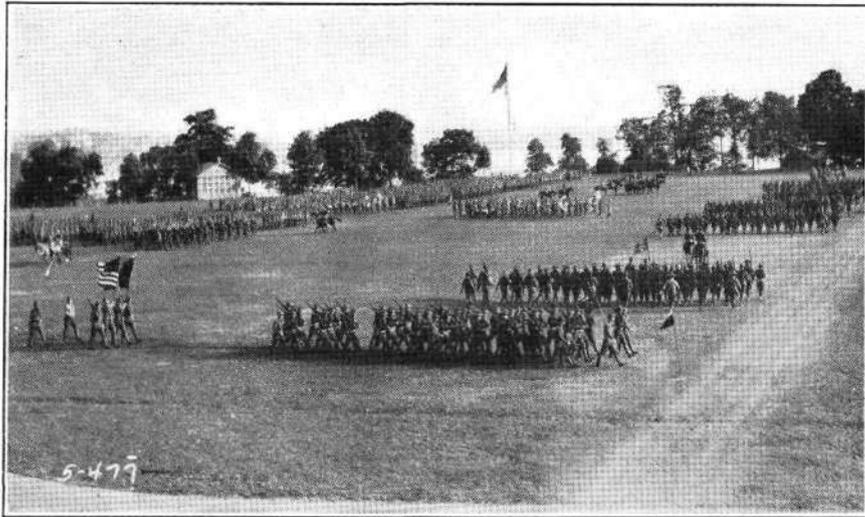


★ The New York ★
National Guardsman



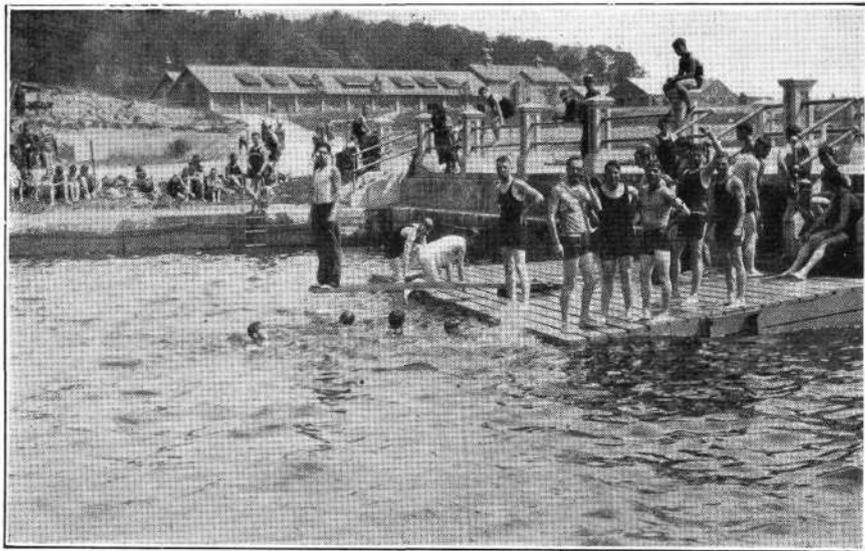


Twenty Thousand Guardsmen Can't Be Wrong!

The Annual Tour of Camp Duty is just about to open and during the next three months nearly 20,000 Guardsmen will pass through the camps at Peekskill, Great Bend, Ontario, Fort Wright, and the Raritan Arsenal. These snaps, taken at previous camps, will remind you of the good times that await you—good times that include both the serious and the lighter side of your military training.



**Field
Training
Period
Commences**



The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is published monthly and is the only publication authorized by the National Guard of the State of New York. It is also the official magazine of the 27th Division Association of the World War. Subscription by mail, \$1.00 a year; Canada, \$1.50; Foreign, \$2.00. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies, price 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Printed in New York City.

VOL. XI

JUNE



1934

NO. 3

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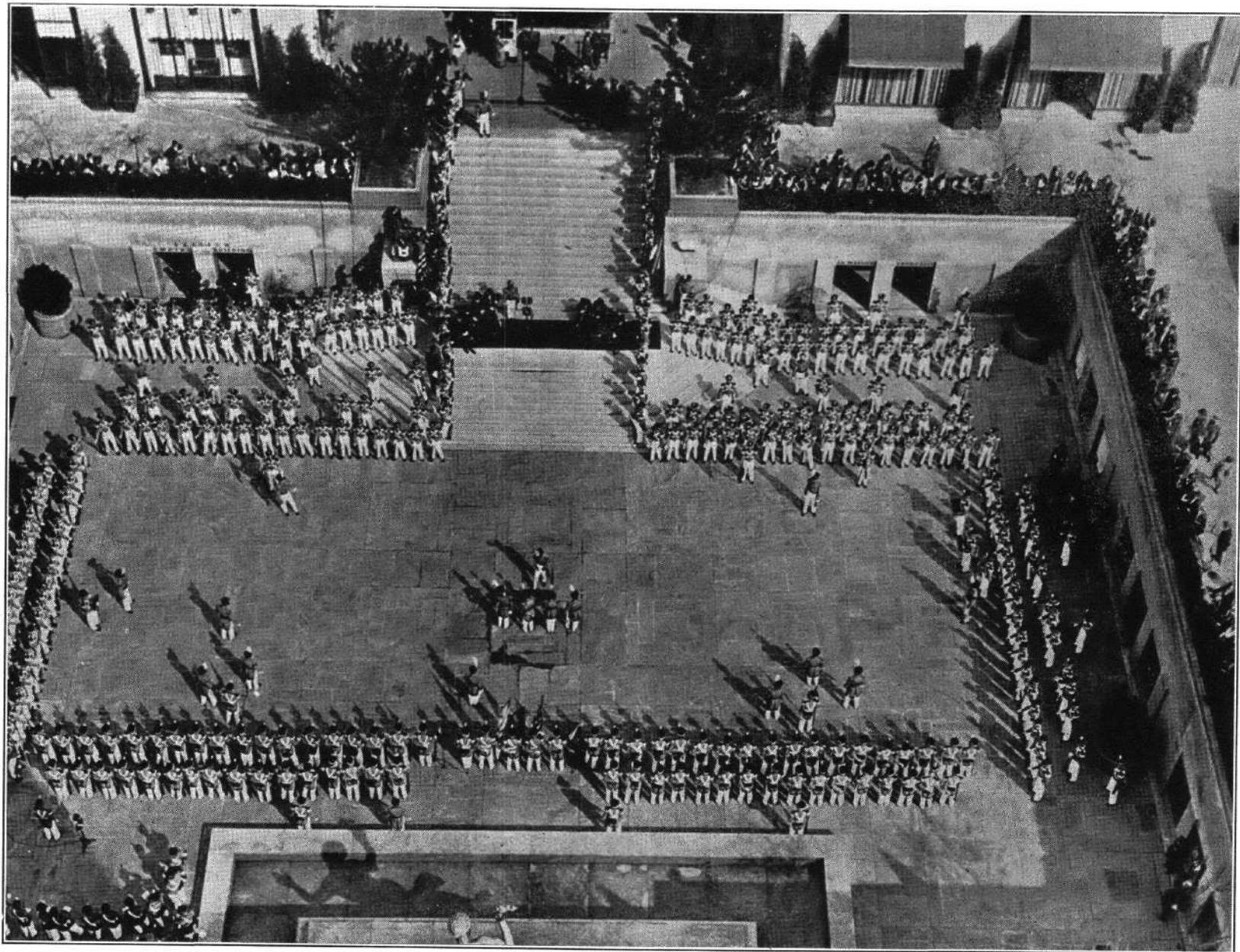
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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

"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!"



LAFAYETTE, WE ARE HERE!

When the Lafayette Centenary Exhibition was opened by the French Ambassador in the sunken plaza at Rockefeller Center, N.Y.C., on May 5th, the Seventh Regiment paraded in their distinctive uniforms in honor of the French hero of the Revolution. The Seventh (then the 27th Artillery) acted as the Marquis' Guard of Honor in 1824.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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The Present Aviation Requirements of the National Guard

**Maj. Gen. Leach, Chief of the National Guard
Bureau, Outlines Deficiencies**



REVIEWING the minimum requirements for the proper training this year of the 19 National Guard Aviation Squadrons, Major General George E. Leach, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, has just stated that the essentials immediately needed are:

Not less than 76 of the most advanced type of observation airplanes, equipped with two-way radio and modern navigation instruments.

General Leach revealed that a large portion of his present allotment of observation planes are now on loan to the Regular Army and being used in carrying the mails, and that several of these ships have been "washed out" which further reduces the present day aviation equipment of the National Guard.

In his review of the aviation situation of the National Guard, General Leach said:

"The National Guard has nineteen air squadrons. The authorized allotment of airplanes for each is eight service type airplanes. This is the minimum number required to maintain proper training.

"At present there are sixty-four O-38 type and twenty-six O-2H and BT type observation airplanes in use with the National Guard. The O-2H's and BT's are fast being condemned and withdrawn from service on account of age. They are equipped with the Liberty engine and since no more of these engines are available the airplanes will be surveyed when the engines now installed have reached their time limit. All but six of the Liberty equipped airplanes will be out of service by July 1st and the remainder by October 1st.

"Thirty-seven O-38's have been loaned by the National Guard to the Regular Army for the mail service and it is understood that of this number thirty-four are now actually being used in the mail service. It is understood two National Guard airplanes have been washed out and one has been condemned while in the mail service. The Air

Corps has stated that they intend to return these airplanes to the National Guard as soon as they can be released. It is reasonable to assume that of the thirty-four now actually engaged in flying the mails thirty-two will be returned in a serviceable condition. If thirty-two are returned, together with the sixty-four now in use in the National Guard, we will have ninety-six airplanes. Based on the wash-out rate, twenty will be lost or condemned during the fiscal year 1935, so that without additional procurement, by July 1, 1935, the National Guard will have but seventy-six airplanes.

"Therefore, in order to bring the National Guard up to their required and authorized strength of one hundred fifty-two airplanes by July 1, 1935, seventy-six airplanes will be required.

"*Airplane Accessories.*—At present each National Guard squadron has three radio sets, type 152, and one ground set, type 136. These airplane radio and ground sets have long been obsolete. It is believed each observation airplane should be equipped with the latest two-way radio set. Our requirements, therefore, for airplane radio sets will be one hundred fifty-two airplane sets and nineteen ground sets.

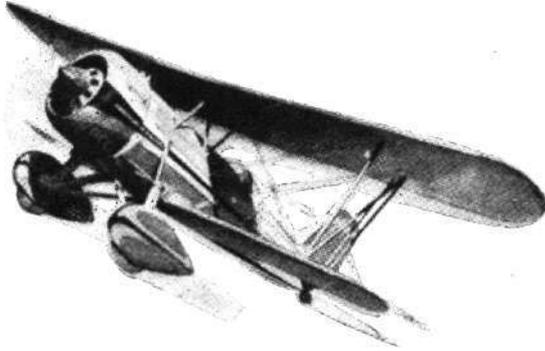
"*Navigation Instruments.*—Of the ninety-six O-38 type airplanes which will be with the Guard when the airplanes loaned to the Regular Army for the mail service are returned, sixty-six have not been equipped with the latest type of navigation instruments, that is, the artificial horizons and gyro directional indicators. Our requirements, therefore, to equip all National Guard airplanes with these instruments will be fifty artificial horizons and fifty gyro directional indicators. This allows for sixteen O-38's not equipped with these instruments to be washed out during the fiscal year 1935.

"*The 1935 Appropriations Bill.*—The bill provides for the transfer of seventy-six observation airplanes from the Regular Army Air Corps to the National Guard.

"The transfer of \$155,582.00 from the Air Corps to the National Guard for the repair and maintenance of airplanes.

"Provides \$3,000,000 for the procurement of airplanes and their equipment, spare parts and accessories for the Regular Army and the National Guard. Of this amount it is understood that one-third, or \$1,000,000, is for the National Guard.

"Provides \$1,000,000 shall be available for expenditure in the discretion and under the direction of the President as follows: For airplane accessories for the Regular Army and National Guard; for the investigation and develop-



ment of a national aviation program, including the employment of personal services without regard to the Classification Act of 1923, as amended, and all other necessary expenses incident thereto; for the encouragement of development of types of airplanes, airplane engines, and aviation equipment, including the granting of awards; for compensation (not exceeding \$10,000) for information to be obtained from an authoritative source in such form and manner as the President may desire as to geographic, meteorological and weather conditions in northern latitudes, and for such other purposes related to civil and military aviation as the President may deem proper."

"With regard to the transfer of seventy-six airplanes from the Regular Army to the National Guard, the Chief, National Guard Bureau, believes the transfer of other than new airplanes will be unsatisfactory. It is understood that most of the observation airplanes available for transfer and equipped with an air-cooled motor have a lower performance than the O-38's now in the National Guard. Other Regular Army observation airplanes with the performance equal to those in use in the National Guard squadrons are equipped with the liquid cooled V1570 motor. On account of its unsatisfactory performance and increased maintenance cost, the transfer of these airplanes from the Regular Army to the National Guard is believed inadvisable.

"UNTIL the transfer of the seventy-six airplanes in question is effected, National Guard squadrons will be reduced to an average of five airplanes each for the first half of the fiscal year and not more than four each for the latter part of the year. In order to bring the squadrons up to their authorized strength to fulfill our training needs, it is desired that the Air Corps initiate a priority project to purchase for delivery to the National Guard seventy-six new observation airplanes. It is felt these airplanes should be purchased immediately of a known proven design from existing sources of supply. These airplanes should have a performance equal to or

exceeding that of the O-38's now in use in the National Guard. It is desired that the airplanes be equipped with latest type of navigation instruments, that is, the artificial horizon and gyro directional indicators, and that they be equipped at the factory with modern two-way radio. The Bureau understands the latest type radio for an observation plane is the SCR 185.

"The item of \$155,582 will be required for the maintenance and overhaul of National Guard airplanes and accessories. This amount should be placed with the Air Corps to the credit of the National Guard as has been the custom in the past.

"The \$1,000,000 which it is understood will be used for the purpose of airplanes and equipment, spare parts and accessories for the National Guard, it is believed should be used to purchase additional airplanes with a decidedly higher performance than any observation airplane now in the service. The airplanes to be purchased with this money to be in addition to the seventy-six authorized for transfer.

"Since a long period of time elapses before a new airplane can be designed, procured, tested and accepted, it is doubtful if deliveries of a new design could be expected during the fiscal year 1935 even if the project was initiated at once. On account of the wash-out rate of airplanes, by the time such an airplane could be developed and procured there will be a shortage of thirty airplanes in the National Guard.

"It is felt that the development of observation airplanes has lagged behind that of combat airplanes in the last few years. Therefore, it is believed desirable to use this appropriation of \$1,000,000 in an effort to develop airplanes capable of greater performance.

"*The purchase of airplane accessories.*—It is proposed to use the National Guard apportionment of the \$1,000,000 allotted for airplane accessories for the Regular Army and National Guard to complete the National Guard airplane radio program and to purchase the additional fifty artificial horizons and fifty gyro directional indicators. If the seventy-six airplanes when transferred are equipped with radio and navigation instruments, our requirements for these accessories will then be seventy-six airplane sets and nineteen ground sets, fifty artificial horizons and fifty gyro directional indicators.

"It is therefore recommended that the Regular Army procure out of their authorized funds immediately for delivery to the National Guard, seventy-six observation airplanes from present existing sources; these airplanes to have a performance equal to those now with the National Guard and to be fully equipped with the latest type radio and navigation instruments; if possible these airplanes to be delivered during the fiscal year 1935.

"It is recommended that the appropriation of \$1,000,000 to purchase National Guard airplanes be used in an effort to purchase a new design observation airplane with higher performance than those now in use.

"That the National Guard apportionment of \$1,000,000 to be used for the purchase of airplane accessories for the Regular Army and National Guard, be used to purchase seventy-six airplane radio sets, nineteen ground radio sets, fifty artificial horizons and fifty gyro directional indicators."



Colonel William J. Costigan Retires

**Rose from Private to Brigadier General in
His 39 Years' Service**

By Major **JEROME B. CROWLEY**

IT is the experience of many men to leave public life in the good graces of their friends and associates. Few, however, relinquish a command in such manner as Colonel "Billy" Costigan, commanding the 165th Infantry, who reached the age fixed by the law for retirement from the National Guard on May 24th, 1934. Colonel Costigan heads that rare list of individuals whose personality, humor, and ability are so gloriously compounded that his departure from the National Guard finds him with more friends than when he entered the service. The National Guard of the State of New York is better by far for having had possession of his rare abilities through the thirty-nine years of his long and faithful service.

The usual idea that a good soldier must ever be stern, hard-boiled, and always ready to say "No," does not hold in this instance. Always a gentleman, quiet and retiring, yet possessed of an enviable wit, he had that unique ability to settle troubled waters with a finesse that saw all participants depart the happier for the experience.

He was more than a soldier. He was a father and brother to every officer and enlisted man in his command. The difficulties he surmounted and settled during his career on behalf of those who sought his guidance and advice, ranged through life's entire gamut. Colonel Costigan has even been called upon to untangle domestic difficulties; but he has handled them all in that manner strange unto himself so that in almost every instance the problems brought to him were solved in the way most beneficial to all concerned. Each such incident, when ended, was a closed book with him. He never spoke of it again. His life was and is clean, and his character is a model to those whom he commanded.

Colonel Costigan's military career started on May 10, 1895, when he was enlisted in the 69th Regiment of New York. During the course of his thirty-nine years' service, he rose from the rank of private to that, upon his retirement, of Brigadier General.

Enlisted, May 10, 1895; Corporal, June 15, 1895; 1st Sergeant, May 11, 1896; 2nd Lieutenant, May 2, 1898; 1st Lieutenant, Battalion Adjutant, May 10, 1900; Captain, Co. K, October 20, 1905; Captain, Co. C, April 12, 1916; Lieut. Colonel, August 12, 1918 (69th Infantry, N.Y.G.); Lieut. Colonel, January 21, 1919 (165th Infantry, N.Y.N.G.); Colonel, January 27, 1927; Retired, May 24, 1934, as Brigadier General.

Colonel Costigan has served as Military Aide on the staff of Governors William Sulzer, Martin H. Glynn, Alfred E. Smith, Franklin D. Roosevelt, and Herbert H. Lehman. From 1919 to 1927 he held the post of Treasurer to the National Guard Association of the State of New York.

Qualified as a sharpshooter with a revolver and as Distinguished Expert with the rifle, the Colonel shot on the Regimental Rifle team for fifteen years and has always taken an exceptionally keen interest in the regiment's shooting.

His military career comes to a close following a series of receptions and honors rarely accorded. These tributes to his glorious career commenced last summer when, upon leaving camp, Colonel Costigan at the head of his regiment passed between the ranks of the 14th Infantry drawn



Photo by Daily News

Colonel William J. Costigan

up on either side of the road. The 14th presented arms and "Auld Lang Syne" was played as the Colonel, escorted by Colonel Jackson, marched out of Camp Smith for the last time as commander of the regiment in which he enlisted as a private.

On May 15th, 1934, the 14th Infantry tendered the Colonel a review; on Thursday, May 24th, the officers of the 93rd Brigade and their friends dined with Colonel Costigan at the Manhattan Club, and on Saturday, May 26th, the entire 93rd Brigade in dress uniforms, paraded before him, then a Brigadier General, at the Lexington Avenue armory. It was a spectacle seldom witnessed in New York City, but commensurate entirely for the man it was doing honor. During the ceremonies, Colonel Costigan was presented with a silver service by the officers of the regiment in token of their lasting esteem for their retiring commander.

These are but a few of the receptions given in Colonel Costigan's honor during the past month. The Women's Auxiliary of the 165th Infantry, the Officers' Club of the regiment, the Armory Employees, the officers of the 245th Coast Artillery, the Field Music of the 165th, the daughters of the late Colonel Edward Duffy, have all in their several ways expressed their admiration and respect for Colonel Costigan.

The name of "Billy" Costigan goes upon the record as synonymous with the 69th New York as has that of his illustrious predecessor General Duffy. He is one commanding officer whose presence at the armory after his active command ceases will be not only requested but vigorously demanded.

Not that it will ever be necessary to make "vigorous demands" upon the General in order to persuade him to visit his old regiment. The friendships of many years' standing will draw him to the armory where a warm welcome will always await him. The Guard loses a valuable officer by his retirement, but it still retains a most valuable friend.

Major W. Arthur Cunningham

"He Was Never Known to Lose a Friend"

By Major Joseph A. McCaffrey, Ch. Corps, N.Y.N.G.

ONE afternoon last Summer during the camp tour of the 165th Infantry at Camp Smith, there strode down the street in front of Officers' Row a young officer. He was tall, well built though inclined to be slender, neat in appearance, erect and soldierly. As he approached, my companion, an old Regular Army officer, remarked: "There's a soldierly-looking officer. Who is he?"

"That's Major Arthur Cunningham, attached to the 165th," I answered.

"Well, he looks like a real good officer," said my friend.

I replied, "He not only looks like a real good officer, he is one."

For Arthur Cunningham was an ornament to the Army uniform which he loved; an asset to the National Guard of the State of New York of which he was a member.

Born 39 years ago, Major Cunningham was 22 years old when America declared war upon Germany. Just graduated from Fordham School of Law, at the first call for volunteers he entered the First Training Camp at Plattsburg. At the completion of his course he was commissioned a First Lieutenant and assigned to the 165th Infantry (old 69th).

Overseas he made a splendid record both in the training area and on the battlefield. His ability to command, his efficiency, his tireless energy during the tedious training period were an inspiration to his men. Very shortly after the 165th took its place in the front line, at Luneville, France, young Lieutenant Cunningham was severely wounded by a piece of shrapnel which tore into his right shoulder. So severe was the wound that it threatened to incapacitate him permanently. For five months he was confined to the hospital, returning to his regiment during the Argonne offensive.

For his bravery in leading his men in the Luneville raid he was decorated by the French with a Croix de Guerre with Palm and received an American citation. Less than three months ago he was awarded the Purple Heart.

Returning from war, Lieutenant Cunningham entered the financial field and was forced by stress of business to sever his connections with the National Guard as a regular National Guard officer, but so deep was his love for his old regiment that he had himself attached to it as a Reserve Officer.

Though he had no desire to enter public life, last Fall he was drafted by the Fusion Party to run for the office of Comptroller. After a very strenuous campaign, during which many of the political sages were unwilling to concede him any chance for victory, he was elected.

Comptroller Cunningham's record in his short term of office was most remarkable. The demands made upon him were more than any man could stand. Worn out by overwork, on Saturday, May 5th, while horseback riding, a sport at which he was an expert, his heart failed and he slid from the horse, dead.

His death in the prime of life was a distinct shock to his friends, a great blow to the New York City Government, and an irreparable loss to the New York National Guard.

Major Cunningham was an exceptional officer. Endowed with a brilliant intellect, an exceptional memory, a keen wit, and a most genial manner, he was beloved by all who knew him. He had a peculiar knack of making people his friends upon first acquaintance—and keeping them. He was never known to lose a friend. The very soul of charity, never from his lips fell an unkind word or a cutting remark.

As a soldier, he was ideal, respectful of superiors and respected by subordinates. To Major Cunningham a command was a command, not to be questioned but to be obeyed. He was a leader of men, not a driver. No task was hard, no order unreasonable, no sacrifice was great—he was a soldier. It was his life.

His wish for the manner of death, so often expressed, was that "he would die with his boots on." His wish was granted. Active to the last, serving his fellow-man, he died as a soldier dies.

His host of friends mourn his passing but they are richer in having known Arthur Cunningham; the City of New York has suffered a great loss but it is better today because Comptroller Cunningham served it; the National Guard, and particularly the "69th" was stricken by his death, but it is greater and better because it had as one of its members that sterling officer, that firm friend and that perfect gentleman—Major W. Arthur Cunningham.

Requiescat in Pace!

Major Cunningham was buried with full military honors from St. Patrick's Cathedral, Manhattan, on Tuesday, May 8th, 1934, where a solemn high requiem mass was celebrated.

The 165th Infantry, with a large delegation from the uniformed Police and Fire Departments, furnished the funeral escort. The Cathedral seating capacity was taxed with mourners from federal, state, and city departments, veteran organizations and his many friends.

Interment was in Calvary Cemetery, Long Island.



Senator J. Griswold Webb

Senator J. Griswold Webb is dead and militarists from the newest rookie to the commanding forces of the state and national armies mourn his passing with profound sorrow. The "great friend" of the State's Military Forces died at his home at Hyde Park on May 5 after a prolonged illness.

Endeared to the Guard by his unflinching work toward its betterment at every available opportunity, Senator Webb's death, in the fullness of his life, has brought great sorrow and deep sympathy for his family, both from the military establishment and from those in civilian life.

A man young in years, his career was crammed with activity, and the ardor with which he worked in behalf of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia will long be remembered.

Few Guard events passed, whether in the business of the Legislature or in the social scope, that Griswold Webb was not present.

He attended numerous conventions of the National Guard Association previous to the last one, when business and ill health kept him at his home.

As a member of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, his hard work and genial spirit made possible the advent of many innovations which the "men in the ranks" thought were still a considerable distance in the offing.

And as a pioneer in New York State's program of aviation regulation, he did much to promote the aviation branch of the Guard.

A close personal friend of Major General Franklin W.



Senator J. Griswold Webb

Ward, the adjutant general, his untimely death was deeply felt.

John Griswold Webb is dead, and the whole National Guard and Naval Militia join with his civilian associates and legislative colleagues in mourning his passing.

N.Y.N.G. LOSES A TRUE FRIEND



THE New York National Guard is about to lose a very warm and sincere friend in Warrant Officer Arthur Klopstock, Chief Clerk in the National Guard Office, Second Corps Area Headquarters, Governors Island, N. Y., due to his transfer to Panama in June for a three-year tour of duty.

For the past fifteen years, officers of the N. Y. N. G. have come into close contact with Mr. Klopstock and will long

remember him for his genuine sympathy, his ability and tireless energy in extending them a helping hand in their multifarious problems. But chiefly will they recall his unusual tact in handling difficult situations and the ever-pleasant manner in which he undertook and performed all their requests; qualities which served to promote real understanding between the Army and the N.Y.N.G.

Mr. Klopstock enlisted in the Army in 1914. In the twenty intervening years, he has worked his way through every grade and now holds the rank of Captain in the ORC (A.G.D.).

The Officers in Charge of National Guard Affairs under whom he has worked have been unstinted in their praise for this Warrant Officer and the statement below

quoted from a recommendation of one of these officers only echoes the sentiment that all who have known him have felt to be their own personal estimate of his sterling character:

"His service as chief clerk in this office has been splendid. He has been required to make important decisions and to carry them into effect. He is an exceptionally efficient and capable Warrant Officer, outstanding in his knowledge of and familiarity with National Guard matters. He is thoroughly competent and by his knowledge, tact and initiative has earned the respect of the National Guard authorities. He is highly regarded by all officers, Regular and National Guard, with whom he comes in contact. It affords me pleasure to state that his assistance and advice were of great value."

An officer of the 212th Coast Artillery (AA), who has been with that regiment for the past 17 years, gives the following summary, which is typical of all N.G. organizations:

"Since the reorganization of this command Mr. Klopstock has rendered invaluable service and has been of great assistance to us. He was willing at all times to give advice and was always courteous and cheerful, when called upon. He will be especially remembered, when, in July, 1921, during the days of the Federalization of this regiment, he spent hours in this armory, after his day's work at Governors Island, helping to straighten out matters and difficulties."

We are extremely sorry to see him go and our sincere wish is that upon the expiration of his 3-year tour, he may return once more to resume the relationship which the New York National Guard has so appreciated and by which it has so greatly benefited.

Brig. Gen. Herman A. Metz Dies



General Herman A. Metz

Always Showed a Keen Interest in Everything Pertaining to the Welfare of His City, His State, and His Country

By Brig. Gen. FREDERICK W. BALDWIN (Ret.)

MY acquaintance with Herman A. Metz began when he was commissioned a First Lieutenant and Battalion Quartermaster in the 14th Infantry, New York National Guard, May 3rd, 1905. Lieutenant Metz was assigned to the Second Battalion, of which I was in command. Later, he was promoted to Captain and became Commissary of the Regiment in 1906.

that he and I were detailed by Colonel John H. Foote, who was then in command of the 14th Regiment, to the maneuvers at San Antonio, Texas. It was during this detail that I became better acquainted and our friendship became very much closer and continued until his death on May 17th, 1934.

Although a man of great business interests, Captain Metz was always willing and anxious to devote whatever time was necessary to the interests of the New York National Guard and during the two weeks that we were at the maneuvers at San Antonio, Captain Metz showed a remarkable knowledge of the duties of a Commissary. He was assigned to the 21st United States Infantry and I, to the 13th United States Infantry, but in both regiments, he was very quick to make friends who seemed particularly interested in showing him and explaining to him the workings of the Commissary Department of the United States Army. From these instructions, he gained a great deal that stood him in very well at the maneuvers which the Regiment took part in after our return from San Antonio.

In 1915, Captain Metz was transferred to the Reserve List. Our friendship, however, continued and I was with him a great deal. His interests were with the 14th Infantry and he was always ready and anxious to be of service whenever he could.

When the 14th Infantry was called into service in the World War, I was placed in command of the Depot Battalion. As time went on and it seemed impossible for me to get permission to reform the 14th Regiment, I appealed to Herman A. Metz for assistance. We arranged to go to Albany to see Governor Whitman on this subject, but unfortunately, I was taken ill. General Metz, however, took the matter up alone and succeeded in getting from Governor Whitman permission to form the 14th Regiment.

General Metz remained Lieutenant Colonel of the 14th Regiment until 1920, when he was promoted to Colonel and placed on the Adjutant General's staff. In 1923 he was transferred to the Reserve List and in 1924 was appointed Colonel, Ordnance Department and in 1925, transferred to the Quartermaster Corps with the rank of Colonel.

General Metz retired on October 19, 1931, with the rank of Brigadier General.

He was a man very easily approached whether in civil or military life; always willing to assist those who needed help and I do not believe that anyone will ever know of the great deeds of charity that he has performed.

I know of no words that characterize General Metz more than those uttered by the Rev. Dr. S. Parkes Cadman at the funeral services in the West End Collegiate Church on Sunday, May 20th, when he said in eulogizing General Metz: "A very lovable man. His approachability, his power of friendship, his frankness and his courage, are witnesses in the tribute which his friends are paying him today. He was a good comrade."

To appreciate the great number of friends that he had, one should read the telegrams and the letters received by the family after General Metz had passed away. It was my privilege to be permitted to read those telegrams and the expression of those signing them is, I know, a great consolation to his family as it makes them realize the great esteem in which he was held during his life.

General Metz leaves behind him his wife, Mrs. Alice Metz, and four very lovely boys, Harry, Richard, Donald and Eugene.

General Metz was buried in Kensico Cemetery, on Sunday, May 20th, after full military services had been held at the West End Collegiate Church, N. Y. C.

The full strength of the 14th Infantry (the General's old regiment) was massed outside the church as the coffin was placed on a caisson of the 105th Field Artillery. Following the caisson came a black horse, draped with black netting, with the former officer's boots reversed in the stirrups.

Guardsmen Wins Honors at West Point

National Guard Association to Present Sabre to Cadet Hills in Recognition of Outstanding Record at United States Military Academy

Cadet Hills, former member of 10th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., attains coveted rank of "First Captain"

IT IS with great pride that we of the New York National Guard extend our heartiest congratulations to Cadet John deP. Townsend Hills, a member of this year's graduating class at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point, and the first cadet entering the Academy through the New York National Guard to win the distinction of being promoted to First Captain, the senior member of the Corps of Cadets in military rank and commander of the cadet regiment at all formations.

Cadet Hills, while a sergeant in Company D, Tenth Infantry, received his appointment to West Point by winning high honors in a competitive examination held for national guardsmen of the state. He has amply proven through his outstanding success at the academy that the opportunities which the National Guard has to offer to young men of sincere purpose are most valuable in preparing them for higher achievements in a military career. The National Guard, in many instances has proved to be a stepping stone to success for those who have the foresight to grasp its opportunities.

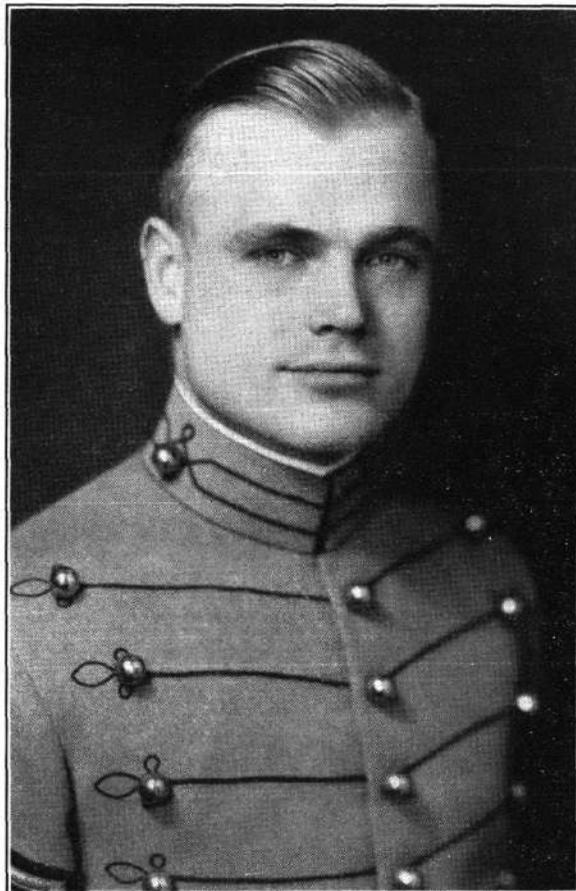
Cadet Hills, who is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Guy D. Hills, 81 South Lake Avenue, Albany, enlisted in Company D, Tenth Infantry, June 28, 1928. The company, at that time was in command of Captain William J. Mangine, now lieutenant colonel, Q. M. C.

It was on the advice and assistance of Captain Mangine that Hills followed his efforts to win entrance to the academy through competitive examination for guardsmen. While in Company D, he was promoted to corporal, October 4, 1928, and rose to sergeant, June 27, 1929. He was honorably discharged to enter the academy, June 30, 1930. In 1928 and 1929, while a member of D Company, he qualified with the machine gun, pistol and rifle.

Cadet Hills attained the coveted rank of First Captain of the Cadet Corps through his outstanding military record for the last four years. He stands well in his class academically and has taken an active part in athletics, having been a member of the football and lacrosse squads since his plebe year. He will undoubtedly win a major "A" in lacrosse this spring. In cadet activities, Hills is a member of the Chapel Choir and Editor of the *Howitzer*, the cadet year book.

Upon graduation, Lieutenant Hills will be commissioned in the Infantry and detailed to the Air Corps. He will be assigned to Randolph Field, Texas, for training in aviation about September 15th. Upon the successful completion of the flying course, the "wings" of a pilot and a permanent detail to the Army Air Corps will be given to him. Graduation exercises at the Academy will be conducted June 12th.

Since cadets have been appointed to the Academy through competitive examination among National Guards-



CADET JOHN deP. TOWNSEND HILLS

men (a plan that was started 17 years ago as the result of an Act of Congress approved May 4, 1916), Cadet Hills is the first New York guardsman who has achieved the rank of First Captain.

The splendid record made by him at West Point may well be regarded as a mark which other guardsmen should strive to attain.

The New York National Guard Association, in recognition of Hills' outstanding record at the Military Academy, plans to present him a sabre upon graduation. The presentation will be made by Colonel Walter G. Robinson, senior assistant Adjutant General of the State and president of the state association.

Hills' work at West Point has won the praise and commendation of Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Maj. Gen. Franklin W. Ward, Adjutant General of the State, and Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, Commanding General of the New York National Guard, as well as numerous Brigade Commanders and other high military officials.

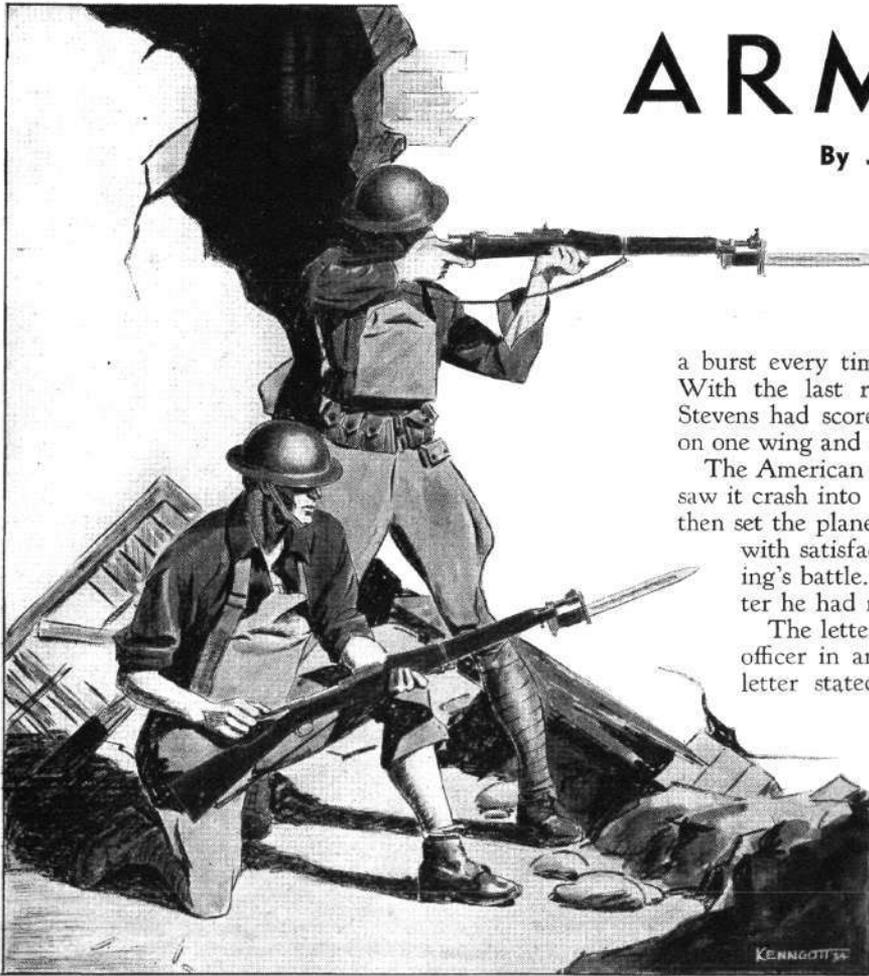
The New York National Guard extend to Cadet Hills their heartiest felicitations and well wishes for a career of long and continued success.

ARMISTICE

By JOHN L. SCHERER

Illustrated by

Sgt. H. C. KENNGOTT



LEUT. "BILL" STEVENS, U. S. Air Service, set the nose of his Spad pursuit plane in the direction of home. "Home," to Stevens and the other War Birds of the 102nd Squadron, meant the little, half hidden drome that nestled behind Hill 205 on the official war maps of the Allied forces.

The veteran pilot was in a happy mood for he had just completed a successful foray over the enemy lines. It had been a repetition of the tactics which had helped to make the young flier an Ace. Two enemy planes on one patrol was a feat that was not accomplished every day.

Flying along his designated route, he had come upon the two German planes. One was taking photos of the American artillery lines, the other was acting as escort. Stevens had observed them from afar, and maneuvering his speedy little craft had managed to get a position between the sun and the enemy planes. With the sun behind him, he knew the German fliers would be blinded if they chanced to glance in his direction—an old trick but a good one.

A sudden plunge from the dizzy heights in the protection of the sun, a burst of well-directed machine gun fire at close range, and the clumsy photographic plane had gone down in flames. The surprised, but brave pilot of the escort plane had then engaged Stevens in combat.

Zooming, with roaring motors and diving to the noise of straining, screeching wires, the two planes chased each other over the sky. They were well matched and the fight lasted the better part of half an hour with each pilot firing

a burst every time he saw the other plane in his sights. With the last remaining bullets in his machine guns, Stevens had scored a vital hit. The Fokker turned over on one wing and spun dizzily for the earth.

The American flier followed the spinning plane until he saw it crash into a stream. Regaining his lost altitude, he then set the plane heading "home." Whistling to himself with satisfaction, he soon forgot all about the morning's battle. Instead, his thoughts turned to the letter he had received that morning after mess.

The letter was from his brother Jack, who was an officer in an infantry regiment. The details of the letter stated how the Germans were pressing the town of Foug, and how Jack's regiment was afraid that it would be wiped out "unless 'Black Jack Pershing' sends us some re-inforcements," was the way Jack had put it.

A slight change of course soon had the Allied pilot over Foug, as, in response to the thoughts which possessed him, he decided to have a look at the town and see how Jack's regiment was making out. Circling lazily, losing altitude all the time, he was soon able to distinguish a long column of troops marching along the road which entered the town. The much needed re-inforcements that Jack had written about, were his first thoughts but he swooped lower to get a better view.

God! those were not American troops! They wore the field grey of the German forces! The meaning of the marching troops struck the American flier like the blow of a hammer. The Boche were raiding the town! Jack and his regiment would be swept aside like leaves before a storm by the overwhelming grey horde!

Even now the first German troops were entering the town and the Yankees were meeting them in hand-to-hand conflict. Guns were being fired for he could see the tell-tale flashes from their muzzles. Fires were springing up all over the village as the enemy sacked the town!

Stevens became a madman. Placing the nose of the plane in a steep dive he headed the hurtling plane at the marching troops. He'd make the Boche pay dearly for the lives of his brother and the members of his regiment! He'd take a toll of ten lives for every one the Germans killed! What a perfect target they made streaming along the highway in column of fours!

Pressing the trips of his machine guns he gloated with a sense of revenge at the thought of the havoc he would wreak on the enemy soldiers. With an inhuman cry, he almost lost his mind when no bullets issued from the two guns! Damn! He'd forgotten that they were empty after

the battle earlier in the morning when he had sent that Fokker spinning into the ground.

Sobbing bitterly he headed the tiny plane for the drome of the 102nd. He'd get some of his squadron mates and return to strafe the town. The Boche would pay dearly for the death of his brother and the other Yankee soldiers.

The plane had hardly stopped rolling upon landing at the drome when Stevens vaulted from the cockpit. Ordering a wide-eyed mechanic to "fill 'er up—gas, oil and ammunition!" he set out on a run for the operations office of the squadron before the mechanic could even answer him. Entering, he found the room filled with boisterous, shoulder-slapping pilots.

"The war is over, Bill!"

"Wing just phoned over to tell us that an Armistice was signed at eleven o'clock!"

At these greetings and exclamations, Stevens instead of being joyous like the rest of the crowd, fell groaning into the nearest chair. He couldn't understand; Fate was cruel! His brother had gone all through the war without a scratch only to be killed in the last few minutes of action. He never doubted for a second that Jack's entire regiment had been killed. Hadn't he seen that giant grey horde entering the town opposed by one regiment of Yankees? Yankees who would die before they'd surrender!

He explained to his squadron mates who had grouped around him how he had seen a big force wipe out Foug—how the troops had joined in hand-to-hand conflict. They sympathized with him, but said they could not join in a raid of reprisal because the war was officially over.

With sunken spirit, Bill buried himself in his room while the other men started on a round of celebrating. What did he have to celebrate, anyway?

LATE that night when everyone had gone to the nearby French towns to continue the celebrating, Stevens still occupied his lonely room. It was dark, but he had no desire to get up and light a gas lamp. The squealing of brakes outside his door aroused no interest in him. Some of the fellows returning, probably. A heavy knocking at his door received no attention until the door threatened to break in. Striding angrily to the door he flung it open.

"Bill! What's happened? You look like you've seen a ghost!" said Jack Stevens, for it was he who filled the doorway.

"I thought, until you spoke, that I was seeing a ghost!" answered the surprised but happy pilot. "What happened? How did you ever survive the battle?"

"What battle, Bill?" asked the puzzled infantry officer. "I haven't been in a battle for two days. What are you talking about?"

The airman described the activities he had seen from

the air and was rewarded with a burst of laughter.

"Gee, that's great, Bill. Wow! There wasn't any battle! The Germans were outside of Foug waiting to attack. News of the Armistice reached both the German and American commanders at the same time, so they arranged a meeting to exchange compliments. After a short talk, the American commander invited the Germans to enter the town and celebrate with us.

"Some of the soldiers were so glad the war was over that they embraced each other, Germans and Americans; they shot off the guns and lit bonfires all over town. From the air it must have looked like hand-to-hand fighting, rioting and sacking."

"Well, it's a good thing for you, young fellow, that my guns were empty when I dove down to avenge your supposed death or else the Germans would have thought the Armistice a fake and the war started all over again."

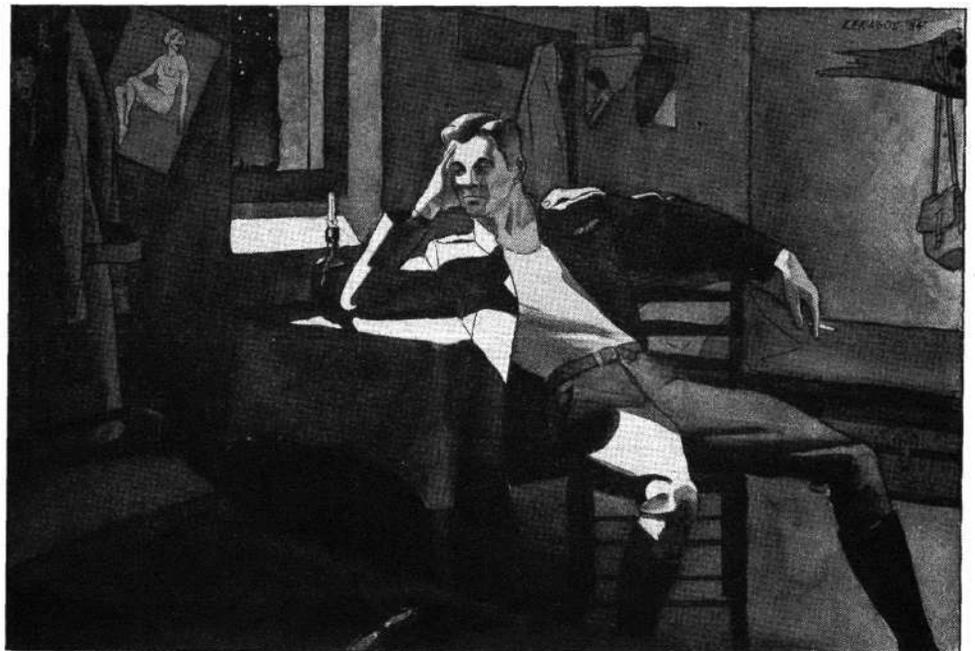
The smile left Jack's face, but with an "All's well that ends well," he linked his arm in that of his brother and they left the room—to celebrate.

OVER AND BEYOND THE CALL OF DUTY

JUST before Major Lathe B. Row, regular army instructor with the 108th Infantry, left for Washington, D. C., to assume his new duties with the National Guard Bureau, he submitted an item of news for publication in the GUARDSMAN which deserves wide publicity.

When Chaplain Donald Cameron Stuart, 108th Infantry, was examined recently for promotion to the rank of Major, there were five subjects in which he had to prove himself proficient, under "Military Knowledge Qualifications," in order to attain the higher rank. Not only did Captain Stuart submit to examination in these five subjects, but he also took fourteen other sub-courses, passing all nineteen sub-courses with an average rating of 91.24%.

This is an admirable achievement and one worthy of emulation by other officers of the N.Y.N.G.



Late that night when everyone had gone to a nearby French village to continue the celebrating, Stevens still occupied his lonely room.

THE



NEW YORK

National Guardsman
(Official State Publication)

VOL. XI, No. 3 NEW YORK CITY JUNE, 1934

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GENERAL HASKELL RETURNS

ON June 1st, General Haskell returned to active duty from his recent leave of absence, established himself in his quarters at Camp Smith, and, although he had kept constantly in touch with affairs during his absence, started personally to inspect the work that had been done at that and other camps. He expressed himself as looking forward with keen anticipation to a busy and instructive tour of field training.

THE "GUARDSMAN'S" INFLUENCE

IT is the organizations themselves of the New York National Guard who make the news which appears in these pages each month; all the NATIONAL GUARDSMAN does is to publish it. For this reason, we do not feel altogether justified in accepting the praise of the letter we publish below. But if it is true that the monthly appearance of the GUARDSMAN acts, in however slight a measure, as a stimulus to organizations to make news worth publishing in these pages, then the magazine may be said to fulfill one of its chief functions.

The GUARDSMAN is a mirror in which are reflected the appearance, the ambitions, and the achievements of the military forces of the Empire State. A man (or a woman) may be judged by knowing what he looks for in a mirror. He may merely wish to confirm his good opinion of himself, or he may, after looking at himself closely, determine to correct the deficiencies he knows exist in himself so that when next he confronts the tell-tale glass he may cut a better figure.

The organization which is determined to "make news" and so to improve its military efficiency will arrive at perfection sooner than that which merely turns our pages

in order to congratulate itself on the number of times it is mentioned in print. A letter, such as that which follows, is clear evidence that the battery in question knows what to search for when it stands before the looking-glass.

To Editor, New York National Guardsman:

Dear Sir,

I notice with pleasure the tremendous influence the items we print in our news space in the GUARDSMAN are having on the general morale of the men in my company. The personnel appears to be trying harder than ever to make news and when they are making news for you they are making real gains in military efficiency. I am sending by messenger an item which I would like very much to appear in your next edition since I believe it to be of real importance to the regiment as a whole. Thank you for past favors of like nature, and again for general good reading I remain,

Sincerely

(Signed) George F. Orthey, Capt. C.A.C.

DO WE BELIEVE IN WAR?

WHAT is the attitude of the National Guard towards war? It would be as foolish to say that our desire is for war or that the existence of an armed force like the National Guard invites war, as it would be to accuse a policeman of wanting a gun-battle with a bandit or to say that the existence of a police force breeds crime.

In our present state of evolution, crime is a fact which must be accepted. "Crime must go," but it will never disappear merely by dismissing the police force. The human race would like to see disease go, too, but disease will never disappear simply by refusing doctors the right to practise.

It is not the doctor who is responsible for the diseases of our bodies. His function, in the first place, is to prevent disease, and, in the second place, to wage battle against it and so cure it.

We believe that each member of the National Guard is justified in looking upon himself as a crusader against war just as we honor and respect our policemen as crusaders against crime and our medical scientists as crusaders against disease. The National Guard stands for Peace—just as the doctor stands for Health. If his preventive measures fail and plague sweeps through the countryside, the doctor throws himself unselfishly into the fight; the better a doctor he is, the better prepared and equipped he comes to the fight.

So it should be with each National Guardsman. We are doctors whose task it is to ensure Peace. This aim we can promote by personal example—by the expression of our own peace-desiring feelings and by trying to foster, each in his own small circle, a peace-loving attitude towards life. Our whole lives must be a continual expression of our sincere desire for Peace. But, like the doctor, we must be prepared and equipped to take the field against an enemy when the plague of war breaks loose amid our civilization.

The National Guard does not believe in war any more than the policeman believes in crime or the doctor, in disease. Our first duty is not to make war but to prevent it.



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



THE NATIONAL GUARD OF THE UNITED STATES

ANOTHER very important step in our national defense plan has been taken recently in the publishing, by the War Department, of orders formally establishing the National Guard of the United States, as provided under the Act of Congress, June 15, 1933, and extending formal appointment in the National Guard of the United States to "each physically qualified commissioned officer of the National Guard not above the grade of Colonel, who is in a federally recognized status on the date of this Order." General officers are to be nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate as provided for similar officers of the Regular Army, and nominations for them have also recently been forwarded for confirmation.

Briefly, the new act simplifies the operation of the National Defense Act in so far as the Guard is concerned, and simplifies its call into the United States service and its return to a National Guard status at the conclusion of the emergency for which it is called into that service.

It provides that the Army of the United States shall consist of the Regular Army, the National Guard of the United States, and the Organized Reserves, including the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Enlisted Reserve Corps.

The Act states that "The National Guard of each State, Territory and the District of Columbia shall consist of members of the militia, voluntarily enlisted therein" and that "the National Guard of the United States shall be a reserve component of the Army of the United States and shall consist of those federally recognized officers, warrant officers, and enlisted members of the National Guard of the several States provided that the members of the National Guard of the United States shall not be in the active service of the United States except when ordered thereto in accordance with law, and, in time of peace, they shall be administered, armed, uniformed, equipped, and trained in their status as the National Guard of the several States, Territories, and the District of Columbia."

It provides that all persons appointed, in time of peace, officers in the National Guard of the United States are reserve officers and shall be commissioned in the Army of the United States, thus doing away with our present dual commission in the National Guard and the Officers Reserve Corps.

Relative to our call into Federal service, it is provided: "When Congress shall have authorized the use of armed land forces of the United States for any purpose requiring the use of troops in excess of those of the Regular Army, the President may, under such regulations, including such

physical examination as he may prescribe, order into the active military service of the United States, to serve therein for the period of the war or emergency, unless sooner relieved, any or all units and the members thereof of the National Guard of the United States. All persons so ordered

into the active military services of the United States shall from the date of such order stand relieved from duty in the National Guard of their respective States, Territories, and the District of Columbia so long as they shall remain in the active military service of the United States, and during such time shall be subject to the laws and regulations for the government of the Army of the United States. The organization of said units existing at the date of the order into active Federal service shall be maintained intact in so far as practicable."

Now, relative to the question which many enlisted men may ask who have been studying for Reserve Commissions, the recent War Department order states that "In the initial mobilization of the National Guard of the United States, war strength officer personnel shall be taken from the National Guard as far as practicable,

and for the purpose of this expansion Warrant Officers and enlisted men of the National Guard may, in time of peace, be appointed officers in the National Guard of the United States and commissioned in the Army of the United States in accordance with the provisions of such regulations as the Secretary of War shall prescribe."

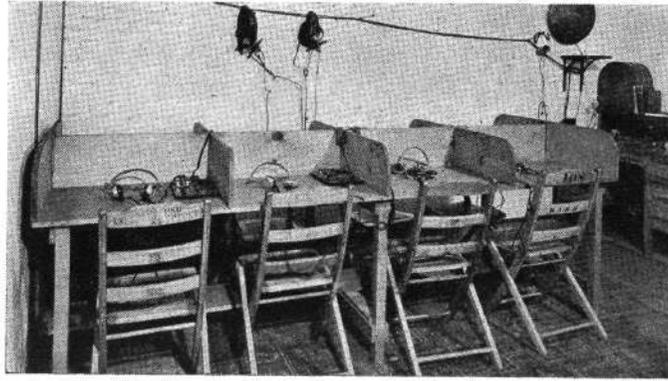
Briefly, to summarize the new status, we are now a definite and clear-cut component of the Army of the United States but an "inactive" component until called to active service. In other words, during peace times we are "active" in the State service but "inactive" in Federal service; in time of war, when called, we become "active" in the Federal service but "inactive" in the State service, and the transfer from one service to another is made without any paper work other than the President's call or order.

All that is required of us to conform to our new status is the taking of a new oath acknowledging our responsibilities and entailing no new obligations. We are materially simplifying our position, and our next mobilization, when it comes, should be much simpler than those of 1916 and 1917, the complications of which many will remember.

W. H. Haskell

Major General





W8HJP's Eight-Place Code and Net Practice Table

Radio Ideas That Spell Efficiency

IN USE AT STATION W8HJP, SYRACUSE

By MASTER SERGEANT D. K. HOWE

Hdqrs. Co. 108th Infantry

ANY organization that has attempted to teach and build up an efficient personnel of radio operators has found itself confronted with a difficult problem. This Regiment faced the same problem and found their progress very much handicapped, the main difficulty being that it was found almost impossible to make radio operators from the ordinary enlisted personnel available to the National Guard. Another difficulty was to hold the interest of the amateur operators once they were enlisted during the time it took to convert them from the amateur way to the military way of operating and procedure. In order both to gain enlistments from the amateur ranks and to hold them once they were enlisted, a number of ideas were adopted and put into practice.

The largest contributor toward the success and realization of our goal of having sufficient and qualified radio operators was the advent of our Amateur Radio Station, W8HJP, (a complete description of which appeared in the May issue of the GUARDSMAN). The station was financed by Headquarters 108th Infantry and the labor and technical engineering were performed by the personnel of the two Headquarters Companies. Since the inception of the idea of building this transmitting station (which was accomplished with three operators), the qualified operating personnel has increased to twelve licensed operators and more than five learners. That has proved to us that the investment has been worth while.

The increase in the number of radio operators brought on another problem. How could we accomplish uniform, accurate and thorough training of these ex-amateurs in the military way of radio operation and procedure? The only solution possible was the building of a code and net practice table. This enables us to provide net practice among the operators under simulated field conditions

which is worth more than years of study of procedure from text-books. Only through supervised practice and instruction can a student become proficient in the use of military radio procedure.

We, therefore, built this table which can accommodate eight students and an instructor. It is managed through a switchboard which provides both for code instruction and the segregation of the nine participants

into three three-station nets which may be supervised at the will of the instructor. The tone is supplied by an audio oscillator and is variable in frequency and volume to simulate variances in actual field operation.

Both the common Western Union type keys and the vibroplex keys are used to accustom the students to the various types of signals they may encounter in the field. On the switchboard panel are two extra jacks which may be patched into the code line. One jack carries the output of the Short-Wave receiver and the other the output of the monitor. With this arrangement, group receiving of the actual traffic carried over the Amateur Station is possible. These make possible duplication of actual operation conditions encountered in the field.



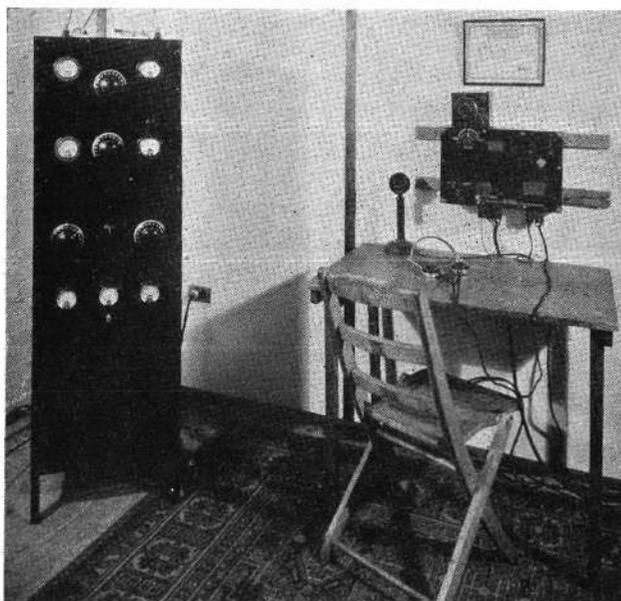
Composite Adaptation of B-11 Switchboard (Master Sergeant D. K. Howe)

A used and obsolete aircraft transmitter and receiver was obtained which has the same characteristics as the SCR 79A issue set. It was installed in the radio room. Drill nights and good weather permit the transportation of the 79A out away from the city and the aircraft set makes it possible to carry on traffic with the set in the field. This tends toward better adaptation of the radio group to normal field operating conditions.

The first year that Radio communication from the ground to aircraft was included in the Camp training schedule, this regiment excited considerable interest in its contact with the plane. It was accomplished with the issue SCR 79A but was far from satisfactory for the time allotted to the plane was short and CW transmission from aircraft is necessarily slow because of the instability of the key. Most of the traffic was carried on from the plane to the ground by the plane's radiophone while ground station could only transmit in CW. Too, the process could be witnessed by only a very few and the instructive effect was entirely lost.

In this Regiment it was thought that if two-way radiophone communication could be made possible as an auxiliary means, it would increase the instructiveness of ensuing air-ground radio demonstrations. A small modulation unit was devised and built which fitted into one of the compartments of the set box and plugged into the set panel. A regular telephone transmitter was also used for the voice. This arrangement proved highly satisfactory at Camp last year.

Next we felt that we should have a portable amplifier and loudspeaker system to be used as an aid in group instruction and conducting demonstrations at Camp or out of doors where it is difficult to make every member of the instruction group understand every word of the instructor. Headquarters purchased a used truck at small cost, which possessed a very durable and adaptable body and turned it over for this purpose. A photograph of this was published in the May issue. In this truck, we installed our modulated SCR 79A radio set, a Western Electric 13-C amplifier unit, storage batteries with their charger, a broadcast receiver, a home-made portable 80 Meter



Transmitter (left) and Aircraft Transmitter and Receiver (right) of Station W8HJP

Amateur Transmitter and Receiver, and other incidentals needed to complete the apparatus.

On the rear of the truck we mounted a demountable mast to serve as the apex of the "v" shaped antennae system used by the transmitters. Within the truck we placed brackets to hold the mast, mast sections, the tripod of the five loudspeaker



Control Desk of Station W8HJP

units, cabinets for spare parts and tubes, batteries and miscellaneous equipment. The Dynamotor which had been constructed for use on radiophone was installed and placed so that it supplies the plate current for both the 13-C amplifier and the 79A and the 80 meter set.

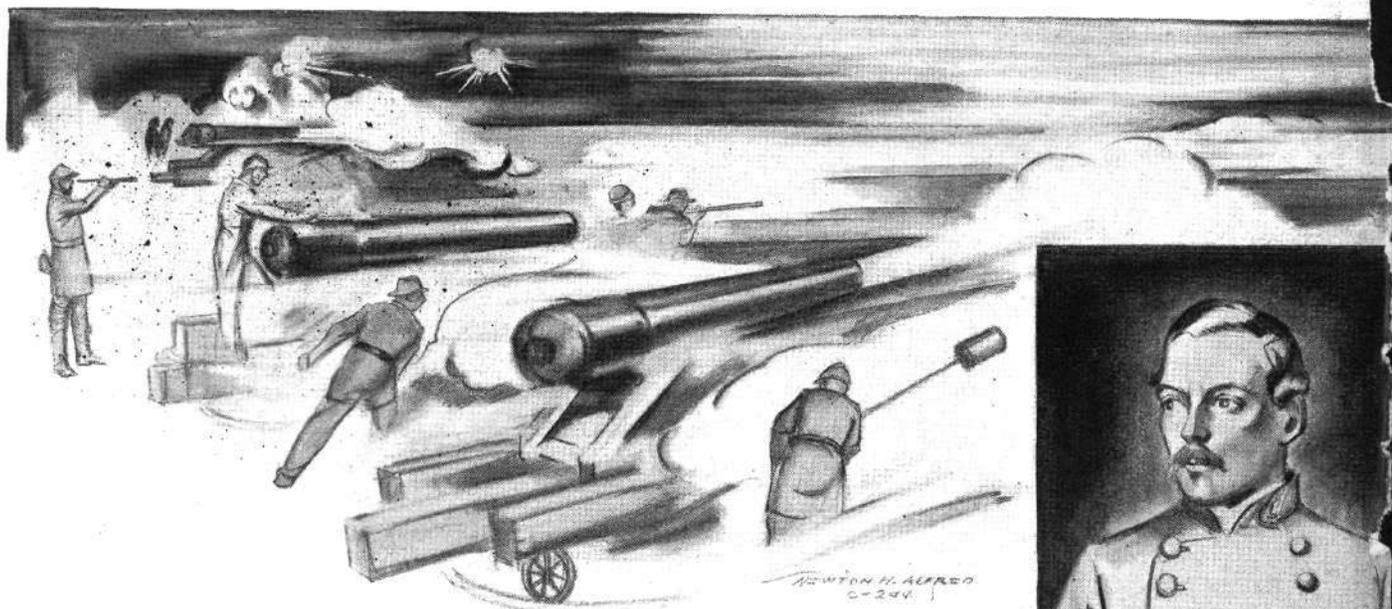
The method used in picking up messages from the ground by airplanes in conjunction with the 108th Infantry differs somewhat from the normal procedure laid down in regulations, as found in Basic Field Manual Vol. IV, in that a single rope is used with the two ends of it free, one end carrying the message bag and the other end a counterweight to balance the weight of the message bag.

When the fish, trailing from the plane, strikes or fouls the center of the pickup line, the length of the line divides itself in half, leaving the message bag and counterweight again suspended from half the length of the line, which as we have aforesaid is in itself half the length of the conventional loop when both are extended. When the line is fouled, a twisting action is given to the two loose ends of the line and they securely wrap around each other to the extent that once the line is truly fouled, the tackle and its message bag and counterweight are never lost.

This system has proven its merit at the Infantry School to the extent that all other methods have been discarded there. So successful is the picking up of messages by this method, that in reality no hooks are needed on the trailing line from the plane and may be discarded, using only the fish as a fouling and holding agent.

Any additional information regarding the matters dealt with in this article may be obtained by writing the author, at Hdqrs. Co., 108th Infantry, State Armory, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Headquarters Companies wish to express their appreciation to Hdqrs., 108th Infantry, for their liberal financial assistance which has made possible the aids described here. Sincere thanks are also extended to Captain G. M. Goodrich, commanding Hdqrs. Company, to 1st Lieut. Alfred R. Marcy, and to those others who did the work and whose zealous cooperation has made the accomplishment of this possible. We believe that these ideas may be of assistance to other units of the N.Y.N.G.



BEAUREGARD

The Man Who Started the Civil War

By EDWARD DICKINSON

Illustrated by NEWTON H. ALFRED

THE name, Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard, stands out in flamboyant contrast to the others of American history—the simple Robert Edward Lee, Albert Sidney Johnston, Henry Clay, John Adams, James Madison, and a host of others. And as different in temperament as in name was Pierre Beauregard from his associates. Where Lee was a matter-of-fact spokesman, Beauregard was a rhetorician. The others were Anglo-Saxons. Beauregard was a Latin, and his best thorough biographer, Hamilton Basso, describes him as, “a poet in a uniform.”

Pierre Gustave Toutant Beauregard was born on a plantation about twenty miles from New Orleans in 1818, into a family where French was the daily language and where constant hopes were for the resale of Louisiana to France. Only fifteen years before, France had sold the Louisiana Territory to the United States.

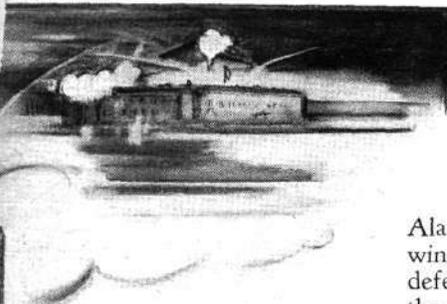
At that time the majority of the population of Louisiana were French speaking people. They looked upon *Les Americains* as an inferior race. They looked upon Anglo-Saxon Protestantism with little favor. They sent their young men to Paris to school. The North was barbaric and wild. And each plantation was a nation in itself.

To the dismay of all his relations Pierre's father voiced a new idea. Pierre would be educated in New York, not Paris. They were, after all Americans, speak whatever

language the family pleased. And so to a school kept by the Peugnet brothers Pierre was sent—in New York. These two men had fought under Napoleon. They idolized him. One had been a captain in cavalry, the other a colonel in artillery. Together they out-chauvined Chauvin, and dinning the deeds of Napoleon into Pierre's head from morning till night they made the Battles of Marengo, Austerlitz, Borodino, Wagram, Arcola, Lodi, the Nile, and a host of others as vivid in the lad's mind as would be a “Giants-Yankees World's Series” to a New York City boy, today. And in New York, strangest of all, Pierre acquired a mastery of English that in later years made his letters and public utterances the most perfectly put of any literary work produced in the southern confederacy.

The teaching of these two brothers resulted in Pierre's desire to enter the army. His family strongly objected but after a long talk with his father they called on a congressman and Pierre was admitted to West Point in the class of 1838.

Here he distinguished himself for splendid scholarship and hard work. Among his instructors was a young man from Kentucky, Robert Anderson, who taught artillery, and between them a great friendship grew. So impressed was the latter with Pierre's ability that when Pierre was graduated he was asked, on Anderson's request, to assume a post as Anderson's assistant. So for



three years Beauregard taught there. Among his classmates were William Joseph Hardee of Georgia, Robert Seamens Granger who commanded the northern troops in the Alabama campaign, and Irwin McDowell who was later defeated by Beauregard at the first Battle of Bull Run.

After his teaching experiences under Robert Anderson, Beauregard was sent to take charge of the forts at Baratavia Bay, a much neglected project on the Mississippi below New Orleans, a project that from the first seemed useless to young Beauregard unless the whole thing was to include works all along the river—an attitude that proved correct when early in the Civil War New Orleans and the mouth of the river fell into northern hands. Beauregard now rarely visited the plantation. There was more fun to be had in New Orleans, with its bull fights, cock fights, gambling halls, opera, and other pleasure centers.

Pierre Beauregard lived the life of a gentleman soldier, partaking in each pleasure with moderation, and finally, on a visit to a friend's country place, he fell in love with the friend's "kid sister." Then followed a rapid and romantic courtship that ended in a beautiful wedding ceremony in a bower of tropical flowers.

The Mexican War came. It seemed to be passing Beauregard by as no orders came to take him from his construction work. After meddling in politics he managed to have himself sent to General Scott's expedition against Mexico City on which his fine, engineering mind won him many honors, and he made the acquaintance of several young officers, many of whom were later to become his enemies or allies.

Following the Mexican War came more building activities, and all the time the political situation was becoming worse and worse. On the very eve of the secession he was offered the post of commandant of West Point, which he held for five days. On his journey there he had stopped off at Washington and had acquainted General Scott with his views on secession which were such that no one would trust so important a position as that of West Point to him. Even during the five days he was there his influence over the cadets was open to question. One of them asked his opinion on the matter: "Shall I remain here and accept an education at the hands of the government when, if my state withdraws from the Union, I shall go with it?" To this Beauregard replied, "When I jump, you jump."

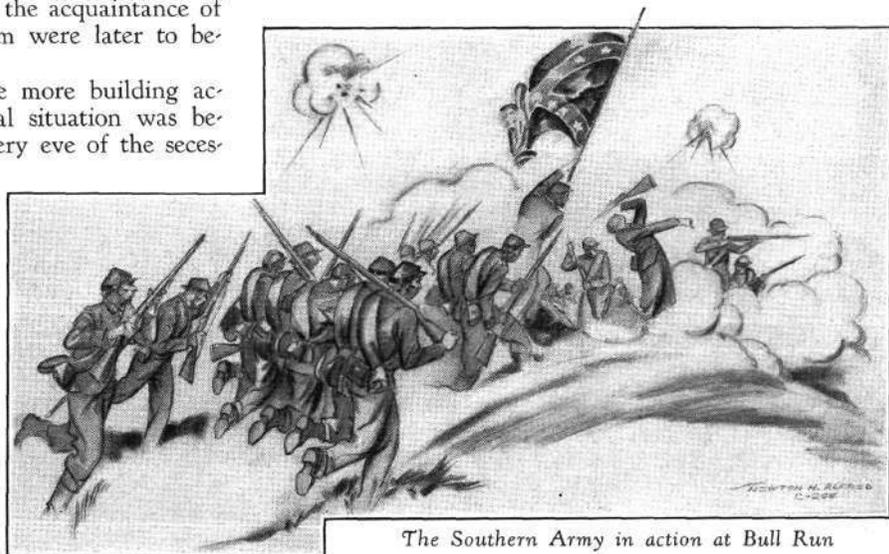
When Louisiana withdrew, Beauregard was offered a colonel's commission, under Braxton Bragg, in the state army. This he declined, knowing full well that he was a far better man than Bragg and feeling that it would be better to be a private than to hold a high commission in the circumstances. Unexpectedly, however, Beauregard was offered a general's commission in the Confederate army

and asked to undertake the defense of Charleston, South Carolina, as well as the project of taking Fort Sumter from the federals, commanded by his old friend and teacher, now, Major Robert Anderson.

For some days efforts were made by representatives of the South to obtain all government property within the borders of the southern states, and for a while northern leaders seemed to play for time. At the same moment, however, plans were being made both to send supplies to Fort Sumter and also to prevent their arrival, all of which was contrary to the protestations that both sides desired a peaceful settlement of the trouble. Finally Lincoln spoke: "Supplies," he said, "will be landed at Fort Sumter, peacefully if possible, forcefully if need be."

Then Beauregard acted. The bombardment of Fort Sumter was ordered. He started the Civil War!

The success of the rebels in this made Beauregard the hero of the hour. A few weeks later he was in command of all the rebel forces and defeated the Union troops at the Battle of Bull Run, where they were under Irwin McDowell, a classmate of Beauregard. The latter now demanded of Jefferson Davis munitions in huge quantities and proposed a rapid advance on Washington which he believed he could capture. Jefferson Davis, because of his slight command in the Mexican War believed himself to be a military genius, refused all advice and declared the policy of the Confederacy to be one of defense and not offense. This was a mistake that cost the South the war, a mistake that cost Davis the friendship of one of the best engineers in the South, for in failing to follow up the success of Bull Run, in permitting the whole southern army to rest on its suddenly earned laurels for several months, the great resources of the North were mobilized which, in Beauregard's mind, heralded but one outcome—Appomattox.



The Southern Army in action at Bull Run

Beauregard and Jefferson Davis quarrelled constantly. The former was sent to the West to retrieve the fleeting fortunes of Albert Sidney Johnston who was being badly manhandled by Grant and Sherman, two men who had no conception of romance in war but a firm belief that it was a business in which the dividends were paid to those who invested the most physical strength. On Beauregard's arrival on the Mississippi, Johnston offered to resign his command. "No," said Beauregard, "I have come to help you,

not to supersede you. We are now concentrated and can strike a decisive blow."

In those words lie the key to Beauregard's military training. It was the policy of Napoleon. Jefferson Davis would have nothing to do with an offensive war. A few men here, a few there, would serve to hold off the northern invaders and prove to the world that they, the southern states, were fighting to defend their homes and were worthy of foreign recognition. Napoleon concentrated his forces, assumed the attack, and won a Jena. Beauregard had been taught by two of Napoleon's officers.

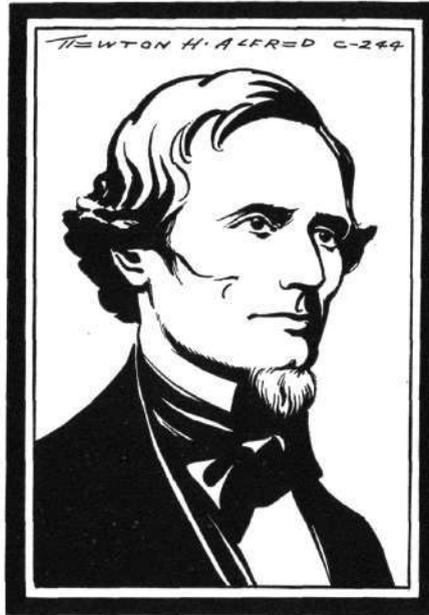
For a brief interval it looked to the South that their hero would not fail them, that Forts Donaldson and Henry would be recovered. But in the night new forces poured into Grant's camp, and mid-day saw the Confederates in retreat, with Johnston among the dead.

For Beauregard, a period of ill-health followed and a long rest was given him. Then he was reassigned to the command at Charleston, which post he held till the end of the war, although from time to time he was sent to various commands for specific duties. In South Carolina he was intensely popular.

As the war went on, Beauregard's difficulties with Jefferson Davis increased. Between them a little difference had grown to an actual hatred that led to the Government's constant refusal to do anything that Beauregard suggested, with the result that Beauregard devoted much of his time to working off his energy in fiery utterances that did no one any good and only secured for himself the butt of northern hatred. This "honor" headed his way from the moment of secession because of his braggart speeches and his leadership in the matter of the first Fort Sumter attack. But these verbal pyrotechnics did one thing: they built a political party for Beauregard that in the Confederate Presidential campaign started a "Beauregard for President" drive that paralleled the McClelland campaign in the North. But in the end it was to Beauregard that Jefferson Davis flew for safety.

After the Civil War Beauregard found himself a poor man. On the day he left the service he had something like a dollar and thirty cents in his possession and owned a ruined and devastated plantation on the Mississippi River. There was no work for a Confederate general. He was not a planter nor did he know anything about industry. One way out presented itself. He sought employment with a foreign army.

In 1866 Napoleon III was looking for a minister of war who had had practical experience. Pierre Beauregard applied for the position, but before his credentials could reach the Emperor another had the post. Perhaps it was better for Prussia as things happened. Certainly it was worse for France, for Beauregard was a far better trained man, a man of far higher intellect, and his adventures in the Civil War, all placed him ahead of any in the French army at that time. A little later negotiations with Ru-



JEFFERSON DAVIS

mania, which was just getting away from Turkish domination, fell flat. Argentina offered him a post but no agreement could be reached in salary. Next Egypt made certain offers to him but before he could accept them Consul-General Butler, a nephew of northern General Butler "gummed the works" by telling the Khedive that Beauregard could not be trusted, that he had betrayed his own country; and afterward explained that he would rather see Beauregard starve than that they, Butler and Beauregard, live on the same continent.

After the fall of the Confederacy Jefferson Davis became a prisoner. Some wanted to hang him. Others thought hanging too good and proposed life imprisonment. At last he was released and permitted to return to his home where he sat about writing a book on the war. Almost at the same time, to repair his own

shattered finances, Beauregard and Colonel Roman, a valued friend always, started work on a similar book. But Davis's reached the press first.

In addition to containing much of historical worth Davis refrained from any but caustic remarks on Beauregard's part in the Civil War, regardless of the fact that the latter had, for three years, successfully defended a three-hundred mile coast line, broken by fine, almost secret harbors; a task in itself prodigious, but doubly so when the size and supply of the forces sent against it are considered. Beauregard was furious. He and Colonel Roman, the latter now a judge in a district court in Louisiana, set about answering Jefferson Davis in their work, a task that required much revision of the original "copy" and that delayed the material from the press for some time. Finally it made its appearance. It did nothing to narrow the breach between Davis and Beauregard.

At the death of Davis, Beauregard, then one of the last leaders of the rebellion, was invited to act as a bearer, but he declined, saying that since he had no friendship for Davis alive he would not stoop to the hypocrisy of paying honor to him, dead.

Early in 1893 Beauregard was taken ill. In the first days of February he seemed well toward recovery but on February 20 he was strangely silent. He left his big chair and wandered to his room. When he was next seen he was in his bed, asleep. He never awoke.

Twice he was married. Twice he was a widower. He was hated because he was misunderstood. His Gaulic verbosity and heroic speeches attracted as much unfavorable comment from his Anglo-Saxon brothers-in-arms as they did from his enemies on either side of the line. That he had ability is undoubted. That he was not permitted to use it is unquestioned, but, perhaps, that is the very fact behind the ultimate defeat of the southern armies. Beauregard begged for a sudden, swift, devastating campaign in 1861 and '62 when the advantages were all with the South. 1863 saw Gettysburg and Vicksburg campaigns end in triumphs for northern interests. After that it was too late.



KEEP SMILING

A New Alibi

Young Housewife: "The milk you have been serving me lately seems to be unusually watery."

Milkman: "Yes, I was just going to tell you about it. You see, the cows got into the salt bin last week an' it makes 'em awfully thirsty."



If You Have the Key

"My sugar daddy has a heart of pure gold."

"Yes, it's surprising what treasures you will sometimes find in an old chest."

Tales of Woe

Nurtz: "I know a place where men don't wear anything but hats."

Kurtz: "Gwan, where?"

Nurtz: "On their heads."

Sour Grapes

Law Clerk: "That was some peach I saw you with last night."

Friend: "She was no peach, she was a grape fruit. I squeezed her and she hit me in the eye."

And No Kidding!

Mrs. Brown (with newspaper): "John, it refers here to some gunmen taking a man for a ride. What kind of a ride?"

Brown: "A slay ride, my dear."

Make It Snappy

The reporter came idly into the office.

"Well," said the editor, "what did the eminent statesman have to say?"

"Nothing."

"Well, keep it down to a column."

Nothing Sinful

The minister called at the Jones home one Sunday afternoon, and little Willie answered the bell. "Pa ain't home," he announced. "He went over to the golf club."

The minister's brow darkened, and Willie hastened to explain: "Oh, he ain't gonna play any golf. Not on Sunday. He just went over for a few highballs and a little stud poker."

Trials

Woman: "Nora, did you sweep behind that door?"

The Maid: "Yes, mum. I sweeps everything behind the door."

Sub Rosa

A certain bank takes on a number of young men during the summer. On their salary receipts is printed a legend something like this:

"Your salary is your personal business—a confidential matter—and should not be disclosed to anybody else."

One of the new boys in signing this receipt added:

"I won't mention it to anybody. I'm just as much ashamed of it as you are."



YOUR FRIENDS
WILL ENJOY SEEING YOUR PHOTO in the NEW YORK GUARDSMAN

P.S. We Welcome Contributions!

What! No Mother?

For Sale: Two police puppies. Prize-winning parents, both male. Reasonable.—Richmond, Va., paper.

According to Price

Bill: "There are two mice fighting up here in my room."

Room Clerk: "How much are you paying for your room?"

Bill: "One dollar."

Room Clerk: "What do you expect for a dollar, a bull fight?"



He Nearly Died

"Really Glen, your argument with your wife last night was most amusing."

"Wasn't it though? And when she threw the axe at me, I thought I'd split."

He Wanted an Elephant's Trunk

A man was buying a suitcase but none of those shown pleased him at all.

"When I buy a bag," he declared, "I like to see some cowhide in it."

"Oi," said the merchant, "you should want tricks. Am I a magician yet?"

You Said It!

Geologist: "Yes, the inside of our earth is a molten mass of rock and flame."

Driller: "Ain't that hell?"

A Distant Relation

Two sons of Erin were talking together.

"And so yer name is O'Hare?" said one. "Are yes related to Patrick O'Hare?"

"Very dishtantly," said the other. "I was me mother's first child, and Patrick was the thirteenth."

Two Guardsmen From 212th C. A. Appointed to West Point

MAJOR G. P. ANDERSON, C.A.C. Instructor, 212th C. A. (A.A.), N.Y.N.G., and Mrs. Anderson are indeed happy these days. Their son Glenn Preston Anderson, Jr., has just been notified of his appointment to West Point. We congratulate Glenn on his fine achievement and we congratulate Major and Mrs. Anderson on the distinguished honor that has come to their son.

Young Anderson was appointed "At Large" from the United States. This year the President designated eight Cadetships to be competed for by sons of Officers and Enlisted men on the active list of the Army and by sons of deceased Veterans of the World War.

It is not known how many took the entrance examination, but having received his appointment, obviously Glenn was among the first eight.

Born at Marion, Va., August 19th, 1915, his life was largely on Army Posts and it was in the schools of various army posts that he received his early education. He attended Allen Academy (H.M.S.) at Bryan, Texas, graduating in 1932. He prepared for West Point entrance examination at Stanton Preparatory Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Glenn Anderson has a somewhat unique family history as to participation in our various wars. He represents the seventh generation of a series of oldest sons who participated in the following conflicts—Revolutionary War, War of 1812, Mexican War, Civil War (Confederate), Spanish American War, World War.

An Army Officer was once heard to remark that of all the people opposed to war, it was the soldier group who probably were most opposed, since in the event of war, it is the soldier who fights the war. Nevertheless, considering the long line of Glenn's ancestors, the oldest son of which, in each generation, participated in a war, it might be interesting to speculate—What and When will be Glenn's war?

He enters West Point with the best wishes of all.

IN March, 1933, a young man was seen to enter the 212th C. A. Armory. The ever-watchful Captain Williams, always on the look-out for desirable recruits, interviewed the young man and in the "twinkling of an eye" had enlisted John R. Hopson.

Fourteen months passed and on July 2nd, 1934, Pvt First Class Hopson, Battery G, 212th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G., will become Cadet John Robert Hopson, United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

Young Hopson is the son of Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Hopson of 90 St. Marks Place, Staten Island, N. Y., and we congratulate them on the distinguished honor that has come to their son.

Hopson was born on Staten Island, N. Y., December 28th, 1914, and his early education was in the public schools there, but it was from the grammar school at Swanton, Vt., that he was graduated in 1929. Four years later he graduated from the Port Richmond High School in Staten Island. He entered Columbia University shortly thereafter, but left at the end of three months to prepare for West Point and it is interesting to note that his entire preparatory course was of his own making, not at a Preparatory School. Just long hours and diligence, by the light of the midnight oil in his home on Staten Island.

Prior to his enlistment in the 212th, he had completed one month of training in Coast Artillery with the C.M.T.C., at Fort Hancock, Sandy Hook, N. J.

Hopson is a young man of indomitable will, perseverance and all the qualities that are needed to attain an objective and it seems a very safe prediction that four years hence he will emerge from the U. S. Military Academy leaving behind a record as fine as he leaves behind in the 212th, to enter the United States Army as a Second Lieutenant.

We extend our genuine congratulations to Pvt. Hopson. His entrance to West Point will be the Regiment's loss, but the Military Academy's gain.



NEW ARMORY CONSTRUCTION

G GOVERNOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN, Commander-in-Chief of the Military and Naval forces of the State, sanctioned the following appropriations which were passed at the 1934 session of the State Legislature and received his executive approval:

For a new armory at Schenectady to replace the present obsolete armory which was erected 37 years ago to accommodate two infantry units. The new armory will adequately house all the units of the 105th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., stationed at Schenectady and will cost \$450,000.

For a new armory at Corning. The 105th Hospital Company, 102nd Medical Regiment, N.Y.N.G., at this

station is occupying rented quarters which are entirely inadequate. The new armory will be modern in every way and will cost \$100,000.

SURVEY AND PRELIMINARY PLANS:

For a new armory for Battery A, 104th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G., at Syracuse which at the present time is occupying rented quarters that are entirely inadequate. The sum of \$2,000 has been appropriated for this purpose.

For the reconstruction and addition to the armory of a detachment of the 10th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., at Utica. The present armory was originally erected to house two infantry units. The survey plans and studies will provide a modern and adequate infantry armory. The sum of \$2,000 has been appropriated for this purpose.

BOYS WILL BE GIRLS



How to Become a Movie Actress

By AN ARMORER

ALTHOUGH the ranks of the armory employees number many fighting men, old campaigners, swashbucklers, champions, fire-eaters, sabreurs and rajpoots, few realize that there is also among our distinguished and heroic group of armorers an excellent movie actress. Yuh see, it was this way—

While strolling through the park one day—on his own time—it was his day off—this grizzled veteran of many campaigns beheld a lady in distress. Surrounding the beautiful lady were several elaborate movie cameras with wires and ropes and gadgets that looked like an imitation of a Rube Goldberg cartoon drawn by a man with the D. T.'s. Also, surrounding the beautiful lady in distress, who was now weeping bitterly, were several movie gentlemen and their stooges, several in riding breeches with caps reversed and several movie moguls looking as if they had but ten minutes before left their button-hole making and pants pressing. All hands now weeping in raucous chorus.

Several paces out of this lugubrious circle stood a fierce, milk-white steed, (Burns Brothers best), snorting through its reddened nostrils and regarding with apprehension (as well it might) another strange group that might have stepped out of Shakespeare or been returning from a masquerade in the Bronx. There were soldiers with tin pants, tin vests and felt hats—ladies similarly clad—other ladies in rich flowing velvets and silks in the mode of the Court of Henry VIII. These thespians were standing about with an air of expectancy and anxiety while they chewed their gum and smoked their cigars and cigarettes. Everywhere throughout this strange assemblage could be felt the heavy pall of sorrow and disappointment.

It was at this point that our hero stepped forth. Brushing wisps of straw from his broad shoulders he inquired in the purest of Elizabethan English—"Hey, what the 'ell's the matter?" While great tears rolled down her ivory cheeks from her deep blue eyes, the distressed lady replied: "Kind sir, this great white beast supplied through the courtesy of Burns Brothers refused to jump with me across yon yawning chasm. Yea, even though he has been ordered to do so by Burns Brothers under the direction of Hollywood's greatest director. Oh, kind sir, pray tell me what to do."

Our hero threw back his shoulders and tilted his handsome chin, the while a soft look crept into his steely eyes. "Lady, I not only will tell you what to do, I will do it for you. Here, hold my glasses."

"But, wait, Sir Knight (Bronx Council), first you must be properly accoutred."

In a trice our hero found himself in a blond wig, lips

carmined, eyes mascaraed and dressed from head to foot in queenly ermine. The supporting thespians gasped as they beheld an exact double of the gorgeous Marion Davies (except for army issue shoes). For it was she—the beautiful lady in distress—who had implored our hero's help.

In this chic ensemble our hero hauled off and fixed Burns Brothers' milk-white steed with his steely eye. He leaped into the saddle and in ringing tones declared, "That papier-mâché ditch you call a chasm is only a ditch to me. Show me a real valley if you want me to jump."

The spectators pointed out a rocky defile thirty feet wide where a hundred feet below flowed the deep water of a stream. Our hero backed his prancing steed. "Camera," he shouted, and while the spell-bound thespians stood aghast he leaped the yawning valley.

"As fine an example of the cinema art as ever I've directed," said the director.

"My hero," said Marion Davies.

"I'm going back to the armory," said Alex McMullen—for it was he, the daring leader of the 2nd Section, 1st Platoon, A Battery of the 2nd Battalion, 105th Field Artillery, 27th Division, N. Y. N. G., and an armory employee.

And that is how Alex McMullen became a movie actress. As a result of his cinema artistry Alex was offered three Hollywood contracts, and received eight offers to become the wife of a millionaire.

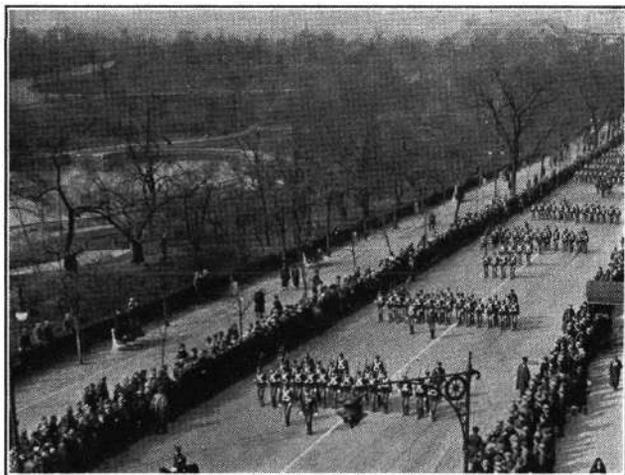
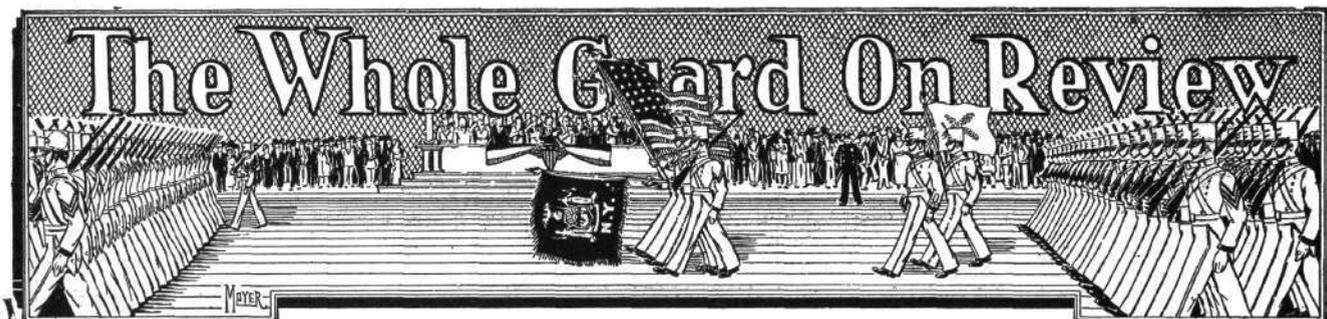


Photo by Keystone View Co.

The 165th Infantry Marching in Army Day Parade



105th INFANTRY Regtl. Hdqrs. Company

UTICA Club Night, which was observed at the Armory, March 10th, proved to be one of the outstanding events of the year. The Utica Club Dart Team which acted as host to the other teams of the league proved to be as good entertainers as dart players.

A fresh ham dinner, served under the direction of Mess Sergt. Jim Maguire assisted by Pvts. LaCroix and Crosby, was one of the many features. Other features of the evening included a dart contest between the Utica Clubs, headed by Mr. John Boland, local distributor for the Utica Club Brewing Co. and a picked team made up from members of the league with the Utica Clubs coming out on top. In a contest between amateur talent of the company, the prize went to Corp. Martone.

Sergeant Fred Rosekrans was chairman on arrangements, assisted by Corps. Martone, Casale, Pvts. Rogers and Cramer.

The final game of a seven-game series between the Albany Police and the Company soft-ball team was won by the Police team by a score of 5 to 4. Following the game a social and luncheon was enjoyed in the Company Parlors.

The game was umpired by Mr. Chas. Zeph of the Fitzgerald Brewing Co., sponsors of the game and social.

102nd ENGINEERS Company E

COMPANY E of the 102nd Engineers gave a beer party on April 23rd for its company members and prospective recruits in the gymnasium of the armory. About 125 people attended including Lieut. Col. George Johnson, Capt. Yost, U. S. Army Instructor, Major B. A. Burns of the second battalion, Captain Otte of Company C, Captain Swan of F Company, Lieuts. Raymond Lancon, Still, Battle, Morrill, Feld and Gormsen.

Lieut. Harry J. Hagemester and Lieut. Joseph J. Mack acted as hosts with 1st Sergeant Oscar Pultz giving the boys his usual pep talk.

Miss Helen Johnson, 10 years old, entertained the gathering with several tap dances and Pvt. Alfred C. Whitehead rendered several selections on his harmonica.

The party was arranged by the entertainment committee of which Company Clerk Eugene J. Lustig is Chairman. Pvt. Arthur served as bartender, with Corporal James J. Harvey as his assistant. Supply Sergeant Michael Miller and Pvt. Thomas Godwin were serving frankfurters and soda pop in expert fashion.

Sergeant Pultz addressed the group and spoke of working to get some of the finest type of men to join our

company. He said "We of Company E are striving to make our Company not only the best in the battalion or merely the best in the regiment, but we are striving to be known as the best Company in the entire National Guard."

244th COAST ARTILLERY Battery C

IT is with intense pride that "C" Battery reports that we are the proud recipients of the Lieut.-Col. Thord-Gray Artillery Efficiency Trophy, a prize which we hope eventually to possess permanently. The trophy was presented to the Battery at the recent review.

Receiving medals at the same review were:—

15 Year Service Medal—1st Sgt. Jos. Pospisil. 10 Year Service Medal—Capt. Thomas F. Byrne, Staff Sgt. Thomas Gamar. 5 Year Service Medal—Sgt. John Bendl, Pfc. Anthony Cifardi, Pfc. Walter Tyler. 100% Attendance Medal—29 Members of the Battery.

We welcome the re-enlistment of "T. P." Wilowski, Corp. Tarr, Corp. Tokach, and Pvt. Diaz. And also extend a hearty hello to recruits Pappas and Scalea.

Acting Assistant Supply Sgt. James "Bull" Montano seems to be running short of "horn polish." Christmas only comes once a year.

1st Sgt. Jos. Pospisil says to leave his name out of this write-up so we won't mention it.

104th FIELD ARTILLERY Battery C

THE Military Dance given by the Civil Association of Battery C, at the American Legion Clubhouse, on April 12, 1934, was very successful, financially and socially. We thank all those Guardsmen that gave their loyal support and assistance, also Reserve Officers, Legionnaires and friends of this organization. Officers were there in full uniforms and all members of this Battery attended in their new elastique uniforms and slacks, recently purchased through the Association's fund. These mingling with the beautifully gowned ladies made it quite a colorful affair.

Among our many guests were included: Colonel Morrow, 28th Inf. in command at Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Lieut. Col. F. D. McLean, Maj. S. D. Downs and Mrs. Downs, Maj. A. E. Kaepfel and Mrs. Kaepfel, Lieut. Col. C. R. Seymour and Mrs. Seymour, Capt. H. Fuller, Capt. C. Brown and Mrs. Brown, Lieut. J. Scott, Lieut. H. Tolley and Mrs. Tolley, Ensign G. A. Slater, Lieut. I. Brooks, Miss Caroline Pepke, Lieut. C. Outerson and Mrs. Outerson, Lieut. C. Brown and Mrs. Brown and many others.

The highlight of the affair was the grand march led by Col. Morrow and Mrs. Harold G. Browne, to the tune

of the good old Caisson song. Music was furnished by Jack Lynch.

A large facsimile, six by four feet in size, made by Lieut. Duncan, gave our guests an impressive picture of a field artillery guidon; it was placed over the center of the stage.

Sgt. Sexton and Corp. Johnston should be commended on their fine ticket sales work.

Maj. S. D. Downs gave the Battery an excellent rating at the federal inspection held on April 11, 1934.

After almost twelve years of duty in Binghamton our instructor Sgt. Joseph Steinecke has been transferred to 2nd Battalion in Jamaica. Some of you boys there say hello to him for C Battery. We miss him.

Our next objective will be to get ready for camp.

14th INFANTRY Company K

SINCE the last publication, it has been our misfortune to drop two rifle matches. One because the boys had an off night and another because the other team was too darn good. Both teams broke the range record for the tournament, Company F getting 582 to our 579.

1st Sgt. Schlichtig has to rearrange his chest decorations and make room for a recruiting medal which he was awarded for obtaining 15 rooks.

Pvt. Pietrzak is still looking for the front sight cover of his auto. rifle. Hope you find it, Piet, old boy!

Some of our higher mathematicians are trying to find out if Pvt. Falcon's mouth is big enough to hold Sgt. Mussler's nose. But since none of us are up to snuff in spherical trigonometry, we are stumped. We cannot put said nose in said mouth, because Sgt. Mussler might catch a cold.

OLD GUARD OF ROCHESTER

THE Old Guard of Rochester, N. Y., organized April 3, 1914, by a group of former members of the National Guard and Naval Militia units of Rochester, observed its twentieth anniversary at its regular meeting, April 5, 1934, celebrating the occasion with a roast beef dinner served by its K. P. Committee, headed by Mess Sergeant MacGrady, Major Ben Stallman, Captains Bill Baily, Cash Shults and Barney Flannery and Able Seaman Jack Young.

To be eligible to membership in the Old Guard one must have received at least one honorable discharge for service in the National Guard or Naval Militia in the United States.

The object of the organization is to promote good fellowship, boost recruiting in the active service, and keep an eye on raw rookies, and vets approaching second childhood.

Captain Henry W. Morse, formerly 3rd N. Y. Infantry, who has held the office of commander of the Old Guard for twenty years, was presented a smoking jacket and a briar pipe at the meeting which followed the dinner.

The members present at the anniversary included veterans of the 1st N. Y. Infantry, 3rd N. Y. Infantry (108th), 7th N. Y. Infantry (107th), 54th N. Y. Infantry, 69th N. Y. Infantry, 2nd Mass. Infantry, 1st Mich. Infantry, 55th Iowa Infantry, 102nd Medical Regiment, 121st Cavalry, 102nd Ambulance Company, and 3rd Battalion of Naval Militia.



MENTIONED IN ORDERS

When you hear so often, "Make mine out of Seagram's V. O.," it must be that this rare, mellow whiskey has won its spurs. Aged in wood under bond, every drop is guaranteed by official government seal to be at least seven years old.

Say **SEAGRAM'S**
And be sure

SEAGRAM-DISTILLERS CORPORATION, CHRYSLER BUILDING, NEW YORK

245th COAST ARTILLERY Battery L

THE battalion track meet was a huge success for us despite the fact that we did not win the meet. The score of the winning battery was 44 and ours 40 which only goes to show that L is well on its way to an athletic recovery.

Pvt. Pniewski was the individual star of the meet by winning the "100" and "220" and running anchor on the winning relay team. Pvt. D'Aguzzo was next in brilliance by winning the "440" and being on the relay. Other scorers were Corps. Pallada, Campbell, and Coppola, Pvts. Gurvitch, Steedman, Bauer and Specht.

Nothing like holding your own and that goes for cops. On Wednesday, March 21st, the battery played the 79th Prct. Police at indoor baseball and ended up in a 6-6 tie in 13 innings. Here's looking to the return engagement.

Congrats to . . . Bill Watson's new three stripes . . . Artie Campbell and his two . . . Lenny Watson's re-enlistment . . . the entire dance committee and their efforts . . . the posters by Pvts. Gurvitch and Carr . . . Bill Coggins and his new job as Chairman of the House Committee.

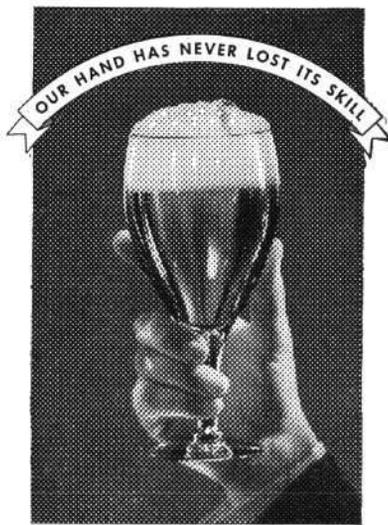
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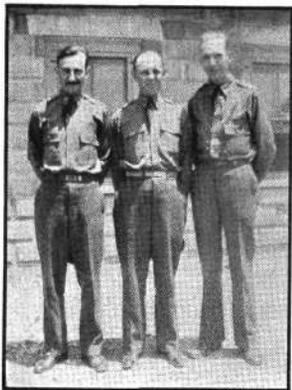


Schaefter

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106th INFANTRY

"One—two—three—four—we are the three musketeers.
We count and we count, but we always get four—
It never comes out three—and that makes us sore.
One—two—three—four—we are the three musketeers!
Boom! Boom!"



THE accompanying snapshot, taken outside the mess hall of Company A, 106th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., shows the former commanding officer of the company, surrounded by his least worries.

Captain Frederick Whittaker, in the middle, was recently promoted to the regimental staff, to be Assistant Plans and Training Officer. The smiling lieutenant

on the Captain's right, First Lieutenant James E. Humphrey, will succeed Captain Whittaker as commanding officer of Company A. On Captain Whittaker's left flank, a former aviator, Second Lieutenant Alfred J. Yates, who will be promoted to the first lieutenantcy of the company.

First Sergeant H. R. Yokel, of Company C, will be commissioned and assigned as Second Lieutenant of A Company.

When these changes have become official, perhaps the ditty will come out right.

10th INFANTRY Co. L's Recruiting Campaign

THE Company had been below strength by 4 to 6 men for the past 6 months. Someone decided to have a recruiting contest between the 1st and 2nd Platoon. The "battle" started on February 1st and ended March 11th, the deadline on recruiting before Camp.

During this period 19 men were brought in for enlistment. Only 11 were selected; 7 for the First Platoon and 4 for the Second Platoon. The Company was now 5 over strength.

April 3rd had been announced as a date of importance, but no one knew what was to happen on April 3rd, except the Captain, 1st Sgt. Poderis, Sgt. Vincent and Corporal Gregory.



Sgt. Johnston is here presenting a silver trophy for the promotion of rifle marksmanship to Capt. Morelle, commanding Co. L, 10th Infantry.

At 9:30 P.M. the Civil Association was called to order and the regular order of business was dispensed with. Before adjourning, Sergeant Spencer J. Johnston surprised the members by presenting to the Company a silver Loving Cup for the promotion of Rifle Marksmanship. Captain Morelle accepted the cup for the Company. The Meeting was adjourned in memory of the former Company B, 44th Separate Company members who gave their lives in the World War. Their names were called during the sounding and echo of Taps.

The show was now on. Private 1st Class "Jimmie" Bertuco presented a skit "Tony the Drug Store Assemblyman," followed by songs in company with Private Frankie Messa.

Next on the program was the "Little Club Revue" presented through the courtesy of our good friend and supporter Mr. Vincent Spadafora. Could they dance! Could they sing!

Guests present were: Major Thos. C. Dedell, Commissioner of Public Safety Captain Arthur W. Pickard, Mr. Leland D. McCormac, General Manager Utica Gas & Electric Company; Mr. Earl D. Edwards, Secretary Utica Citizens Corps Veteran Ass'n; Mr. Egbert Bagg, Captain, Utica Citizens Corps Veteran Ass'n; Deputy Chief of Police Thomas Ferrara, Captain Edward A. Roberts, Lieut. J. W. Ryan, Captain Lewis F. Cole, Mr. Arthur Pflanz, Mr. Lynn A. Gregory, Sgt. S. H. Brayton, Corp. H. W. Fish, Jr.; Mr. J. D. Clifford, Mr. Vincent Spadafora, Mr. Irving Ramber, Mr. F. J. Cummings.

WASHINGTON GREYS ON REVIEW

258th Field Artillery

A DINNER held on May 12th at the Hotel Astor in New York City by the 258th Field Artillery, "Washington Greys," was one of the most impressive military functions of the season. The dinner was in celebration of the sesqui-centennial of the organization of this famous regiment which holds the distinction of being the oldest National Guard Regiment in New York State and one of the oldest in point of service in the United States.

The 258th Field Artillery was organized on May 1, 1784, as a company of artillery. The name "Washington Greys" by which the Regiment is now known was derived from the fact that its original unit acted as escort to General George Washington on the occasion of his inauguration in New York City as the First President of the United States, April 30, 1789.

The regiment has borne many designations as artillery, infantry and a coast defense unit. The present designation, the 258th Field Artillery, was adopted when the regiment became part of the 2d Corps troops after the World War.

The first military service of this regiment as combat troops was in the War of 1812 in which war it served at Fort Gansevoort and at Fort Greene. In the Civil War, this unit participated in many important engagements throughout the war. During the Spanish American War, the regiment served within the continental limits of the United States. On July 15, 1917, the 258th Field Artillery was mustered into Federal Service and served in France with the American Expeditionary Forces, participating in the Meuse-Argonne Drive and a Defensive Sector.

The Armory of this Regiment at Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue, New York City, is the largest of its kind in the world. It comprises approximately two city blocks with a drill floor 600 ft. x 300 ft. Due to its cantilever construction there are no columns or other obstructions in this immense drill shed.

Colonel Paul Loeser is the Commanding Officer and is also on the Staff of Governor Herbert Lehman of New York State.

12th REGT.'S VETERAN ASSOCIATION

ON Saturday evening, May 26th, the 12th Regiment's Veterans' Association held their beef-steak dinner and entertainment at the 212th Coast Artillery armory at 62nd St. and Columbus Ave., N. Y. C. A great gathering of old-timers attended the feast and were welcomed with open arms.

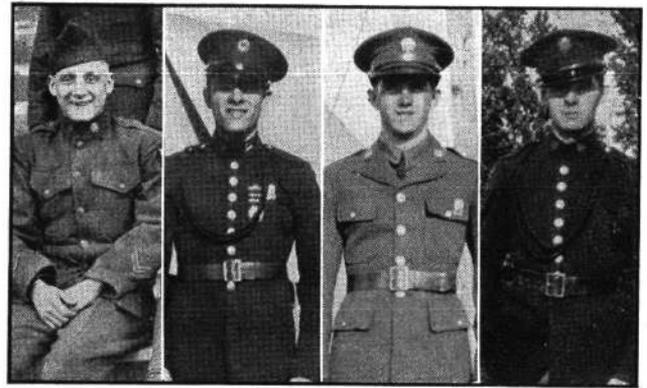
The Regiment, the old "Independence Guard," has never exploited its achievements, but the record shows that its men bled in the battles of the first Mexican War, and were the first over the Long Bridge as the Union Army advanced across the Potomac against the Confederacy in the Civil War. They stood at Harper's Ferry and the Regiment's list of battles is a roster of the Civil War conflicts. At Gettysburg and at Antietam it fought, and its companies took charge of the surrendered property of the South at Appomattox Court House.

In the Spanish War the Regiment acted at Provost Guard at Matanzas, Cuba, and on Mexican Border service, 1916, its record was such that it was held there to

the last and brought up to guard part of the line of parade of the Wilson inauguration.

Then its men went to bolster up various other units of the N. Y. N. G. and emerged as the 52nd U. S. Pioneer Infantry in the World War where its service under shell-fire won commendation.

On reorganization, it became the 212th Regt. in the N. Y. Coast Artillery Corps—an anti-aircraft regiment; bearing a new name but still the same old regiment staunch and ready to respond to the call of duty.



244th COAST ARTILLERY
Battery D

LOOKING back over a generation a family can invariably discover some incident that keeps reappearing. This reoccurrence seems to indicate that the incident in question is a guiding factor in the destiny of some particular enterprise.

Staff Sgt. George J. McCann discovered that the military service of the McCann family has been dominated by the letter "D" and the number "9". His brother William B. McCann enlisted in Co. D, 9th U. S. Infantry, July 15, 1917. He also participated in nine battles—Chateau Thierry, Vaux, Verdun, Champagne, Soissons, Mont Blanc, St. Mihiel, Argonne Forest and Marie-Louise Sector.

Sgt. McCann, himself, enlisted in Co. D, 9th Coast Artillery, November 1, 1922, and has been active ever since. In his particular case, he has completed nine years service as an employee in the 9th Regiment, both as federal mechanic and armory employee, being rated as the ninth in the latter capacity. To add the finishing touch, he was born on the ninth day of the month.

His younger brother John J. McCann and cousin Thomas McCann are both enlisted in Battery D, 244th C. A. which is the old 9th Coast Artillery.

The pictures above (reading from L. to R.) are of Wm. B. McCann, Geo. J. McCann, John J. McCann and Thomas McCann.

71st Veterans Hold 600th Meeting

THREE major historical events of the 71st Regiment, N. Y. N. G., during its participation in the services of the U. S., were celebrated during the 600th regular meeting of the 71st Regiment Veteran Association, at the Armory, on April 16, attended by four hundred members of the organization.

Although all of the Regiment's Civil War veterans



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JACOB RUPPERT
Knickerbocker
"THE BEER THAT SATISFIES"

have passed to the Great Beyond, the date of the Regiment's departure to the Civil War, on April 21, 1861, was vividly described through the writings of many of the departed comrades. The date the Regiment left for the Spanish-American War, May 2, 1898, brought to memory the services of a number of veterans of that conflict. The third major event, the departure of the Regiment for the World War, March 25, 1917, was also celebrated.

The traditions of the Regiment and its many tours of duty during the past eighty-two years were recalled. The Regiment served in '61 at Alexandria, Aquia Creek, Matthis Point and Bull Run, Va.; Tenallytown and Washington, D. C.; Gettysburg, Kingston and Harrisburg, Pa. In '98 the Regiment fought at San Juan Hill, and participated in the siege of Santiago de Cuba and at La Guasimas.

During the World War 71st men served in France, Belgium and Germany, taking part in the Hindenburg Line drive; at La Selle River, Gonc-De-Mer Ridge, Vierstraat Ridge, the Knoll, Guillemont Farm, St. Maurice River, East Poperinge line, Dickiebush sector; as a part of the pioneer regiments, representatives of the Regiment were in the Meuse-Argonne and in garrisons in German towns as part of the army of occupation.

In the service of New York State, the Regiment served in the Dead Rabbit Riots, in 1857; Quarantine Riots, 1858; Draft Riots, 1863; Orange Riots, 1871; Railroad Riots, 1877, Buffalo, 1892, and Brooklyn, 1895.

Mementos, flags and pictures of the Regiment's activi-

ties adorn the walls of the Veteran's room, including a dozen oil paintings of former colonels of the Regiment, beginning with Col. A. S. Vosburgh, who served during 1852-1861.

A Cuban flag which was brought back after the Spanish-American War by Lt. Robertson, Co. C., was presented to the Veterans. The flag, which is about 22 by 32 inches, shows the effects of rifle fire and the wear and tear of battle.



Photo by Keystone View

7th REGT. RECEIVES LAFAYETTE'S SWORD

Colonel Ralph C. Tobin, commanding the 7th Regt., is shown as he received from Colonel Emanuel Lombard (right), of the French Embassy at Washington, the sword of Lafayette.

244th COAST ARTILLERY Battery E

BRIGADIER GENERAL JOHN J. BYRNE, Commanding General of Coast Artillery, New York National Guard, was the Guest of Honor at the first of a new series of annual dinner-dances which was held on May 5th by the men of Battery E, 244th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G.

Among the other distinguished military guests present were Colonel Lewis M. Thiery, Commanding 244th C.A.; Lieutenant-Colonel Mills Miller, Executive Officer 244th C.A.; Major Charles H. Ellard, Commanding 3rd Battalion 244th C.A.; and Majors T. J. Oakley Rhinelander and Phillip K. Rhinelander, the latter of the Coast Artillery Headquarters, N.Y.N.G.



Dinner-Dance, Btry. E., 244th C. A.

CAPTAIN EDWARD HYATT HUTTON, MEDICAL CORPS



Capt. Edward H. Hutton
102nd Medical Regt.

THE members of this company regret to announce the death of Dr. Edward H. Hutton, one of our best and most beloved officers. Captain Hutton suffered a severe attack of influenza last fall and never completely recovered from the complications which later developed and which resulted in his passing at 12:15 P.M. Wednesday, May 7, 1934.

The Captain has been a prominent citizen of this community for over forty years. He always had an active interest in civic and military affairs,

having served in the Spanish-American War, in the Home Guard, and, during the World War, at Camp Mead where he was regimental surgeon attached to 63rd Infantry of the 11th Division. He was made a captain when joining the reserve corps and following the armistice was advanced to the rank of Major. He was president of the Reserve Officers Association and shortly after the 105th Hospital Company was federalized Dr. Hutton became a captain—which rank he held until his resignation a few weeks ago. Captain Hutton was the only Corning doctor to have his name included in the 1930-31 "Who's Who" in America.

The funeral was held on Wednesday, May 10, from his home, and a service was held at the Episcopal church. The members of the 105th Hospital Company, 102nd Medical Regiment, attended and formed a guard of honor at the church. The pall bearers were: Ralph H. Davis, Capt. M.C. Comdg. 105th Hosp. Co.; Amos G. Stiker, Capt. D.C.; Ernest B. Downs, Capt. M.C.; Edwin J. Carpenter, Lt. M.A.C.; First Sgt. Jay S. Rutan, St. Sgt. William A. Craig, St. Sgt. Leon E. Griswold, all of the 105th Hosp. Co., and Edward E. Auringer, Major O.R.C.

108th INFANTRY Company E

ON May 16, 1933, the members of Company E, 108th Infantry, presented a stand of colors to Post 46, 27th Division Veterans Association at the Armory. Commemorating this event, a joint stag party and luncheon of these two organizations was held in the Main street Armory mess hall on May 16, 1934.

Following the regular weekly drill of Company E, the organization reassembled on the drill floor in full uniform and passed in review before the Veterans organization, commanded by Capt. Harry Gaynor, who is also N. Y. State commander of the 27th Division Association.

The following members of Company E who attended all drills during the year 1933 were presented 100% attendance medals by Capt. Gaynor: 1st Lieut. Robert L.

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Bullock, Sergeant George C. Aslan, Sergeant Philip J. Migliore, Corporal Chauncey A. Bellavia, Corporal A. Whitman Crittenden, Corporal Stephen J. Wroblewski, Corporal Bertram A. Rapp, Corporal Philip Taluto, and Pvt. 1 cl. John J. Tascione, after which a luncheon was served and a floor show presented.

Captain Earl R. Mooney, commander of Company E, announced the following promotions: Corporal Mario Gagliardi to Sergeant; Private William Wilko, and Private First Class Philip J. Taluto to Corporals; Privates Philip J. D'Ambra, C. E. Kimber, Jack J. Myers, Henry W. Smith, Joseph N. Spotto, Andrew J. Tascione, John J. Tascione, Raymond A. Walters, and Zano Zazzaro to Privates First Class.

CORRECTION

The percentage of attendance for Troop I, 101st Cavalry, was shown in the May issue as 92%. The figure should have been 97%. Apologies and congratulations are simultaneously tendered!

CONTRIBUTIONS OMITTED

Owing to lack of space, we regret we have been compelled to hold over certain items contributed for publication in this section of the magazine.

We should like to remind our contributors that news items must be in our hands before the 20th of the month preceding publication. Copy should be typed, double-spaced, and limited to three hundred words. Photographs of a company's activities are always welcome.

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EQUIPMENT COMPANY**

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Not What He Meant

Sgt.: "Why did your girl get mad when you told her that her teeth were like pearls?"

Cpl.: "Well, you see her sister Pearl has false teeth."

ATTENTION RADIO OPERATORS!

By Capt. Guy J. Morelle
Company L, 10th Infantry

SINCE the April issue of the *Guardsman* was dedicated to Radio operators and Morse Code tappers, the following may be of interest.

We are all aware of the growing tendency to "Dictatorship" in government. Of course, in these United States, we make reference to what was known in the B.P. (Before Prohibition) era, as our can't-get-along-without, weaker sex. There was a time when we used to say to her, "My, how beautiful you are! I certainly can't get along without you" — and she returned the compliment with a glow from her loving eyes. But now she answers to the same exhortation with—"Don't try to kid me, big boy." Instead of being an object of admiration, she has now stepped off the pedestal of adoration and assumed an Amazonian attitude and dictatorial demeanor. Woe unto us sons of Adam. The Electrical Age is at hand—a "weapon" to combat this "outrageous insubordination" to our desires, etc., etc. But here is a possible solution.

If she tells you what to do—**INTERRUPTER**

If she gets stubborn—**EXCITER**

If she gets excited—**CONTROLLER**

If she doesn't think your way—**CONVERTER**

If she comes half-way—**METER**

If she comes all the way — **RECEIVER**

If she wants to go farther—**CONDUCTOR**

If she wants to be an angel — **TRANSFORMER**

If you think she is putting one over — **DETECTOR**

If she's nice to you—**COMPENSATOR**

If she wants more—**FEEDER**

If she acts irregular—**TIMER**

If she stays away too long—**TELEGRAPHER**

If she attacks—**CHARGER**

We believe that the above advice covers most of the situations to be met with in ordinary life, but before leaving the matter we must issue one warning: if your friend suffers from a quenched spark gap, whatever you do, don't—**OSCILLATOR**.

DO YOU KNOW

By Colonel H. A. Allen, Infantry

That the term Squadron is of very ancient origin?

Literally the term means a body of fighting men formed in a square.

The term was appropriated by horsemen as early as 1656; however, the earliest use of the word in military works appears in 1562 and in 1581. Styward says, "The poor Switzers not being able to furnish themselves with horse, were the first devisers of the pike and squadrone." Bulokar, writing in 1616, states that a squadron was a "square form in battle."

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Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467	Off.	22	W. O.	17467	E. M.	Total	18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1378	Off.	19	W. O.	19174	E. M.	Total	20571

HQ. & HQ. DET., INFANTRY DIVISION

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maintenance	27	0	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div.....	25	0	52	77

HQ. & HQ. TR., CAVALRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	9	0	60	69
Hq. & Hq. Tr. 51st Cav. Brigade..	8	0	66	74

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

Maintenance	10	0	26	36
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 52nd F. A. Brigade	9	0	44	53

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	37	44

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	637	683

SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)

Maintenance	14	1	149	163
101st Signal Battalion	14	0	159	173

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	66	1	971	1038
Actual	620	7	10514	11141
10th Infantry	60	1	1076	1137
14th Infantry	61	1	997	1059
71st Infantry	66	1	1110	1177
105th Infantry	60	1	1058	1119
106th Infantry	64	0	1022	1086
107th Infantry	60	0	1024	1084
108th Infantry	65	1	1061	1127
165th Infantry	65	1	1031	1097
174th Infantry	64	1	1118	1183
369th Infantry	55	0	1017	1072

FIELD ARTILLERY REGT., 155 MM HOW. (Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery	59	1	606	666

STATE STAFF

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maximum	32	0	108	140
A.G.D. Section	5	0	0	5
J.A.G.D. Section	4	0	0	4
Ordnance Section	5	0	24	29
Medical Section	3	0	0	3
Quartermaster Section	9	0	12	21

SPECIAL TROOPS, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	25	0	293	318
Special Troops, 27th Division	23	0	319	342

QUARTERMASTER TRAIN, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q. M. Train.....	14	0	225	239

DIVISION AVIATION, INFANTRY DIVISION

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

ENGINEER REGT. (COMBAT), INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat)	31	1	449	481

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse-Drawn)

Maintenance	56	1	545	602
105th Field Artillery	53	1	598	652
156th Field Artillery	50	1	601	652

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery	51	1	610	662

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

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery	47	1	685	733

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry	41	1	639	681
121st Cavalry	40	1	570	611

COAST ARTILLERY (A. A.)

Maintenance	48	1	656	705
Actual	46	1	715	762

COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)

Maintenance	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery	60	1	650	711

COAST ARTILLERY (HARBOR DEFENSE)

Maintenance	60	1	578	739
245th Coast Artillery	57	1	740	798

State Staff		100% (1) ₂		
A. G. D. SECTION ..	4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. SECTION ..	4	4	4	100
ORDNANCE SECT.	4	28	28	100
MEDICAL SECTION ..	4	3	3	100
Q. M. SECTION	4	21	21	100
		61	61	100

HdQRS. Coast Art.		100% (2) ₁		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET.	4	6	6	100
		10	10	100

87th Inf. Brig.		97.29% (3) ₆		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY ..	4	32	31	97
		37	36	97.29

51st Cav. Brig.		94.73% (4) ₄		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. TROOP	4	70	66	94
		76	72	94.73

HdQRS. 27th Div.		94.73% (5) ₅		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	25	25	100
HDQRS. DET.	4	51	47	92
		76	72	94.73

53rd Inf. Brig.		93.18% (6) ₃		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	4	4	100
HDQRS. COMPANY ..	4	40	37	92
		44	41	93.18

52nd Field Art. Brigade		90.56% (7) ₇		
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. BATTERY ..	4	46	41	89
		53	48	90.56

93rd Inf. Brig.		87.69% (8) ₈		
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	25	21	84
HDQRS. COMPANY ..	5	40	36	90
		65	57	87.69

54th Inf. Brig.		84.44% (9) ₉		
HEADQUARTERS ..	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY ..	5	40	33	83
		45	38	84.44

Touched in Vain

Departing from a fashionable seaside resort, a wealthy but niggardly man was surrounded by servants, all expecting tips.

Getting past this batch he stepped into a waiting car, the door of which was held by the house-porter, who held out his palm.

"You're not not going to forget me, sir?" he inquired anxiously.

The departing guest seized the outstretched hand and shook it.

"No," he said in a voice charged with emotion. "I'll write to you."

The Efficacious Business Letter

"Sir—My typist, being a lady, cannot take down what I think of you. I, being a gentleman, cannot write it. You, being neither, can guess it all."
—The Forager, 51st Cavalry Brigade.



Col. Ralph C. Tobin, commanding 7th Regt., presents officer's gold medal to member of the Knickerbocker Greys, at the 53rd anniversary reception and drill of that organization.

DO YOU KNOW

By Colonel H. A. Allen, Infantry

WHAT in the 17th century a platoon was, in some cases, the infantry tactical unit and was commanded by a captain?

At the beginning of the 18th century the term referred to a small body of musketeers of about 40 or 50 men, arranged in a square to strengthen the angle of the battalion when formed in a hollow square.

Battalion in the 16th and 17th centuries implied a unit of infantry forming a part of the line of battle, but at first meant an unusually large "battalia," or a single large body of men formed of several "battalions." About the middle of the 18th century a battalion was generally organized into 16 platoons of about 24 men each, plus two or four platoons of grenadiers.

That a company is now composed of a definite number of officers and men? In early days of armies, it referred loosely to the number of men a lord or knight brought into the field. In the middle of the 14th century "Free companies" came into being. These were disbanded soldiers who, having a greater love for war than peace, banded themselves together and plundered France at their pleasure. The size of companies has varied from 50 to 400 men. Gustavus Adolphus made great reforms in military or-

ganization. He made companies of uniform strength, 106 men (this was the strength of our companies during the Spanish War). Colonel Dandas (British Army), toward the end of the 18th century, divided the company into two platoons, and the platoons were divided into two sections.

244th COAST ARTILLERY Battery F

Judging by the weather this is January but when I ran across Sgt. Kreiger sharpening his knives and cleavers and when Lieutenant Buser throws a pup tent into my lap then I know that summer is here and camp is near. Speaking of camp we are justly proud of our mess. With Mess Sgt. Kreiger supervising our meals are way above average—we even have homemade rolls for breakfast.

Pfc. Charles Hoppe is slated for the headwaiter's job at the officers' mess—we hope he doesn't drop a bowl of soup on the skipper.

Sgt. Kenngott has reenlisted and we can still hear the officers muttering "I'm glad that's over." Now we can truly say "the Cup's in the bag," because Sgt. Kenngott's ability as head-plotter is a tremendous asset—his presence bolsters the morale of the entire range section. Sgt. Kenngott is also a pistol expert. By the way, he is only following in the footsteps of his father who was formerly a Sergeant and served with distinction in this very regiment.



Pfc. Friscia's term expired and he promptly reenlisted—he wants you all to know that he has three years of 100% attendance to his credit.

The baseball team is rounding into form with Sgt. Miliante and Pfc. Sagen the outstanding players on the team.

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A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT



WE are pleased to announce that we have again been awarded the concessions for the operation of the General Stores at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, and at Pine Camp, Great Bend, New York, for the fifth consecutive season, where 15,000 New York State Troops will be in training this summer. May we take this opportunity of assuring the Officer and Enlisted personnel of the New York National Guard who will train at the aforementioned camps during this coming season, that every effort will be made to extend the same courteous treatment to them as has been our policy during the seasons 1930, 1931, 1932 and 1933. A complete assortment of general merchandise, notions, novelties and toilet goods will be carried in stock to meet the requirements of those patronizing our stores.

REGIMENTAL INSIGNIA HEAVY SILVER RINGS

Every ring is guaranteed to be of genuine sterling silver, beautifully chased on either side with the insignia of the U. S. Army and surmounted by the regimental coat of arms, carefully enamelled in full colors. Only a few examples of our stock are illustrated on this page, but a full line will be on display in the General Store both at Camp Smith and at Pine Camp.

When you arrive in Camp, we shall be glad if you will pay our General Store a visit and look over our wide range of novelties bearing the insignia of YOUR organization. Take home a silver bracelet or necklace, with your regimental insignia in full colors, to your wife or sister or ladyfriend. A present of handsome jewelry is always certain of appreciation.



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One of the attractive Regimental bracelets obtainable at the General Store in Camp

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