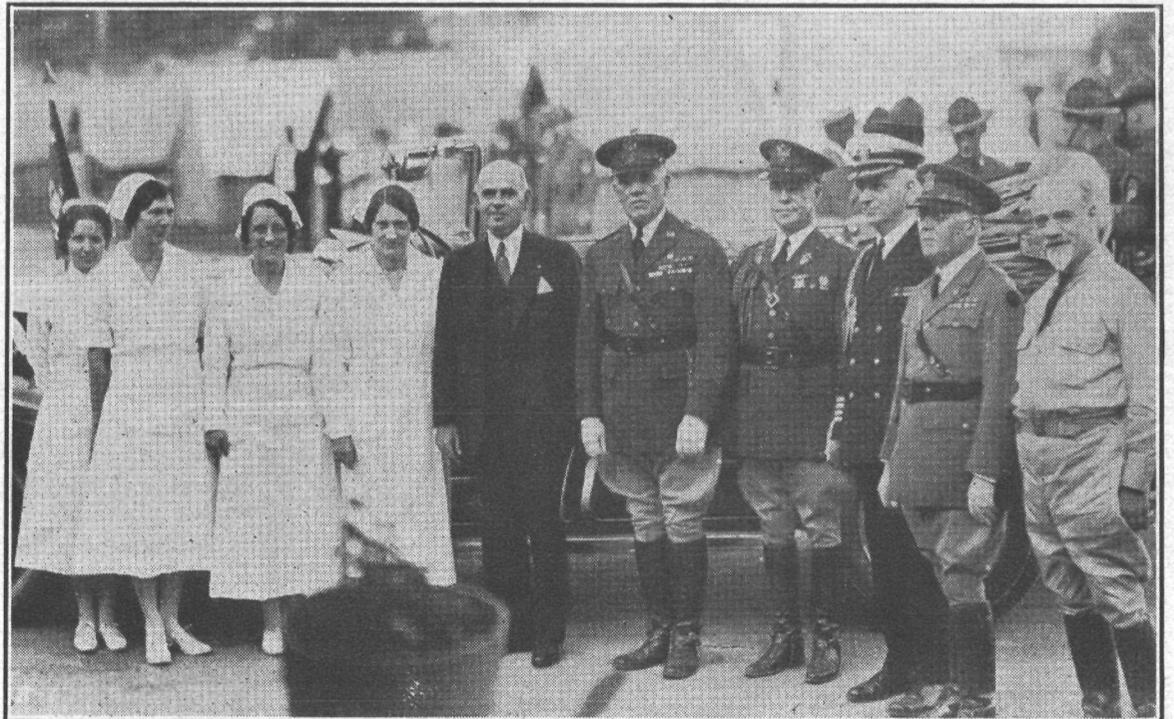


Photo by W. W. Thompson

¶ Are Your Field Exercises "Bloodless Battles"?

¶ Field Training Can Be Made Interesting and Effective.

Random Notes on the Summer Field Training Exercises of the National Guard

Issued by the Chief of the National Guard Bureau

IT was said of the Roman legions that their drills were bloodless battles and their battles bloody drills. That British sergeant who wrote of the Battle of Mons, in August, 1914, that: "It was just like a field day at Aldershot," paid a real tribute to his training. When National Guard troops are summoned to battle, it should be to all well-trained guardsmen: "just another field exercise"—but with live ammunition; it should be a bloody drill. And battles will be far less bloody if soldiers have previously had many bloodless battles or field exercises. Therefore, for the guidance and use of company and battalion officers of the National Guard infantry these notes have been adapted to present day conditions from an old but excellent work by General Morrison. (1)

(1) John F. Morrison, *Training Infantry*, The importance of field exercises cannot be over-
Fort Leavenworth: The U.S. Cavalry Association, 1914.

emphasized. Training by this means prepares leaders and led alike for the ordeal of battle. It fortifies units against the disaster of tactical surprise and insures them against excessive casualties in action. Field exercises form a welcome change from routine instruction and training. If their purpose and technique are well understood, if they are carefully and intelligently prepared and if they are carried out in a realistic manner, field exercises can be made of extreme interest to all ranks. But the rules must be understood before the game of battle can be played.

Certain general rules should be kept in mind:

1. Do not undertake field exercises until the troops can perform the mechanics of deployment automatically.
2. Do not undertake field exercises without careful thought and preparation.
3. Keep the problem simple.
4. Keep the problem realistic throughout.
5. Explain the problem and the mechanism to all concerned.
6. Keep the "objects" of the instruction always in mind.
7. The exercise should be followed by a critique.

The object of field exercises is to develop in the unit fitness for battle by training under simulated combat conditions. Therefore, National Guard officers who conduct them should have a solid knowledge of infantry tactics, being familiar with the effects of the fire of infantry weapons in battle and how to avoid or overcome enemy

fire in action. The National Guard infantry to be trained by means of field exercises should first be trained to deploy instantly and automatically in any direction and trained in the use of cover and in the use of their weapons. Mere instruction in these items is not enough; it is necessary that correct habits should be formed and become fixed; otherwise troops will not do the proper thing in the intense excitement of actual battle. A German account of the conduct of their American attackers in the Meuse-Argonne battle states that when they came under heavy fire they stood still and gazed at the enemy, falling victims to their incomplete training. The American troops had been taught to take cover, but it had not become a fixed habit.

The problem should be simple. It should be so framed as to give instruction in one combat principle only. The situation assumed should be stripped to the barest essentials. It may be enough to say: "An enemy division operating five miles north of here has established an outpost in that farm. This company has been ordered to drive it out." Or, if the lesson is concerned with fire distribution and control: "An enemy infantry regiment holds a position from _____ to _____. Our regiment attacks at once. Formation: _____. This company is the right company of the 1st Battalion. Our sector is from _____ to _____."

The mechanism of the field exercise is as follows: Several men with flags are usually required to outline the enemy's position. They are instructed to hold their flags in the same position as the flags of the umpire who is in rear of the troops, whether in the attack or the defense, and who observes all orders, movements and simulated firing including correct range setting, fire distribution, use of cover, etc. From these observations he decides what would be likely to happen under actual combat conditions and holds his flags accordingly. When both flags are lowered it means that there is no hostile fire. If both flags are held overhead it means that the enemy fire is of such a nature as to permit an advance. If one flag is held overhead and one horizontal it means that the hostile fire is of such a nature as to permit an advance of at least part of the troops if properly conducted and given the necessary supporting fire. Both flags held horizontally means that the advance has been halted and cannot be resumed until proper measures have been taken. The attacking force must go forward where there is no fire or when it is not too severe. When the flags show heavy fire the advancing troops must take cover, and their leader must discover why his unit is unable to make progress, devise means to overcome the difficulty, issue appropriate

orders by means suitable to battle conditions, and try once more to push forward.

To give the troop leader practice in cool leadership, quick decision, and in issuing brief, clear orders, it is suggested that, at times and places unknown to the troop leader, men be stationed to appear suddenly as enemy scouts, patrols, etc., along the line of approach. This will keep the leader and his men alert and interested, and prove a test of decision and initiative on the part of the commander.

A refinement, of great value, to be used as training progresses in field exercises, is the introduction of casualties appropriate to the nature and volume of fire received. The umpire should designate those to fall out. It will be instructive to note who take the initiative when a leader becomes a casualty.

As the attack progresses and casualties increase, use should be made of suitable covered holding places to reorganize the attacking force and recover control. Later on, as the troops become more efficient in field exercises, blank ammunition may be used.

Careful preparation is essential to success in field exercises. This is especially true of the first time that this form of training is tried. A bungling failure will destroy confidence and interest in a valuable device. The battalion or company commander who undertakes to frame and conduct a field exercise and to conduct a critique should first give it a great deal of thought, bearing in mind the list of general rules given above, keeping the object in mind, making the problem as simple as possible, with only one tactical principle to be taught, perhaps beginning with a squad or at least no more than a platoon, selecting the terrain carefully for the purpose, and making careful and complete arrangements with reference to the technique. The umpire should be carefully selected and signalmen thoroughly instructed. The exercise should be conducted throughout during every phase and in every respect as though the situation were real, allowing no artificiality whatever at any time.

The Troop Leader and the troops must be instructed.

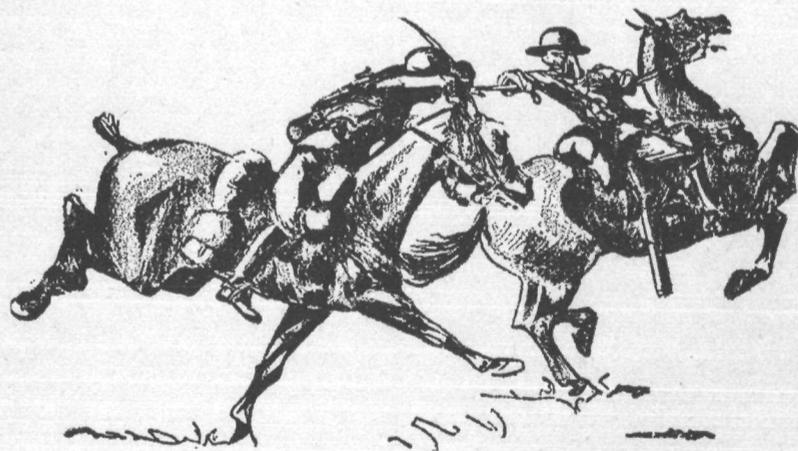
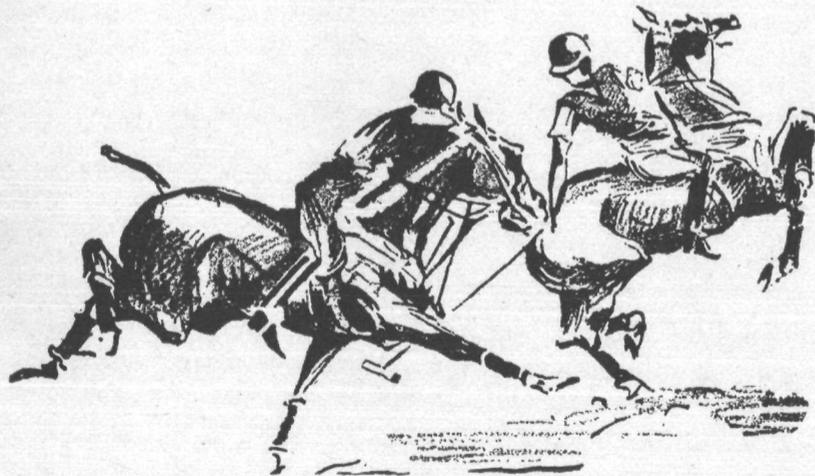
They must appreciate the need for control as well as for taking cover and adopting formations which are not vulnerable. As these requirements are often difficult to reconcile, sound tactical judgment is necessary in order to decide which consideration, control or protection against enemy fire, is more important at each stage.

The Start may be the vital stage. The decision when and how to deploy calls for good judgment. The manner in which the initial orders are given is of the utmost importance. In action orders should be given in a calm manner, clearly and briefly: clearly so that they may be understood by all and therefore have a chance of being carried out, calmly in order that the troops may not be infected with excitement, and briefly so as to command confidence. Few leaders can do this under battle conditions without practice beforehand. If they have been tested in this respect by means of field exercises, officers will have confidence in themselves. It is a good practice for officers to form the habit of setting themselves imaginary tactical situations in preparation for field exercises so as to gain practice in making quick decisions and in giving brief, clear orders in a cool, forceful manner.

The Critique should be confined to essentials. The purpose of the problem should be kept in mind: to train the unit in fitness for battle. All mistakes made in the problem will be made in action—and, owing to the confusion and intense excitement of the battlefield, a good many more! The critique should emphasize the principal errors made and how to correct them. It should be brief, business-like and to the point.

Realism, to simulate actual conditions as closely as possible is the essence of the field exercise. In order to be able to create the illusion of reality it is desirable that the umpires and the leaders have a clear picture of modern battle conditions. This can be gained from reading memoirs by soldiers who have taken part in modern combats, or from reading accounts of the actions of small units in battle, such as may be found in recent numbers of the Infantry School Mailing List or in the Infantry Journal.

It is hoped that these notes may serve as an introduction and guide to a form of training, not only of great value, but which can become a game of absorbing interest.



POLO, "the king of games and the game of kings," is also the game *par excellence* for the military, an article in the July-August *Cavalry Journal* points out. Racing, horseshows and other sports develop a taste for risk, hardiness and precision but polo alone couples these with true sporting discipline.

A regiment of officers who cultivate polo with its animation and sports-discipline has the makings of a perfect cavalry unit. Picture one of the cavalry fights of the last war and imagine the effect obtained by a patrol composed of a good polo outfit, men and horses! The two illustrations above give a fair idea of the resulting combat.

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An Admirable Example

DID you have a good camp? Everyone we have spoken to has been unanimous in declaring it the best camp he ever had. From Pine Camp and Camp Smith have come stories of terrible spells of rain and tropical storms which nearly blew the canvas to shreds. But these happenings were taken in good spirit and the work went on in spite of swampy parade grounds and flooded streets.

Now the camps are deserted once more and every organization is back at its home station. A winter of hard work lies ahead of each member of the National Guard, turning to account the lessons of their 1933 Camp Tour and making preparations to go even one better in the Field Training period of 1934.

And now that you are all back, we want to urge you once more to do what you can to increase the circulation of the GUARDSMAN. Members of the Guard like 1st Lieut. Albert L. Endres of the 106th Field Artillery, Buffalo, who turned in sixteen new subscriptions, have shown what a single man can do in the way of getting additional readers for our magazine. Such an achievement takes time and effort and enthusiasm. But it can be done and we urge every member to try for at least one subscription.

Here is a letter, the kind we like to receive, from another enthusiastic supporter of the GUARDSMAN:

"To the Editor:

Allow me to introduce myself—I am Corporal S. Tashjy of the Service Company, 71st Infantry. May I congratulate you upon your excellent magazine? I regard your magazine so highly, that I wish to aid you in bringing it to the close attention of the men in my company.

I plan to have a National Guard boosting campaign among the members of my company. Besides the prize you offer for subscriptions, I am going to offer a grand prize to the man who shall sell most subscriptions. In the event that I, myself, win that prize, I will present it to our Company Commander, Captain Sherman.

Enclosed you will find three subscriptions for which you offer a combination pen and pencil set. . . . That is my first step in the boosting campaign of your magazine.

Cordially yours,

S. TASHJY."

Corporal Tashjy sets an example of enthusiasm, initiative, and cooperation which we would like to see copied by every company, battery, and troop throughout the whole New York National Guard. His plan to start a "National Guard boosting campaign" among the members of his company is admirable. The National Guard cannot have too many staunch supporters. But Corp. Tashjy has seen further than most people when he realizes that one of the best ways of getting results is to support the N. Y. N. G.'s principal publicity outlet—the GUARDSMAN.

The GUARDSMAN goes each month into homes and military stations in every state in the Union. It is the New York National Guard's official representative and by many who are residents outside the Empire State, the magazine is accepted as a criterion by which the N. Y. N. G. itself is judged. That is why our continual effort is towards making the GUARDSMAN as smart, as dignified, and as efficient as possible. To this end, we have undertaken this subscription drive to increase our circulation.

Corporal Tashjy deserves hearty congratulation upon the means he has adopted to contribute his share and the share of his company in getting more subscriptions. With such an ardent supported of the GUARDSMAN in each unit of the New York National Guard, the success of our drive would be assured. We earnestly hope his go-getting example will be followed by many others.

President Madison, 1816

"**A**N efficient militia is authorized and contemplated by the Constitution and required by the spirit and safety of free government. The present organization of our militia is universally regarded as less efficient than it ought to be made, and no organization can be better calculated to give it its due force than a classification which will assign the foremost place in the defense of the country to that portion of its citizens whose activity and animation best enable them to rally to its standard. Besides the consideration that a time of peace is the time when the change can be made with the most convenience, it will now be aided by the experience of a recent war, in which the militia bore so interesting a part."



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



TRAINING LEADERS

IN my September editorial I spoke of the necessity of Leadership, and stated that men could be trained in that most important branch of our work just as they could be taught to shoot.

That editorial was written with "tactical leadership" mainly in mind, and "tactical leadership" is of course the ultimate aim of all leadership training.

However, the thorough training of leaders is a long process. Although it finishes with tactical leadership, it does not by any means start there. Our leaders must be thoroughly good administrative leaders and thoroughly good drill leaders, if we expect them to qualify in the final test of their efficiency.

The very first essential in the training of a leader is to develop a sense of responsibility. Responsibility to his immediate superior for the appearance, discipline, and training of the group of men for which he is responsible. Responsibility to the men under his command for their well-being and training. Our colonels are responsible for and to their regiments, but our corporals are just as responsible for and to the seven men that constitute their respective squads.

I hope that every officer and every non-commissioned officer in the New York National Guard will keep this fact right in the front of his mind throughout the coming drill season, the field training of 1934, and the training years that follow. It is a basic truth, but it is often overlooked.

Have you ever really thought why a general is given a staff, why a brigade is divided into regiments, a regiment into battalions, a battalion into companies, and so on through platoons and sections down to the squads, each with some one man who is in command and responsible for each subdivision? The answer is simply that it is rightly felt that one squad is the greatest number that one man can be responsible for all by himself. When we increase the number to any extent we must have subordinate commanders to help us, in order to get the best results.

The colonel who cannot or who does not rely upon his majors and his staff for the details of the administration and training of his regiment is making a great mistake. The captain who is trying to administer and train his company, troop, or battery all by himself may for a time, if he is an exceptional man, get apparently good results, but he is simply wearing himself out and laying up trouble for the future. However good the appearance and drill of that unit may be, it is not properly trained if every subordinate commander down to the cor-

poral is not given responsibility, and held accountable for that responsibility.

The armory drill season, especially the early part of the drill season, is the time to develop that responsibility. It is of course much quicker for the captain personally to inspect the appearance of his company before drill. Many times it may so be done. But often the corporals should first inspect their squads, the sergeants should then inspect their sections and show the corporals what they have overlooked, the lieutenants their platoons. The same with locker inspection. Each corporal, sergeant, and lieutenant should be held responsible for the lockers of his squad, section, or platoon, and the lieutenant, sergeant, or corporal should be held responsible for errors, and should not be allowed to "pass the buck" down to the individual. The corporal is the only man who really inspects an individual. Others above him inspect a platoon, section, or squad. This may seem like "hair-splitting," but it is a fact.

I approve of the general practice of making officers and non-commissioned officers responsible for certain parts of the unit administration or training for which they are specially fitted, but such assignments shall be "in addition to their other duties," and their main duties are to administer, train, and be responsible to their commander for the detachment which the table of organization puts under their direct command. I hope I have made myself clear to all who may read this editorial, and I hope that many will read it and will thoroughly digest it.

And so I want to say directly and personally to every officer and non-commissioned officer in the New York National Guard: "You are given subordinate assistants for a definite purpose. You are not holding down your job if you are not training and using those subordinates for the definite purpose for which they are given to you. See that they are given their proper responsibility; see that they understand that responsibility, and hold them rigidly and personally to that responsibility. You will thus train 'Leaders' to help you and make your task easier and easier, and to carry on when you are promoted or retired. You will fill your own job as it should be filled. You will have a command that will not fail you when the test comes."



W. H. Haskell

Major-General.

"Wind-Doping"



By A. G. Banks

Reprinted by Courtesy of "The Rifleman," London, August, 1933

THE elegant term heading this article is our American cousins' nut-shell method of expressing the whole art of judging the direction, strength and probable effect of wind on a bullet at any given moment and of making the necessary adjustments to the sights or aim to bring the straying projectile home to the bull. Lord Cottesloe, in the course of his masterly speech at the recent Bisley Small-Bore Meeting, was kind enough to say that the results attained by our marksmen seemed to show that they had nothing left to learn regarding "the way of the wind with a bullet," and in that, as regards our Champions, he may be right; but the compliment certainly does not apply to the rest of us, who continue to wallow in deepest ignorance on this difficult subject, and to drop points galore when the flags begin to wag.

Some few elementary truths we have picked up, and such as they are, I venture to pass them on to other riflemen even less enlightened, in default of the revealing of the whole secret by some super-wind-doper.

In the commencement, therefore, let us realize that the wagging of the flag at the butts does not indicate the behavior of the wind over the whole of the path the bullet has to travel; far from it. It indicates with some certainty the behavior of the wind at the point which the bullet will have reached when its flight no longer interests us, and no more.

Wind near the firing point may be, and generally is, acting differently from wind nearer the targets, and to decide which is the more important is the first vexed question.

As the bullet nears the target, its velocity decreases. It takes much longer to cover the second half of its flight, for instance, than the first half, and the longer the range the more pronounced becomes the difference. A given pressure of wind over the latter part of the flight will thus

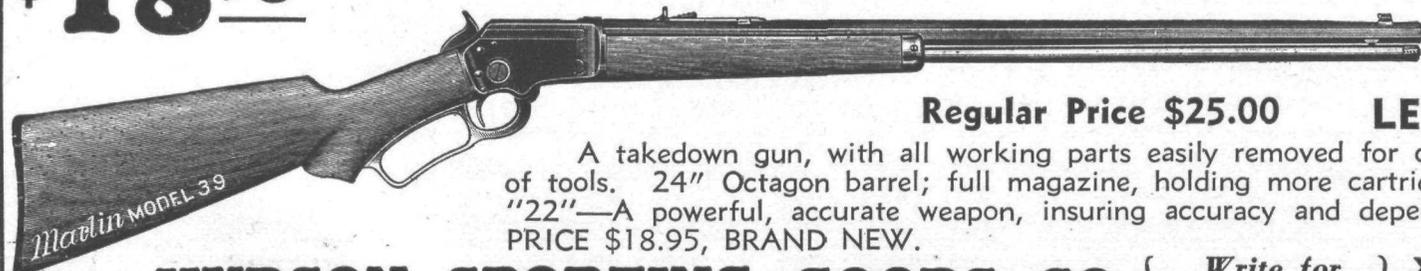
have a longer time in which to act, than in the earlier part, and will thus carry the bullet further sideways. On the other hand, however (and this is a consideration often unrealized) if a puff of wind deflects the bullet soon after it has left the rifle, even by a very small amount, it starts a sideways movement of the bullet which will continue the whole of the time the bullet is in flight. Thus, if a puff has set the bullet sidling sufficiently to carry it off, say, 1-16th of an inch by the time it has travelled 25 yards, this same movement, continuing, will have brought it over by at least six or eight times as much when it has reached the 100 yards target, irrespective of any deflection which may be caused by wind acting upon it during the remainder of its trajectory. It sometimes happens that the effect of wind near the firing point may be counteracted by wind in a different or even opposite direction nearer the targets, especially on ranges which by reason of hills or buildings adjoining them are subject to eddy-currents of wind.

Generally speaking, a better understanding of what the wind is doing can be obtained by observation of long grass, trees and bushes, when these exist, than of flags, unless the latter are carefully disposed at points known to be subject to prevailing wind currents. The expert "wind-doper" can make great use of observation of "mirage," the shimmer of hot-air which rises from the ground in sunny weather, but this is only available in certain conditions of weather.

A steady wind blowing across the line of fire is simple to deal with. When once the necessary allowance has been found, it can be left on from shot to shot without alteration. If a cross wind keeps varying from time to time it becomes more difficult, and the usual mistake in this case is to wait for the moments when it is lightest, and fire then. Generally it is safer to find out what is

(Concluded on page 17)

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Colonel Townson, commanding 121st Cavalry

THE success of the Rochester Exposition Horse Show held the first week of September this year was due entirely to the efforts of the officers and men of the 121st Cavalry. For twenty-one years this annual horse show has been a formal affair, a thing devoted to fine horses, wealthy exhibitors and "society." In the past the best in horse-flesh from all over the United States and Canada has been shown. But with the economic conditions what they have been it was deemed wisest to make the show a local one—local meaning "western New York in scope." To make a local show last a week and keep the interest of the exhibitors and spectators was a real problem, but, like anything else that is left to the cavalry, a satisfactory solution was reached when the matter was placed before Colonel Townson, Commander of the 121st.

Colonel Townson called several of his officers about him, viz.: Major John Meston, Captain Cyril G. Kress, Captain Benjamin Linfoot, Captain Alfred H. Doud, and Captain Raymond J. Bantel. Together they organized a program of mounted games and exhibition drills that certainly delighted the crowds in the stands. Among these events was a figure drill by I Troop, Geneseo, New York, commanded by Captain Linfoot, which was about the prettiest thing ever put on before Rochester spectators. The bay horses, the yellow and green trimming on the khaki uniforms, the silver lances with their yellow and green streamers, and the waltzes performed by the 121st Cavalry Band, gave the thing a color that rivaled the exhibit put on by the Royal Canadian Dragoons two years ago. A mounted melée match on the opening day was won by Headquarters Troop over I Troop, but later in the week F Troop surpassed Headquarters in a similar match. The 121st



I Troop Drum Corps from Geneseo

121st Cavalry

at the

Rochester Horse Show

EXCITING FEATURES DRAW LARGE CROWDS

By EDWARD DICKINSON

Cavalry Band furnished music for the show on Monday and Saturday, both days presenting a parade in the ring; and on both days, too, the drum and bugle corps of I Troop gave exhibition drills. F Troop offered an exhibition of Tandem Riding, and men from F, I and Headquarters held a competitive musical ride which is nothing more than the game, "Marching to Jerusalem," played on horseback. Some of the officers held a "Musical Ride" on one afternoon and the men



These three girls of the John Marshall High School rode 121st Cavalry horses in one of the events. Left to right: Miss Jean Reid, Miss Barbara Tarbox, and Miss Helen Sadden.

of F Troop and Headquarters loaned their mounts to several young girls for the same purpose on Friday afternoon. Four-horse Chariot Racing took place on Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday afternoons, resulting on the last day in two banged-up horses, and an over-turned vehicle. Every day a polo match of four chuckers duration was held, participated in by Colonel Townson, Captain Bantel, Frank Sellmayer, William P. Barrows, Thaddeus Newell, and Barclay Farr. These games were refereed by Major Baker, Captain McChesney, Major Meston, and J. F. Weller, Jr.

In the showing the three girls of the John Marshall High School, trying for a trophy in horsemanship to the school turning out the best team of riders, rode 121st Cavalry horses. These girls were Helen Sadden, Barbara Tarbox, and Jean Reid who ride regularly in the class held at the Culver Road Armory on Saturday mornings. Captain Webber's *China Girl* took two reds, two whites, one

(Continued on page 16)

Taps for "Old Slim"

By Capt. Wm. J. M. Rogers, 143rd F. A.
California National Guard

WE couldn't take "Old Slim" with us into the motorized artillery. No place for the old boy around a lot of trucks, gasoline fumes and rubber tires.

But we did the best we could for him. We passed in review. And the band played the "Old Gray Mare." And a bugler blew taps.

It was really taps for "Slim," too, because he's gone on the last long trail. If there's a heaven for good old horses that have done their work and haven't kicked more than they were entitled to kick—and many people claim there is, or should be—well, "Slim" is there, knee deep in good, ripe oats, with a gentle stream flowing nearby and maybe an orderly to chase the flies off him.

"Slim" was the oldest horse in the regiment in point of service and in point of age.

He was a good nag. All you had to do was put the harness on him, back him up to a limber, hook him in and then climb on. If you'd tell "Slim" what was wanted "Slim" would deliver. It didn't make much difference whether you had a pair of good leaders in front of him. It didn't bother him if his team-mate was a shirker. Just leave it to him, he'd start a caisson or a gun single-handed. All he wanted was for the other animals to carry their harness and their riders to keep out of his way.

ROCHESTER HORSE SHOW

(Continued from page 15)

yellow, and the red in the parent and child class in which Captain Webber rode with his son, Orrin B. Webber, Jr. Captain J. Arthur Jennings and his son, Robert, secured the yellow in this class. The 121st Cavalry in hunter classes took two firsts, two seconds, two thirds and two fourths.

In the paddock Major Meston was assisted by Private Charles Mason. In the ring Sergeant Raymond Thrasher and Private Charles Dailey found plenty to do. Richard F. Whalen, formerly of the 121st Cavalry, was on the horse show committee this year and was kept hustling.

The concluding event was an Evening Parade and Review by the 108th Infantry, commanded by Major Arthur Smith and tendered to Colonel Townson. For this the 121st Cavalry Band played, marching, in the ring. It was impressive. The band—and the 121st Cavalry Band is today one of the best in New York State, thanks to the efforts of Warrant Officer Austin W. Truitt who conducts it—the fine lines of soldiers; the great green oval; the sinking September sun against banks of clouds; the lowering of the flag, all in their beauty, plus the realization that the Rochester Exposition Horse Show, after twenty-one years of glory, has not fallen flat, will not have to die as a great, civic enterprise because of the splendid efforts and hard work of the 121st Cavalry, touched the heart and brought a dimness to the eyes of those who know and love the Rochester Horse Show.

Of course if a lead team kept coming at him all the time on a hard pull he had a system of reaching out and nipping one of them on the stern. And he could nip well.

But he was a good old nag.

And then the 143rd Field Artillery was motorized.

No place for "Slim" in the army any more. He must have been seven or so when he came to the regiment in 1922 and that, in spite of any stable sergeant's oath, made him 18 years old. He'd been around—Camp Lewis a few times, Del Monte twice, San Luis Obispo six trips—he knew all the hills and the tough pulls. The old legs weren't what they used to be. The heart was there and the disposition, but you know how it is with an 18-year-old horse—not so good.

He wouldn't do in the regular army—too old and not strong enough any more.

Even the National Guard, where work is lighter and a horse gets a day's rest, sometimes, between hard pulls—well, most of the National Guard is being motorized.

And you wouldn't want to see him pulling a garbage wagon, would you? With some mutt who didn't know his virtues swinging a rawhide or some club over him?

No, there was only one thing in the cards for "Slim"—a merciful bullet.

And so the regiment passed in review. You think artillerymen are tough? You're right, they are. They have to be. There isn't any room for a pansy in the Field Artillery.

But many a tough artilleryman, with years of service keepin' caissons rollin' along, wept unashamed as "Old Slim" stood there watching his pals march by.

He was shined like a show horse. He had red wrappings on his legs. He had a white bridle and a white surcingle on him. And regimental insignias hung to each side of him. Oh, he looked swell. And he shook his head and neighed a greeting as his old battery went by—maybe he was razzing his pals for working while he reviewed the troops.

And then it was all over. They took him back to the corrals and took off his white bridle and surcingle.

They took the bright red wrappings from his legs. And someone packed away the insignias.

And one of his old friends came with a black, shiny something in his hand. "Must be a new sort of currycomb," thought "Slim," "but that's funny, he just looked at me and shook his head and put it in his pocket and walked away. Must be a new game."

But the next one who came along with the new kind of "currycomb" didn't put it back in his pocket—not until later.

Well, so long "Slim." You got muddy, and you got scratches around your hocks and you had to be cleaned and fed before we cleaned and fed ourselves, but we can't pet a truck. And we'll miss you, you damned old pest, because we loved you.

WIND-DOPING*(Continued from page 14)*

the strength at which it is most generally blowing, and endeavor to get the shots off at those times; for a stronger wind is more likely to be steady and regular all down the range than a lull between the puffs.

The worst wind of all is that known as a "fish-tail." This is one which is blowing, in general, either directly down the range, *i.e.*, towards the targets, or directly up, *i.e.*, towards the firing point, but which from time to time varies slightly either way from its direct line. Such a wind also frequently varies in strength, so that not only does the lateral allowance necessary vary from left to right, but the elevation also varies. A strong wind down the range decreases the air resistance to the bullet, increases its velocity, and consequently decreases its drop, causing it to strike higher on the target. A wind up the range reverses these effects. Thus if the wind blowing down the range suddenly increases in strength and veers left, the shot will go up at 11 o'clock. If it falls below its normal strength (for which your elevation is set) the bullet will strike low, and so on. To anticipate the effects of such a wind is very difficult indeed, and is made more difficult—as is all wind-doping—by the fact that you can never safely judge sight adjustments from observation of single shots. Always you must keep in mind your rifle's likely group at the range in question.

Thus, at 100 yards, with the rifle sighted correctly for the average wind and conditions of the moment, we will assume that you consider a change has occurred which would carry your shot one minute further left (1 inch on the target) and you therefore put one minute more right adjustment on the windgauge.

You fire your shot, and, knowing it to be perfectly "got off," you find it strikes only just inside the bull on the left side, *i.e.*, at 9 o'clock. In fact it looks as though that one minute right had been too little, and that you really needed nearly two.

If inexperienced, therefore, you will now put on another minute or so right, if the conditions have not changed, expecting this shot to be plumb center. Instead of which, it gives you a bad 9 on the right side, at 3 o'clock.

On the other hand, if experienced, after the first of the shots mentioned, you say to yourself "Good. I have been finding the bull up to now. I have put on what I thought the correct addition. I am still in the bull. Probably that shot (the 9 o'clock bull) is one of the left side shots of the group. The judgment was correct." And you continue at that. Of course your next shot then, instead of a bad nine, is a bull just nicely in at 3 o'clock, thus confirming your judgment and the fact that your rifle will put them all inside $1\frac{3}{4}$ inches if you do your bit correctly.

To the nervous man, shooting a match, it keeps his mind occupied and helps to prevent his getting the dithers as he might if the conditions were such as to admit of mere holding still and plugging them in. The other and more usual effect is to make the rifleman concentrate so intensely on judging the wind and altering his sight adjustments and getting the shots off at the right moment that he forgets and neglects the necessity which always exists, wind or no wind, for perfect hold, perfect aim, perfect let-off. The closest attention must be paid to these details to obtain a perfect shot.

KITCHEN POLICE*(Continued from page 6)*

thing. That somehow it is the duty of the universe to look after him, and to listen sharply when he speaks. The notion that the universe is full of purposes utterly unknown and indifferent to the individual is as outrageous to the imperfectly matured, as would be the conduct of a mother who has forgotten to give a hungry child its lunch. The childish pattern appears also as a disposition to believe that he may reach out for anything in sight and take it; and having gotten it nobody must ever take it away. Note the infant in his crib wildly clutching the doll of a visiting child, and screaming blue murder when it is forcibly taken away! It is as grave an injustice as kitchen police to the unsophisticated soldier.

In manhood everything is not arranged to suit our capricious wishes. As a boy grows up and begins to be an independent personality all provident ministering to his wishes disappears; and, by a long process of learning he is compelled to adjust his wishes to the necessities of a cruel world in which there is a lot of menial labor and almost sordid tasks. Some valuable things are beyond his reach, and other persons have their wishes too—often contrary to his own. In place of a world where we are ministered to by solicitous mothers, real understanding introduces us into a world where delight is reserved only for those who can appreciate the meaning and purpose outside ourselves, and where we can make these meanings and purposes our own.

The world doesn't owe any man a living. To think so is to carry over into adult-hood a mother-fixation where she did all the drudgery for our enjoyment. The successful passage into maturity depends upon the breaking up and reconstruction of those habits which were appropriate only to our earliest experiences. The child demands sunshine when he wishes to play. He looks upon the storm as anger directed at him, and thunder as a personal threat.

It costs effort and sacrifice to satisfy human wants. But whose effort, and whose sacrifice? Unless a man has acquired a sense of proportion, a sense of the eternal fitness of things, he is a lost soul—unable to adjust himself to the actual world in which he lives. Somebody did kitchen police yesterday in order to make things agreeable for me. I must be willing to do kitchen police today, else I am not a real man—but only a child grown larger than other children.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED

Skerry Clothes, Inc., desire to employ one member in each Regiment in the New York National Guard to represent them in his Regiment and to take orders for their clothes.

Mr. A. Eichler of that firm will interview any applicant in regard to these positions and it is suggested that you 'phone or write him for an appointment.

For address, details, etc., see their advertisement elsewhere in this magazine.

ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT
NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Six Guardsmen Eligible for West Point

APPLICATIONS MUST BE SUBMITTED BEFORE NOVEMBER 7th, 1933

THE following General Order, issued by the State of New York, gives National Guardsmen a chance for West Point appointments. The order is most explicit and members of the Guard who are interested should read it carefully and make out their applications, as called for, immediately.

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE
ALBANY, August 16, 1933.

GENERAL ORDERS }
No. 17 }

1. Under the Act of Congress authorizing the appointment of enlisted men of the National Guard as cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., the Governor of the State will select, as hereinafter indicated, six or more candidates from the New York National Guard to take the regular entrance examination to that Academy.

2. The candidates will be selected by the Governor, from successful competitors in a preliminary examination to be held November 10 and 11, 1933, at various points throughout the State to be announced later. The preliminary examination will be of a scope and nature similar to the regular examination for entrance to the Military Academy. The examination will include the following subjects, viz.: algebra to include quadratic equations and progressions, plane geometry, English grammar, English composition, English Literature, and general and United States history. The examination in algebra and history will be held on November 10, in geometry, grammar, composition and literature on November 11.

3. An enlisted man who desires to take the preliminary examination will forward *through his company and regimental commander*, an application in the form of a letter so that same will reach The Adjutant General of the State, Albany, N. Y., on or before November 7, 1933. An application must show candidate's date of birth, whether he is married or single, date of present enlistment, present grade and organization, previous service, if any, with date of enlistment and discharge, and permanent post office address. Applicants will be required to successfully pass a physical examination similar to that required for entrance to the Military Academy before taking the preliminary examination. This physical examination will be conducted by a medical officer or a reputable civilian physician and the result will be forwarded to this office on M. B. Form No. 21, with the answers of the candidates to the questions asked in the preliminary examination.

4. The candidates selected by the Governor as a result of the preliminary examination will be authorized by the War Department to report for the regular entrance examination to West Point, which is scheduled to be held beginning on March 6, 1934, and the appointments available on July 2, 1934, will be awarded to qualified candidates in the order of merit established at that examina-

tion, which is competitive among all National Guard candidates.

5. To be eligible for appointment from the National Guard, an applicant must, at the time of designation, be an enlisted man of a unit recognized by the Federal Government. He must, on the date of admission, July 2, 1934, have served as an enlisted man not less than one year, must be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two years, and must be not less than five feet four inches in height. The age and service requirements are statutory and cannot be waived or modified but it is not essential that the service be continuous, so that former service in the National Guard may be counted in determining an applicant's eligibility. Similarly service with an organization prior to its recognition by the Federal Government may be considered, the date of enlistment of the soldier governing, and not that of the recognition of the unit. No candidate will be admitted to the Academy who has, at the time of presenting himself any disorder of an infectious or immoral character. Candidates must be unmarried. This office will furnish to commanding officers requesting same, a pamphlet, issued by the War Department, giving all of the requirements for entrance to the Military Academy and showing the nature and scope of the entrance examination.

6. Upon receipt of applications required by paragraph 3 of this Order, enlisted men who possess the necessary qualifications will be authorized by this office to report, at their own expense, for the preliminary examination at a place to be designated later.

7. While the number of candidates from the New York National Guard for the regular entrance examination to West Point to be held in March, 1934, has been fixed at six by The Adjutant General of the Army, it is believed that additional candidates will be allotted to the State later. There is no limit as to the number of enlisted men who may take the preliminary examination to be held November 10 and 11, 1933, as prescribed by this Order.

8. The following is quoted from a letter from The Adjutant General of the Army dated August 14, 1933:

"There is no limitation to the number who may compete in the preliminary examination, and it is suggested that this matter be widely advertised throughout the National Guard organizations of your State so that every enlisted man who is eligible as to age and length of service may be afforded this great opportunity."

9. The Commanding Officer of each unit of the National Guard of the State will read this Order to his command and a copy thereof will be posted on the bulletin boards of all organizations.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR:

FRANKLIN W. WARD,
Major General,
The Adjutant General.



KEEP SMILING.



He Got the Job

Editor: "But these jokes aren't funny."

Contrib: "I know that, but I've just been reading over some back copies of your magazine, and I thought you might think they were."

Speaking of Spices

Captain Jinks was watching his men fall in for retreat.

"Those men don't seem to have much ginger, sergeant."

"No, sir, they were just mustered."

Call Out the Guard

"Oh, Clarice, I'm so worried. You know you told me to put that piece of wedding cake under my pillow and I'd dream of my future husband?"

"Yes, dear; didn't it work?"

"That's what worries me. I dreamed of the Seventy-first Regiment."

Here's Hoping!

One night a second-story man broke into the room of a well-known old maid, took a ten dollar bill that was on the table and kissed her. Now she leaves a twenty dollar bill there every night.

Five Most Important Men in Germany

Adolf Hitler
Adolf Hitler
Adolf Hitler
Adolf Hitler
Adolf Hitler

Still Employed

"Hello, Joe, who're you workin' for now?"

"Same bunch—wife an' five kids."

In Pirate Days

Englishman (about to walk the plank): "Really—I've just eaten; I cawn't go in the watah now."

This Week's Bright Boy

When Wyman Morse returned from Sacramento and parked his car in the garage, he found one rear wheel gone and a fender badly crumpled, which led him to conclude that he must have met with an accident en route.—*Dixon (Cal.) paper.*



27th Division Aviation

The Girl: "I should think you'd feel as happy as a king when you're in the air!"

Pilot: "Happier. I'm an ace."

Cookery With a Kick

Young Wife: "I'm afraid, dear, my pie is not all it should be. I think I must have left something out."

Husband: "There's nothing you could leave out that would make it taste like that. It must be something you put in."

Well Observed

Recruit: "Were the mosquitoes thick in camp when you took your field training?"

Old Vet: "No; long and slim."

Going to Europe

John (after first night on board): "I say, old chap, where have my clothes gone?"

Steward: "Where did you put them, sir?"

John: "In the little cupboard there, with the round glass door."

Steward: "I'm sorry, sir, but that ain't no cupboard, sir; that's a port hole."

Too Public

"I hang my head in shame every time I see the family wash in the yard."

"Oh, do they?"

Vice Versa

Glenn: "Lots of girls use dumb-bells to get color in their cheeks."

Ben: "And lots of girls use color on their cheeks to get dumb-bells."

Lese Majeste

Sentry, No Man's Land, World War: "Halt! Who goes there?"

Approaching Party: "General Officer and his staff."

Sentry: "Thank God, the war is over!"

Lower Mathematics

Teacher: "Tommy, what is half one-tenth?"

Small Boy: "I don't know exactly, teacher, but it can't be very much."

Tuff Luck

Some of the depression sufferers are like the darky who had been playing poker.

"Tell you, boys, I dun los' a heap o' money las' night."

"How much, Mose?"

"A hundred and eighty-seben dollars an' fohteen cents."

"Golly, dat was a heap o' money."

"Yas, siree, an' de wust of it waz, de fohteen cents wuz cash."—*Army and Navy Journal.*



71st INFANTRY

MANY of the Veterans are familiar with Peekskill storms, but it is doubtful if any of the old-timers ever had the experience the regiment had in camp this year. The wind approached hurricane conditions and the rain came down in sheets for nearly thirty-six hours. And did the men get sore? Never a one. They took it as a novelty in training and with a grin on every face.

We qualified 305 men with the rifle and excelled all infantry organizations in the state except the 105th, from Troy. We excelled all New York regiments in the number of qualifications both in the rifle and machine gun.

Our attendance percentage was sufficient to make our average for the past four years at Camp Smith over 97 percent.

The day after the big storm some stranger drifted into camp with the story that the President would be at Camp Smith on August 27th, for a review by the brigade. Then it leaked out over the "grape-vine telegraph" that secret service men had surveyed the camp and had reported O.K. for the President's visit.

The President has more than a passing knowledge of the 71st; in fact, the Commanding Officer has visited the President at his home several times. The regiment gave the evening parade on Governor's Day in 1930. The (then) Governor wrote the following letter:

"Accept my heartiest congratulations upon the appearance of your regiment at the review last Saturday. The command was one of the finest I have ever seen—both in the field and in passing in review. The evening parade left nothing to be desired from a colorful and highly trained military standpoint."

After the review, the President shook hands with all of the officers of the brigade and some of our 71st gallants will in years to come tell their grand-children how they once shook hands with the great president.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

BACK from camp, thoroughly browned; feeling the effect of two weeks of intensive training, the members of this Regiment find the two weeks at the northern rendezvous all too short. We feel that we were very fortunate this year in being brigaded with such an excellent regiment as the 106th. Our association was certainly very pleasant and we enjoyed it to the full.

The Regiment regrets the transfer of our genial Sgt.-Instructor Gibney, who has been assigned to the 101st Signal Battalion of New York City. Sgt. Gibney has been with the 156th for over eight years, and has seen it grow some in that time. All we can say is that our loss is a gain for the 101st.

The third annual meeting of the Officers' Association has been announced; to be held at the Palatine Hotel, Newburgh, on Saturday evening, October the 7th. Active, Associate, and Honorary Members will participate in this yearly event.

The Newburgh Units moved into their new armory upon return from camp. What a pleasure it was to enter such palatial quarters. Palatial in comparison to our former drill shed. The horses are nicely quartered in their new stables, and everything reeks of cleanliness in a spick and span atmosphere.

We take the liberty of thanking General Haskell for his excellent editorial in the September issue of the "GUARDSMAN." He wrote a definite truism when he stated: "We shall try to fix in every man's mind, down to the corporal, correct habits of thought and action, so that when the time of stress comes he will act almost automatically along correct lines." That would be the ultimate goal in the training of leaders. Our efforts must be concentrated along such lines of endeavor.

The Regimental Non-commissioned Officers' Association is planning to meet at an early date.

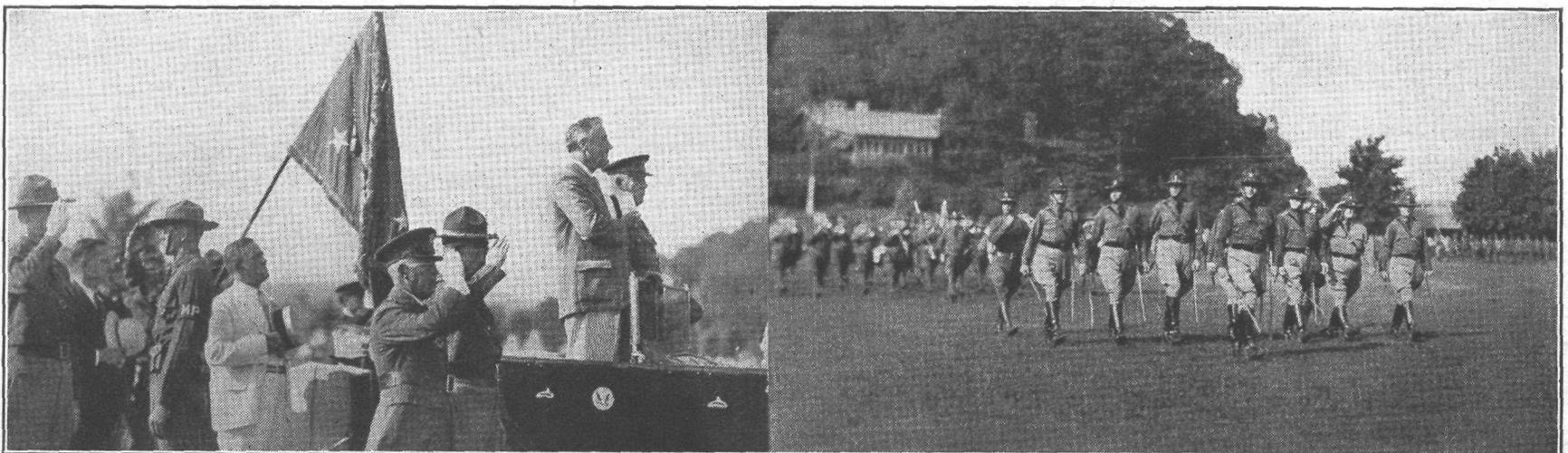


Photo by Thompson, Official Camp Photographer

COL. WALTER A. DELAMATER AND STAFF MARCHING PAST THE PRESIDENT AT CAMP SMITH

105th INFANTRY

Company G

THE Officers and men of the Company assembled at the Tribes Hill rifle range on Sunday, August 27, to enjoy their annual clambake. The bake was under the supervision of Sgt. Chase and Cook (Major) Marks, and to say that everything was done to the Queen's taste would be putting it mild. The day was ideal and a program of outdoor sports was enjoyed by all present. Prizes were awarded the winners of the contests. Clam chowder was served all day and sausage sandwiches were also there for the hungry. The bake was opened at 3:30 P.M. and all seated themselves at a long table and enjoyed the good things set before them. The way the baskets were emptied showed the boys must have been hungry after all their running around. The new 3.2 beer was on tap all day from early morn till late in the afternoon. Messrs Oscar Clark, Jimmy Wilson, Art Carter and the Amsterdam Brewing Co. donated the beverages.



Officers and N.C.O.'s of the 1st Bn. Hdqrs. Btry., 105th Field Artillery, at Pine Camp

105th FIELD ARTILLERY

1st. Bn. Hdqrs. Battery

WE arrived in Camp on one of those lovely days when you can broil steak in the sun and bathe in the honest sweat of your brow. Instead of jumping in the pool (if there was one) we started getting settled.

Occasionally there is a Santa Claus and this one came in the form of the sun. Orders came through to do some bunk fatigue. Peace, quiet, and an imaginary breeze. Breeze was right—it came directly from the bugle with a loud blast which meant that we had to go out and fight a forest fire . . . in fact, three forest fires in one week. Just a pleasant way to keep from growing old.

From Monday to Thursday it was heat—work—formal retreat—heat, and, to break the monotony, horses—horses—you know what we mean.

Then for a change, some more hard work on Friday preparing for inspection. Sergeant Basilone won the \$5.00 reward given by Capt. Andrews to the best-dressed and neatest-looking soldier in the Battery. And of course, we did ourselves justice and were complimented by the Inspector upon the condition of our equipment.

On Thursday there was excitement in camp—overnight bivouac. Last year the bivouac was called off due to the inclement weather, but this year we started on our



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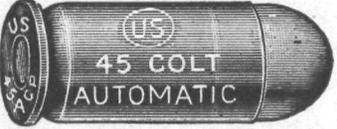
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bivouac rain and all. It seemed more or less like a part of a big drive. Guns and caissons rolling, men on horses, rain sparing nothing and none, except the good old Mountain Wagon wherein rode the valiant of *Who's Who*, who arrived back at camp all dry.

And so on home after two weeks of good times. In order to leave a satisfying and mellow feeling we were awarded the Efficiency Guidon, for which no pep talks from the officers were necessary. *Are we proud?* We wish to thank all the officers and the instructors whose kind words and deeds helped us to win the Guidon.

The day after we arrived home from camp we heard of the arrival of a new recruitess. Congratulations to Captain and Mrs. James Andrews upon the arrival of a daughter. The skipper sure knew when to come home.

**244th COAST ARTILLERY
Battery D**

THE outstanding social event of the past camp tour at Ft. Ontario was the dinner given by Battery D in honor of Major General Frederick Von Beottiger, Military Attaché of Germany at Washington. The Major General is one of his country's greatest generals. He is a field artillery officer and at one time was commander of the Geuderbog, the West Point of Germany. This able and distinguished gentleman also served, as a colonel, on the General's Staff during the war.

The guest of honor, upon being introduced to the guest officers and the men by Capt. Curran, spoke in very complimentary terms of the character, discipline and the *esprit de corps* that he noticed while reviewing the regiment and in making a tour of the camp. He commented particularly on our conduct at the guns, saying that the discipline was splendid and that the way the men stood by the guns was very fine. In closing, the Major General praised the fine quality of manhood present at camp, thanked us warmly for our kindness and gave us his best wishes for the continuance of our good work.

The dinner itself, due to the efforts of Mess Officer 1st Lt. Squire and Mess Sergeant Otto Reh, was beyond comparison. The chicken melted in one's mouth. And the tea, gentlemen, you have never tasted such tea!

52nd FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE

WHAT a Camp Tour! Even the old timers agree that it was the best the battery ever had. It was a complete success in every respect. One of the events that gave us a great deal of satisfaction was the way in which Major Heard, D.O.L., U.S.A., recommended the battery to Brig. Gen. Wm. F. Schohl for passing Field Inspection 100%. This report resulted in the General paying an unprecedented visit to the battery to compliment the men on their fine showing and to urge them to continue in this splendid manner. The men were greatly impressed by this visit and responded to the General's urge with a 100% performance in efficiency during the C.P.X. the following week and thereby won the praises of Colonel Kelly, D.O.L., U.S.A.

Our old friends, the Service Battery of the 156th F. A. defeated us in a play-off ball game, making it two out of three for them. The 156th F.A. seemed to be our nemesis, their Battery C also defeating us in a so-called game of

swat ball (indoor baseball). However, we felt as though we could have redeemed ourselves by taking the regular outdoor ball game from them had not darkness intervened.

Our Wednesday afternoon off was given over to an Inter-tent Battery athletic meet. The way in which Pvt. Fiodo dived under those beds in the obstacle race would have lent encouragement to any errant wife. At the conclusion of the meet Lieut. Wulf escorted the men to an Ole Swimmin' Hole where they cooled off. Of the athletic meets the most impressionable one was the ball game between the Brigade Staff Officers and the Enlisted Men, this democratic gesture on the part of the officers completely won the individual respect and praises of all the men. Speaking of democratic gestures, it will be well to digress here to comment on the appreciative praises the men have been uttering for Gen. Schohl's generosity in providing the men with a chartered bus ride to the Thousand Islands at his own expense on their Sunday off, to say nothing of his award of a barrel of 3.2 for attaining the mark of excellent in Field Inspection.

The only regret we had was that the tour had to end. The battery wishes to extend through this column its best wishes to its many old and newly made friends of the 106th and 156th Field Artilleries and the 27th Air Division with whom we served during our tour.

The foregoing events, results and friendships contributed to making our work lighter and the continual building up our morale which is so necessary in preserving the *esprit-de-corps* that Brigade has always enjoyed.

**101st SIGNAL BATTALION
Headquarters Co.**

WELL, Headquarters Co. for the first time breaks into print and it hereby gives notice that it will continue contributing.

Headquarters Co. handled its end of the CPX with a maximum of efficiency. Captain Shields, its Commanding Officer, may be justly proud of the fine performance of the mobile battery charging truck. During the maneuvers it could be seen nightly in the open field instilling new life into the storage batteries so absolutely essential to the continuance of perfect radio communication, which was one of the outstanding accomplishments of the problem.

The Officers of the Battalion and of the Special Troops no doubt owe a debt of gratitude, as we learn that their mess was delivered to them, whereas others were less fortunate.

B Company

Being the first company of the Battalion to contribute regularly to this column we feel it is our duty to welcome Headquarters Co. which breaks the ice by handing in its first write up. You can't tell, maybe A Co. will be with us yet.

The taking of motion pictures of the maneuvers at camp was probably one of the biggest steps ever taken to record the activities of this company. About 1,000 feet of film were actually used under the direction of Pvts. Ely and Galpin. Thanks are due to them for the way in which the assignment was handled.

On Thursday, September 14, the first showing was had at the Armory. It was a special event and each member was permitted to bring two friends. Beer was served on the house. The pictures certainly were a revelation.

106th INFANTRY

THE regiment's infant publication, *Vigilantia*, is doing nicely and in the September issue stepped out of its swaddling clothes. That is to say, instead of the mimeographed sheets turned out at Camp Smith, the official mouthpiece now has the dignity that goes with printing by press. Many veterans have taken yearly subscriptions, and that, together with an advertising campaign planned for October, will enable further improvement in the sheet.

The regiment provided a provisional company for the NRA parade up Manhattan's Fifth Avenue on September 13th. Captain Frank Wallace of Company G was in command. Other officers acted as section supervisors.

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NEW YORK

THIS is to thank the Officers and men of the New York National Guard for their generous patronage during the season of 1933 at Camp Smith.

It is my sincere hope that the pictures of you and your activities will give you as much pleasure during the future years as they have given us to make them for you.

Many of you are personal friends of Mrs. Thompson and myself, and we wish you a prosperous year and hope to see you all again next season.

Our winter address is: P. O. Box 2, So. Station, Yonkers, N. Y.

—W. W. Thompson,
The Photo Shop.

Veteran Association 12th Infantry Active

THE Veteran Association of the Twelfth Infantry, 52nd Pioneer Inf., and 212th Coast Artillery is preparing for great activity during the coming season. The members of this association were very busy during the past year and now, after the Summer vacation period, are planning a banner season.

Fifty-three of the active members of the association attended the testimonial dinner tendered to Maj.-Gen. George R. Dyer upon the occasion of his retirement from the N. Y. National Guard at the Waldorf-Astoria on June 28th, 1933. Many members were unable to attend due to the fact that they are members of the active Regiment 212th C.A., which was then on Field Duty at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., for their Summer Field Training.

Dance at Level Club April 9th, 1933

THIS was a very enjoyable affair attended by almost the entire Association, their relatives and friends, Manhattan Camp No. 1 Spanish War Veterans, 12th Inf. Post American Legion and Officers and men from the 212th Coast Artillery.

Enthusiasm in Shooting

UNDER the auspices of the Veteran Association, Rifle Shooting has been an active pastime of the members. Sgt. Jack Farrell, as chairman of the Shooting Committee, has conducted individual and team matches throughout the past year.

The following members have shown exceptional ability in the team matches: In the 212th C.A. Rifle Association Match, known as the Lieut. George Donovan Memorial Match, Sgt. William J. Callan and Sgt. Louis White tied four times with a score of 47 in the final shoot-off. Sgt. White won the handsome plaque trophy, the second prize medal was won by Callan and third prize medal won by Lt. E. S. Heely.

The Sgt. George Heely Memorial Match, prizes donated by his son, Lt. E. S. Heely: the first prize Statuette Trophy was won by Col. M. J. Farrell with a score of 161; second prize medal was won by Lt. George Donovan (deceased) with 151 and third prize medal was won by Sgt. John R. Farrell with 146.

The following members qualified as Sharpshooters and Marksmen supervised by Capt. W. J. Weston under the N.R.A. rules and regulations: SHARPSHOOTERS—Col. M. J. Farrell, Lt. E. S. Heely, Sgt. William Callan, Sgt. Stephen Crean, Sgt. John R. Farrell, Sgt. D. J. Hopkins, Sgt. Wm. M. More and Sgt. A. Schussler; MARKSMEN—Sgt. Robt. V. Farrell, Sgt. Carl Licen and Pvt. 1st Cl. Thomas J. Hill.

The Officers of the Veteran Association for 1933 are: Major James G. Champion, President; Sgt. John R. Farrell, 1st Vice-Pres.; Sgt. Stephen Crean, 2nd Vice-Pres.; Colonel William E. Downs, Treas.; Lt. E. S. Heely, Fin.-Sec'y; Lt. M. J. Reilly, Cor.-Sec'y; Lt. A. F. Clarke, Rec.-Sec'y; Sgt. Benjamin Stein, Sgt.-at-Arms and Very Reverend J. N. Connolly, Chaplain.

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Military Law vs. Martial Law

By PFC. MORRIS B. KESSLER

104th Hosp. Co., 102nd Medical Regt.

THE phrase "military law" and "martial law" have been so often used interchangeably as to cause much confusion to the true significance of the term "military law." By military law is not meant martial law.

Military law applies to and includes such rules of action and conduct as are imposed by a State upon persons in its military service with a view to the establishment and maintenance of military discipline. The Constitution authorizes Congress to raise and support armies and to make rules for the government thereof. Acting under this authority Congress has passed divers acts prescribing the rules and articles of war, and providing for the government and discipline of its military forces. These rules constitute the military law and are directly sanctioned by the Constitution, but they apply only to persons in the military or naval service of the government.

Martial Law or Martial Rule as the term is now more correctly used is not law at all. It is a temporary government established by the commanding officer of an armed force within the limits of his military jurisdiction as necessity demands or prudence dictates. Martial Rule overrides and suppresses all existing civil laws, civil officers and civil authorities by the arbitrary exercise of military power and once established is made to apply alike to citizen and soldier.

Acts performed under Martial Rule have no immediate constitutional authorization but emanate directly from the military power. Military commanders under Martial Law rule supreme and may summarily order the execution of anyone opposing or interfering with their orders. However, they may not abuse their power and are criminally and civilly responsible for acts committed to gratify malice or in the caprice of tyranny.

Conflicts between military commanders and the judiciary with respect to abuse of power under Martial Law are many. An incident notable in importance concerns General Andrew Jackson, later to become the seventh President of the United States. Just prior to the time the English were planning to attack New Orleans during the War of 1812, General Jackson issued a declaration declaring the city under strict Martial Rule. One of the

ON THE ROCKS.



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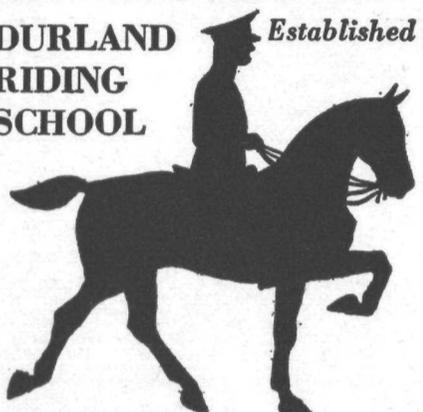
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orders against which a certain Louis Louaillier, a citizen and member of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, remonstrated was an oppressive order issued by General Jackson temporarily banishing from the city the French population. Louaillier's objections were published in a newspaper and as a result thereof was subsequently arrested and confined by General Jackson. Judge Hall of the United States District Court in that vicinity granted a writ of *habeas corpus* directing the general to bring the person before him to be dealt with according to law. Instead of complying with the Court's order General Jackson caused the judge himself to be arrested and confined at the barracks for nearly a week. Returning after the announcement of peace, the judge cited the general before the Court, adjudged him to have been guilty of a gross contempt of court and imposed upon him a fine of \$1,000.00. The Supreme Court of Louisiana, in an opinion concerning the rule of General Jackson during the time martial law was declared, said, "The idea that American citizens may be left at the mercy of an individual who may in certain cases, the necessity of which is to be judged by himself, assume a supreme overbearing, unbounded power is not only repugnant to the principles of any free government but subversive of the very foundations of our union." General Jackson paid the fine which was later refunded to him with interest by Act of Congress of February 16, 1844, nearly thirty years after its imposition.

American Military Law began with the War of the Revolution and its scope and jurisdiction has been enlarged by successive acts of Congress and today is an exceptional code. Military Law is to be distinguished from Martial Law in that military law applies only to persons in the military or naval service of the government, while martial law applies to all persons and property within the district subject to it; and in that military law is a permanent code applicable alike in peace and war, while martial law is only temporary and ceases with the necessity which brought it into existence.

In—Out—On Guard!

The dumb novice had hooked a very small trout and had wound it in till it was rammed against the end of the rod. "What do I do now?" he asked his companion. "Oh, climb up the rod and stab it."

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New British Light Rifle, Uniform and Equipment

THE British War Office recently issued particulars concerning a new rifle with a 9-inch blade bayonet, tapering like a rapier, but with four instead of three edges, so it can be used in cutting as well as thrusting. The rifle and bayonet combined weight eight ounces less than the present service weapon. The rifle is officially known as the "No. 4, Mark I," and is remarkable for its aperture back-sight instead of the open-sight and heavier barrel.

The steel helmet and gas mask, or respirator, as it is called in England, are eliminated from marching equipment. They will be carried by transport and issued as required. The only indefinite elements remaining for solution are the character of the trench trowel and whether puttees or leggins are to be worn.

The total weight to be carried by the soldier is much less than that of the old uniform and equipment, and this weight is so distributed that none is borne on the hips.

The following are among the details in the War Office memorandum, which explains that the clothing and equipment are "purely experimental":

DRESS. *Cap*—Similar shape to

steel helmet, giving shade to eyes and neck. Light and soft, enabling it to be folded and carried in the pocket.

Great Coat—Experiments being made to produce a waterproof coat which will not absorb water, with an undetachable lining, and of a length reaching below the knees. The coat will normally be carried in transport and not on the man.

Jacket—New pattern includes turn-down collar, double pleat at back, large pockets, button cuffs and bronze buttons and badges. Admits of greater freedom of movement, and overcomes objection of old collar. In cold weather the collar can be buttoned to protect the neck.

Trousers and Leg Covering—Two patterns will be tried: (a) Trousers with slit at ankle to be worn either with short puttees or web leggins. (b) Long "shorts" to be worn with short puttees and hose tops.

Waterproof Cape and Ground Sheet—An oilskin cape with arm slits has been designed to replace the existing ground sheet. It will give better protection from the rain.

EQUIPMENT. **Water Bottle**—Similar to present pattern but of stainless steel, which does not chip and is not affected by the chlorine used in water sterilization in the field.

Mess Tin—Rectangular pattern adopted of aluminum, without a cover.

Entrenching Implement—Two patterns on trial, each a small shovel, one with and one without a small projecting pick.

Web Equipment—Designed so that nothing hangs below the hips with the exception of the frog and bayonet. In the upper pack will be carried articles from which the soldier can not normally be separated. The lower pack, attached to the upper one but easily detachable, is designed to carry what the soldier can normally leave behind for periods up to several days. The two packs have their weight so distributed as to cause the minimum of fatigue.

Two types of upper pack are being issued; one plain and the other fitted with two strips of loofah on the under-surface which will permit of an air current between pack and back and will assist the evaporation of

sweat without appreciably increasing the load.

The weight of the new equipment will be:

In full marching order (with leggins and 50 rounds of ammunition), 48 pounds 5¾ ounces—a reduction of 7 pounds 1 ounce.

In "battle order" (100 rounds without lower pack), 49 pounds 6 ounces.

In "special mobility" (50 rounds without lower pack), 46 pounds 6 ounces.

In each case, if short puttees are worn instead of leggins, the weight is reduced by another 4¾ ounces, while if long "shorts" are used the weight is less by 1¼ ounces.—(A. & N. Register).

"Sargie, Old Pal" Proves to Be a Major General

CHAPLAIN FRANK C. RIDEOUT, of Fort Thomas, Ind., will verify the following story related to him by a soldier in the 10th Infantry, U. S. The story is related in the soldier's own words.

"I was in Wheeling, W. Va., in 1929, and was sent to Columbus, O. I arrived on a midnight train and few people were at the depot. I was young and inexperienced. The highest ranking man in the army that I had run into so far was a sergeant.

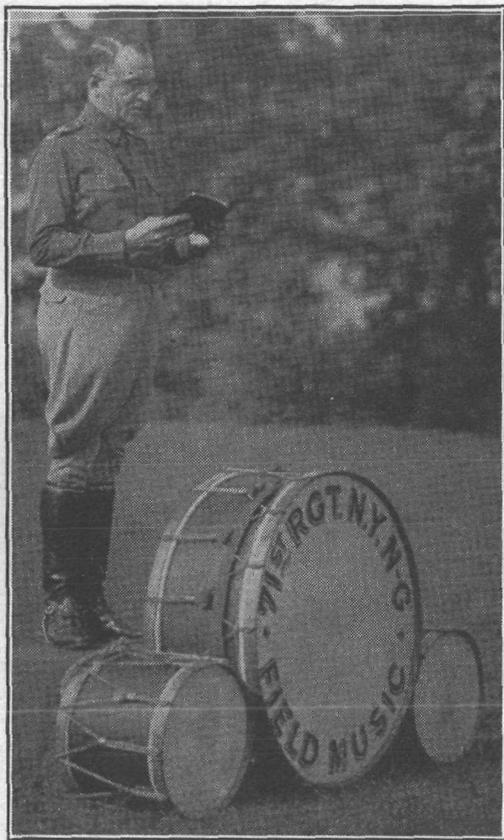
"I saw a man dressed in soldier's uniform, so I marched straight up, saluted, slapped him on the back and said, 'Sargie, old pal, can you tell me the way to Fort Hayes?'

"He looked at me a moment, smiled, and pointing to an official car he said, 'Do you see that car over there?'

"I acknowledged that I did, and he added, 'Go over and tell the chauffeur to put you in the back seat.' In a few moments he approached the car and we drove off to Fort Hayes.

"Upon our arrival he took me to the barracks, told the corporal in charge to make up my bunk, and as he was leaving he said, 'Son, do you know who I am?' 'No, sir,' I replied. 'Well, I am Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, commanding officer of the Fifth Corps Area,' he said, 'and I hope you'll make good as a soldier and avail yourself of every opportunity to make good.'

"I shall never forget such an introduction into the service and I hope to live up to his admonition."—5th Corps News (Ind.).



Colonel Walter A. DeLamater

Commanding the 71st Infantry, reads the Lessons at the Regiment's Church Parade at Camp Smith

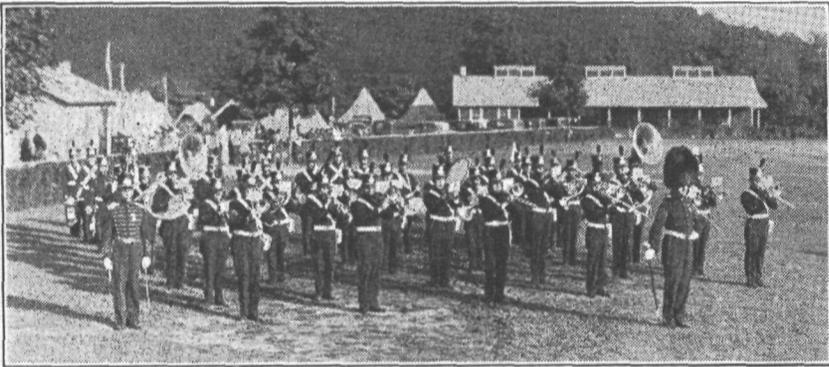
102nd ENGINEERS

THE 102nd Engineers Band, under the direction of Warrant Officer George F. Breigel, and the enlisted personnel of Hdqrs. and Companies A, B, C, D, E, and F, staged a Musical Revue entitled "Marching Along," in the Canteen at Camp Smith on August 18th.

The production was staged by Pvt. Joe Rampone of the Band, a popular coach of musical shows in New York City.

More than 1,000 persons witnessed the performance and it was conceded to be a distinct innovation at Camp Smith. According to Major Bles, the revue will be a yearly event.

The prologue, a greeting to Colonel Humphreys, was



THE 102nd ENGINEERS' BAND

presented by Sgt. Wm. Brookes of Hdqrs. Co. and he gave the show a real Broadway send-off. With blaring trumpets, the curtain rose, disclosing Warrant Officer George F. Breigel and his 102nd Engrs. Band in full dress uniforms, playing "Marching Along" with a squad of picked marchers. They were led by Drum Major James Kennedy who swung a mean baton in real Stutt'in time.

Al Brown sang the opening song and was a big hit later in the program doing a "Ted Lewis" with clarinet, hat, an' everything. Four nifty buglers, under the direction of Sgt. Tom Coffey of Hdqrs. Co., did their part well in the opening and finale, and are a great credit to Sgt. Coffey and the 102nd Engineers. The Buglers were: Ryan, Scutter, Tedeschi and Pais.

There were far too many items on the program to mention individually, but we cannot fail to congratulate Cpl. Jerry Lewy and Pvt. Jack Mintz on their marvellous performance as the Russian Baron and the Statesman. To hear Mintz babbling the language, you'd have thought he was a Russian (which, it happens, he is!). And the wisecrack with which Baron Bitecha left the stage will long be remembered. The applause was simply thundering.

Pvt. W. Kuntashian was another applause-winner with his turn "Hi De Hi" and Pvt. Pat Donlin, an embryo rival of Rudy Vallee, brought the house down with his song "Old Shanty Town."

Great credit is due to the Hdqrs. Company Sergeants who did everything possible to make the program a big success. Master Sgt. George Devlin was business manager for the show. He lived up to his name and presented the show with all the necessary programs and publicity. Staff Sgt. Wm. Brookes was stage manager and didn't miss a cue. Our "Props" was Staff Sgt. Oscar Grisbach who was responsible for getting the banners and flags from the Armory for the stage decorations.

Sgt. Tom Coffey spent many a good hour getting his buglers in place. The lettering for the advertising was done by Sgt. A. Calandra who gave up his time when he should have been entertaining his friends from N. Y.

105th INFANTRY

Wadsworth Corps Notes

THE annual clam steam of the company was held at Pikes Grove, Cohoes, N. Y., Sunday, Sept. 10, 1933. A sports program, prepared by the sports committee headed by Sgt. Sheehy, consisted of soft-ball, Quoits, Darts, Tug of War and a fifty-yard dash. The feature of the sports program was the soft-ball elimination series which was won by the Sheehys who defeated the Geisers by a score of 23 to 11 in the final game. In the first game the Geisers defeated the Hortons 18 to 15 and in the second game the Sheehys defeated the Maguires 16 to 12.

In the Quoit tournament Capt. Geiser and Ed. Case defeated all comers, while Corporal Earle Dingwall took the honors in darts. Lt. Horton carried off the honors in the fifty-yard dash. The tug of war between the non-coms and the privates was won by the privates. A fine musical program with solos by Capt. Geiser among which was his own composition was an additional feature of the day. Among the guests present were Ed. Case of Bennington, Vt., a former member of the Company, and Earle Cannon, popular artist of Troy. Mr. Cannon became well known throughout the regiment by his recent painting of the 27th Division breaking the Hindenburg Line, which he presented to Headquarters Company. Lt. Horton was general chairman assisted by Sgt. Sheehy, Chairman of the sports committee, 1st. Sgt. Ed. Maguire, Chairman of committee on arrangements and Mess Sergeant Jim Maguire, Chairman of refreshment committee.

Plans for the fall and winter season are now under way which will include a dart tournament with teams made up from the members of the entire company. The schedule being prepared will extend throughout the fall and winter months with games being played after drill every week.

14th INFANTRY

Company C

AFTER a successful and well enjoyed Field Training Program at Camp Smith, Co. "C" came home again with Honors for scoring high percentages in most of the Field Training Problems. We captured first place in Guard Mount, tied Co. "E" for first place for the best Company Area, placed second in Fire Distribution and third place in the Fire Superiority Problem.

Co. "C" is still keeping up its reputation as one of the best soldiering units of the 14th Regiment and the last Camp Tour proved it again. It builds and makes good soldiers out of men who toe the line and play the soldiering game fair and square. We are also known for the building and creating Officers for the 14th Regiment. Some Officers who have seen service as enlisted men or served as Junior Officers of our company are the late Colonel Mitchell and Major Wonderly, and Maj. Frederick W. Baldwin, Jr., Capt. Avery, Capt. Frederick M. Graver, Capt. George Berry, Lt. William Schroeder, Jr., Lt. George Russell, Lt. Alfred E. DeCesaris, Lt. James J. McDonald and Lt. George A. Hedberg.

The entertainment committee have made arrangements for a Thanksgiving Eve Dance to be held at the Regiment. For further details and reservations, information can be secured from 1st Sgt. Martin J. McKenna or Pvt. 1st cl. John S. Smith, by phoning, writing or seeing them any Monday or Tuesday night at the Armory.

HOW WE STAND

AUGUST AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....90%

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.....1407 Off.	21 W. O.	18717 E. M.	Total 20145

HQ. & HQ. DET., INFANTRY DIVISION

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maintenance	27	0	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div.	26	0	50	76

HQ. & HQ. TR., CAVALRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	9	0	60	69
Hq. & Hq. Tr. 51st Cav. Brig....	8	0	70	78

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

Maintenance	10	0	26	36
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 52nd F. A. Brigade	9	0	36	45

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	38	44
93rd Brigade	7	0	39	46

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	45	1	581	627

SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)

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

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	66	1	971	1038
Actual	638	9	10282	10929
10th Infantry	64	1	1032	1097
14th Infantry	66	1	991	1058
71st Infantry	64	1	1063	1128
105th Infantry	63	1	1050	1114
106th Infantry	65	1	1004	1070
107th Infantry	65	1	1055	1120
108th Infantry	64	1	1046	1111
165th Infantry	65	1	1002	1068
174th Infantry	63	1	1029	1093
369th Infantry	59	1	1010	1070

FIELD ARTILLERY REGT. 155 MM HOW. TRUCK DR.

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery	58	1	614	673

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 Section	3	0	0	3
Quartermaster	9	0	15	24

SPECIAL TROOPS (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance	25	0	293	318
Special Troops, 27th Division	22	0	317	339

QUARTERMASTER TRAIN (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q.M. Tr.	14	0	227	241

DIVISION AVIATION (Infantry Div.)

Maintenance	33	0	85	118
27th Division Aviation	21	0	98	119

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

Maintenance	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat)	30	1	459	490

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse-Drawn)

Maintenance	56	1	545	602
105th Field Artillery	55	1	592	648
156th Field Artillery	55	1	591	647

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery	52	1	574	627

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

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery	48	1	648	697

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry	41	1	642	683
121st Cavalry	44	1	584	629

COAST ARTILLERY (A.A.)

Maintenance	48	1	656	705
Actual	46	1	657	704

COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)

Maintenance	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery	58	1	617	677

COAST ARTILLERY (Harbor Defense)

Maintenance	60	1	678	739
245th Coast Artillery	59	1	723	783

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

AUGUST AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....90%

NOTE

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

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	% Att.	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	% Att.	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	% Att.
71st Infantry				96.15%	(2)₃									
REGTL. HDQRS.....	3	7	7		100									
REGTL. HQ. CO.....	3	64	57		89									
SERVICE CO.....	3	101	98		97									
HOWITZER CO.....	3	64	60		94									
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	3	28	28		100									
COMPANY A.....	3	62	61		98									
COMPANY B.....	3	66	64		97									
COMPANY C.....	3	63	58		92									
COMPANY D.....	3	67	62		93									
HQ. & HQ. CO., 2nd BN.	3	31	29		94									
COMPANY E.....	3	64	61		95									
COMPANY F.....	3	66	64		97									
COMPANY G.....	3	67	65		97									
COMPANY H.....	3	65	62		96									
HQ. & HQ. CO., 3rd BN.	3	31	31		100									
COMPANY I.....	3	67	66		99									
COMPANY K.....	3	64	64		100									
COMPANY L.....	3	67	65		97									
COMPANY M.....	3	67	66		99									
MED. DEPT. DET...	3	34	33		97									
		1145	1101		96.15									
156th Field Art.				94.59%	(3)₇									
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6		100									
HDQRS. BAT.....	5	51	50		98									
SERVICE BATTERY.	4	72	71		99									
1st BAT. HDQRS....	4	4	4		100									
1st BN. HQ. BAT.&C.T.	4	33	32		97									
BATTERY A.....	4	65	59		91									
BATTERY B.....	3	69	65		94									
BATTERY C.....	4	67	64		95									
2nd BAT. HDQRS....	4	4	4		100									
2nd BN. HQ. BAT.&C.T.	4	37	37		100									
BATTERY D.....	4	69	64		93									
BATTERY E.....	3	71	67		95									
BATTERY F.....	3	64	59		92									
MED. DEPT. DET...	4	35	30		86									
		647	612		94.59									
106th Field Art.				94.52%	(4)₇									
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6		100									
HDQRS. BAT.....	4	60	55		92									
SERVICE BATTERY.	4	70	64		91									
HDQRS. 1st BAT....	4	3	3		100									
HQ. B. & C. T., 1st BN.	4	32	30		94									
BATTERY A.....	4	72	70		97									
BATTERY B.....	4	71	69		97									
HDQRS. 2nd BAT....	4	4	4		100									
HQ. B. & C. T., 2nd BN.	4	28	27		96									
BATTERY C.....	4	67	62		93									
BATTERY D.....	4	66	63		95									
HDQRS. 3rd BAT....	4	3	3		100									
HQ. B. & C. T., 3rd BN.	4	27	26		96									
BATTERY E.....	4	69	67		97									
BATTERY F.....	4	65	62		95									
MED. DEPT. DET...	4	33	28		85									
		676	639		94.52									
121st Cavalry				93.92%	(5)₉									
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7		100									
Headquarters Troop...		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
BAND	3	34	31		91									
Machine Gun Troop..		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
Hdqs. 1st Squadron.		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
TROOP A.....	1	67	61		91									
Troop B.....		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
HDQRS. 2nd SQD...	4	2	2		100									
Troop E.....		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
Troop F.....		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
HDQRS. 3rd SQD...	4	2	2		100									
TROOP I	5	69	67		97									
Troop K.....		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
Medical Detachment...		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
		181	170		93.92									
27th Div. Avia.				96.66%	(1)₆									
102nd OBSER. SQN.	4	93	90		97									
102nd PHOTO SEC..	4	21	20		95									
MED. DEPT. DET...	4	6	6		100									
		120	116		96.66									
102nd Med. Reg.				93.72%	(6)₄									
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8		100									
SERVICE CO.....	2	71	69		97									
HDQRS. COL. BN...	4	6	6		100									
104th COL. CO.....	3	56	51		91									
105th COL. CO.....	2	59	57		97									
106th Collecting Co.		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
HDQRS. AMB. BN...	2	5	5		100									
104th AMB. CO.....	4	43	42		98									
105th AMB. CO.....	2	43	35		81									
106th AMB. CO.....	3	43	40		93									
HDQRS. HOS. BN...	4	5	5		100									
104th HOS. CO.....	3	67	64		96									
105th HOS. CO.....	3	65	60		92									
106th HOS. CO.....	4	64	57		89									
102nd VET. CO.....	4	39	39		100									
		574	538		93.72									
104th Field Art.				93.37%	(7)₂									
Headquarters		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
HDQRS. BATTERY.	1	57	51		90									
Service Battery.....		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
HDQRS. 1st BAT....	4	4	4		100									
HQ. BY.—C.T., 1st BN.	2	40	35		87									
Battery A.....		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
Battery B.....		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
Battery C.....		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
Hdqs. 2nd Battalion..		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
Hq. By. & C. T., 2nd Bn.		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
BATTERY D.....	1	65	65		100									
Battery E.....		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
Battery F.....		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
Medical Dept. Det....		DRILLS SUSPENDED												
		166	155		93.37									
369th Infantry				90.55%	(8)₁₄									
REGTL. HDQRS.....	5	6	6		100									
REGTL. HQ. CO.....	5	67	60		90									
SERVICE CO.....	5	85	72		85									
HOWITZER CO.....	5	62	56		91									
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	4	23	20		87									
COMPANY A.....	4	62	54		87									
COMPANY B.....	4	63	60		95									

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
COMPANY I.....	4	65	54	83
Company K.....	4	51	40	79
Company L.....	4	63	48	76
COMPANY M.....	4	64	63	99
MED. DEPT. DET... 4		31	27	87
	1057	921	87.13	

244th Coast Art. 86.93% (13)¹²

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	1	59	50	85
SERVICE BATTERY.	1	77	75	97
1st BAT. HDQRS...	4	4	4	100
1st BAT. HQ. B.&C.T.	1	35	34	97
BATTERY A.....	1	64	52	81
BATTERY B.....	1	63	53	84
2nd BAT. HDQRS...	4	4	4	100
2nd BAT. HQ. B.&C.T.	1	44	42	95
BATTERY C.....	1	64	57	89
BATTERY D.....	1	62	58	93
3rd BAT. HDQRS...	4	4	4	100
3rd BAT. HQ. B.&C.T.	1	37	33	89
Battery E.....	1	63	48	76
Battery F.....	1	62	47	76
Medical Dept. Det....	1	33	25	76
	681	592	86.93	

Special Troops, 27th Div. 85.33% (14)¹³

HEADQUARTERS ..	3	10	10	100
27th HDQRS. CO....	3	52	43	83
102nd ORD. CO.....	1	39	38	97
27th Tank Company..	1	61	47	77
27th SIGNAL CO....	3	69	57	83
102nd MTRCYCLE. CO.	2	68	60	88
27th MLTRY. PLC. CO.	3	55	45	82
MED. DEPT. DET... 3		21	20	95
	375	320	85.33	

101st Signal Bat. 84.02% (15)²³

HDQRS. & HQ. CO..	2	22	21	95
Company A.....	3	68	54	79
COMPANY B.....	2	68	57	84
MED. DEPT. DET... 2		11	10	91
	169	142	84.02	

105th Infantry 82.85% (16)¹⁸

REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co....	2	62	49	79
Service Co.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
HOWITZER CO.....	3	62	53	85
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company A.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company B.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company C.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company D.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company E.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company F.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
COMPANY G.....	4	63	58	92
Company H.....	2	61	47	77
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company I.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company K.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company L.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company M.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Medical Dept. Det....	4	60	47	78
	315	261	82.85	

107th Infantry 82.43% (17)²⁴

REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co....	1	63	48	76
SERVICE CO.....	1	76	69	91
Howitzer Co.....	1	63	39	62
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	1	31	30	97
COMPANY A.....	1	64	58	91
Company B.....	1	65	38	59
Company C.....	1	64	45	71
COMPANY D.....	1	63	59	94
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
COMPANY E.....	1	63	53	84
COMPANY F.....	1	65	56	86
COMPANY G.....	1	63	51	81
Company H.....	1	64	40	62
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd Bn.	1	28	28	100
Company I.....	1	62	48	77
COMPANY K.....	1	87	84	97

COMPANY L.....	1	73	68	93
COMPANY M.....	3	63	53	84
MED. DEPT. DET... 1		35	32	91
	1099	906	82.43	

27th Div. Quartermaster Train. (18)²⁵

Headquarters	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Motor Trans. Co., 105.	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Motor Trans. Co., 106.	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Motor Trans. Co., 107.	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Motor Trans. Co., 108.	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Motor Repair Sec., 103.	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Medical Dept. Det....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			

106th Infantry (19)²⁰

Regtl. Hdqrs.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Service Co.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Howitzer Co.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company A.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company B.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company C.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company D.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company E.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company F.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company G.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company H.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company I.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company K.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company L.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company M.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Medical Dept. Det....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			

101st Cavalry (20)²²

Headquarters	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Headquarters Troop...	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Band	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Machine Gun Troop...	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Hdqrs. 1st Squadron..	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Troop A.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Troop B.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Hdqrs. 2nd Squadron..	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Troop E.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Troop F.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Hdqrs. 3rd Squadron..	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Troop I.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Troop K.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Medical Detachment...	DRILLS SUSPENDED			

212th Coast Art. (21)¹⁹

Headquarters	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Headquarters Battery..	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Service Battery.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
1st Battalion Hdqrs...	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. By.	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery A.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery B.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery C.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery D.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
2nd Battalion Hdqrs...	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. By.	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery E.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery F.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery G.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery H.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Medical Dept. Det....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			

245th Coast Art. (22)²⁶

Headquarters	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Headquarters Battery..	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Headquarters 1st Bat..	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery A.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery B.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery C.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery D.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Headquarters 2nd Bat.	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery E.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery F.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery G.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery H.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Headquarters 3rd Bat..	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery I.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery K.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery L.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Battery M.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Medical Dept. Det....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			

102nd Engineers (Combat) (23)⁵

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8	100
HDQRS. & SER. CO..	1	73	67	92
COMPANY A.....	2	64	57	89
COMPANY B.....	2	62	60	97
COMPANY C.....	2	65	59	91
Company D.....	Form 100 Not Received			
COMPANY E.....	2	64	60	94
COMPANY F.....	2	63	61	97
MED. DEPT. DET... 2		24	22	92

10th Infantry (24)²¹

REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	6	86
REGTL. HQ. CO....	4	62	51	82
Service Co.....	4	48	29	60
Band Section.....	6	34	27	79
Howitzer Co.....	5	56	44	79
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	1	30	26	87
COMPANY A.....	5	60	50	83
Company B.....	Form 100 Not Received			
Company C.....	2	57	45	79
Company D.....	3	65	51	78
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	5	29	25	86
Company E.....	Form 100 Not Received			
Company F.....	Form 100 Not Received			
COMPANY G.....	4	66	59	89
Company H.....	Form 100 Not Received			
HQ.&HQ.CO., 3rd BN.	1	34	28	82
COMPANY I.....	3	68	64	94
Company K.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Company L.....	2	61	46	75
Company M.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Medical Dept. Det....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			

108th Infantry (25)¹¹

REGTL. HDQRS.....	4	7	6	86
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
SERVICE CO.....	3	43	39	91
BAND SECTION....	1	39	37	95
Howitzer Co.....	1	63	47	75
HQ.&HQ.CO., 1st BN.	1	31	30	97
COMPANY A.....	1	57	51	89
COMPANY B.....	4	65	60	92
Company C.....	Form 100 Not Received			
Company D.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
HQ.&HQ.CO., 2nd BN.	1	31	29	94
COMPANY E.....	1	65	58	89
COMPANY F.....	2	69	66	96
COMPANY G.....	1	65	58	89
COMPANY H.....	2	64	52	81
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	3	29	23	79
COMPANY I.....	4	61	53	87
Company K.....	1	73	58	79
COMPANY L.....	4	68	53	93
Company M.....	DRILLS SUSPENDED			
Medical Dept. Det....	Form 100 Not Received			

105th Field Art. (26)⁸

Headquarters	Forms 100 Not Received			
Headquarters Battery..	Forms 100 Not Received			
Service Battery.....	Forms 100 Not Received			
1st Battalion Hdqrs...	Forms 100 Not Received			
1st Bat. Hdqrs. Battery	Forms 100 Not Received			
Battery A.....	Forms 100 Not Received			
Battery B.....	Forms 100 Not Received			
Battery C.....	Forms 100 Not Received			
2nd Battalion Hdqrs...	Forms 100 Not Received			
2nd Bat. Hq. Battery	Forms 100 Not Received			
Battery D.....	Forms 100 Not Received			
Battery E.....	Forms 100 Not Received			
Battery F.....	Forms 100 Not Received			
Medical Dept. Det....	Forms 100 Not Received			

Form 100 Not Received

The failure on the part of any one company in a regiment to send in its Form 100 to Div'n Hdqrs. by the 10th of the month, makes it impossible to work out the average percentage of attendance of that regiment. Such regiments are therefore placed at the bottom of the list.

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 SEC.....	4	3	3	100
Q. M. SECTION.....	4	24	24	100
		65	65	100

Hdqtrs. Coast Art. 100% (2)₂

HEADQUARTERS ...	4	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET.....	2	6	6	100
		10	10	100

53rd Inf. Brigade 97.82% (3)₅

HEADQUARTERS ..	3	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.....	3	41	40	98
		46	45	97.82

Hdqtrs. 27th Div. 93.42% (4)₃

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	26	26	100
HDQRS. DET.....	4	50	45	90
		76	71	93.42

52nd Field Art. Brigade 91.30% (5)₇

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	8	100
HDQRS. BAT.....	3	38	34	90
		46	42	91.30

87th Inf. Brigade 88.63% (6)₈

Headquarters ..	3	4	3	75
HDQRS. CO.....	3	40	36	90
		44	39	88.63

54th Inf. Brigade 82.20% (7)₆

HEADQUARTERS ..	2	5	4	80
HDQRS. CO.....	3	40	33	82
		45	37	82.20

51st Cav. Brigade (8)₉

Headquarters ..	DRILLS SUSPENDED
Hdqrs. Troop ..	DRILLS SUSPENDED

93rd Inf. Brigade (9)₄

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Co.....	Form 100 Not Received			

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COLONEL RUPPERT'S name is well-known throughout the country, not only as the maker of fine beer, but also as the owner of the Yankees. It is not, however, generally known that Colonel Ruppert is an ex-member of the N. Y. N. G., having served in Company B (the old "Brewers' Company") of the Seventh Regiment.

Enlisting as a private in Company B, he rose through the ranks and later was appointed as an aide-de-camp to Governor Hill, of Utica, whom he served in this capacity for three years. At the end of that time, he was re-appointed for the duty of aide to Governor Flower, of Watertown.

"One of my most gratifying experiences since the return of real beer has been to see the young sons of a very good friend of mine, with their friends, all in their early twenties, seated in a comfortable corner of the front porch engaged in earnest conversation, with mugs of good beer at hand. To me this indicated that beer was doing for the younger generation something which no other beverage could do—and that is to revive the fine art of conversation," said Colonel Ruppert in an interview with a member of THE GUARDSMAN staff.

His opinion is one with which we all heartily agree. It was a good sight, at Camp Smith this last summer, to see the way in which the troops made for the beer canteen and refreshed themselves with a glass of good honest 3.2. On Visitors' Sundays, the consumption ran into several thousand bottles, and it was often difficult to supply beer fast enough to satisfy the thirsty Guardsmen.

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IN MEMORY

ENLISTED FEB 9, 1903 DIED IN SERVICE MAY 11, 1935
DRUM MAJOR
JOHN F. MULLINS
165th INFANTRY (69th N.Y.N.G.)

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