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National Guardsman



May, 1934

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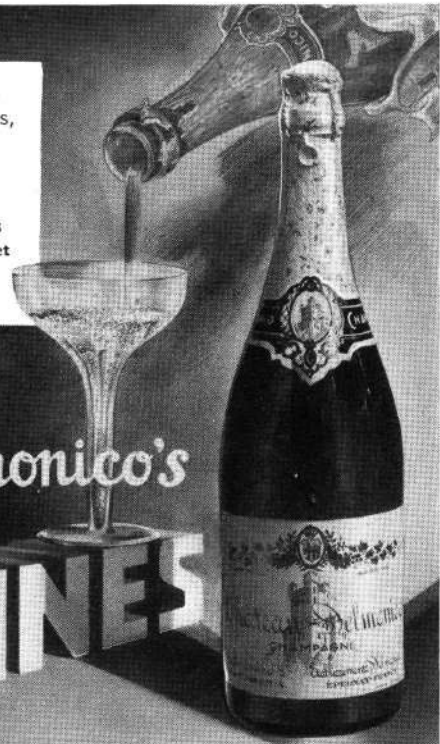


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The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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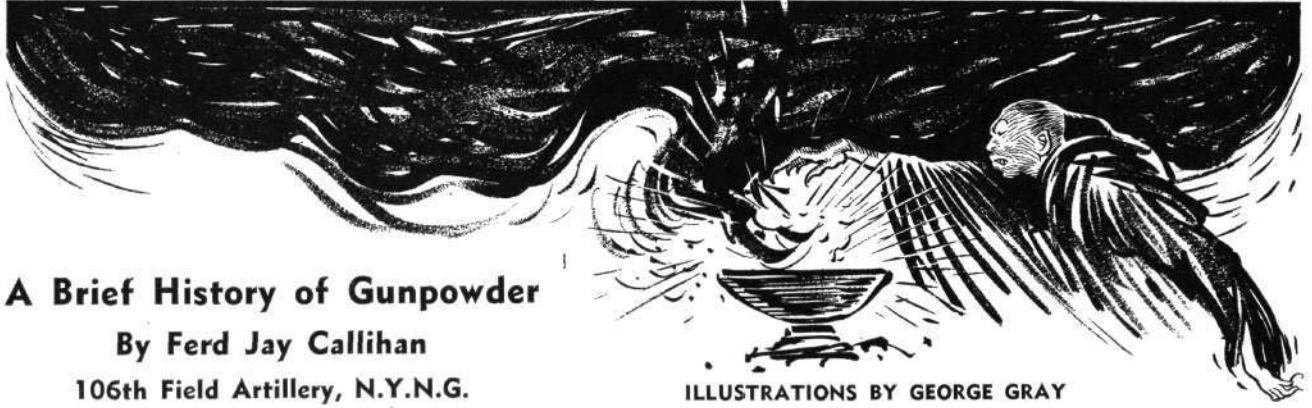
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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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

B L A C K M A G I C



A Brief History of Gunpowder

By Ferd Jay Callihan

106th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G.

ILLUSTRATIONS BY GEORGE GRAY

WHEN cannoneer number two rams the powder charge into the breech, he is not likely to give much thought to the many hundreds of years spent developing black gunpowder.

Like many other of our present day commodities, gunpowder had its inception in an age when Black Magic reigned over the superstitious minds of the people. To us there is nothing savoring of a celestial gift in the simple juxtaposition of charred wood, sulphur and saltpeter. Every amateur chemist can create some sort of combustible with these three ingredients, and every child can shoot firecrackers to his heart's content.

But not so with the ancient Chinese! These worthy orientals first used crude fireworks to worship Gautama Siddhartha, the Buddha, and the concoction of powder was only for the highest ranking priests and geomancers. In their religious rites, the flash of powder represented the lightning, and the roar, thunder. To be sure, it was easy to convince the masses that the priests were closely allied with the heavenly powers.

While the Chinese had knowledge of manufacturing fireworks they did not invent gunpowder. Gunpowder, the propellant, was not known for *ten or more centuries* after its embryonic use in Asia.

The first military use of powder came in the Saracen siege of Constantinople in the seventh century, A.D. At this time the Byzantine emperor preyed upon the superstitions of the marauding Saracens and turned them back with what was termed in that period Greek Fire. But save for the mental trepidation of the Moslems, the Greek Fire did no harm: no more harm than would the noise and flash of a pinwheel, or sky rocket.

Some five hundred years after this, gunpowder was first considered for its propellant properties. An English monk, scientist and philosopher, first introduced the explosive to Britain. Friar Roger Bacon, who did much to improve the telescope, gave up his efforts along that line and turned his attention to making something more of powder than a toy of the "heathens."

Just as the good Abbé discovered that the quantity of sulphur in the mixture controlled the speed of its com-

bustion, he was tossed in jail by the God-fearing Britishers who felt that the Abbé was dabbling in things not intended for mortal man.

So in England at least gunpowder was forgotten for another hundred years or more. After Bacon's death in 1294, contemporary scientists considered it good taste to refrain from meddling with the so-called supernatural.

In the year of our Lord 1320, another monk found the secret of transforming the harmless firecracker into the useful low explosive we have today. This time it was a German, named Berthold Schwarz. It was Berthold Schwarz who can be credited with the invention of gunpowder, or at least with its conversion into a power that was later to destroy the feudal system.

The year 1338, in France, marked the real production of gunpowder. Eight years later, Edward III of England commanded that all saltpeter and sulphur in the kingdom be purchased for the crown.

At that time (1320-1350) saltpeter was not farmed, but gathered piecemeal throughout the country. It was usually found under the stones in stable walls. This was collected by wandering bands of soldiery and deposited at a central point for treatment. Later, some unknown reasoned that if saltpeter was found as decadent vegetation under barns, burying beds of manure and dirt in warm caves would duplicate the mixture. It did, and this process of farming saltpeter was followed until ten or twelve years prior to our Civil War. Then the northern Chilean nitrate fields offered serious competition. It is interesting to note that the word *saltpeter* literally translated means *rock salt*.

Charcoal, the principal combustible of gunpowder, gave the early arsenals no end of trouble. Many woods were experimented with but alder, willow, dogwood, and hazlewood were found to give the best results. Choice of wood is important. It is the type of wood and the treatment given to it which govern the force of explosion.

Until the later part of the fourteenth century, wood was charred in kilns. Now the wood is cut into strips about one inch thick, placed into cylindrical containers, and burned in ovens for about seven hours.

These ovens are kept at temperatures from 800 to 900 degrees Centigrade. After removal, the cases are kept airtight for at least one week, to prevent the possibility of fire. The charcoal is then ground, sifted and incorporated with the other ingredients.

Because saltpeter is heavier than either charcoal or sulphur, early gunners experienced considerable grief in mixing the powder. Let us say rather, their trouble was in keeping the powder mixed, for the saltpeter constantly sought the bottom of the container.

Before the method of mixing, or incorporating, powder as a damp mixture was found, the gunners weighed and mixed the ingredients at the guns. Today the various substances are mixed through a sieve, moistened with water, and crushed in a mill. This process makes each *particle* a composition of water, potassium nitrate, sulphur, and charcoal which, drying out, will not separate.

The medieval gunners were not soldiers. Members of a Gunner's Guild, they hired themselves out to armies for the duration of a campaign, at a salary four times greater than that of the soldiers.

After the Battle of Pavia in 1527 (the first major engagement in which firearms were used), gunpowder and arms were steadily improved. It was for Louis XIV, however, to create the first artillery force in 1671. This early regiment and the contemporary school of artillery, also founded by the French monarch, laid the foundations for the important branch of service we possess today.

DUE to the awkward, clumsy construction of the antique heavy ordnance, horse-drawn artillery was not feasible until late in the 18th century.

With the advent of the cannon, powder-makers were again confronted with difficulties. While their formula behaved very nicely in small arms, it was a total failure in anything larger than a bombard. Because of the large interior surface for gases to oppose, it was necessary to make the powder grains larger for the heavy pieces. The larger fragments of powder were slower in burning and helped eliminate much of the tremendous warping pressure exerted by the tiny grains.

The regulation of combustion has long been one of the major difficulties. Much experimentation with the shape of the powder particles has been done. Several years before the Civil War, Thomas J. Rodman found that by perforating the powder grains more immediate combustion could be gained. General Rodman, of the Ordnance Department, has indeed done much toward the ultimate perfection of the field piece and its charges. It was the General who devised the method of casting gun barrels around a hollow core to permit air cooling of both sides.

Black gunpowder, or any explosive that gave off dense

clouds of black smoke and befouled the piece, could never become the ideal propellant. Many unsuccessful attempts to find a smokeless powder were made. In 1800, Howard dabbled with mercury fulminate. Its failure as a propellant was immediate. While practically smokeless, and not producing an excessive recoil, it gave a very low velocity to the projectile. This combined with its tendency to burst the barrel of the piece made it useless for the purpose.

IT WAS for Schonbein in 1846 to prove that the ideal solution of the problem lay in the nitric solutions. His experiments with cellulose dunked in nitric acid and the experiments of Vielle in 1896 with glycerin nitric mixture were the forerunners of our present low explosives.

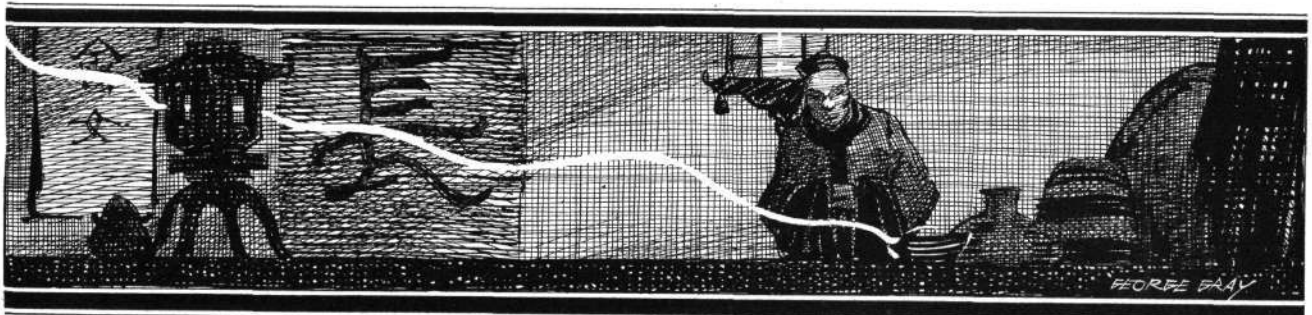
The cellulose which Schonbein used was taken from cotton in seed. This provided cellulose in a practically pure state. But cotton is not essential; wood fibres, parts of the leaves and stem may also be used. Cellulose is impregnated with a solution of nitric and sulphuric acids to form nitro-cellulose, our present propelling charge. But while nitro-cellulose, or guncotton, as it is more commonly known, is used chiefly as a low explosive, we must not lose sight of the fact that guncotton in its pure state is so fierce and ungovernable that it is useless for military purposes.

In fact, compressed guncotton, when exploded, is second only to electricity in speed of travel, its velocity having been estimated at 19,000 feet per second.

Towards the close of the World War the blockade prevented the Germans from obtaining raw cotton for the production of nitro-cellulose and they were forced to depend on the cellulose obtained from wood pulp. The blockade also cut off their supply of palm and coconut oils for the manufacture of nitro-glycerin. This they remedied in a small way by extracting the animal fat from the bodies of dead animals, but as it is necessary to treat twelve tons of crude oil, or fat, to extract one ton of glycerin, they were not entirely able to compete with the allies in the quantity of explosives manufactured.

Until the World War our standard explosive was lyddite, or picric acid. (This was known to the French as melinite.) The use of lyddite was discontinued in favor of trinitrotoluene. And as the war progressed trinitrotoluene was mixed with ammonium nitrate in ever increasing quantities. More and more ammonium nitrate was added until at the present time our standard H.E. is an 80/20 solution. This mixture is known as amatol.

Our use of amatol in the war gave us another decided advantage over the German arsenals as ammonium nitrates are far easier and quicker to produce than picric acid; and picric acid was the only explosive the Central



Grey Jackets Retire Haskell Trophy

The New Champions Decisively Victorious in the 1934 Indoor Track Meet
165th Infantry Successfully Defend Their Hold on the Grant Relay Trophy

By Lieut.-Col. J. A. S. MUNDY, President, M.A.L.

THE indoor track and field activities in the Metropolitan District closed with a blaze of glory Saturday evening, April 7th, with the 1934 championships of the Military Athletic League. Never since the close of the war has the entry list been larger. Our veteran and most able Clerk of Course, Bob Kennedy, ably assisted by his equally capable brother John, surely excelled himself in martialling the 354 individual competitors in their various events so that the extensive program was concluded in two and one-half hours. Competition was most keen and blanket-finishes the rule.

Our heartiest congratulations must go to Major Harry Price, Athletic Officer, 107th Infantry, and to Tommy Dwyer, the coach, for a splendid team that so decisively won the championship. With entries in every event, the wearers of the cadet grey garnered six firsts, four seconds, three thirds and four fourth places and a tie in the latter for a total of 52½ points. A small but select entry from

the 102nd Engineers took second place with 28 points. The complete results will be found at the close of this article.

Your scribe has witnessed every championship meet since the Military Athletic League left the old Madison Square Garden (and many more before that time) and adopted the policy of holding these competitions in the various armories in New York City. But never has he remembered a larger nor more enthusiastic attendance of spectators. Every seat in the large Engineer Armory was filled before John McHugh fired his gun sending off the first heat of the hundred, and before the meet was many minutes old, hundreds were standing in the balconies. At least 5,000 witnessed the games, of whom about 500 were a splendidly organized, leather-lunged band of enthusiastic and vociferous rooters from the 107th Infantry, the victors of the meet.

If the attendance and the enthusiasm are any criterion, then indoor track and field has the same hold on the present National Guardsman and Naval Militia man as it did in the days that Mel Sheppard, Ike Lovell, George Bonhag, Harry Gissing and many other soldiers and sailors made athletic history for the Military Athletic League. And as an evidence that their names and deeds are ever fresh in the memories of those now carrying on, the following veteran athletes were the honored guests of the League:

Captain James J. Archer, Charles J. Bacon, George V. Bonhag, Homer Baker, Major James G. Campion, Colonel James P. Cooke, Captain Oliver W. DeGruchy, Daniel J. Ferris, Col. Gabriel G. Hollender, Lieutenant Harry Hillman, Hugh J. Hirshon, Lt. Col. George H. Johnson, Abel R. Kiviat, Lt. Col. I. J. Lovell, Maxwell H. Long, Lieutenant Mathew A. Geis, Theodore A. McGirr, Captain John Onken, Lawson Robertson, Richard Remer, James Rosenberger, Captain Charles D. Reidpath, Harry A. Sedley, Melvin W. Sheppard, James Sullivan, Major Patrick J. Walsh, Peter J. Waters, John J. Joyce, William J. Kramer, Henry Kramer, Harvey W. Cohn, George B. Underwood, Sidney Leslie, Thomas J. Lennon, Walter Storey, Drew Valentine, James Farrell, Richard Egan, Roy Dorland, James Plant, William Plant, Harold C. De Loiselle, Thaddeus White and Harry Gissing.

Many were present, renewing old friendships that had suffered from the intervention of years. And next year, and in years to come, it is hoped and planned to hold larger and better reunions of those who, through the passing of the calendar's leaves, have hung up their shoes.

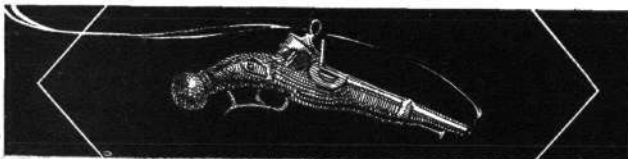
Before giving our readers the summary, let us dwell briefly on some of the performances. In the hundred, Carr of the 107th just nosed out his colored comrade, Vernon Briscoe, of the 369th, by the proverbial whisker, only to have the tables turned with the same close finish in the 220. Razza, 107th Infantry, formerly a star sprinter and old in competition, flashed across the line in the 100-yard sack in the splendid time of 15.4/5 seconds. Marvin

Black Magic (Continued from foot of page 3)

Powers could really depend on obtaining in any appreciable quantity.

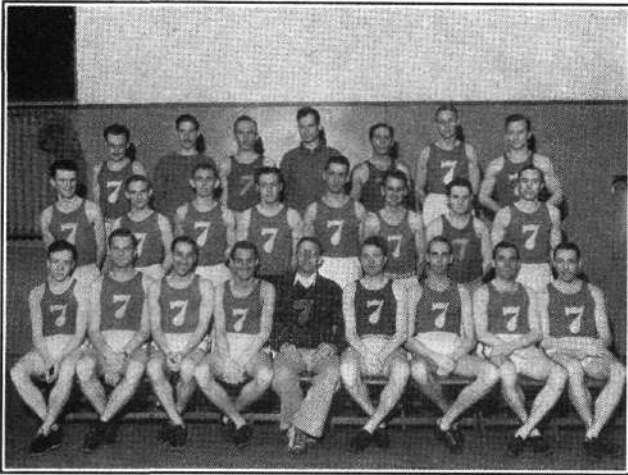
Guncotton (to return to our original topic), is not easily damaged by water. Even if completely saturated it may be detonated by a dry primer. While black-powder leaves about sixty-five per cent solid residue, the best nitro-compounds leave only about thirty per cent. For torpedo-boats, and all submarine and subterranean work, guncotton has a tremendous advantage over gunpowder. The terrific violence of a heavy charge of guncotton exploded under water greatly exceeds anything likely to be obtained by gunpowder. A charge of 450 pounds of compressed nitro-cellulose sunk beneath the surface will throw a cone of water 60 feet in height and over 225 feet at the base.

While the Chinese did little or nothing to develop gunpowder for commercial and military usage, it is chiefly from them that we gleaned the secrets of our colorful, exotic fireworks. Though pyrotechny sounds like a difficult science, the conversion of ordinary black gunpowder to many-hued rockets and flares is quite simple. Filings of steel and iron brighten the flame. Zinc filings give a bright blue flash, and copper filings add a green tint. Yellow is found by the incorporation of amber, resin and salt. And the most striking and common of all colors, red, is given by the addition of lampblack. Damn' clever, these Chinese!





THE MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM N. HASKELL M.A.L. CHAMPIONSHIP POINT TROPHY



Seventh Regt. Gazette, Photo by Lemmerz.

Seventh Regiment Track Team

Top row (L to R): D. Nunmery, C. Murphy, T. Hollister, B. Fowler, J. Brennig, G. Bauerschmidt, W. Warrick. Middle row (L to R): W. Carr, W. Vaughn, W. Winters, H. McArdle, J. Ward, J. Morgan, T. Mottola, G. Simons. Sitting (L to R): J. Finke, J. Hickey, T. Razza, S. Nash, Coach Tom Dwyer, J. Brennan, W. Sides, R. Entwistle, G. Berg.

Stern, the stout little miler from the Engineers, outclassed his field to win, going away, in 4 minutes 28 seconds. Sidney Nash, 107th, just nosed out Benoit Gillick, 245th, in the quarter. Entwistle, of the 107th, displayed his old time Rutgers form to win the hurdles.

Howard Borck of the 165th, hard pressed by John Brennan of the 107th, Jimmy LaRose, now sporting the silks of the 106th, and his own company commander, Captain William D. Lynch, accounted for the half mile. And Bill Warrick of the 107th, the new commandant of the Knickerbocker Greys, will surely have something to tell those embryo grey jackets, when he shows them the 14-karat gold medal for winning the 220 obstacle in the splendid time of 58-4/5 seconds.

A special word of mention must go to Captain William D. Lynch, 165th Infantry, his regiment's Athletic Officer, a capable company commander, and an active track captain and competitor. Despite his many duties as a company commander, he still finds time (apparently with the consent and approval of his good wife and fine youngsters) to continue in active competition. After placing in the half, he ran on his regimental team in the mile relay. This relay was a honey. The 106th Infantry went off to a splendid start, opened up a lead on the first leg which was increased by the second man to run. Jimmy LaRose of the 106th had 20 yards advantage on Captain Lynch starting the third leg but, by what certainly appeared to be almost a super-human effort, Lynch cut down this lead and finished his quarter with a foot to spare. Howard Borck, running the last leg for the Fighting Irish, maintained this lead into the back stretch of the final lap, to win the race and to retain the Brigadier General Sydney Grant Relay Trophy for another year. It was a splendid race.

The results:

880 Yard Run—Howard Borck, 165th Infantry; John Brennan, 107th Infantry, second; James LaRose, 106th Infantry, third; William D. Lynch, 165th Infantry, fourth. Time—2:02.4.

100 Yard Sack Race—Won by S. T. Razza, 107th Infantry; Antone Calendra, 102d Engineers, second; Amer-

ico Munafo, 165th Infantry, third; Joseph A. Moroney, 106th Infantry, fourth. Time—0:15.4.

12 Pound Shotput—Won by Frank Maurier, 106th Infantry, 51 feet; Brendan Battle, 102nd Engineers, 48 feet 1 inch, second; A. Clarke, 212th A.A. Regt., 44 feet 3 1/4 inches, third; F. Jackson, 107th Inf., 41 ft. 5 inches, fourth.

One Mile Run—Won by Marvin Stern, 102d Engineers; Harry McArdle, 107th Infantry, second; Frank McArthur, 245th Coast Artillery, third; J. Brennan, 165th Infantry, fourth. Time—4:28.

100 Yard Dash—Won by William Carr, 107th Infantry; Vernon Briscoe, 369th Infantry, second; J. O. Schell, 2nd Bn. Naval Militia, third; Joseph Shanahan, 106th Infantry, fourth. Time—0:10.8.

One Mile Walk—Won by Howard J. Stehn, 245th Coast Artillery; W. Sides, 107th Infantry, second; W. Wettendorf, 107th Infantry, third; D. Derby, 107th Infantry, fourth. Time—7:48.6.

Two Mile Squad Hike—Won by 102d Engineers; 71st Regiment, second; 107th Infantry, third; 245th Coast Artillery, fourth. Time—20:02.

440 Yard Run—Won by Sidney Nash, 107th Infantry; Benoit P. Gillick, 245th Coast Artillery, second; John McKeough, 106th Infantry, third; George Berg, 107th Infantry, fourth. Time—0:54.2.

100 Yard Wall Scaling—Won by Brendan Battle and John Peyton, 102nd Engineers; time—24:8 seconds; Second, James McKeon and Pasquale Ciccarone, 245th Coast Artillery time—26 seconds; Third, Louis Levy and Henry Appell, 245th Coast Artillery, time—26:4 seconds; Fourth, Justin Yates and John Kenz, 245th Coast Artillery, time—27:8 seconds.

Running High Jump—J. Hickey, 107th Infantry, F. McCarroll, 165th Infantry and P. Ciccarone, 245th Coast Artillery, tied for first place at 5 feet 6 inches. Hickey won the jump-off at 5 feet 7 inches; McCarroll second and Ciccarone third. R. Ritter, 107th Infantry and C. Barker, 245th Coast Artillery tied for fourth place at 5 feet 4 inches and split the point.

220 Yard Dash—Won by Vernon Briscoe, 369th Infantry; William Carr, 107th Infantry, second; John O. Shell, 2nd Bn. Naval Militia, third; Irving Rosenberg, 165th Infantry, fourth. Time—0:23.6.

220 Yard Low Hurdles—Won by A. R. Entwistle, 107th Infantry; Earl Foster, 102nd Engineers, second; Frank McCarroll, 165th Infantry, third; John Kenz, 245th Coast Artillery, fourth. Time—0:27.8.

220 Yard Obstacle Race—Won by W. Warrick, 107th Infantry; Brendan Battle, 102nd Engineers, second; James W. McKeon, 245th Coast Artillery, third; R. Holbrook, 107th Infantry, fourth. Time—0:58.8.

One Mile Relay—Won by 165th Infantry (Fred S. Lorz, Jr., Arthur B. Stone, William D. Lynch, Howard Borck); 106th Infantry, second; 107th Infantry, third; 102nd Engineers, fourth. Time—3:32.6.

POINT SCORE

107th Infantry, 52 1/2; 102nd Engineers, 28; 245th Coast Artillery, 22 1/2; 165th Infantry, 19; 106th Infantry, 11; 369th Infantry, 8; 2nd Naval Battalion, 7; 71st Infantry, 3; 212th Anti-Air Regiment, 2.

The Athletic Committee has awarded the holding of the 1935 Championships to the 14th Infantry, 14th Street and 8th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and has set the date at Saturday evening, March 23, 1935.

"Montfauçon"

By Lt. Col. Clifton Lisle, 316th Infantry

Illustrated by George Gray

The dawn mist stirs. A bitter wood
Lifts grey beyond our wire;
From where the splintered Calvary stood,
A wasted slope looms higher.

Again we feel drum-fire shift,
We flinch as low shells whine;
While overhead their barrage lifts
To churn our tortured line.

The chill gnaws deep through bone and
blood
As low wet seeps to rain;
Our sodden lines are fouled in mud,
The torn dead—die again.

God's Christ! To be on Fairy Hill!
Clean grass! And one more view!
To hear a hound's clear music still
Wake autumn glades we knew!

Just once! To ride a line we've known!
Where silvered beech clumps ring!
To feel the White Horse oaks fresh
blown,
For joy the horn can bring!

Who cheers, I wonder, as they try
Today—moist plough to pass?
Who heeds the check? Who marks new
cry,
Race on to win the grass?
* * *

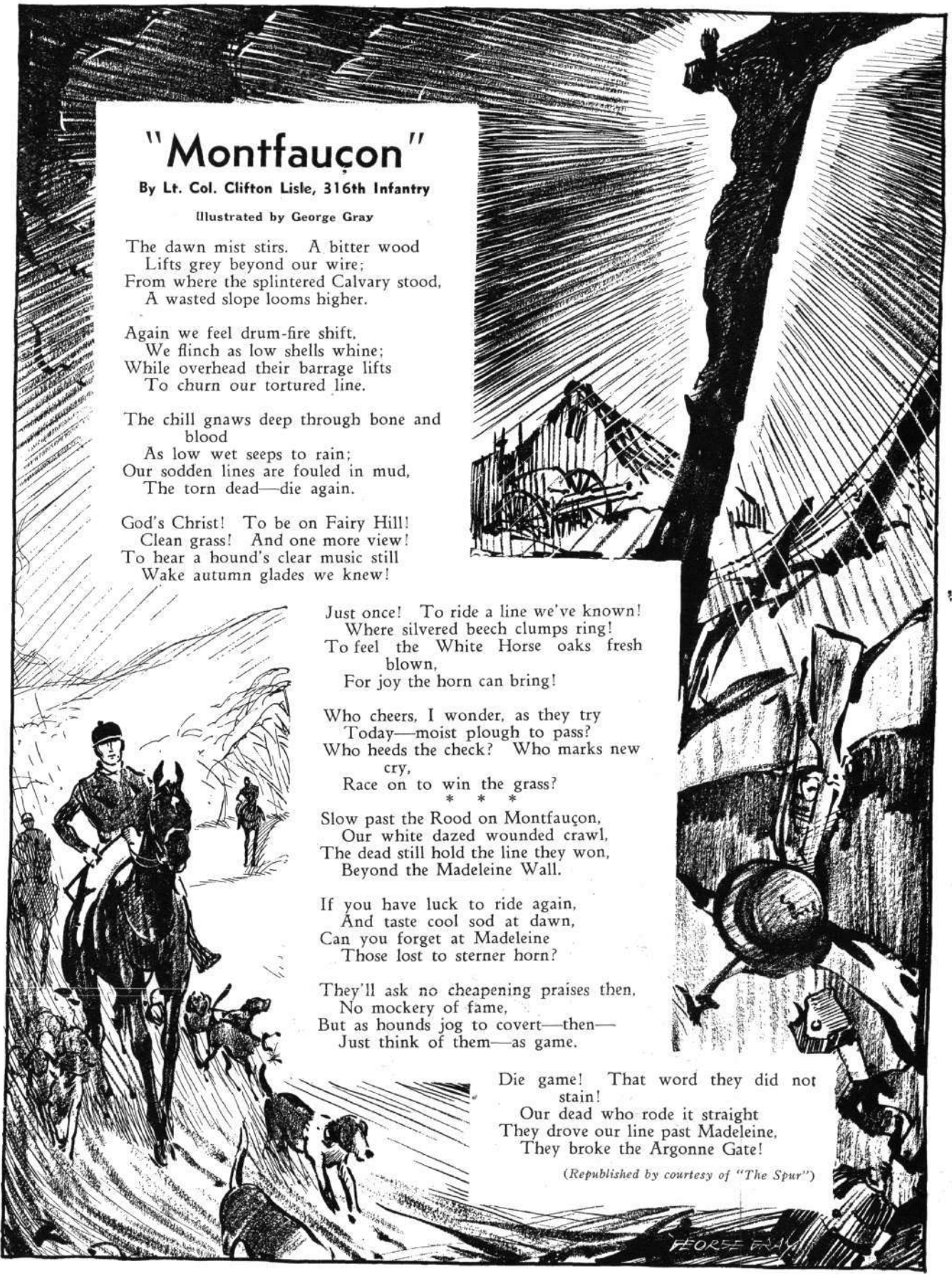
Slow past the Rood on Montfauçon,
Our white dazed wounded crawl,
The dead still hold the line they won,
Beyond the Madeleine Wall.

If you have luck to ride again,
And taste cool sod at dawn,
Can you forget at Madeleine
Those lost to sterner horn?

They'll ask no cheapening praises then,
No mockery of fame,
But as hounds jog to covert—then—
Just think of them—as game.

Die game! That word they did not
stain!
Our dead who rode it straight
They drove our line past Madeleine,
They broke the Argonne Gate!

(Republished by courtesy of "The Spur")



GEORGE GRAY

Governors Island



**FAMOUS OLD ARMY
POST HAS SURVIVED
UNDER THE RULE OF
THREE FLAGS**

Escorting Distinguished Visitors

By **CHAPLAIN EDMUND BANKS SMITH, O.R.C.**

Reprinted by courtesy of The Quartermaster Review

NEW YORK has at its very door one of the oldest and most interesting spots of American history standing as a monument to the never ending vigilance of the Army of the United States. From the dim past of Indian occupation, down through the sturdy Dutch period of Van Twiller and Peter Stuyvesant and the more elegant days of Sir Edmund Antrobus, the Earl of Bellemont, Colonel de Peyster, Garardus Beekman, James de Lancey and many others of the English line of governors, Governors Island has an unbroken history of official Government existence of a century and a half before American history begins.

The Indian name for this island was "Pagganck," referring to the abundance of nut trees with which it was clothed. The

Dutch translated it "Nutten" and on June 16, 1637, the Director and Council of New Netherlands, residing on the Island of Manahatas, in the Fort Amsterdam (Bowling Green) published the order according to which two Indians of the Island Pagganck, to wit, Cakapeteyno and Pehiwas, did "transport, cede, give over and convey to the behoof of Wouter Van Twiller, Director of New Netherlands, this land, in consideration of certain

parcels of goods." And then, in birch canoes patterned from the craft designed and used by their forefathers, they doubtless glided away to fish in other waters and enjoy their "parcels of goods" on other shores.

In 1698 the island was set aside by the Assembly as part of the Denizen of His Majesty's Fort at New York for the benefit of His



Courtesy U. S. Air Corps

GOVERNORS ISLAND FROM THE AIR

Here are administered the military affairs of the Second Corps Area

Majestie's Governors and so it became known as "The Governor's Island." The word "the" has by common usage been dropped from the title and in military papers and communications the apostrophe has also been discontinued. In 1674 the English took final possession of New York from the Dutch and held Governors Island until the evacuation in 1783. During that period the various governors held the island as a perquisite of the office, and about 1702 Lord Cornbury built a pleasure house for himself and his successors. The records show that Sir William Pepperill's Regiment was on the island in 1775 and other regiments were soon on duty here, as the 22nd and 44th, as well as the Royal American Regiment. This last named regiment deserves more than passing notice, for it afterward became and now is the famous King's Royal Rifle Corps, of which the King of England is Honorary Colonel. In January, 1921, Lord Grenfell, Field Marshall, and Senior Colonel of the Royal Rifles, presented in the names of the officers and men of the Rifles the ancient regimental color of the regiment and it was installed with imposing ceremonies in the post chapel of Saint Cornelius the Centurion, where it now hangs on the right of the line of historic American battle flags as — to quote from Lord Grenfell's letter of gift — "a memento of the fact that the Royal American Regiment and the regiments of New York

fought shoulder to shoulder not only during the many years of warfare which ended in the conquest of New France and the subjection of the Indian tribes bordering on the Great Lakes, but also, after the lapse of a century and a half, against a common enemy in a more terrible European conflict."

That General Washington appreciated the importance of Governors Island as an important point of defense is manifest from a letter to General Lee, dated May 9, 1776, wherein he says:

"My dear Lee:

"Governors Island has a large and strong work erected and a regiment encamped there. All the ships of war have left this place and gone down to the Hook except the Asia.

"I remain your most affectionate,

"G. WASHINGTON."

The "strong work" referred to was erected by Gen-

eral Putnam who on April 8, 1776, went to the island at candle lighting where his men worked all night and raised breastworks to cover the troops from the fire of the ships.

The battle of Long Island occurred on August 27, 1776, and as a part of the battle Governors Island was bombarded heavily by four ships of Admiral Howe's fleet. To this day cannon balls are frequently dug up in various parts of the island, reminders of this bombardment.

With the evacuation of the English forces in 1783 the American Army took possession of the works and elaborated them until the present Fort Jay was finally completed in 1801, as it remains to this day, a fine example of mediaeval fortification, with moat, sally port, draw bridge and postern gate, mounted with 100 guns. The name was changed to Fort Columbus and the fort was entirely completed in permanent form in 1806. The

name of Fort Jay was restored by direction of Secretary of War Elihu Root on January 20, 1904. Many old New Yorkers, however, still recall and use the title of Fort Columbus which it bore for 98 years.

Castle Williams was built by Colonel Jonathan Williams, Engineer Corps, 1807 to 1811. South Battery was built in 1813 to defend New York from attack by way of Buttermilk Channel.

During the War of 1812, the Mexican War and our Civil War, Governors Island played an active and important part — as well also during the War with Spain and the World War, but in these latter struggles the character of its part was totally different from what it was in earlier times. By the time of the Spanish War, the usefulness of Governors Island as part of the defenses of New York City had greatly diminished, but it had become an important military headquarters.

Until July 1, 1878, it consisted merely of the artillery posts in the chain of harbor defenses, and was garrisoned by Sea Coast Artillery. On the date above cited, however, Major General Winfield Scott Hancock, in compliance with War Department orders, established on Governors Island his headquarters, the Military Division of the Atlantic and headquarters of the Department of the East. It has continued thus to be and will probably continue for a long time to be the headquarters of

(Continued on page 20)



Courtesy U. S. Signal Corps

Within the shadow of New York's giant skyscrapers lies old Fort Columbus, just as it was when completed in 1801



Brooklyn has adopted New York City's spectacular habit of showering parades with torn paper. Here the American Legion contingent is seen marching through the paper-littered streets, just by the Borough Hall, in the 100th Anniversary and Army Day Parade.

THE observance of Army Day, which traditionally comes on the date of the entry of the United States into the World War on April 6th, 1917, was postponed one day in New York City, from Friday to Saturday, April 7th, to enable more people to participate. Parades were held in nearly all the cities of the Empire State in which National Guard armories are located and from accounts received, there was a distinct increase in the patriotic behavior of those lining the different parades than has been observed during the past few years.

In New York City, fifteen thousand marchers took part in the parade which covered the route from Ninetieth street, down Fifth avenue, to the reviewing stand at Sixty-ninth street. With Governor Herbert H. Lehman and Mayor F. H. LaGuardia, stood Major General Dennis E. Nolan, commanding the 2nd Corps Area, and his staff; Major General John F. O'Ryan, wartime commander of the 27th Division and now Police Commissioner of New York; Count Max Pulaski, a descendant of General Casimir Pulaski of Revolutionary War fame, and a great number of other distinguished military and civil officers.

The sun, which had been absent for forty-eight hours, came out ten minutes after the parade had started and shone splendidly the whole afternoon. The N. Y. C. National Guard unit to receive particular applause from the crowds was the 165th Infantry or "Fighting Sixty-ninth," which came swinging by in its dress uniforms. The green facings made it impossible to mistake the famous Irish regiment's identity.

At the same time, in Brooklyn, an even greater parade was taking place, in which 35,000 marched past the reviewing stand on the Court Street side of the Borough Hall Plaza. This was a combined Army Day parade and celebration of Brooklyn's one hundredth anniversary, and the long procession took three hours to pass the stand where sat assembled the distinguished citizens of the largest borough of New York City.

The parade was one of the flashiest ever seen in New York. There were military and naval units in smart parade dress, members of veterans' organizations, both in uni-

Army Day Parades Held Throughout State

Brooklyn Stages Record-Breaking Parade in Honor of One Hundredth Anniversary

National Guard Units of Manhattan and Brooklyn Receive Great Ovation on the March

formed and civilian clothes; Boy Scouts with red handkerchiefs tied around their necks; an entire regiment of ushers of Brooklyn theatres, dressed in their brightest costumes, and Red Cross units, with the men dressed in white trousers and black sweaters and the women in white, with capes of red and blue.

Bands headed by tall baton wielders wearing shakos provided a constant stream of Sousa marches, old folk songs and war ditties. Members of the American Legion posts, wearing their blue uniforms with bright silver-polished helmets, filed past the Mayor and his party. Sabers and bayonets glistened in the infrequent sunshine as they were dipped to the ground in salute of the reviewing officers.

More than 100,000 spectators lined the flag-bedecked streets and although a drizzle during the morning had almost caused officials to call off the affair, by noon the rain had stopped and when the parade led off, the sun was shining through a cloudy sky.

The crowds showed their enthusiasm and admiration for the Brooklyn National Guard units by bursts of cheering and everywhere one heard the most favorable comments upon their smartness and soldierly appearance.

Tibbits Cadets Hold Easter Ball

THE annual Easter Ball of Tibbits Cadets (social organization of Company D, 105th Infantry, stationed at Troy, N. Y.) was held on April 19th at the State Armory, Troy, and was attended by high-ranking military and civic officers of Troy, Albany, and the vicinity.

The armory was decorated in a novel manner, with special lighting effects; the combination of decorations and lights were greatly admired and made an ideal setting for the colorful gowns and military uniforms.

During the review, medals for ten years' long and faithful service were presented by Brig. Gen. Ransom H. Gillett (acting commanding officer of the New York National Guard) to Sgt. Kenneth Van Valkenburg and Sgt. Michael J. Juno.

General Gillett was accompanied at the review by the following former commanding officers of the Tibbits Cadets: Colonel James A. McCarthy, Major Everett E. Pateman, Capt. John Livingstone, Capt. S. Morris Pike and Capt. Harry Maslin. At the conclusion of the parade, Taps was sounded by Bugler Thomas C. Birkby.

Bet You Didn't Know It Before

Reprinted from THE FORAGER, 51st Cavalry Brigade

APPROXIMATELY 1,700,000 men and 1,300,000 women in the United States today wear wigs and toupees.

It cost twenty times as much to recruit the 2,400,000 men who fought on the Northern side during the Civil War as it did to recruit the 4,800,000 raised to fight against Germany, or fifty times as much for each one.

A personal letter is a legal form of manuscript and therefore is not the property of the recipient, but that of the person who wrote it. Even excerpts cannot be published without the permission of the writer, his heirs or his executors.

American aviators engaged in over 2,100 combats during the World War. There were 12,830 pursuit flights, 6,672 observation flights, and 1,174 bombing flights. Enemy positions and strategic points far beyond his front line were photographed 17,845 times; from these plates 585,000 prints were made.

A neon lamp that is used in television is so sensitive that it can be flashed on and off at the rate of 500,000 times a second.

The Army furnished N. Y. Postmaster 50 trucks to assist with the Xmas mail in 1924.

Under Paris lies the greatest mushroom-producing center in the world. It is a complete subterranean city, with a perfect ventilating system and eight miles of illuminated streets lined with mushroom beds and the homes of the people who cultivate and ship them.



GENERAL ULYSSES SIMPSON GRANT

18th President of the United States, 1869-1877

Born 1822 — Died 1885

WHEN Grant was a boy, he wanted very much to buy a colt from a Mr. Ralston. Grant's father offered \$20 for the colt, but Ralston wanted \$25.

After much coaxing, Grant received permission from his father to buy the horse for \$25 if he could not first get it for \$20 or \$22.50. Grant hurried to Ralston and said, "Pappa says I may offer \$20 for the colt, but if you won't take that, I am to offer you \$22.50, and if you won't take that, to give you \$25."



It was said that Grant's proposal took place in this manner. He and Miss Dent were going to a wedding, and on the way they came to a stream that was much swollen. The bridge, though not swept away, was well covered by water. Miss Dent was afraid to go through but Grant assured her that it was perfectly safe. "Well, I'll cling to you, whatever happens," she said.

When they reached the other side, she remarked to Grant, "Well, I did cling to you, Ulysses, didn't I?" "You certainly did," he replied and after a few moments of silence, he turned to her and said, "How would you like to cling to me the rest of your life?"



When a certain man complained to Lincoln about General Grant's heavy drinking, Lincoln replied that he would like to know the "brand" so he could send some to his other Generals.



When Grant's army crossed the Rappahannock, Lee's veterans felt sure that they would send it back as badly broken as ever it had been under Grant's numerous predecessors.

The first prisoners caught by Mosby were asked questions. "What has become of your pontoon train?" said one of the enquirers. "We haven't got any," answered the prisoner. "How do you expect to get over the river, when you go back?" "Oh," said the prisoner, "we aren't going back! Grant says that all the men he sends back, can cross on a log!"

The beautiful poem below was composed by Frank H. Smith who served in the 106th Infantry as an enlisted man under Colonel Wm. A. Taylor (war-time commander of that regiment). The title of the poem is the regimental motto, and below is the insignia.



VIGILANTIA

A Memorial Day Poem

Oh, you, who fell in Flanders Fields,
And, dying, won the fight you fought,
Remembering your sacrifice,
Today we stand in quiet thought.

Over your spot fresh poppies bloom,
The larks are now heard in the sky—
Long silent are the guns below
And peaceful sunset clouds roll by.

The torch you flung to us still burns,
Our country's flag still proudly waves,
While buddies' thoughts and mothers' prayers
Keep constant watch above your graves.

THE

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Memorial Day

MAY 30th is set aside each year as the day on which homage is paid to all those who have laid down their lives for their country. For many persons, it is simply a question of "another parade," but National Guardsmen see a deeper significance in this annual ceremony. Those who have gone before have been our brothers, fathers, or relations. They have gladly given their lives in order that we may continue to live in peace and comfort. We shall remember them always, but on this particular day each year, let us pay special tribute to their magnificent sacrifice.

Summer Camps Will Soon Open

HERE is no doubt this year, as there was last year, about whether the National Guard is going to camp or not. Every National Guard Armory in the State of New York is seething with activity in preparation for the coming tour of field duty and soon, on the ranges, in the field, on the parade ground, it will be discovered whether the winter armory drills have succeeded in raising the general standard of efficiency.

The various camps are being put into order and masterminds are turning their attention to the problems of how to transport, feed, administer, and supply the various units which will shortly be under canvas. This is no mean task when it is remembered that more than 20,000 men pass through these camps during the three summer months, yet it can be safely predicted that the great machine will run as smoothly as it has always done.

When this issue appears, there will be little more than a month before the 10th Infantry go slogging up the hill to Camp Smith, and the 101st Cavalry get their first good mouthful of black dust at Pine Camp.

Fitness of Officers Depends Upon Continuous, Practical Training

THE fitness of officers is a matter of serious concern to the War Department, a concern that would be intimately shared by the whole American people if there were universal appreciation of these basic truths. But because war is of infrequent occurrence, and because its dramatic rather than its technical side is emphasized in popular histories of military campaigns, the shibboleth persists that a commander's duty comprises nothing more than urging his men forward to the charge. . . .

No man, whatever his calling, can have greater need for the ultimate in professional knowledge and skill than he to whom falls, for example, the responsibility of leading a single infantry battalion in battle. The mere bringing up of his battalion to the front, adequately prepared for battle, represents the fruition of weeks or months of intensive effort based upon years of self-preparation. Every man in the unit must have been diligently and properly practiced in the use of rifle, bayonet, and gas mask. Specialists must be expert in the use of machine guns, automatic rifles, 1-pounder cannon, and 3-inch mortars. The commanding officer must know that his supply and communication units are well trained and that his medical detachment is ready to render efficient service. He must be assured that each man knows how to conduct himself under shellfire, under air, tank, and gas attacks, and through every vicissitude of modern battle. He must train every element of the command to work smoothly and efficiently with every other. And finally the leader must have developed to the highest degree his own understanding of human nature and his capacity for personal leadership, for in battle men will follow only those whose demonstrated efficiency inspires confidence and respect.

Once the commander has brought his unit into position for attack, he must decide correctly upon the best formations and methods to be employed against the particular opposition he has encountered. He must give appropriate orders to every unit in his battalion and to elements attached to it; he must make sure that his communications will keep him in touch, throughout the progress of the engagement, with each portion of his whole command and with cooperating units. Every factor applying to supply, reserves, wounded personnel, entanglements, entrenchments, transportation, and, above all, to the morale of his men must be studied and provided for. He must be able to follow with a discerning eye the progress of the battle so that at its crisis he may make the most effective use of all his remaining assets. And he himself must be so accustomed by peace-time maneuvers to efficient performance of his control functions that the stress and nervous strain of battle will not paralyze his brain and nullify the efforts of his whole command.

Hundreds of other officers throughout the Army are held responsible for duties which, though frequently different in character, require an equal degree of professional training and are, in some cases, even more important to the success of the whole. All these individuals must work as a team—every man and every action must be so integrated as to produce the maximum in combat effectiveness. Such possibilities may be realized only through continuous and intelligent study, development, and practical training.—*Report of Chief of Staff, U.S.A., 1933.*



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



OUR POST EXCHANGES

THE Military Law of the State of New York authorizes the "establishment and conduct of post exchanges and places of amusement and recreation for the use of troops occupying camp grounds and rifle ranges" or the making of "contracts with responsible parties for establishing and conducting same."

In the actual operation of our Post Exchanges at Camp Smith and Pine Camp since the World War, we have pursued both of the methods which are authorized by this law. Both methods have certain advantages and both have certain disadvantages. If we operate under our own management, success depends upon our discovering a good "business manager" and upon his ability to control operating expenses. Such operation, of course, guarantees that all of the profit that is made goes directly into our treasury, but it also leaves us open to the possibility of loss if we do not secure an efficient manager. The "concession" method, of course, relieves the State of all financial worry, as all concessionaires are bonded and, therefore, we know just where we stand for the year as soon as contracts are made. However, we have to be on the alert to see that our regulations about prices are observed, and that our standards of cleanliness and neatness are strictly maintained.

Our actual experience in operating the exchanges ourselves, both at Camp Smith and Pine Camp, was not generally successful. We made little profit. Under the concession system we have had good profits at Camp Smith and at least some profits at Pine Camp. However, reliable bidders for the Pine Camp concession are difficult to secure and the Post Exchange at that Post has never yet been operated entirely to my satisfaction.

Last year I directed that a special study should be made of both Exchanges, and the resultant report, combined with actual experience, leads me to believe that a carefully regulated "concession" system is generally the best plan for Camp Smith but that at Pine Camp we must operate most, if not all, of the exchange under our own management.

Now a word as to the distribution or use of the profits which we may make. The Military Law provides that all proceeds derived from the operation of Post Exchanges, less expenses necessarily incurred in connection therewith, "shall be expended for the improvement and betterment of such camp grounds and rifle ranges." You will note that this provision answers one question which is frequently raised, namely why the profits cannot be turned

over to the various regiments which attend the camp. Frankly, I believe that this is a wise law and that the troops get much more in this way than they would were profits split up amongst a number of different organizations, thus giving a comparatively small amount to each one.

To give you an idea of how past profits have been spent, the entire cost of the sound pictures at Camp Smith have been paid from them and you have been given three shows a week to which your uniform admitted you free. At this Camp, the profits from the Exchange have paid also for the concrete tent floors which have been built up to this year, for framing tents, for the wash racks beside the mess halls, for the handball courts, baseball diamonds and a large part of the athletic track, for improvement of firing points and target butts, for the East Camp officers' mess hall, and many other projects. At Pine Camp, our receipts have permitted only the repair of the exchange building and the operation of the pictures.

The purpose of our Post Exchanges is to provide for the men training at our Camps the opportunity to purchase right in the Camp whatever "extras" they may need, at least as cheaply as they can buy anywhere else and among surroundings as attractive as we can make them.

Beyond this, my wish is not to make large profits but to make enough to operate our recreational and entertainment features, and to have a moderate amount in addition for repairs and improvements to the Exchanges themselves.

The Camp Smith Post Exchange is now fulfilling its desired purpose, although we are always trying to improve it. I want to build up the Pine Camp Exchange. We hope to improve it. If the troops that train at Pine Camp will support it, we can make many improvements in that Camp as we have done in Camp Smith, and can build athletic facilities which we can obtain in no other way.

No officer or man can make personal profits from our Post Exchanges. No concessionaire has or will make excessive profits. Whatever profits there may be will go directly for your benefit. You are all stockholders in the Post Exchanges. I want your suggestions for improvement, and your complaints to show where improvement can be made. I want your interest in them and your support for them.

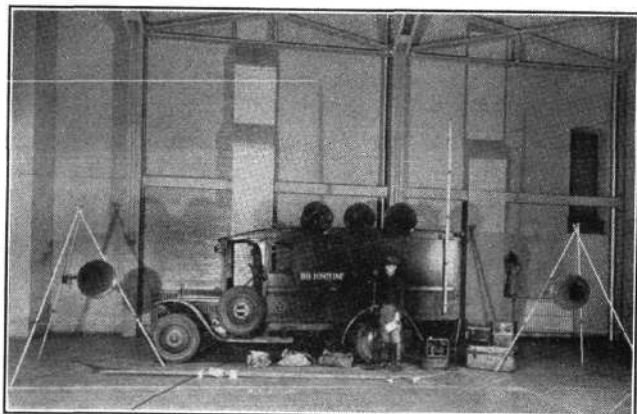
W. D. Haskell

Major General



W 8 H J P—Headquarters 108th Infantry

By 1st LIEUT. ALFRED R. MARCY



An article describing how W8HJP solved some of the problems which confront a National Guard Radio station, and cleared the way for more efficient military signal communication will appear in a future issue of the GUARDSMAN.

THE headquarters companies of this regiment have been interested in radio work and communication with other organizations for many years. As early as 1922 an amateur station was used during the field training period at Fort Niagara to communicate with the cities within which the various units of the regiment are located. Because of the scattering of the units throughout most of the important cities of central New York State, radio has long been recognized as a possible and highly desirable means of communication between the various units and with National Guard Headquarters.

The present station located at regimental headquarters in Syracuse, N. Y., is an outgrowth of the amateur activities of the members of the two headquarters companies located at Syracuse. Housed in special quarters on the top floor of the armory, it consists of modern and up-to-date equipment capable of communicating with like stations throughout the United States and even foreign countries.

The main receiver is a National SW-3 with external amplifier and loud speaker all arranged to operate directly from the AC power circuits, thus eliminating the use of all batteries. It is equipped with coils to enable its use of all amateur frequencies excepting 28 and 56 mega-cycles. Additional receivers are available to cover the broadcast frequencies and the lower frequencies used by army aircraft and the SCR-79A.

The transmitter is a CW-Phone outfit, crystal-controlled and crystals are at hand for frequencies of various other kilocycles. It is in two units, the first which contains the crystal oscillator, buffer and doubler amplifiers, low power output amplifier, voice modulating equipment, biasing rectifier and power supply. It is mounted in a steel frame with bakelite and aluminum panels and the controls and meters are arranged symmetrically to present a pleasing appearance. The second unit contains the high power amplifier and associated power supply. It is mounted at present in a wooden frame although it is planned to transfer it to a steel frame soon. Its panels are bakelite and glass and the layout is similar to and matches the other unit.

The crystal oscillator is a type 47 tube in the conven-

tional circuit, and operates at the various crystal frequencies without changing coils. The buffer and doubler is a type 46 tube, operating as a neutralized buffer for transmission in the 1750 kilocycle band and as a doubler for other bands. The low power output amplifier is a type 03-A tube and works directly into the antenna for phone transmission in the 1750 kilocycle band. Its output is used to excite the high powered amplifier for transmission in other bands. The modulation system is a variation of the grid bias method and exceptionally fine results have been obtained using phone, communication having been carried on with stations as far away as Texas with excellent signal and quality reports. The grid bias rectifier is a converted B eliminator using a Raytheon rectifier and it supplies bias to both the power amplifiers, the buffer doubler stage being self biased. The power supply consists of a 500-watt transformer delivering 1250 volts each side of the center-tap. Type 866 rectifier tubes are used in a conventional fullwave circuit. This unit supplies power to the oscillator and buffer doubler stages through dropping resistors, the full voltage being used on the low power amplifiers. The oscillator and buffer-doubler are both mounted in aluminum shielding cans which have proven of great value in preventing inter-stage coupling.

The high power amplifier consists of two 204-A type tubes in parallel and is used only for CW transmission in the 3500 and 7000 kilocycle bands. It receives its power from a two kilowatt transformer delivering 4400 volts center-tapped to a mercury arc rectifier and single section filter. This amplifier is to be used for transmitting in the proposed National Guard Net and should provide excellent signals to any of the stations in the net.

The usual frequency monitor and an audio frequency oscillator connected to the keying relay for monitoring the keying are mounted within reach of the operator on the operating table.

The station is operated under the direction of Capt. George M. Goodrich, commanding Headquarters Company and in direct charge of 1st Lieut. Alfred R. Marcy, commanding Headquarters 1st Bn., designated Radio Officer by Lieut. Col. H. H. Farmer. The staff of operators consists of 1st Lieut. Alfred R. Marcy, W8IC; Corp. Charles R. Sellwood, W8AIE; Corp. Kenneth J. Dunlap, W8FYE; Pvt. 1st Cl. Kenneth Rockwell, W8AQV; Pvt. Wilbur S. Orr, W8.

It is in operation every Monday and Thursday evenings and special schedules at any time will be gladly arranged. A great deal of activity has been manifested this winter in the code and procedure classes which have been under the direction of Tech. Sergt. Douglas K. Howe, assisted by Sergt. Emmet G. Murphy, both graduates of the Fort Benning Infantry Communication School, and the regiment is looking forward to some exceptionally fine work from the two headquarters companies here in Syracuse.

Preparing for Rapid Fire

By Sgt. John F. Hogan, Company I, 14th Infantry, N. Y. N. G.

PREPARE for rapid fire!" The command rings out over the range. "Here is where I pick up my score," the veteran assures himself. "Wonder if I will get them all in," shivers the recruit.

In the D course now fired by the National Guard, the rapid fire constitutes forty percent of the firing. If this is allowed to be fired in a haphazard manner, only a miracle of good shooting in the other positions can qualify a man.

But if it is fired in a careful painstaking way, it can lead to a large score. It is well worth the effort expended to train the men in a proper manner.

To get back to the firing line. The veteran goes about his preparations in a methodical manner not giving any thought to the actual firing till the time comes. The recruit, however, is firing the shots in his mind as soon as he hears the command for rapid fire. When the actual firing is going on the old hand is calm and unhurried. In fact, to those watching him it seems as though he will never get them all in before time is called. But he always does. The recruit, however, is more concerned with firing ten shots than he is with putting them in the right place, and no amount of instruction about eight well-aimed shots has any effect. He usually finishes ahead of time and sometimes tries to sneak in eleven shots. And when the scores are marked he wonders just how he is ever going to learn this part of the game.

Back home in the armory, rapid fire drill usually consists of going through all the positions and firings with a stop watch. But no thought is ever given to teaching the men to pace their shots. Of course, the instructor usually calls out the time as it progresses, but does not go any further. The following plan was conceived with the idea of teaching the recruit the whole procedure of rapid fire and also of showing him how to pace himself.

In rapid fire, the result to be attained is to get ten

The ranges at our summer camps will soon be witnessing the success or failure of each man's rifle firing. The author of this article gives a few timely hints on the practice of rapid fire. The maxim he lays down for all recruits is "Fire at haste — repent at leisure." Or, in other words, "Take your time!"

well-aimed shots on the target in one minute. To accomplish this we have to do twelve things. The magazine being loaded before the targets rise, this operation is not included. First, the prone, sitting or kneeling position must be taken. Then five shots must be fired. Next, the magazine must be reloaded. Then, five more shots must be fired. These twelve operations must be performed in one minute or sixty seconds, or five seconds for each operation.

The procedure would be as follows:

The instructor takes his watch, lines the men up opposite the targets, and has them simulate the loading and locking of the rifles. Then he goes into the ready position. The red flag is dropped. Five seconds later the plan starts to work.

At the instructor's signal, the men drop into position. Five seconds later the command, "Aim," is given. Five seconds later at the command, "Fire," the men squeeze the trigger, reload the rifle and count out loud, "One." The command, "Fire," is given every five seconds for the five shots. On the fifth shot the command is given to reload. Five seconds are taken for this, then the same procedure is taken as for the first five shots.

In effect, this will be a series of ten volleys. But the purpose of this exercise is to teach the men what they can do with sixty seconds of time. No man is to be allowed to fire ahead of time, or anticipate any command. As they get more accustomed to the exercise they will develop speed, but speed should be checked so as to come naturally and not merely to see how quickly the shots can be fired.

This plan also gives the instructor and his coaches a chance to keep check on the men because they must all be doing the same operation at the same time.

If a man, or several men are unusually slow at picking up the instruction, the time can be extended to six or seven seconds for each operation, because as a man absorbs the instruction he will develop speed in its operation.

The One Man Army

(From The Fort Sam Houston "News")

A RETIRED Major who served in the Philippines this week gave us another tale to add to the collection about "the one man Army," adding that it was absolutely true and borne out by Army records which he has verified.

A certain young lieutenant was sent to a remote post in the islands, as the only officer with a detail of 50 men.

A short time after arriving at the place he wrote an order, as post quartermaster, requisitioning supplies for building barracks, and sent it to himself as adjutant. The "Adjutant" disapproved the requisition on the grounds that the post was not to be permanent and the "Quarter-

master" then carried the matter to the post "Commanding Officer," who carefully considered the matter and replied through the usual channels.

After some weeks of acrimonious correspondence between the "Quartermaster" and the "C. O." the "C. O." finally sent a communication to General Pershing, asking that the "Quartermaster" be relieved.

He was—for General Pershing immediately dispatched a medical officer to the remote post and the C. O.-Adjutant-Quartermaster was given three months sick leave and three months regular leave to give him a chance to quit quarreling with himself.



RADIO IN WAR

PART II

The first installment of this article appeared in the April issue of the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

By

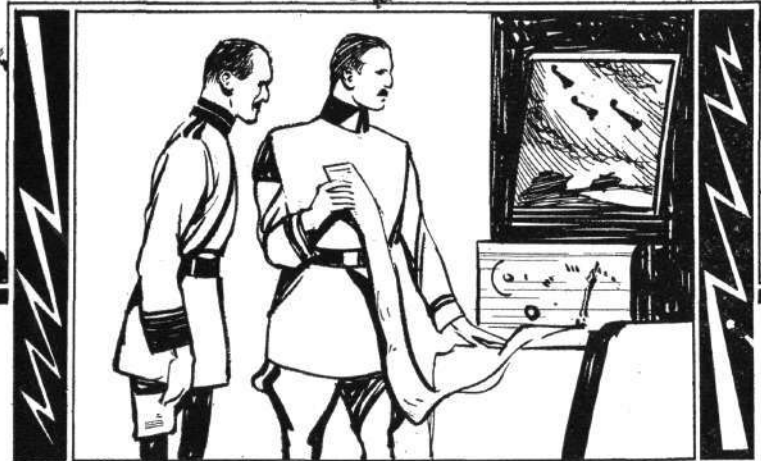
DESPITE the daily employment of radio in the War, reflected by the Report of the Chief Signal Officer, it can be admitted now that we still had much to learn when the War ended about what radio could and could not do in the field of war. Limitations were discovered which our best radio brains have been working on since that time. The vulnerability of our radio was demonstrated by a trial made by General Nolan, Chief of Intelligence, who, in the late summer of 1918, sent out an American code operator to see what he could pick up from our own stations. He was to consider himself an enemy, and had no data given him that was not available to the Germans. Before the St. Mihiel attack this operator reported the American order of battle, location of certain divisions in reserve, name of commanders, and the nature of instructions given them. There were obviously many defects in the radio set-up of that time and some careless and injudicious use of it. Vast strides have been made in radio technique in the last fifteen years. Its shortcomings and the lack of operating skill that hampered it on the battlefields of 1918 would probably be found to be problems no longer, if radio were called to the colors today.



Maj. Gen. James G. Harbord

It is not at the front alone that messages travelling through the air with the speed of light can aid a fighting force. Some appreciation of what radio communication may mean in war outside the actual zone of operations can be gained by considering the seriousness of the situation when large numbers of our troops began to sail for France. The cables quickly became loaded to capacity. If they were cut radio would be the only dependence for telegraphic communication between the United States and Europe. Germany had already had such experiences. The Allies very early cut all cables radiating from the Central Powers, and the German-controlled station at Sayville, placed under control of our Navy when the United States was a neutral, was from 1914 to 1917 Germany's principal means of telegraphic communication with the outside world.

No competent authority doubted the ability of the enemy to cut the transatlantic cables whenever it was thought desirable to do so. General Pershing urged the need of reliable transatlantic radiotelegraph service as early as August, 1917. The day after the United States had declared war the President had directed the U. S. Navy to take over all radio stations in the United States except those already under control of the Army. Transoceanic radio was then in its infancy. The details of so great a task cannot here be told, but among such truly great accomplishments was the work done at the high-powered station at New Brunswick, New Jersey, after the Navy took control. There were installed the first Alternators invented by Alexanderson of the General Electric Company, destined in later years to dominate radio transmission by long waves. The New Brunswick



Major Gen. James G. Harbord, U.S.A., Ret.
 Chairman of the Board, Radio Corp. of America
 ILLUSTRATED BY GEORGE GRAY

station became the most efficient in the world. It handled a mass of inter-allied communications and kept contact with American and Allied vessels on the high seas. As the end approached, New Brunswick in contact with the German station of Nauen, carried the messages which, preceded by four years of war, led to the signing of the Armistice.

GREAT improvements were made in the Sayville transmitting station under Navy control, and the receiving station developed by them at Bar Harbor became the most efficient in the United States. The Inter-Allied Radio Commission, of which General Russel, Chief Signal Officer of the American Expeditionary Forces, was a member, suggested various measures to facilitate service between the American Navy-controlled stations, and the high-power stations in Great Britain and Ireland, and in France and Italy. To facilitate continuous transmitting from France to America, it suggested that a powerful station be erected in France. An agreement with the French provided that France should furnish the site for the station and the U. S. Navy would erect the towers and install the apparatus which came from America. This resulted in the La Fayette 1,000 kilowatt arc type radio transmitter near Bordeaux.

There was no interruption of the cables for any considerable period, the enemy evidently concluding that his interests were better served by their operation. Continuous telegraphic communication by cable and radio was maintained between the War Department and the American Expeditionary Forces, practically all of it by cable. One problem was to determine how and to what extent the

enemy countries were themselves using transatlantic electrical communications. It was impossible to prevent the enemy from sending from its high-power stations messages which could be received in North and South America. The Radio Section of the Signal Corps systematically intercepted radio cipher messages from those stations and reported them to the Military Intelligence Division. Both by cable and radio the sending of clandestine messages was minimized if not prevented.

The war gave the maritime world the first practical radio compass or direction finder. Using this, the British had foreknowledge that the German High Seas Fleet had put to sea prior to the Battle of Jutland. The Germans, for some time unaware that the Allies had perfected complete radio compass systems, employed the radio on their submarines and ships very freely. This enabled Allied ships equipped with radio compasses to plot their positions, warn cargo and troop ships away, as well as to send chasers after the enemy submarines.

THE uses of radio, the care and operation of all the various forms of radio equipment are now the subject of instruction in all the Army service schools. The military use of radio since the World War has kept pace with its development in other directions. At the Command and General Staff School, as a result of actual field maneuvers, they now teach that the radio-telephone is practicable and dependable for communication between mobile units on the ground; between such units and air units; and for inter-air communication. Between strictly ground stations, that is, between the Corps Command Post and the Division Command Post, between Division

and Brigade, Brigade to Regiment, and Regiment to Battalion, there has been no replacement of wire channels. For inter-communication of this type the wire lines, telegraph and telephone, are still considered basic, and radio simply supplementary thereto. From the standpoint of economy in radio channels, radio must only be used in emergency among units where wire is practicable. Contemplating, however, that probably no large force will operate in future without an attachment of tanks, of cavalry either horse or mechanized or both, there has been an enormous increase in the use of radio which can in no way be eliminated.

Within the infantry division and larger units the wire lines are still considered the primary channels. Within the mechanized units, tanks and cavalry, for distant communication to these units from higher command, and for all air-ground and ground-air communication, radio is basic.

An Army Corps of three divisions, with a normal allotment of tanks, observation air units, and mechanized and horse cavalry, would require an equipment of two hundred and fifty radio sets operating within a comparatively limited area. If there is assumed, also, a provisional air wing, consisting of a Bombardment, an Attack, an Observation, and two Pursuit groups, working in the vicinity, the number of sets would be increased to five hundred. The army radio problem seems to be no longer that of obtaining reliable radio sets but rather the operating problem of obtaining sufficient radio channels, and providing a more rapid method of transmitting messages in secret form.

There are at present either in use or with development completed and ready for production, 25 different types of portable army field sets. These include two-way air-ground, inter-air, infantry, cavalry pack, artillery, and sets for mechanized units.

THIS rather inadequate sketch of what radio did in the World War considered in the light of the strides the art has since made, may give you a flash of what it may do in future. Its use will range from the coded whispers between advancing units in the war zones to broadcasting information for fighting forces and for propaganda to the world. Broadcasting as we now think of it began with the broadcasting of the Harding election in November, 1920, by the Westinghouse station KDKA at Pittsburgh, but its forerunner was the sending of time from Eiffel Tower during the War, and of meteorological data by various field transmitters. So, too, in the last months of the War, Station POZ at Nauen sent out daily bulletins in German, French and English, giving highly colored reports of German successes and minimizing their losses.

What a different importance will attach to this activity in the next war,—if frail human nature shall again resort to war. Uncounted millions of receiving sets will be in the homes of the civilized world. It will be a fight for morale, with radio carrying each country's story to its own and neutral peoples; and with enemy countries trying to break through and shake the courage of those who keep the home fires burning. Every home receiving set of the millions in use will be a target for daily enemy propaganda. What use could have been made of radio by Theodore Roosevelt or Woodrow Wilson if it had been in their time

what it is in ours. New problems of censorship and interference will still arise. Too much interference with enemy broadcasting might cause rumors of disasters that would be more destructive to morale than the uncensored babbling of his broadcasting stations.

RADIO propaganda is flooding every country in Europe today. All broadcasting in Central Europe being under government control, anything that is said into a microphone is seriously taken as a deliberate governmental act, and treated accordingly in the countries affected by it. On a recent day, the statement is made, that 138 members of the German Broadcasting organization—perfectly pure Nordic Germans as they think of themselves—were dismissed for "Political unreliability," their "unreliability" apparently meaning that they belonged to the wrong political party. Someone on a German station says that the Polish Corridor is historically German. At once a note of vigorous protest is dispatched from Warsaw to Berlin. The reasons assigned by Germany for leaving the League of Nations and the Disarmament Conference were broadcast by Chancellor Hitler four times, in four languages, German, English, Spanish and Portuguese. These things are happening in a time of peace in Central Europe. What would they be doing if the war drums were rolling?

So rapid continues the advance of radio development that any attempt to forecast what the later developments may mean to future armies and navies could be nothing more than a guess. Weather maps are now sent to certain ships of the U. S. Navy by radio facsimile. Maps and photographs may be sent by the same method from airplanes. Facsimile messages from the front receivable only by receiving sets tuned in a pre-arranged manner are well within the possibilities. High speed facsimile transmission may solve the problem of secrecy for military messages and save the time of coding and decoding. Facsimile information would carry its own proof of authenticity, and place a permanent record in the hands of those receiving it. There is more opportunity for a high-power imagination in the sphere of radio accomplishment than in all the wars that are being won in the dreams of the air.

Remote control by radio has already been demonstrated. Tanks of the future war with no men in them, may cruise through barbed wire against concrete pill-boxes defending machine gun nests. Aircraft loaded with explosives, with no human pilots on board, may be sent out over enemy territory. Television when out of the laboratory where it now fitfully slumbers, may in a few years give color to more fantastic possibilities—the radio piloted plane carrying television apparatus which will place on a screen before commanding officers a moving picture of their advancing troops, and the enemy territory into which they are advancing.

Surely there is something in these visions of a possible future which should stimulate the efforts of this nation to inspire the world to a permanent peace. Meanwhile, those of us who have followed the Old Flag should not forget the ancient maxim: "Trust in God but keep your powder dry," remembering the perils, foreseen by the first President Roosevelt—to an America, "Truculent, opulent and unarmed."

THE END.



KEEP SMILING

Phoney Service

Heck: "This is a funny telephone you have; it doesn't seem to be complete."

Peck: "But it's all right for my purposes."

Heck: "But there is nothing to it but the receiver. Where's the mouth-piece?"

Peck: "It don't need one. This is a special phone over which I converse with my wife."

Laugh, Clown, Laugh!

Patron (posing for photo): "What will these pictures cost me?"

Photographer: "They are \$25 a dozen. Now look pleasant, please!"

Lightning Response

Recruit (on the range): "Sir, why do you always call me Lightning?"

Range Officer: "Because you never hit twice in the same place."

Proved It, Too!

Mother: "A 20-page letter from James. What does he say?"

Daughter: "He says he loves me."

Went Up in Smoke

Quiggle: "Did you ever cash in on that big block of utility stock you bought?"

Peewit: "Didn't you see me smoking that cigar yesterday?"

Quiggle: "Yes, I saw you, but what of it?"

Peewit: "That was it."

Sex Equality

Willie, when compelled to wash his face: "Boo, hoo! I don't want to! Boo, hoo!"

Mother: "What's the matter, darling?"

Willie: "I don't see why I can't cover my face with paint and powder when it's dirty, the same as you do, instead of havin' to wash it."

Severe

A lady once sent the MSS. of a book she had written to Dr. Johnson, asking him for his opinion and stating she had several other irons in the fire. "Put this with the others," was Johnson's reply.

Dubious

Teacher: "Junior, if you are always very kind and polite to all your playmates, what will they think of you?"

Junior: "Some of 'em would think they could lick me!"

Spartan Simplicity

Book Agent: "You ought to buy an encyclopedia, now that your boy is going to school."

Farmer: "Not on your life. Let him walk, the same as I did."

Positive

Minister: "I hear, Paddy, they've gone dry in the village where your brother lives."

Paddy: "Dry! They're parched. I've just had a letter from Mike, an' the postage stamp was stuck on with a pin."



Don't Forget Your Hat

The Bore: "I'm rather good at imitations. I imitate almost any bird you can name."

She (stifling a yawn): "How about a homing pigeon?"—*Boston Transcript*.

The Last Straw

Gene: "Bill, has the depression hit you yet?"

Bill: "I'll say it has—first Ah lost mah job an went back to fathah's to live; then Ah sent my two chillun to de orphan's home; now mah wife's gone back to her mothah an' Ah had to shoot mah dog."

Gene: "That's bad."

Bill: "Yes, if times gits any worse, Ah'm afraid Ah'll have to give up mah car."

Making Positive

Willie: "I think Uncle Jack is going to take us for a drive."

Mother: "You'd better go upstairs and wash your face."

Willie: "Hadn't we better find out for sure, mother?"

Another Language

Mr. Newgilt: "I don't see why you fellows should bar me out of society. I got the money an' money talks."

Mr. Oldfam: "But, my dear man, your money comes from such strange places our set can't understand its dialect."

Toujours la Politesse

"Did I step on your foot?" asked the big, fat man as he crowded into a seat at the movies next to a pretty girl.

"It was either you or an elephant," remarked the victim.

Give Him Two Guesses

"Now, sir," thundered the prosecuting attorney, "did you or did you not on the date in question, or at any time, say to the defendant or any one else that the statement imputed to you and denied by the plaintiff was a matter of no moment or otherwise—answer me, yes or no?"

The bewildered witness blinked his eyes once or twice, swallowed hard, then murmured, "Yes or no what?"

Governors Island

(Continued from page 9)

important territorial and possibly the tactical commands. At any rate, by becoming such an important military headquarters, the military character and importance of the island were greatly enhanced, and the comparatively small garrison was almost lost to view. We may, therefore, for want of a better point, adopt the July 1, 1878, as the beginning of the period designated "Present" and it may be safely said that from the establishment of these important headquarters on Governors Island, its military value has greatly increased. On the island at present is the "Headquarters of the Second Corps Area."

Two important events have occurred which show the value of Governors Island and its troops, one from a national point of view and the other municipal in its interest. On Good Friday, April 6, 1917, Congress declared a state of war to exist between the United States and the Imperial German Government. The declaration was passed at 3:12 a.m. The troops of the 22nd Infantry had been under arms all night awaiting the telegraphic news from Washington. Upon its receipt at 3:30, less than half an hour after the declaration, the battalion embarked on boats of the revenue service, and before noon all the German ships in the harbor and their crews had been seized and the latter interned on Ellis Island.

This was the beginning of a period of intense activity. Troops arrived from all parts of the country and went into camp on the island. Camps and cantonments were hastily erected. Buildings were constructed for the use of the various departments and large numbers of officers were added to those already on duty. The warehousing department erected on the extension a complete war plant comprising two miles of water front, five miles of automobile roads, eight miles of railway, twin car ferry bridges, and over 70 buildings, including 59 iron warehouses with covered floor space of over 1,300,000 square feet, with a stock on hand of about \$100,000,000 and a daily movement amounting sometimes to \$1,000,000. Thus the first overt act of American participation in the World War was accomplished by the New York City Infantry garrison.

The other event in which the Governors Island troops participated was one of vital interest to New York City, and, in fact, to the entire country. Reference is made to the Wall Street explosion of recent occurrence, which was of vastly more than local importance. The explosion occurred at noon. Ten minutes later Governors Island received a telephone message at headquarters asking for troops. In twenty minutes' time the troops were under way, and arrived at the Sub-Treasury in just a little over 30 minutes from the moment the call was sent. The effect of the presence of regular troops upon the enormous throngs was most happy, and, as many prominent bankers testify, scenes of violence and panic were averted thereby.

Governors Island was ceded to the United States by the Legislature of New York State on February 15, 1800. The Island consisted of 69.8 acres. This was found inadequate for the military needs of the Department Headquarters and the military garrison, and so in 1880, just 80 years later, a further cession was made by the Legislature of 103 acres. The Island at present, with an

105th F. A.'s Pet Cat Gets Loud Applause at Review

ALTHOUGH fortunately unequipped with motors as yet, B Battery demonstrated its well known versatility in military, social and dramatic matters by giving a motorized demonstration on the evening of March 24th before high military authorities in the First Battalion's final review to the passing of the horse.

The only near casualty was the Executive, who leaped from the top of the mail truck for the first and almost the last time in his life. The following article from the *Brooklyn Times-Union* written by A. Newman, describes B Battery's activities in detail:

"Mouser, a gray and white cat of uncertain age and lineage, stopped the show which featured a review of the First Battalion, 105th Field Artillery, in the Clermont Avenue armory.

"The appearance of the cat in a one-act travesty, in which pussy was supported by a cast of artillerymen brought roars of laughter from the largest gathering of spectators seen in the armory in years.

"Lieut. Dwight W. Caswell as King Richard III, with the help of knights, gentlemen of the guard, serfs and vassals, portrayed the future troubles of a motorized artilleryman. The skit referred to the economy move which has decreased appropriations for ammunition.

"A small motor truck, with canvas top, was trailed by a rolling kitchen with the smokestack folded on the stove. King Richard, in nondescript costume, adjusted a paper crown while passing the reviewing stand. The truck stopped in the centre of the ring.

"Leaping from his seat on the truck, King Richard called for his men to assemble. From one end of the truck jumped a seemingly never ending line of men, whose uniforms bore slight resemblance to the trim O. D. of the National Guard. They formed a line and were ordered into action beside the makeshift gun.

"Brandishing his sword, the king shouted, 'Fire!' There was silence and then a weak explosion.

"But smoke came from the stack, which then emitted a large grapefruit. With each succeeding round of 'fire' it was seen that the artillerymen were hard pressed for ammunition. Finally, as the 'gun' was 'fired,' it ejected Mouser. Clearing the stack, his arched body struck the ground on all four feet. A gray form streaked across the ring for the stable. Howls of laughter followed and continued over the difficulties the men had in starting their truck.

"The review began with a dismounted parade of the battalion under Maj. James H. McSweeney. Brig. Gen. George Albert Wingate, Surrogate of Kings County, former Commander of the regiment and later Brigade Commander, presented a number of medals to officers and enlisted men.

"Capt. John J. Orgill commanded Battery B in a flying platoon, followed by an exhibition of trick and fancy riding under Lieut. Frank W. Reed. A mounted basketball game between Battery B and C ended the program."

area of 173 acres is, strangely enough, of the exact acreage it was in the time of Governor Van Twiller in 1637. The cession, in other words, restored the land which the waters of the Hudson had washed away in 243 years.

MILITARY POLICE DETACHMENT

Peekskill—1934

APPLICATIONS are now being received for detail to the Military Police Detachment which will be on duty at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., during the field training period June 9th, 1934, until September 16th, 1934.

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

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

1. Full name.
2. Organization.
3. Rank.
4. Age.
5. Height.
6. Weight.
7. Prior military service.
8. Education—Public School, High School or College.
9. Previous police experience.
10. Can you swim and act as a life guard?
11. Previous fire department experience.
12. Have you a chauffeur or operator's license?
13. Have you ever qualified with rifle, pistol or revolver?
14. If you are detailed, do you agree to serve for the entire period?

Applicants accepted for this duty will receive transportation from home station to camp and return, and base pay of grade and subsistence of \$1.25 per day.

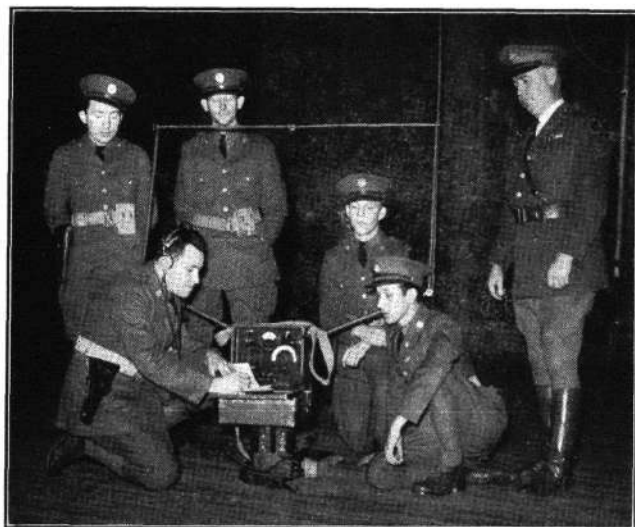


Exchange Company Publications

THE Machine Gun Troop of the 121st Cavalry sends us a copy of its lively publication, called the "Rat-A-Tat." We are always glad to receive copies of such "bulletins" no matter how modest they may be in appearance. We learn from them what is going on in the various organizations and often find matter which is worthy of the wider circulation afforded by the GUARDSMAN.

The Editor of the "Rat-A-Tat" is anxious, too, to interchange his monthly paper with other organizations who produce a periodical news-sheet. Will other editors please put the "Rat-A-Tat" on their mailing list?—a courtesy which will be both appreciated and returned.

Address copies to: Corp. V. Yax, Editor, "Rat-A-Tat," M-G Troop, 121st Cavalry, 1015 W. Delavan Avenue, Buffalo, N. Y.



W2GGP, Troy, Applies for Amateur Group Membership

REGIMENTAL Headquarters Company, 105th Infantry, recently made application to join the Second Corps Area Amateur Army Radio Net. The application to join being forwarded by Capt. Albert Geiser, company commander. The license for the station is issued to Lieut. Thomas R. Horton, regimental communications officer.

Members of Regimental Headquarters Company who make up the radio section of that company, have been doing some splendid work in transmitting and receiving messages with the company's fine new radio short wave transmitter, Station W2GGP at the Troy Armory.

The section is in charge of Sergt. Francis Granger, whose personal call letters are W2BTK. Sergeant Granger is assisted in the radio work by Corp. Alden J. Franklin and Operator Thomas J. McDermott. The set operates on the 80-meter band.

The members of the radio section have worked all districts in the United States with the set and have contacted stations as far distant as Felton, Cal., and Buckley, Wash. The transmitter consists of a crystal oscillator, using one 47 tube; one first buffer, 46 tube; second buffer, 2 46's in push-pull; final amplifier, 2-211's in push-pull with 1,600 volts on the plates, a normal operating input of 600 watts and about four amperes in the antenna. The antenna is 134 feet, six inches long, zeppelin type.

Schools for training the section personnel are held every Monday and Thursday nights at the Armory in charge of Sergeant Granger. The local radio section has been in communication with all the battalions of the 105th Infantry and also with the control station at the 101st Signal Corps in New York city. The local station is a part of the New York National Guard net, organization of which is now nearing completion.

Sergeant Granger, chief of the local radio section, has been an amateur radio operator for about seven years and has an amateur set at his home. He is now serving his second enlistment in Regimental Headquarters Company.

McDermott, operator in the section, is a former Navy operator. He was at the NSS Annapolis land station and was also operator on several ships and submarines in the Navy for six years, being most of that time in China.



244th COAST ARTILLERY Battery F

AT the review tendered to Brig. Gen. John J. Byrne, the following men in the battery were honored for long and faithful service in the regiment: Lieutenant Buser, Sergeants Henshall, Langhennig, and Privates Consiglio, Graziano.

The following were awarded 100% attendance medals: Sergeants Miliante, Kenngott, Steinbuegel; Corporals Hendricks, Calandre; Privates First Class Boulter, Mazzone, Humitsch, Matlevitz, and Privates Sieling, Guillot.

As a result of the acquisition of Privates Lang, Kutner, Murray, Hornaschek, Kelly, Zielinsky, Weinhof and Westerfield, Battery "F" has completed its strength. The Battery extends a hearty welcome to these new men and hopes that they will benefit by their association with the Battery.

Private Westerfield, one of the aforementioned recruits was discovered to be an excellent typist. Needless to say

Private Westerfield is now diligently pounding "Lizzie," our ancient but honorable typewriter.

Private First Class Burg, formerly a Regular Army Non-Commissioned Officer has the arduous task of whipping the recruits into shape.

Private First Class Boulter after an operation for a hernia has returned to our ranks.

Just to enlighten the rest of the regiment we claim the toughest fighter in the Guard, the man with the iron (?) chin, none other than that great little warrior, Private Joe Ganci.

27th DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN Motor Transport Co. 105

"*H*OW about the 105th Motor Transport Company? We never read or hear from them." Well, here we are at last.

First of all, let it be known that our Company is one of the best in the Battalion, in reference to Drills, Attendance, Indoor-baseball, Bowling and Rifle matches. Credit due to our 1st and 2nd Lieutenants and of course our Top Kick.

The boys are all het-up and can't wait until they go to Camp. By the way, keep this under your hat. This month our social will be in the form of a beer party, and the boys will do more than their part in consuming the plentiful amber fluid.

Congratulations to our Non-Coms, who have completed their Army Extension Course, and are looking forward to a commission. And talk about ambition, almost one-third of our Privates are eager to take the examination before the Board for promotions to Corporal. Good luck to you, boys!

Congratulations also to our many recruits who have found out that they have enlisted in one of the finest Companies in the 27th Division.

106th Motor Transport Company

*T*HE indoor baseball season was to come to a close on March 1st, and the Battalion Trophy was to be awarded, but at the close of the season we find that four company teams have the same percentage and a final play-off must be made amongst the teams to decide the winner.

The boys have been formally introduced to Watson and the needle. Our Medical Officer gave the boys a gentle injection. It's a good sign, boys; it won't be long before we'll crank the motors and sail for good old Peekskill in the Mountains.

Congratulations to the following whose promotions

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MEMBER OF BREWERS' BOARD OF TRADE, INC.

have been announced: From Corp. to Sgt., Joseph Ferone; from Pfc. to Corporals, Joseph Lucchses, Vincent Messina, Joseph J. Rozell; from Pvts. to Pfc., Joseph Pace and John Sherol. Most welcomed was Pfc. Anthony Lombardo upon his re-enlistment.

The following named men have graduated from the recruit class to the Company ranks: Privates F. Detota, S. Musella, R. Pirrelli, M. Sinatra and A. Trimboli. Good luck to you boys—be good soldiers and aim for that 100% duty and attendance!

27th MILITARY POLICE COMPANY

IMMEDIATELY after Drill on Tuesday evening, March 20th, the Company repaired to the Mess Hall and were treated to a beefsteak supper such as only our own Bodie Van Tassell can prepare. The cook surely outdid himself in preparing this meal, as nothing was left to be desired. Most of the men remained until a rather late hour talking things over in general, and about a dozen of the more ambitious element enjoyed several games of bowling.

The Basketball Team, under the able guidance of Corporal Bertha, has made an excellent showing in spite of a very late start, having won six of the eight games played.

Considerable interest has been aroused over the Major B. M. Douglas, Retired, Trophy that is to be awarded the best all-around company in Special Troops. Captain Schaeffer and Lieut. Ward have explained the conditions of the competition in great detail and an earnest effort is being made on the part of each member of the Company toward winning the prize.

With the annual armory inspection behind us and the annual camp tour in the not-too-distant future, we are gradually making preparations for our two weeks' sojourn at Camp Smith.



"Reid-ing" from Left to Right
John William James Vincent

14th INFANTRY

HOW is this for a family tradition, or better known as following in your big brother's footsteps?

John Reid joined the Second Battalion Hdqrs. Co., 14th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., studied hard and made the grade of Sergeant Major. Upon his discharge, he took a job as mounted cop on the New York City Police Force.

After he got out, his brother William joined the same company, rose to the same rank and was honorably discharged. He then accepted a job as private detective.

Not to be outdone, another brother, James, enlisted in the same company and now holds the rank of Sergeant Major. Now, the last brother, Vincent, has joined up and is a private in the rear rank last squad. He looks ambitiously at the stripes on brother James' arm and vows he will have them himself some day! Wotta family!



HITS THE SPOT!

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and be sure

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212th COAST ARTILLERY

Battery F

ON Tuesday, March 26th, the junior officers and Non-com's held a surprise party to celebrate the promotion of Lieutenant Walter C. Kolisch to the Captaincy of the battery.

Lieutenant Deacon Rollins, master of ceremonies, introduced the speakers and kept the evening lively with many witticisms.

Among the honored guests were: Major Hislop, who spoke briefly on the bright future he saw for F; Ex-Captain Marceselli, an old timer of the battery who wanted to be among the first to offer congratulations; Captain Westen, who was brought out from obscurity to speak a brief word on the merits of F and its ale; Vice-Chairman Farrell, of the old 12th Infantry, spoke on the benefits of the Veterans Association to members who desire to retain friendships made while a member of the Guard; Captain Kolisch, who said a few words on how glad he was to get the tidings and asked for continued co-operation; Lieutenant Radcliffe, who spoke on the great future for F; Sergeant Rinkle (that demon paymaster), on good times ahead at camp; Sergeant Palmieri, on good times just around the corner; Sergeant Husos, on big things to come at camp; Sergeant Sisca, on bringing home first honors at camp in athletics, and President of F Club, Patrick Coyne, on the merits of the Irish.

With a rousing cheer that promises bright happenings, the members of the party weighed anchor.



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Knickerbocker
"THE BEER THAT SATISFIES"

HARDWARE ALL KINDS PAINTS

Iron Steel

DRENNAN HARDWARE CO., Inc.

215 West Fayette St., Syracuse, N. Y.

107th INFANTRY

Company M

ON Thursday evening, March 15th, a stirring ceremony took place on the drill floor of the Armory. M Company, the original machine gun company of the regiment, honored fifteen members of the old company who served in France in 1918 and who were either wounded or gassed or received a citation from General Headquarters, and for that reason, eligible for the Order of the Purple Heart.

The company under the command of Lieutenant William C. Reid paraded on the drill floor facing the veterans, who were under the orders of first sergeant Robert Cartwright. Lieutenant Howell Mackrell, as adjutant to Captain Hugh W. Andes, commander of the company, read off the names as the men stepped forward to be decorated.

The order of the silver star was awarded to First Lieutenant Paul H. Gadebusch and first sergeant Roger Jones for conspicuous bravery in action in the face of heavy enemy fire, while overseas during the World War.

The order of the Purple Heart was awarded to Sergeant George C. Campbell, Corporals Clyde B. Hale, Guy A. Russell, Frederick W. Althoff, Milton C. Miles, Privates Theodore C. Dieffenbacher, Patrick Merrigan, William Binnie, Marvin Wilson, William Hackett, Thomas Powers, and Joseph Zajic for wounds received or citation awarded in the field.

Colonel Ralph C. Tobin, formerly sergeant of the old Machine Gun Company, then pinned the medals on his old comrades. The company now headed by Captain Andes with his adjutant passed in review before the veterans and retired from the floor, amidst cheers of the old members of M Company sitting in the gallery.

The veterans and the active company retired to the mess where a steak dinner awaited them. Captain Hugh Andes welcomed the old members of the Machine Gun Company and said that the traditions that they fought so hard to establish would always be kept by the present and future members of M Company. The evening will long stand out in the memory of all who were fortunate enough to be there.

It should be added here that in addition to seventy Purple Heart awards, the company received three Congressional Medals of Honor and innumerable foreign awards.

27th TANK COMPANY

QUITE a few vacancies have been filled in the ranks of the Non-coms in recent months. These men were chosen through a competitive examination given to the members of the Non-com school. Our Non-com school is supervised by an Officer but is run by the Non-coms themselves. Each Non-com is given a subject and has to prepare a lecture to teach the class on his night. (School lasts from 7:30 to 8:00 P.M. on drill nights). The instructor asks questions and in turn is asked questions by the members. This makes each man try to outdo the other in different subjects so that each one learns them all thoroughly. In March, two Corporals were advanced a grade to Sergeants and five Privates were made Corporals.

Our basketball team now has new uniforms and they are beginning to click under the coaching of Lt. Cauldwell. Their record has been very satisfactory considering past performances and the number of candidates available for the team.

In the middle of March, first call was sounded for baseball candidates and quite a few men turned out. We will have indoor games up till camp time and this, we hope, will produce enough talent to make an outdoor team to take on all comers at camp this year. Lt. Stallings has taken over the reins as coach of the baseball team so that quite a lively bunch will be picked. If there are enough men, we will have a first and a second team.

That's enough now but soon we will be pushing the old tanks on the trucks and the trucks up the heights of Peekskill on another two weeks of intensive training. So long till later.

Any indoor baseball teams of National Guard outfits in New York City and vicinity who want to book a game, get in touch with the Tank Company at the Kingsbridge Armory any Thursday night. This is especially a challenge to the Ordnance Company, 27th Division Special Troops.

101st CAVALRY

FOR the fifth consecutive year the Regimental Rifle Team of the 101st Cavalry has won the Brooklyn National Guard Rifle Championship, thus getting two legs on the Grout Memorial Trophy, put into competition two years ago in memory of Captain Marshall Grout.

Corporal Edward Walsh, captain of the team, was the outstanding shot of the present season. In the five matches in which he participated, he averaged 122.6 per cent. out of a possible 125.

The team was composed of the following men:—Corp. Edward Walsh (Capt.), Pvt. Raymond Daliberti, Pvt. Dominick Trimboli, Pvt. Raymond Gilbert, Pvt. William Lentz, Sgt. Frank Price, Corp. Edward Kirk, Pvt. Leslie Weaver, Corp. Benjamin Knowe, Pvt. Edward Matthew.

Due to a protest, the 101st Cavalry was obliged to shoot over a match with the 106th Field Artillery which resulted in favor of the Cavalrymen, 1187—1181.

The following are the scores:—

101st Cavalry	1185—1181	(106th Field Artillery)
101st Cavalry	1171—1161	(2nd Naval Battalion)
101st Cavalry	1144—1080	(27th Q. M. Train)
101st Cavalry	1155—1098	(14th Infantry)
101st Cavalry	1164—1105	(245th Coast Artillery)

The 101st Cavalry last season shot 1194 out of a possible 1250 for the highest score yet made by any National Guard since this competition has started.

Company I, 106th Infantry (Brooklyn), Celebrates Fiftieth Anniversary

APS, sounded by a bugler and followed by a prayer by Capt. Charles H. Webb, chaplain of the 106th Infantry, opened the Dinner and Dance held in celebration of the 50th Anniversary of the organization of Company I, 23rd Regiment, 106th Infantry, in the Unity Club, Brooklyn, N. Y., March 3rd, 1934.

At the conclusion of the tribute to the departed comrades, more than two hundred members, their friends and relatives, sat down to a dinner during which military speakers traced the Company's history, dating from March 3rd, 1884, down to the present time. Major Edmund S. Massell, toastmaster, introduced Major Richard B. Dawson, who commanded the Company from September 19th, 1907, to November 16th, 1913. Major Dawson told many amusing incidents of Pine Camp maneuvers with Regular Army troops in 1908, and of reviews by Governor Hughes, the late Major General Leonard Wood and Major General Nelson A. Miles.

Major Jerome F. Langer, who commanded Company I on the Mexican Border and overseas, spoke of the campaign in France during which the Company lost 57 men. Colonel William A. Taylor, overseas commander of the Regiment, related many interesting events in the history of Company I overseas. Colonel Frank C. Vincent, present commander of the 106th Infantry, and his Executive Officer, Lieut. Col. Samuel D. Davies, former company commander of Company I, both spoke in praise of the active company, and were corroborated in their remarks by Major Frank I. Hanscom, ex-chaplain of the Regiment, and now commissioner of the State Parole Board.

General Henry DeWitte Hamilton, a charter member of the company and former Adjutant of the States of N. Y. and R. I., honored the occasion with his presence,

having come down for the ceremony from Providence, R. I. Other guests included Gen. William Patton Griffith and Wilmot S. Moorhouse, a charter member.

Capt. Eugene M. Cunningham responded on behalf of the active company and 1st Lieut. C. Hilbert acted as Chairman of the Dinner Committee. The latter was assisted by James Aston, Arthur Kerr, Walter Mater, Arthur Lindquist, Henry Albitz, Joseph Hope, Stephen Porcari and all officers of the Veteran organization.

The officers of Company I are as follows: Captain Eugene M. Cunningham, commanding; 1st Lieut. Constantine Hilbert and 2nd Lieut. John A. Murphy.

Officers of the Veterans' Association, headed by Major Massell, president, include Major Dawson, first vice-president; Joseph Dembrowski, second vice-president; Harry Mahland, treasurer; Lieut. Hilbert, assistant treasurer; Francis L. Larkin, Secretary; John A. Murphy, assistant secretary, and William A. Grace and George Clark, Sergeants-at-arms.



121st CAVALRY

Troop F

TROOP F of the 121st Cavalry has lost a valuable man in the death of Mason C. Whitlock who enlisted in that outfit in the autumn of 1930. Pvt. Whitlock was born in Brighton and educated in the public schools of Rochester till the end of the fifth grade at which time his family removed to the Pacific Coast. Some time later they returned east and in 1918 Pvt. Whitlock enlisted in the regular army for world war duties. He served in motor transport units. After leaving the army, he was out of things military until his enlistment in F Troop.

Pvt. Whitlock was a good soldier and a delightful companion and friend. He will be sorely missed in F Troop where there are men who have known him all his life. His friends will say, like Byron:

What is the worst of woes that wait on age?
What stamps the wrinkle deeper on the brow?
To view each loved one blotted from life's path,
And be alone on earth as I am now.

Pvt. Whitlock died on March 29th at the Genesee Hospital where he had been confined since early December. He was thirty-five years old.

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SOMERSET IMPORTERS, LTD., 230 Park Ave., New York

In Memoriam

COMPANY C, 14TH INFANTRY

On Fame's eternal camping ground
 Their silent tents are spread,
 And Glory guards, with solemn round,
 The bivouacs of the dead.

Not stately domes nor marble towers
 Shall mark the spot our memories keep.
 Let clustering vines and fragrant flowers
 Tell where C Company's heroes sleep!

They rest in many a nameless grave
 By and beneath the sounding sea;
 The forest winds their requiem wave,
 The glorious Sons of Liberty.

Blessed be the land for which they fought,
 The land where freedom's banners wave—
 The land by blood and treasure bought,
 Where dwell the free, there sleep C Company's brave!



In the Finest English Tradition

"Here, tapster, we've come with horses and coach And flown like the wind—you may credit my tale Their virtues can none in the country approach, You'll own when you've tasted good Goldenrod Ale"

GOLDENROD ALE and Goldenrod Porter are brewed in the finest English tradition—in an authentic English type ale brewery. They are aged conscientiously and handled with the care and respect to which truly fine ale and porter are entitled. The Hittleman Goldenrod Brewery is proud to offer these products, and is confident that they will win as high public approval as Goldenrod Certified Lager Beer. At your favorite club, hotel, restaurant, delicatessen or store.

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105th INFANTRY

Company F

NO one has ever been more proud of a promotion than Private First Class Wilmont H. Hubbell was when he was officially appointed artificer for Company F to fill the vacancy made when Private First Class Ross McKay was appointed second cook. Hubbell recently completed seven years of continuous service with the company and can recall no time in his military career when an appointment was so appropriate. It will give him an excellent opportunity to keep "ole eagle-eye's gun" in good condition.

To celebrate the event, Hubbell ate thirteen hard boiled eggs in one sitting.

105th INFANTRY

Service Company

THE newly organized Social Club of Service Company presented its first social affair, a St. Patrick's dance, March 16, in the company rooms at the Troy Armory. The affair was attended by 35 couples, every one of which had a splendid time, to judge from the congratulations showered upon Pfc. Joseph F. Phillips, general chairman of the occasion.

The rooms were decorated by a committee which was headed by Private Phillips, and included Master Sergeants John J. Purcell and Richard Willson, Staff Sergeants William D. Kelly, Arthur Wood, and Frank W. Campbell, Sergeants Samuel Jordan and John F. Cooney, and Privates Walter F. Wood, Gerald Fitzgerald and Roy Hilton.

Sergeant Willson was chiefly responsible for the decoration of the lights, which transformed the ordinarily glar-

ing white lamps to a soft green and white glow, which enhanced the general appearance of the rooms greatly. Sergeant Willson was, with Private Phillips, one of the principal movers in the undertaking.

Capt. Edwin F. Livingstone, company commander, was honorary chairman of the dance, and backed the committee to the utmost, doing much to stimulate the affair. Capt. and Mrs. Livingstone led the grand march at the dance, at which time the favors were passed out.

Not the least part of the affair was the dance order, designed by Private Phillips and mostly prepared by him, proceeds of which, plus advertisements, helped to defray expenses.

**105th FIELD ARTILLERY
Battery B**

Things worth seeing and hearing around the Armory:
Major McSweeney, "the Mighty Mite," inspecting our chapeaux.

Captain Jack Orgill's "History of the Army."
An aft-end view of Frank Reed stomping across the tanbark.

Dwight Caswell's Minneapolis dialect.
Sergeant Klaber outpointing his pal, Hy Walker.
Supply Sergeant Commerford appraising recruits.
1st Sergeant Blake gently chiding recalcitrants.

Mu-Mu-Mu-Mullally and De-De-De-Devine de-de-de-bating.

Sergeant John Smith quoting the classics.
Barney Seamon executing "about face."
The same Barney talking through his pipe.
Willie Darragh in a tuxedo.
Al Gerstman paging Sergeant Brown.
Larry LaRue pronouncing "Esprit De Corps."
Number 5 cannoneer bouncing out front with the aiming stakes.

"A" Battery's flying platoon drill.
Doctors Goldstein and Harden discussing Obliquity factors.

Pinky Griffin's contagious laughter.
Klaber demanding fish on a fast day.
Our supply room at inspection.
We heartily recommend these and many other laughs and thrills to chase away the blues.

Owing to lack of space this month, we are unfortunately compelled to hold over until the next issue, the great story entitled "Boys Will Be Girls" or "How to Become a Movie Actress," by a well-known Armorer.



WHEN THE MAYOR OF NEW YORK CITY REVIEWED THE 71ST

Front Row (left to right): His Honor, Fiorello H. LaGuardia, Mayor of New York City; Colonel Walter A. DeLamater, comdg. 71st Infantry and Director, Works Relief Div'n., Dept. of Public Welfare; Lieut. Col. George U. Harvey, President, Borough of Queens, and Hon. Bernard Deutsch, President, Board of Aldermen.

Rear Row (left to right): Major General John F. O'Ryan, Police Commissioner; Hon. Wm. Hodson, Commissioner, Dept. of Public Welfare; Hon. Langdon Post, Commissioner, Tenement House Dept.; Hon. Thomas W. Hammond, Chairman, Dept. of Sanitation; Hon. Maurice P. Davidson, Commissioner Water Supply, Gas & Electricity; and Hon. W. Cunningham, Comptroller, New York City.

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THINKING of CAMP?

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Did You Know That—

During the World War, hundreds of women, disguised as soldiers, managed to get to the front and to conceal their identity until they were wounded or killed? France has a record of 389 of them, one having been awarded the Croix de Guerre for an act so brave that she was permitted to keep it after her deception was discovered.

As a rule, it was the desire to be near their lovers that had tempted them to enlist.

John's English?

(From the Quartermaster Review)

We are indebted to Major Suberoff, Q. M. C., for a copy of the following interesting letter:

Colon, R.P.
3-18-32

The Quartermaster,
Fort Davis, Canal Zone.
Honored Gentleman:

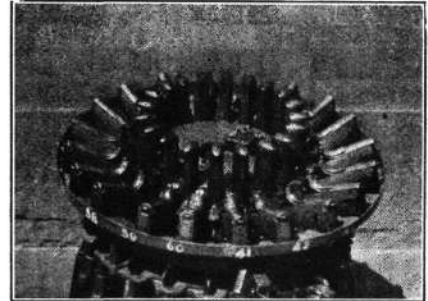
I with the deepest regret to receive such a reprimand of such a matter that make me feel like a fool, and also trying to spoil both my good work and also my reputation. This car in question 8286 was loaded by one of my gang. The man who was in charge of the car as the forman wife was sicj, and he left the loading to one of the laborers namely Solomon Moreno, and I thought that the dishonest fellow would load the car as he was told. Now the gang of men will not be sending in a car before the 9th of April, so if you would please do not make any reduction until the carload of the 9th when I will advise you not only taking off 2 cords but reducing 3 cords and after I am going to discharge that gang and drive entirely out of the section. Let those men know that my good reputation shall never be tamper on through a few insignificant vagabands. I shall guarantee in future such a thing will never happen as I prepare to stand with each car from the 1st piece of wood to the last that goes in this car.

Respectfully Yours,

John English.

"Stop Thief!"

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Pistols, Rifles and Bayonets



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BROOKLYN • NEW YORK

Sanitary Kissing

"You should never kiss a member of your family without having first thoroughly washed your hands and face," advises a health hint in a popular newspaper.

This presents quite a problem to the business man, but it might be solved in this manner:

He should carry a small collapsible wash pan in his hip-pocket; and in his vest-pocket, a bottle of liquid soap and small thermos bottle of hot water. The minute he opens the front door of his home in the evening and sees his wife approaching with smile on face, he should jerk out the collapsible pan, liquid soap, and thermos bottle, and begin the operation.

By the time he has completely put the germs to rout, his wife has become discouraged and gone back into kitchen and he won't have to kiss her.

High Score for Aviation

UNITED AIR LINES carried 6,000 passengers in 1929 and was proud of the fact. In 1933 it carried 127,653 passengers. Four years of depression, and the business increased twenty-fold. The figures sound like a typographical error, too

good to be true. Possibly that is what made the Administration jump to the conclusion of collusion and fraud. It is hard for some types of minds to grasp the fact that such progress is possible, without some chicanery or legerdemain.—U. S. Air Services.

HOW WE STAND

MARCH AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....88.55%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard.....1499	Off.	22	W. O.	19485	E. M.	Total	21006
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467	Off.	22	W. O.	17467	E. M.	Total	18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1380	Off.	20	W. O.	18933	E. M.	Total	20333

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. Brigade..	8	0	69	77

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

Maintenance	10	0	26	36
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 52nd F. A. Brigade	10	0	42	52

HQ. & HQ. COS., INFANTRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	7	0	20	27
53rd Brigade	7	0	38	45
54th Brigade	7	0	37	44
87th Brigade	7	0	31	38
93rd Brigade	7	0	40	47

COAST ARTILLERY CORPS BRIGADE

Allotment	4	0	7	11
Actual Strength	4	0	6	10

HEADQUARTERS 44TH DIVISION

Allotment	10	0	0	10
Actual Strength	7	0	0	7

MEDICAL REGIMENT, INFANTRY DIV.

Maintenance	50	1	588	639
102nd Medical Regiment.....	45	1	627	673

SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)

Maintenance	14	1	149	163
101st Signal Battalion.....	14	0	150	164

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	66	1	971	1038
Actual	621	8	10354	10983
10th Infantry	61	1	1111	1173
14th Infantry	62	1	994	1057
71st Infantry	66	1	1048	1115
105th Infantry	60	1	1052	1113
106th Infantry	66	1	1029	1096
107th Infantry	60	0	984	1044
108th Infantry	64	1	1043	1108
165th Infantry	64	1	1036	1101
174th Infantry	62	1	1053	1116
369th Infantry	56	0	1004	1060

FIELD ARTILLERY REGT. 155 MM HOW. TRUCK DR.

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery.....	59	1	605	665

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	23	28
Medical Section	3	0	0	3
Quartermaster Section	9	0	12	21

SPECIAL TROOPS, INF. DIV.

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

QUARTERMASTER TRAIN, INF. DIV.

Maintenance	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q. M. Train.....	14	0	228	242

DIVISION AVIATION, INF. DIV.

Maintenance	33	0	85	118
27th Division Aviation	20	0	110	130

ENGINEER REGT. (Combat) INF. DIV.

Maintenance	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat).....	30	1	446	477

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse Drawn)

Maintenance	56	1	545	602
105th Field Artillery	54	1	590	645
156th Field Artillery.....	51	1	586	638

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck Drawn)

Maintenance	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery	51	1	597	649

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

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery	47	1	641	689

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry	40	1	653	694
121st Cavalry	40	1	579	620

COAST ARTILLERY (A.A.)

Maintenance	48	1	656	705
Actual	45	1	745	791

COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)

Maintenance	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery	60	1	636	697

COAST ARTILLERY (Harbor Defense)

Maintenance	60	1	678	739
245th Coast Artillery.....	58	1	721	780

Hdqrs. Coast Art.	100%	(1) ₁
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	4 4 100
HDQRS. DET.	5	6 6 100
	10	10 100

State Staff	98.36%	(2) ₂
A. G. D. SECTION ..	4	5 5 100
J. A. G. D. SECTION	4	4 4 100
ORDNANCE SECT. ...	4	28 27 96
MEDICAL SECTION ..	4	3 3 100
Q. M. SECTION	4	21 21 100
	61	60 98.36

53rd Inf. Brig.	95.55%	(3) ₃
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4 4 100
HDQRS. CO.	4	41 39 95
	45	43 95.55

51st Cav. Brig.	94.80%	(4) ₆
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6 6 100
HDQRS. TROOP	4	71 67 94
	77	73 94.80

Hdqrs. 27th Div.	94.73%	(5) ₄
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	26 26 100
HDQRS. DET.	4	50 46 92
	76	72 94.73

87th Inf. Brig.	92.10%	(6) ₅
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5 5 100
HDQRS. CO.	4	33 30 91
	38	35 92.10

52nd Field Art. Brigade	89.79%	(7) ₉
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8 8 100
HDQRS. BATTERY ..	4	41 36 88
	49	44 89.79

93rd Inf. Brig.	88.88%	(8) ₈
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5 4 80
HDQRS. COMPANY ..	4	40 36 90
	45	40 88.88

54th Inf. Brig.	86.36%	(9) ₇
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5 5 100
HDQRS. COMPANY ..	4	39 33 85
	44	38 86.36

Sufficient Evidence

It was Saturday evening at one of those little country stores somewhere in the Ozarks. A group of hillmen were gathered around the pot-bellied stove discussing the identity and possible business of a recently arrived stranger in that vicinity.

"Must be a revenooer, I reckon," ventured one old fellow.

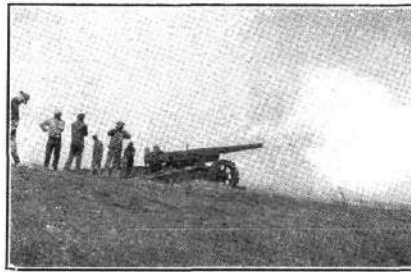
"Looks like a horse thief to me," opined another.

"Wouldn't surprise me if he had murdered somebody," said a third.

The oldest burst out: "That d— rascal is a Republican!"

"Naw, he can't be as bad as all that!" the others chorused.

"Well," declared the old-timer insistently, "the son-of-a-gun can read!"



Hold Your Ears!
A photo taken at Fort Ontario last summer when Battery D, 258th Field Artillery, was in camp.

What Happened at 6 O'clock?

Mark Twain's Editorial Dilemma

MARK TWAIN was sub-editor on the *Californian* when there walked into the office at a late hour one night Mr. John William Bloke, who struggled with his emotions and finally ejaculated in a broken voice "Friend of mine—oh! how sad!" and burst into tears. He left on the editor's desk an item.

The paper had already gone to press, wrote Mark Twain, "but knowing that our friend would consider the publication of this item important, and cherishing the hope that to print it would afford a melancholy satisfaction to his sorrowing heart, we stopped the press at once and inserted it in our columns." The item was as follows:

Distressing Accident.—Last evening, about six o'clock, as Mr. William Schuyler, an old and respectable citizen of South Park, was leaving his residence to go down town, as has been his usual custom for many years with the exception only of a short interval in the Spring of 1850, during which he was confined to his bed by injuries received in attempting to stop a runaway horse by thoughtlessly placing himself directly in its wake and throwing up his hands and shouting, which if he had done so even a single moment sooner, must inevitably have frightened the animal still more instead of checking its speed, although disastrous enough to himself as it was, and rendered more melancholy and distressing by reason of the presence of his wife's mother, who was there and saw the sad occurrence, notwithstanding it is at least likely, though not necessarily so, that she should be reconnoitering in another direction when incidents occur, not being vivacious and on the lookout, as a general thing, but even the reverse, as her own mother is said to have stated, who is no more, but died in the full hope of a glorious resurrection, upwards of three years ago, aged eighty-six, being a Christian woman and without guile, as it were, or property, in consequence of the fire of 1849, which destroyed every single thing she had in the world. But such is life. Let us place our hands upon our heart, and say with earnest-

ness and sincerity that from this day forth we will beware of the intoxicating bowl.

Mark Twain never was the same man again, after struggling with the plot in Mr. Bloke's item.—U. S. Air Services.

THE BROADCAST

By Lieut. CHAS. F. DOEBLER
Howitzer Co., 10th Infantry

The GUARDSMAN really is your radio, Only you turn pages instead of dials; And the editor's office is the studio Where your news and stories get their trials.

We select those you'll want to hear And broadcast them in the form of print, So they will reach you bright and clear, Just like new money fresh from the mint.

We have no Crosbys, Cantors or Wynns To sing songs and make fun for the folks, But if you want to know where fun really begins, Turn to that page just covered with jokes.

Our television department is working every day, Developing new pictures and drawings for you, And when you see them think of Georgie Gray, For he is the boss of our illustration crew.



Food for the Guns

Waiting to be consumed by the 258th Field Artillery during their camp last year.



The Adjutant General's Page

Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Months of January, February and March, 1934, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority.

MAJORS		Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Peterson, Clinton J.	Jan. 2, '34.	369th Inf.	Lavalle, Lawrence L.	Jan. 19, '34.	M.C., 106th Inf.
Degenaar, Christopher B.	Jan. 4, '34.	105th Inf.	Doll, Raymond J.	Jan. 30, '34.	D.C., 174th Inf.
Olshansky, Abraham L.	Jan. 12, '34.	M.C., 10th Inf.	Carton, Joseph D.	Feb. 19, '34.	106th Inf.
Huddelson, Alfred, Jr.	Jan. 15, '34.	156th F. A.	Riley, Harold W.	174th Inf.
McNamara, James H.	Feb. 1, '34.	Q.M.C. (S.S.)	Sullivan, Arthur J.	Mar. 15, '34.	M.C., 102d Med. Regt.
Drowne, Henry R., Jr.	Mar. 14, '34.	51st Cav. Brig.	Smith, Warren S.	Mar. 23, '34.	M.C., 174th Inf.
Pierce, Lee R.	Mar. 22, '34.	M.C., 102d Med. Regt.	Smith, Philip E.	Mar. 24, '34.	105th Inf.
Johnson, Harry G.	Mar. 23, '34.	M.C., 174th Inf.	Guala, Peter W.	Mar. 28, '34.	107th Inf.

CAPTAINS

King, Harold C.	Jan. 2, '34.	27th Div. Avi.
Johnson, William R.	Jan. 2, '34.	174th Inf.
Ensign, Edwin W.	Jan. 15, '34.	10th Inf.
Butt, Clifford W.	Jan. 25, '34.	106th Inf.
Stanz, William F.	Feb. 1, '34.	14th Inf.
Brown, Richard A. H.	Jan. 31, '34.	105th F. A.
Leversee, William F.	Feb. 10, '34.	105th Inf.
Murphy, Joseph C.	Mar. 28, '34.	107th Inf.
Stein, Martin F.	Mar. 30, '34.	M.C., 101st Cav.

1ST LIEUTENANTS

Williams, Samuel A.	Jan. 2, '34.	369th Inf.
Panzer, Ernest R.	Jan. 2, '34.	106th Inf.
McArthur, Philip H.	Jan. 8, '34.	14th Inf.
Devereux, Richard A.	Jan. 11, '34.	107th Inf.
Cook, William G.	Jan. 11, '34.	174th Inf.
Bunting, Ralph H.	Jan. 15, '34.	101st Cav.
Carter, Robert E.	Jan. 18, '34.	M.C., 369th Inf.

2D LIEUTENANTS

Formoso, Alexander W.	Jan. 2, '34.	106th Inf.
Wedick, James J.	Jan. 2, '34.	106th Inf.
Wilton, Willem B.	Jan. 7, '34.	174th Inf.
Hurley, Pierce P.	Jan. 8, '34.	101st Cav.
Fleming, Charles S.	Jan. 8, '34.	369th Inf.
Zierk, Carl H.	Jan. 13, '34.	106th F. A.
Ely, Selden B.	Jan. 13, '34.	106th F. A.
Rowland, Lawrence O.	Jan. 22, '34.	369th Inf.
Dwyer, Charles V.	Jan. 24, '34.	106th Inf.
DeFoy, Walter E.	Feb. 10, '34.	108th Inf.
Augustowski, Stephen	Feb. 23, '34.	156th F. A.
Wallach, Carl D.	Mar. 1, '34.	104th F. A.
Rudloff, Louis A.	Mar. 7, '34.	104th F. A.
O'Brien, William J.	Mar. 12, '34.	105th Inf.
Niver, Norman F.	Mar. 14, '34.	107th Inf.
Beckman, Charles	Mar. 19, '34.	212th C. A. (A.A.)
Dunn, Robert V.	Mar. 19, '34.	27th Div. Avi.

Separations from Active Service, January, February and March, 1934, Honorably Discharged.

MAJORS

Cummings, John B.	Mar. 7, '34.	51st Cav. Brig.
Hennen, William D.	Feb. 28, '34.	M.C., 102d Med. Regt.
Lee, Matthew A.	Jan. 11, '34.	Q.M.C., S.S.

CAPTAINS

Hutton, Edward H.	Feb. 16, '34.	M.C., 102d Med. Regt.
Roesch, George F.	Feb. 8, '34.	156th F. A.
Stevens, John B.	Mar. 19, '34.	M.C., 108th Inf.
Tracy, Frank J.	Jan. 5, '34.	107th Inf.

1ST LIEUTENANTS

Blakeslee, Burroughs R.	Jan. 2, '34.	156th F. A.
Cunningham, Earle J.	Mar. 7, '34.	121st Cav.

Ford, William G.	Feb. 21, '34.	M.C., 174th Inf.
Hubbard, Edward H.	Feb. 16, '34.	105th Inf.
Kent, Frank S.	Jan. 4, '34.	107th Inf.
Miller, John L.	Jan. 30, '34.	107th Inf.
Shouse, Samuel S.	Jan. 12, '34.	M.C., 101st Cav.
Thompson, Charles I.	Feb. 16, '34.	107th Inf.
Van Nest, Harold W.	Mar. 7, '34.	107th Inf.

2D LIEUTENANTS

Dixon, George A.	Jan. 11, '34.	258th F. A.
Hannon, Paul E.	Jan. 23, '34.	245th C. A.
Kamphausen, Daniel J.	Mar. 2, '34.	121st Cav.
Phillips, George L.	Feb. 8, '34.	212th C. A. (A.A.)
Richards, William L.	Jan. 11, '34.	105th Inf.
Warrender, Lee D.	Feb. 28, '34.	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.

Transferred to the National Guard Reserve, at Own Request.

MAJOR

Butler, John P.	Jan. 3, '34.	105th Inf.
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CAPTAIN

Claassen, Harry J.	Jan. 18, '34.	369th Inf.
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1ST LIEUTENANTS

Lamarche, Richard F.	Mar. 19, '34.	101st Cav.
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Shay, William J.	Jan. 9, '34.	106th F. A.
Waldo, Robert	Jan. 3, '34.	104th F. A.
Wells, Charles G.	Jan. 30, '34.	10th Inf.

2D LIEUTENANT

Schneider, Wilfred G.	Feb. 23, '34.	107th Inf.
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*- as we
go along*



*We believe
you'll enjoy
them*

Chesterfield they're Milder
they TASTE BETTER