

★ The New York ★  
National Guardsman



November, 1934

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

15c The Copy

To the Officers  
and Men of the **New York National Guard**



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

—A Sincere Admirer.

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# The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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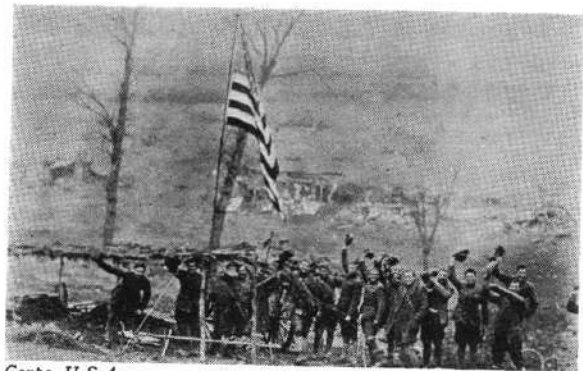
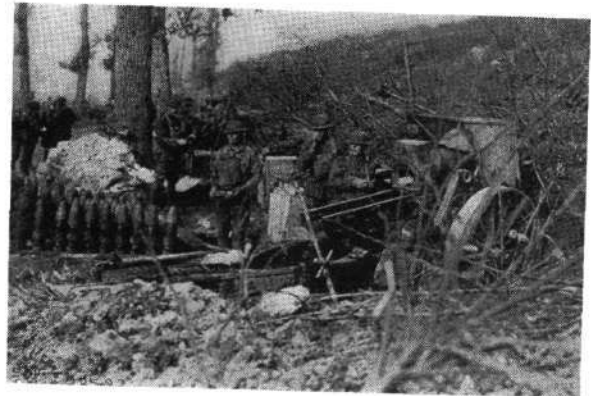
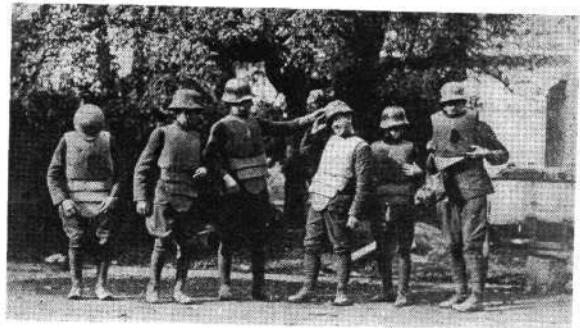
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### THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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



Photos by Signal Corps, U.S.A.

#### 27TH DIVISION WORLD WAR VETERANS REMEMBER THESE TIMES

Left to Right: (1) Men of Co. M, 105th Infantry, bringing in prisoners at Ronsoy, Sept. 25th, 1918; (2) 27th Division men trying on German armor, taken in the Hindenburg Line, Nov. 4th, 1918; (3) Letters from home for the 27th Division, being sorted at Corbie, October 24th, 1918; (4) 155 mm. howitzers, Btry. B, 106th F. A., being prepared for action at Samogneux, Sept. 13th, 1918; (5)

107th Infantry practising an attack near Beauquesnes, Sept. 13th, 1918; (6) Co. B, 107th Infantry, in training with British tanks near Beauquesnes, Sept. 13th, 1918; (7) Btry. D, 105th F. A., hoists the American flag at Etraye after the last shot had been fired at 11 a.m., November 11th, 1918, when the Armistice began. Many such scenes were re-hashed at the Brooklyn Convention.

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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## The National Guard Instructor

By Major HUMPHREY N. ERVIN, M.C., U. S. Army

*Reprinted by courtesy of The Military Surgeon*

A MEDICAL officer on duty at a post or in a hospital gives little thought to the National Guard—either its organization, its training, or the basic principles upon which it is established. Orders detailing him to duty as an instructor with the National Guard, while they may not be entirely unexpected, usually find him unprepared.

He has had no experience with the Guard. The sum total of his knowledge of such an organization could probably be put into one sentence, "It is a part of the National Defense and is organized similarly to the Regular Army." He is grossly ignorant of the requirements, duties, and responsibilities of a National Guard Instructor.

His service in the Regular Army has given him a certain amount of military knowledge and it is assumed that it is above and beyond that of the National Guardsman. However, before this knowledge can be used for the betterment of the Guard, the Instructor must work himself into a very definite mental attitude.

It is the purpose of this paper to consider certain fundamentals, some of them psychological in nature, which are essential to the acquirement of such a mental attitude.

The first reaction, after receiving an assignment to duty with the National Guard, is, probably, an attempt to effect a reconciliation between his new assignment and his past position with respect to the Detached Officers' List. He recalls very vividly the times he has voiced his opinion of the War Department for having almost one hundred perfectly good medical officers on duty with the National Guard, R.O.T.C., and Reserves while the officers at his post were each doing two men's work. Nor is the reconciliation made any the easier by his friends who tell him

that they see in the latest orders that he is going on a four-year vacation.

He next makes a hurried examination of Army Regulations and Training Regulations looking for some information about his new work. He finds one paragraph in all the War Department publications that gives him any help. All things he may not do. He may not leave the state to which assigned for more than twenty-four hours. He may not attend an institution of learning, engage in business, or have any other interest that will interfere with his duties as an instructor. He will not engage in politics, or political arguments, or take sides where difficulties arise with the Guard. That is all. There is nowhere to be found any hints, suggestions, or instructions that will guide him in an assignment that is unlike any experience he may have had elsewhere in the Army.

Nevertheless he packs up and moves to his new station. His predecessor has probably got his orders and moved on before he arrives. He reports to the Senior Instructor who is very cordial in his greeting, tells him a National Guard assignment is very interesting and pleasant work and that he knows he will like it, but that it will take him a year to get acquainted with the details and that during that time he will be no good to the Guard and nobody expects him to be. He is on the job and if he is to make good settles down to a year of study and thought in order to put in three years of good work. He must first learn to appreciate the psychological basis on which the National Guard exists.

Patriotism, an actual and serious belief in the necessity for some form of National Defense, a source of added income, may be given as reasons why men in civil life will give time, effort, and frequently money to the National Guard. But the fundamental reason lies much deeper. There is a natural, inborn instinct in the human race to act

in concert with others. The most primitive people give abundance of evidence of instinct in their drills, action in unison, or dances, usually for esthetic purposes, but often in connection with their tribal security. The most simple of children's games are nothing more than attempts to act together to produce a rhythmic movement. Advancing from the most primitive, we find a certain satisfaction in co-ordinating various independent movements into a final unified whole. This is typified by the more complicated dances of the primitive people and the modern games of youth and men. The logical result of such advanced unified action is a leader, whether it be the medicine man of the savage, the "leader" of children's games, or the captain



of a baseball team. A company of soldiers drilling under the leadership of its officers, a division maneuvering under an acknowledged leader is only another example of exactly the same effort of the human race to find pleasure in rhythmic action, in co-ordinated movements.

Almost every man has within him something which is inspired by the sight of large bodies of marching men, especially when they are moving to the rhythm of martial music. To a small proportion of men this appeal is so forcible that they must needs give their lives to it. From such, the professional soldier is recruited. Not all, however, who feel this appeal are able to enter a military life, or the appeal is just short of causing them to give up everything for its gratification. This second class will satisfy their inclinations to drill by the formation of organizations recreational in nature, yet of a semi-military character. Some form of drill will be included.

To meet the demands of this class of people many lodges, fraternal societies, churches, and schools have, organized within their membership, companies resplendently uniformed and thoroughly drilled. Years before the National Guard was formed on its present basis these organizational enthusiasts formed and maintained numerous isolated organizations of a military nature.

They were able, by contributions from their members and friends, to buy elaborate uniforms, equip themselves with arms, and in some instances build club houses and armories. These men made the work of such organizations their vacation and found the same satisfaction and recreation in it that other groups found in riding, hunting, boating, and fishing. We all recognize that with some members of all these groups the work of the organization becomes almost an obsession. Not only were they themselves proud of their organization, but the whole community was proud

of them. They not only furnished entertainment for their community but were always willing and anxious to give their services in emergencies. Of value to the local community, yet their independence and isolation reduced their value to the state or to the nation. However, they were adjudged of so much importance that when laws were enacted establishing a state and Federal militia special provisions were made for including these companies.

It is apparent, therefore, that the National Guard is the result of an effort on the part of the Federal Government to capitalize and convert into a military asset a predilection for drilling existing in a considerable portion of its population. The enthusiastic guardsman belongs to a class that is bound to drill somewhere. The Government offers inducements furnishing not only money and equipment but also instructors.

These men are enthusiastic over their unit and its work. Their pride in their own organization is without bounds, they want it to be the best of its kind. They themselves want to excel in all the branches of military knowledge. They give freely of their time, their labor and often their money. They frequently make surprising personal sacrifices to attend Army Service Schools and attain proficiency in military theory and practice. It is, therefore evident, that there is no lack of interest, no stinting of effort, among this class of people.

Properly guided, the interest, the effort, the enthusiasm, the predilection for drilling are all forces that become most valuable assets. The instructor must obtain the proper perspective whereby he is able to visualize and recognize these forces existent within the Guard.

The National Guardsman is willing to spend time and money, if necessary, to develop the organization in which he is interested, but he wants it to remain his own organization—he will not consent to having the management and control taken out of his hands. Nor is it to the best interests of the Government to have it taken out of his hands. Sever his management and control and you have lost the impetus that keeps things moving. You have broken up the game. The instructor must formulate for himself a plan of procedure whereby he will be able to control and direct these forces. He must recognize the fact that the forces are within the Guard but that he, by his military bearing, interest, personality and tact, can direct and control them.

Having established the fact that the National Guardsman insists on the organization being his, that its control and management remain in his hands, it is perfectly obvious that the organization will be just what he wants it to be. Consequently units of the National Guard will vary as much as do the National Guardsmen. By far the larger percentage of Guardsmen have a fair foundation of military knowledge. They are willing, anxious, and eager to learn and will, of their own volition, seek opportunities to advance themselves.

Before the instructor can be of value to the organization to which he is assigned he must ascertain the state of training of every unit therein, the extent of military knowledge and experience of every officer. Nor can he do this by standing them up and putting them through a process of questioning. He must gain his knowledge by observation, casual conversations, discussions, and if need be, by arguments. He must remember further that while he is making up his mind concerning the organization and its officers, they too are sizing him up. Some officers will give him the proper valuation, both as to qualifications, military knowl-

edge, and ability. Some will endow him with a knowledge and ability far beyond his own fondest dreams. Occasionally, though rarely, one will resent his very presence. The instructor's efficiency will be greatly enhanced by the maintenance of relations, cordial if possible, but in any case strictly correct, from a military point of view, with all individuals. Derelictions of duty, instructions of a corrective nature should always be handled through the unit commander. The instructor may have to advise and assist the commanding officer in the matter, but only in that way can it be given the support of competent authority. It is almost universally true that the instructor's most valuable service is rendered informally by personal conversations and letters, offering suggestions for the solutions of difficulties, assisting in getting needed supplies, or straightening out tangled reports. The ideal relationship is established when the commanding officer of every unit of the organization to which the instructor is assigned is made to feel that the instructor is not only a critic and mentor, but his friend, ready and anxious to assist him in every way possible. Advice and criticism of a constructive nature given in a friendly manner are not only accepted in the spirit in which they are given, but are greedily sought after, while caustic comment and criticism given in a supercilious manner are no more popular in the National Guard than they are in the Regular Army.

An honest effort to direct the efforts of the National Guard will produce surprising results, but the progress of an organization depends on the ideas, the policies, and the efforts of their own officers. An idea or policy, no matter how good, is worthless so long as it remains an idea or policy of the instructor. When it becomes the idea, the policy, of the unit commander it becomes of value. If the instructor has patience, tact, and sound judgment he will



drift into the rôle of confidential adviser to the commanding officer of the unit to which he is attached. If he lacks these qualifications he will remain the official instructor but his efforts will produce little results.

Few assignments in the Army place an officer in such a delicate position as a detail as instructor with the National Guard. His orders assigning him to duty place him immediately under the Corps Area Commander and direct him to notify the Governor and Adjutant General of the State of his arrival.

In many particulars his position is similar to that of an ambassador or minister in the diplomatic service. He is practically a guest of the State to which he is accredited. He is without authority to issue orders, and yet may exercise a dominant influence in the control of affairs. He will be courteously received by the National Guard and watched. When it becomes evident by his conduct and bearing that he appreciates fully his relationship and that he recognizes the necessary limitations of the National Guard as compared with the Regular Army, he will be received into full fellowship.

There are certain limitations that must be accepted. While it is true that the National Guard is similar to the Regular Army in organization and training, the instructor must remember that the two weeks in camp and the seventy-two hours of armory instruction combined give the National Guard approximately the equivalent of one month of military training as compared with twelve months for the Regular Army. It would be a sad commentary on the Regular Army if the National Guard were comparable to it in proficiency.

On the contrary it bears a relation to the Regular Army very similar to that of a college baseball team to a professional team. Both play the same game under the same rules, but the individuals on the college team play for the love of the game itself, while the men on the professional team earn their living by training to develop the highest proficiency attainable.

Officers who undertake a detail as instructor with the National Guard with the idea that the mission of an instructor is similar to that of an officer assigned to command a Regular Army unit, viz.: to bring the unit to the highest degree of military efficiency possible are doomed to disappointment.

Success demands that the instructor understand fully the military policy of the United States. That he sees clearly and gives proper value to the various components of our present tri-partite army: (a) a small number of men who are professional soldiers, the *Regular Army*; (b) a larger body of men who are enthusiastic on the subject of military organization and who desire to participate in such organizations as fully as practicable in connection with their vocations in civil life, the *National Guard*; (c) a very much larger body of men who have a fairly intelligent conception of the Government's military requirements and who would respond to the Government's Call in case of emergency, but who are unable to give sufficient time to military work to justify them in taking active part in the *National Guard*, the *Reserves*.

Having made an estimate of the situation and formulated his plans, if the instructor is a man of sound judgment and tact, if he has a clear understanding of the position which he is to occupy and his relation to those around him, he will meet with success. He will accomplish what he set out to do. His work will not only yield satisfaction and pleasure to himself but will produce a lasting benefit to the military establishment.

Failing to establish a foundation based on these fundamental principles he will only feel disappointment and chagrin that he is not getting adequate results for the energy expended. He will be disappointed and unhappy, thankful to be relieved from what he regards as an unproductive assignment. His detail to duty with the *National Guard* will be a mistake which cannot be recognized and corrected too soon.

THE END

# I've Always Wanted To Fly, But . . .

By CARL T. CAPPELEN, JR.

**Is the cost of private flying prohibitive? Most people believe it is, but this author claims that your flying-bug can be satisfied for two dollars a week. It may or may not be possible, but it would certainly be worth getting together and discussing it. If you would care to join a flying club and pay these dues, don't miss this article.**



NO country in the world is so air-minded as our own. Our airlines fly more miles, more passengers, and more mail per year than those of any other country, and yet . . . Well, the fact remains that for most of us our air-mindedness is something which has not progressed beyond the boundaries of our *minds*; our enthusiasm and interest in flying hasn't yet compelled us to take up flying in a more practical way.

"It costs too much." "I can't afford it." Every would-be Lindbergh comes face to face with the hard cash aspect of the cost of flying and turns the whole thing down on that account. Not without regret, not without much deep sighing and many backward glances at his glorious ambition, but turn it down he must because he simply hasn't got the dough. As for flying just for the sport of the thing, he'd think you were crazy to propose it. There's the initial cost of the plane, the engine, fuel and rigging upkeep, the possibly high cost of repairs and replacements, the insurance, the rent of hangar space. No—flying is not for him, he mourns, and buries himself in a bank office.

All right—but just forget about the cost for a moment and let us talk about some of the attractions of flying for sport. Picture yourself flying above a layer of billowing clouds that stretch out below you like a cotton field down South. How sweet, how clean the air—what music in the steady drone of the motor—what exhilaration in the sparkling sun glinting on your polished wing surfaces. As the needle of your altimeter climbs, your cares and anxieties drop away—you are free, free with a new sense of complete freedom. "Yours is the world and everything that's in it." You can come and go—no traffic lights, no dangerous intersections, no jams, no road hogs, no cities to traverse and delay you. "Contact!"—and away you go, at a speed impossible on any highway, climbing into a zone of blue and white which, after centuries of effort, has at last become man's heritage. There's a rare sport in flying.

Flying, today, is not the risky sport it was twenty, ten, or even five years ago. One can fly a modern light plane with as little risk (given the same care and skill) as one can take a car out on the roads on week-ends; probably with less danger for in the air one is almost secure from the follies of "the other guy."

Still forgetting about the money angle of it, just suppose that you have taken up flying. Yes, I know—but just *suppose*. After you have passed the novitiate stage and have qualified for your Private Pilot's License, there are no end of things to do. Albany, Boston, Philadelphia and Washington are all within a few hours' range if you care for cross-country flying.

There are many flying cruises organized which are good fun, too. A few months ago one such cruise was embarked on by more than 250 persons, flying in 59 planes, when they made the third annual good-will flight between Roosevelt Field, L. I., and Montreal. The American flyers spent the week-end as guests of the Montreal Light Aeroplane Club. They were enthusiastically greeted at the St. Hubert Airport by a crowd of Canadian pilots and civic authorities. International red-tape was dispensed with so that everyone had an excellent time during the entire trip.

There are numerous airports in the vicinity of New York City and each field is the scene of several meets during the year. All told, there is no lack of opportunity of entering any of these contests or of competing in the various events. The contests are highly interesting and varied in that cross-country racing, free-for-all-racing, bomb dropping, stunting and altitude racing are the order of the day.

Several light planes are now on the market, reasonably priced and economical to operate. The *Aeronca* (illustrated at the head of this article), manufactured by the Aeronautical Corporation of America, is a two-place with a side-by-side seating arrangement. This plane has a top speed of 93 m.p.h., a cruising speed of 77 m.p.h.,



and gets nearly 30 miles out of a gallon of gas. The *Taylor Cub* (shown standing before its hangar) manufactured by the Taylor Aircraft Company, is a two-place, high wing, tandem open cockpit and will be found on active service in Canada, Brazil, Central America, Honolulu and in most of the states of the Union. The *Porterfield Flyabout*, made by the Porterfield Aircraft Company, is a two-place, high wing, tandem cabin job.

Now there must be many members in the New York National Guard (among whom the author counts himself as one) to whom flying represents a sport in the very fullest sense of the word. And this article is written in the hope that these members can be brought together to the end that a club may be formed which will enable its members to indulge in a certain amount of flying at a reasonably low cost. After much research and many consultations with both commercial and private pilots, the following scheme for the formation of a flying club is put forth.

The organization of the New York National Guard Flying Club would be based on a scheme which might be called the "Two-Dollar-a-Week" plan. Regardless of the size of the club, the dues would amount to only two dollars a week until a plane, for the use of the members, was purchased. At that time, adjustments would be made so that each man would share equally the cost of the plane.

Continuing thereafter the Two-Dollar-a-Week plan, each member would be allowed at least a full half-hour of dual flying each week. During this "dual" he would handle the controls with an instructor and learn how to take off and land. Then he would be taught how to make banks, various turns, figure of eights and how to come out of spins.

After he had learned to fly solo, that same Two-Dollar-a-Week would allow him a full hour of solo flying per week. He could then go up alone on short cross-country flights. As he gained in experience and ability, he could try out different maneuvers with increasing confidence. From time to time there would be check flights with the instructor in order to test his proficiency and to correct any bad flying habits he may have fallen into. After 25 hours solo flying time he could take his tests and qualify for his Amateur Flying License. Later on, with 50 hours, he could obtain his Private Pilot's License.

This scheme is a practical one and is entirely within the means of every member of the Guard who is interested in taking up flying as a sport. A maximum limit of fifty members would have to be placed on the club for with more members than that, it would difficult, with only one

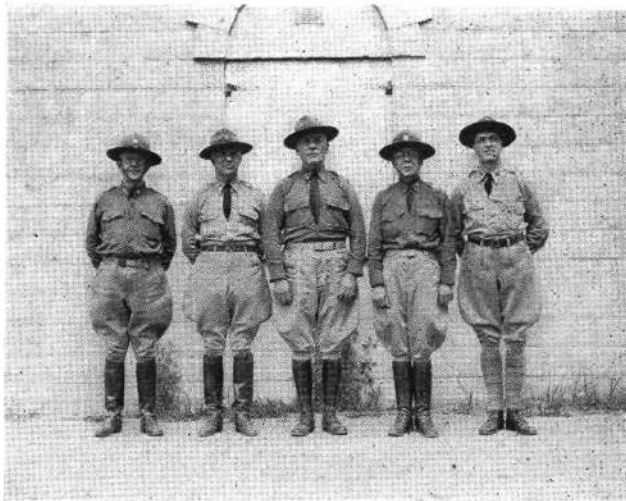


A light plane, like the *Taylor Cub* shown above, is designed principally with a view to safety and economy, and therefore lends itself to private ownership.

machine, to arrange flying time for so many enthusiasts.

Any active member of the Guard who would like to become a member of such a club should take steps at once to put his name down as an intended member. Upon receipt of the first fifty letters, from New York City residents, invitations will be sent out to request the applicants to attend a get-acquainted meeting and to discuss important matters in connection with the formation of the club.

Letters should be addressed to Carl T. Cappelen, Jr., 37-05 79th Street, Jackson Heights, N. Y., or care of The Editor, NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.



**Major General Haskell and Staff**

Taken during the CPX at Camp Dix, N. J., September 1-8, 1934. From Left to Right: Lt. Col. J. A. S. Mundy, A.G.D., 27th Div'n Adjutant; Lt. Col. Robert Guggenheim, G-2; Major General William N. Haskell, commanding 27th Division, N.Y.N.G.; Colonel William R. Wright, Chief of Staff; Lt. Col. Hampton Anderson, G-3.

#### RECENT DONATIONS TO THE 27th DIVISION HEADQUARTERS LIBRARY

**B**RIGADIER General George Albert Wingate, the present Surrogate of Kings County, Brooklyn, N. Y., has presented to the New York National Guard a complete bound set of "The Stars and Stripes," which our present World War Veterans will remember as the official publication of the A.E.F., published—to quote its own obituary—"with malice toward none, with charity for all, and apologies to nobody."

General Wingate has also donated a bound and printed copy of the "Report of Colonel R. Delafield, U.S. Army, on the Art of War in Europe in 1854, 1855 and 1856." This report, which is dated August 11, 1856, was addressed to Jefferson Davis, the then Secretary of War, and embraced a most detailed account of all military activities of the various European forces engaged in the Crimea.

In addition to the above, we are obligated to General Wingate for a splendid group of Brady photographs taken during the Civil War.

All of the above have been placed in the Headquarters Library.

These generous donations of General Wingate, which are indeed most indicative of his never ending interest in the New York National Guard, are keenly appreciated.

# Why We Celebrate Armistice Day

By **LESLIE JEAN THORUD\***

Reprinted by courtesy of *The Quartermaster Review*

**W**HAT JUST why do we celebrate Armistice Day? That is a question to consider. Is it just to make people stop in their everyday routine to remember that several delegates from several countries affixed their names to a document that brought succor to a war-racked, tortured, mad world? Is it to give the tired working person a respite from the humdrum existence of offices, shops, schools, etc., or the eager schoolboy a holiday from school? Is it because the treaty signed on Nov. 11, 1918, was as eagerly heralded as "the shot heard around the world in 1775?"

No! We celebrate Armistice day to honor all the men and women who played any part in the war for the preservation of democracy. On that day we honor those brave men who answered the call of a nation in distress, the women who sent their loved ones out into the unknown with a smile, and then prayed while their busy fingers did their bit, and the women who joined to bring a bit of comfort to those who were injured and maimed in the fray.

They all played their parts superbly, but the war left its stamp on all—some returned hopeless cripples, some did not return, and those who did seemed to have lost their youth, that intangible something which makes young people face the world unafraid and hopeful. All did their duty, strong and unafraid! All deserve the highest honors, and Armistice day is the nation's tribute to its brave men and women.

Armistice day is beautiful, and—sad. We, who see the parades and celebrations of Armistice day, feel a thrill of pride run through our bodies; our hearts beat faster and we are moved by that emotion known as patriotism. Those men who participate in the parades and celebrations

\* Miss Thorud, who is the daughter of Major Nels Thorud, U. S. A., Retired, won the essay contest sponsored by the local American Legion Post at Holbrook, Mass., with this article.

are proud to follow the flag of our country, just as proud as they were in 1917, their step is just as true and unfaltering as then, their eyes fixed ahead with the same steady purpose, but, in almost every heart is the thought, more poignant than ever, of the "buddie" sleeping "Over There." To these men, the parade means more than an Armistice day celebration—to them it is the outward manifestation of keeping faith with those who sleep in Flanders Field! To the cheerful, courage-instilling march music they keep perfect step—to the ones who no longer march at their sides they keep perfect faith—those men who risked their all for democracy.

We weep when we see a straight khaki-clad figure place a wreath on the grave of our Unknown Soldier, but in the crowd may be many a mother, dry-eyed and proud, whose anguish is solaced by the thought that perhaps the boy who lies there, honored and revered, is her own son—the boy whom she gave to the country's need; many a wife, sister or sweetheart who sent away her loved one, never to see him again—these, too, should be honored on Armistice Day. They also serve, who stand and wait! When the sad, beautiful strains of Taps float over the air, both we who are here and those who sleep "somewhere in France" know that we are honoring them; they know they are missed; they know Armistice day is their day. We can never honor them enough, those gallant men—and women—who have risen nobly to the occasion at every opportunity. They gave their lives that we might live; they risked their all that we might be saved, and to them we owe a debt that can never be paid—a debt that we recognize by our Armistice day celebration. It is not only the "sleeping dead" who are honored, when we whisper a prayer at Taps, it is the "living dead," too, who are still paying the price of war in our hospitals and institutions. They, too, deserve our highest honors at this time.

## Unjust Aspersion Upon National Guard

**G**ENERAL Johnson, late N.R.A. Administrator, had a knack of ruffling people's feathers up the wrong way in those thumping, vitriolic speeches of his throughout the country, but never was he wider of the facts than when he criticized the National Guard. Denying a quotation that it was poor policy for the Governor of California to call troops out in connection with the San Francisco strike, the General (an old Regular Army officer) said: "It's dangerous to put a gun in the hands of an amateur soldier, for he sometimes gets to wobbling and wondering what to do."

In commenting upon this astonishing remark, the *Army and Navy Journal* says: "The reports received by the War Department show that in general, where the National Guard has been called into state service, its components on duty acquitted themselves efficiently. In San Francisco, for example, they carried out their orders exactly as they were given, standing by when probably they would have

preferred to act. In other communities, the reports received are to the effect that the troops generally conducted themselves with ability and discretion.

"The fact should not be forgotten that the National Guard of today is a much superior organization to what it was before the World War. Many of its officers are veterans, know how to handle men, and how to obey and require obedience. It is a noteworthy fact that the Regular Army has emphatically opposed participation in the strike conflicts, insisting that this was the job of the National Guard. If there had been any possibility of the latter failing to preserve peace and order, the Regular Army, of course, would have intervened, but such action has not proved necessary.

"The confidence of the Army in the citizen soldier is the best proof that could be furnished of the regard in which General MacArthur and his subordinates hold the citizen organization."

# Sixteenth Anniversary of the Armistice

## Profit or Loss — Which Is It to Be?

SIXTEEN years after the armistice the world pauses to make a reckoning. Sixteen nations sent 65,000,000 armed men into the war, and reported nearly 10,000,000 dead and 21,219,000 wounded. Including prisoners and missing casualties were 57.6 per cent. The money cost of the war, including the drain on national resources, which will be felt for many years, is beyond calculation, but much of the treasure stored up for centuries was cast into the fight, and the earning power of men for generations was mortgaged to achieve victory. Among the nations in the fight from the beginning, and forced to call upon their last reserves of man power, the cost of the war still is a daily trial in nearly every home. The load is heavier for a man gone, a debt owing. What did the world receive for its pain and money?

Each nation had a reason for entering the war, and each must be its own judge of how near it came to winning its object, and perhaps whether the object was worth the price. The French went in to save themselves. They had been demoralized by the Prussians in 1871, and they preferred loss of identity as a nation to another such humiliation. They won their war. Not since Napoleon's day had France been so strong. The British went in to restrain Germany's world trade ambitions. They succeeded, but at an enormous cost to their own trade. Britain is far weaker today than before the war. The United States went in to make the world safe for democracy, and since the war is practically the only principal belligerent that has not been ruled by a dictator. Belgium was strengthened and ennobled.

Germany welcomed the war to achieve her destiny as a world power, and lost everything but her faith in the future. Italy entered late to save herself, and produced a man of destiny. She is far better off than at any time in recent centuries. Russia was forced in by a treaty obligation, quit in a revolt against militarism and class domination, and now has the largest army in the world and the most ruthless, but ostensibly beneficent, class government. Turkey and Greece won self-government. Roumania won territory and prestige, and Poland was reborn. The Austro-Hungarian empire was shattered. Japan learned to mobilize her strength. The world gained the league of nations, the great product of the "war to end war," and this league now faces the most severe of many tests.

Beneath the obvious results is the greatest factor—the effect on national temperament. With a few exceptions, the nations involved have suffered no great change of heart. Pride, a touch of arrogance, ambition and selfishness dominate the relations of the chief powers, now as before the war. In the confusion following the armistice, each nation rushed to capture world trade, to collect its debts and to put off its creditors. Each produced so much that buying

**What lessons did the World War teach us? Has the terrific cost of those four destructive years been utterly wasted? This writer in the Indianapolis News believes that the war may have brought about an era of world understanding which will bear fruit in the generations to come.**

power was exhausted. Today, in counting the cost and gains of the war, the people are inclined to say that it was not worth while. In some ways, no war is worth the lives it costs, but national aspiration is indifferent to the life of the citizen. The great effect of the war—its revelation of the interdependence of nations—may not be fully realized at this time, but brought about an era of world understanding, in which case it will have been worth the cost.

## I Was There Armistice Day

We stood up and we didn't say a word.  
It felt just like when you have dropped your pack,  
After a hike, and straightened out your back,  
And seem just light as any bird.

We stood up straight and, God! but it was good!  
When you have crouched for months, to stand  
Straight up and look right out toward No Man's Land  
And feel the way you never thought you could.

We saw the trenches on the other side,  
And Jerry, too, not making any fuss  
But prob'ly stupid, happy, just like us.  
Nobody shot and nobody tried to hide.

If you'd listened then, you'd heard, I guess,  
A sort of sigh from everybody there;  
But all we did was stand and stare and stare,  
Just stare and stand and never say a word.

## LEADING UP TO THE ARMISTICE

WITH her last ally, Austria, gone, Germany stood alone, facing a world of determined enemies. Before the end of September the German high command had realized that peace must be made, and, on October 4th a request for an armistice was sent to President Wilson. Exchange of notes continued for more than a month; meanwhile the German armies were driven back, and the allies of Germany retired from the conflict. On the last day of October a mutiny began in the German fleet. In a few days uprisings took place in Berlin and elsewhere. Emperor William and the Crown Prince fled to Holland. On November the 8th German representatives met Marshal Foch and other allied representatives in a railway car near Rethondes, and at five o'clock on the morning of the eleventh, signed an armistice to take effect six hours later. Fighting ceased just in time to prevent Foch from launching, with French, British and American forces, a great offensive eastward upon the German lines.

Thus ended a terrific four-year struggle on the 11th month, 11th day, 11th hour in the year 1918.

# S. O. S.—Service of Supply

By Capt. E. J. W. LANG, 369th Infantry

THREE years ago, I was designated by my former Regimental Commander as the "Acting Supply Officer" in addition to my then duties as the Assistant Plans and Training Officer. About a year later, the "acting" was made permanent.

Looking back over those three years, I realize that the experience gained has been a revelation.

Many of my brother officers (including myself) were positive that supply headaches could never be equitably adjusted, that property shortages must go along with a well-organized regiment and that every sort of reason should be advanced to clear those charged with federal property responsibilities of all existing deficiencies.

But I have discovered that we were mistaken: that there is no Santa Claus in Section S-4 of the Commanding Officer's staff. The Supply Officer issues and receives property based upon a system of checks and balances: *he neither gives it away nor gives rebates or discounts to anyone.*

Right now I am more deeply interested in Supply functions than ever and am very much concerned about Unit Commanders, Supply Lieutenants and Supply Sergeants. I have visited Supply Officers of other regiments, listened to their problems, exchanged those of my own requiring attention, and have attended lectures given by officers of the regular establishment; in short, I have learned that part of the military game all over again. I am convinced that the more deeply one delves into the subject of Supply, the more complex and vital it becomes. And my experiences have shown me that Supply Officers have now a new point of view and a much brighter outlook for the future to serve, guide and aid them on the road to proficiency.

Conditions have changed and will continue to change. It is imperative that all officers charged with property responsibility or accountability must change with them—and without delay. The problem faced by Supply Officers today therefore is that of controlling issues, so that they will not run haywire again; of governing and keeping in check those responsible for government property so that the reputations and traditions built up by regiments in the past may be maintained.

I am entirely serious when I suggest that a Unit Commander should guard the property in his charge as zealously as he would protect the members of his family, i.e. from all possible dangers. Too often the Supply Officer's list of shortages presented to a Unit Commander is scoffed at as being subject to a revision *downward*. It is not sufficient for a Supply Officer to be satisfied "as an Accountable Officer" that he can account for all property by debits to the component units of the regiment. He should satisfy himself that the unit commander, as the responsible officer, actually has the property *as charged*.

The field in which Supply Officers function is extremely wide and one which cannot be adequately covered without

THE old theory that property shortages were inevitable, even in the best-organized regiments, is now, or should be, as dead as the theory that the world is flat. Captain Lang, in this article, describes the duties of a Supply Officer, learnt at the cost of three years' experience, and credits the modern Supply Officer with as deep a conscience towards the property under his care as a father's towards the members of his own family.

close cooperation from units. Let me cite three observations of facts which seem to be more or less common to all regiments: (1) the need of a much earlier Ordnance Inspection in order that replacement parts are requisitioned in ample time to be placed into the weapons affected for the use by troops before the commencement of the field training activities; (2) the need for a uniform method of destroying un-

serviceable property which has been inspected and inventoried—for in twelve regiments there are perhaps as many different methods; (3) the need of an airtight, ironclad system of property inventorying for each unit annually about March 31st.

In my visits to other regiments I often find the Supply Officers willing to talk of their many "supply" difficulties, but, too often, the real issue at stake, namely property shortages, is being evaded. Efficient and responsible officers, of course, play the game according to present regulations; I have in mind the unit commander of the "Efficiency Company" in my own regiment, who, after receiving the property shortage list from the Supply Officer, acknowledged complete liability for the losses and presented a postal money order for the amount of the shortages, together with the requisite forms 18. (A far greater use ought to be made of this form.)

Another problem is the "blind alley" of procuring un-serviceable property. Until recently, there were parasites running wild over greater New York who sold un-serviceable property to officers to keep their "property accounts in good shape." It is most dishonorable to do so and decidedly unfair to the Inspector Officer of the Regular Army to pass upon such property, should any of it have gotten by.

Again, some Supply Sergeants have the habit of hoarding their un-serviceable property throughout the year, dumping it into the Regimental Storeroom a few days before the field training period, and expecting to receive a 100% replacement in kind over the counter at once. Now, a soldier's property and equipment *should be serviceable at all times*, whereas the above evil gives the regiment an entirely fictitious property condition. Both the Supply Officer and the U.S. Property and Disbursing Officer for New York are thereby placed at a decided disadvantage, for no un-serviceable property can be I & I'd, requisitioned and procured at the snap of two fingers. The Regimental Commander has the right to assume that all his property is in serviceable condition *at all times*. He should never have cause for the slightest doubt about this.

In conclusion be it said that it is always well to know your Supply Officer, for as a distinguished Colonel once remarked: "If you do not like the Supply Officer, that is just too bad. But if the Supply Officer does not like you, then your property must be in a d—d sight worse shape than you realize yourself."

## MAJOR LAWRENCE G. BROWER NOW GENERAL MANAGER, GENERAL AIR EXPRESS



THE General Air Express has announced the appointment of Major Lawrence G. Brower, commanding the 27th Division Aviation and formerly New York Sales Manager of G.A.E.'s 72,000 miles network, to the post of General Manager, effective September 11, 1934.

This system comprises all the leading air lines of the country—American Airlines, T.W.A., Eastern Air Lines, Northwest Airlines, Pennsylvania Air Lines, Long and Harmon

and Varney Speed Lines. The Postal Telegraph-Cable Company acts as the pick-up and delivery agent for the system. General Air Express serves directly 130 of the principal cities, and with the modern equipment now being flown by the member lines, affords an overnight service from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

Larry, as he is best known to the New York National Guard, has just completed a 5,000 mile trip over some of the lines, taking him as far west as El Paso. This certainly ought to have established the new rating for our Division Aviation Commander of B.S.P. (back seat passenger).

Larry's headquarters will be at the main office of General Air Express—67 Broad Street, Manhattan. Building up the movement of air express cargoes is his first objective. In his new job the best wishes of his comrades throughout the Guard go to him.

## The Business Value of Small-Bore Rifle Shooting

THIS is an aspect of the sport of rifle shooting which rarely occurs to the employer, and not often to the rifleman.

All shooting men know that in rifle shooting certain qualities are necessarily developed, for the rifleman must guard against the slightest carelessness in his actions, he must use his brains all the time, lie in his correct position, see that his elbows rest without possibility of slipping, his sling at correct tension, sights correctly adjusted, have steadiness and nerve control while aiming, and at the moment of pressing the trigger, and for three seconds after it, and while keeping all these points in mind he has also to watch for changes of wind, light, or mirage.

The qualities obviously developed are alertness, concentration, accuracy, prompt decision, nerve control or steadiness, will power, determination to excel, and other qualities, and it is not too much to assume that these qualities are undoubtedly applied, sometimes unconsciously, by marksmen during working hours, in their various occupations, resulting in increased efficiency, to the advantage of both employer and employee.

The marksman is therefore a useful man in more ways than shooting; he is alert, accurate, of quick decision, has steady nerves, an increased interest in his work, and a desire to excel, and what more can an employer require of his staff?

Employer to applicant:—"Are you a good shot?"  
"Yes, sir," replied the applicant. "You'll do," said the employer.

### THAT EMPLOYER KNEW!

*The Rifleman—English Publication.*



## Infantry of the World

### 2. Mexico

EDITOR'S NOTE: This is the second of a series, compiled and illustrated by Capt. F. P. Todd of the 107th Infantry, showing the uniform and equipment of the Infantry soldier of various nations. Next month a sketch of the Austrian infantryman will be published.

SIMILAR to all American countries, Mexico formerly patterned her uniforms on European models. The influence successively of Spain, France and Germany can be easily traced up to the overthrow of the Diaz government, when the type now worn was adopted. Of a khaki-colored cotton material it is admirably suited to the more tropical parts of the country, but it must be supplemented by the universal serape or blanket in the colder weather on the high table lands. The left figure is an N. C. O. of the Presidential Guard. His uniform is of O.D. wool and his corps is denoted by the leather leggings.

The peaked cap, hardly an ideal head covering against the tropical sun, is a sacrifice to appearances. In the familiar sombrero the Mexican soldier would look much more sensibly dressed. The rifle is the Mauser and all equipment is of brown leather.

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### What Price Glory

London, July 24 (United Press).—After several years' work, the League of Nations has finished the first complete assessment of the material losses of the World War, officially compiled from all the nations that participated

9,998,771 known dead.  
 2,991,800 presumed dead.  
 6,295,512 seriously wounded.  
 14,002,039 otherwise wounded.  
 \$186,333,637,097 direct cost of the war.  
 \$29,960,000,000 property loss of the war.  
 \$33,551,276,280 capitalized value of loss of life.

### The Armistice—And After

**A** LITTLE more than twenty years ago, the jealousies, envies, suspicions and hatreds which had been smouldering among the fortress-circled nations of Europe, burst into sudden flame. A diplomatic situation which had been known at the time as the "July crisis" became overnight the "World War."

It was to last for nearly four and a half years. It was to slaughter nearly 10,000,000 men upon the battlefield and no one knows how many other lives behind the lines. Vast civilian armies came into being and of these, more than 20,000,000 were to be maimed and injured. Even upon women and children, the war was destined to leave its ineradicable marks. Just above, we have printed the League of Nations' computation as to the total money cost of the war, but these figures are little more than guesses, so huge and intricate was the disaster.

Nor, as we now understand only too well, were its effects to end, as all had fondly hoped, on November 11th,

1918. The fact is never questioned that nearly all the industrial, economic and international troubles which have visited us since the war, can be traced to that period of vast destruction.

Today it is a nearly universal verdict that "it was not worth it." Certainly the intervening sixteen years have witnessed the disappointment, one by one, of nearly all the great hopes in which the war was begun, which sustained the warring nations throughout their agony and which glowed so brilliantly in that first strange dawn of peace. Sixteen years after the Armistice we find a world without security, a world from which war has certainly not been banished, a world in which the free institutions which the democratic peoples fought to maintain are menaced in ways of which no one in 1918 even dreamed. Reconciliation has proved impossible; the stable world order for which so many hoped has faded into an illusion; and yet today we find peoples and statesmen adopting attitudes almost identical with those of 1914, except, perhaps, that they are more violent, more extreme and more fearful.

It is now evident that the World War solved no problems for which it did not create greater ones. Yet we must inquire in what other way the peoples could have acted. To ask whether the war was "worth it" is to misconceive the nature of the issues. The war was an explosion of immense and long-pent forces which probably could have been discharged in no other fashion. Those exuberant youths who twenty years ago went cheering down the streets of Berlin, St. Petersburg, Vienna, Paris and London, marching to their destruction, were the victims, as they were also the architects, of human destiny. They were caught in an issue which had to be fought out in violence because there was no other way. The war was worth it in the sense that centuries of history had conspired to leave no other alternative; it was not worth it in the sense that violence alone, while it can decide a problem, can never solve one.

The task of guiding all the intricate forces of human society in such a way that they will not again present to humanity so dreadful a dilemma remains with us. In twenty years we have only begun to explore the full measure of its difficulty and on this anniversary we seem as far from a solution as ever. Yet every disappointment in two decades has added to the knowledge which we can bring to the attack, as it has emphasized and re-emphasized the necessity that we succeed.

The solution, whatever it may be, will not rest upon one single individual. A partial cure for the trouble would seem to be a sinking of "self," a genuine desire for peace, and a reconstruction of that spirit of universal loyalty which was so manifest and which proved to be the chief deciding factor in the World War.

#### EPITAPH ON THE SPARTANS AT THERMOPYLAE

**O** PASSER by, bear this message to the Lacedaemonians, that we lie here in obedience to their orders.  
*Simonides.*

#### EPITAPH ON THE ATHENIAN DEAD AT PLATAEA

**I**F to die well be the chief part of virtue, then to us above all other men, Fortune granted us this privilege; for hastening to set a crown of freedom on Greece, we lie here possessed of praise that groweth not old.  
*Simonides.*



## GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



### "WAR IS THE LAST RESORT OF FOOLS, BUT . . ."

SOME people say that war is the last resort of fools.

I agree with them.

Some people claim that national preparedness breeds war. We should disarm.

I do not agree with them.

The above may seem paradoxical, but of course it is not.

Anyone who has seen modern warfare knows its cruelty and its ghastliness; what it does to the flower of a nation's manhood; how it tears down the moral standards of its whole people, men and women alike; how it piles the burdens of taxation for generations on the backs of its helpless people; how profiteers grow fat on human misery and the destruction of life; how munitions makers, devoid of patriotism, incite and prolong the carnage by selling engines of death to both contestants locked in futile struggle.

Yes, I know all that—and a lot more, much of it too gruesome to write about, and too horrible for even those who lived through the Great War to visualize, unless they were in the combat forces and saw the fighting over in France.

Of course, war is the last resort of fools, for after it is all over no one has won. There is no victor. Modern wars are not won: they are lost by all concerned. After exhaustion and untold suffering, peace generally sets a new stage. Then new actors are trained for their parts in the next war, while nationalistic propaganda kindles the flames of hatred, jealousy, and fear, and fans them to fever heat. Conflicting national ambitions and economic competition engender suspicion and bad faith. National pride is hurt by some small incident. Inch by inch nations approach the breaking-point—finally it comes—then war—then conflicting interests of other nations—further embroilment—and then Armageddon, with civilization crumbling.

That sounds pretty bad. The worst of it is that it is true.

What can be done? Can we have a war to end war? No, we tried that.

Can the test of war be replaced by some other agency? I hope so; but how? When? Will a League of Nations end wars? Apparently the world is not ready to accept such an agency.

Is it lack of confidence between nations? Probably.

Then what?

There seems to be no answer today. We must still sorrowfully admit that Washington's advice must still be followed: "In time of peace prepare for war."

We Americans have never sought the spoils of war.

We did not seek colonies after 1918. We asked no reparations. We never shall. But we know now what it means to be unprepared; we know now the billions that had to be poured out. We know that if we had been reasonably prepared in 1917, we would either have been

left alone or would have been a sufficient factor to have dictated peace. We know the great sacrifice in life and suffering that unpreparedness entailed.

Will we be so foolish as to repeat our experience of 1917-18?

I hope not. I believe not.

In spite of misguided theorists, well-meaning old ladies, soft-headed professors, propagandists from abroad, and so on, I feel sure that common sense will prevail, and we shall provide for our common defense until there is some evidence of a better and more peacefully-inclined world. Until that time comes I hope that all true Americans will realize that their first duty to their country is to defend it.

We in the National Guard, by patriotic example and devotion to duty, have a most important rôle to play, and that is to prepare ourselves to de-

fend our nation, and thus lead the way.

Our whole reason for existence is contained in the words "to defend our nation." I think that history shows us that nations which were unable to defend themselves against aggression have been "eaten up" by other nations and I feel that this will continue until our civilization has made much more progress than it has to date.

No sensible man wants our country to aim at a military establishment such as is advocated and in many cases maintained in many foreign countries, but I do think that every truly sensible man believes in an establishment large enough to protect ourselves against aggression and to ensure respect for us and for our opinions. I believe that such a force and such a force only is laid down in our present National Defense Act.

Our government has decided that the National Guard shall have a large share in such a force. Our duty, therefore, is to train to meet our obligation.

I think that in so doing we can honestly believe at the same time that we are furthering the cause of peace and hastening the day when war shall cease to be the last resort of fools.



W. H. Haskell

Major General

# "The Captains and the Kings Depart"



## 27th Division Association Returns to Its Posts After a Memorable Reunion



THE 27th Division Association of the World War, Inc., again obtained their objective when they staged their eighth bi-ennial reunion and convention at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, N. Y., October 12th, 13th and 14th.

The publicity before the meeting stated that this meeting would be the best ever held and the whole party was just that and more. Everybody had a great time.

Starting with Friday, the 12th, when the reunion was officially opened, a motorcade coming down through the State of New York, started from Buffalo, stopping at Rochester, Auburn, Syracuse, Utica, Schenectady, Albany, Hudson, Poughkeepsie and Peekskill and continuing into Brooklyn via the Bronx River Parkway, the Riverside Drive and arriving at the reunion headquarters at seven p.m. This motorcade consisted of some forty cars, gaily decorated and the whole contingent was escorted by a detachment of New York State Police. Many groups of veterans, not on the main line of travel, motored to the convention in groups of one, two and three cars.

Registration of veterans at the Reception headquarters of the meeting was brisk, the first to register being Harry J. Gaynor, of Rochester, N. Y., president of the association. Mr. Gaynor, accompanied by Comrades Cornelius Coughlin and Joseph Deegan of Post 46 of Rochester, arrived at the Hotel St. George, Wednesday evening, October 11th.

Many informal gatherings of war-time units were held during the day and evening of Friday, the outstanding groupings being those of the 105th Infantry, the 102d Engineers, Company I, 106th Infantry, and the reunion of the Headquarters Staff of the 27th Division.

Saturday, the 13th, included the business session at which time new officers were elected and many changes made in the past order of affairs within the state organization.

Harry J. Gaynor, 105th Infantry, was re-elected President; Lawrence P. Clarke, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected as 1st Vice-President and John J. Leach, 107th Infantry, of Utica, and Dr. Albion Fitzgerald of the 102d Engineers were elevated to the posts of second and third vice-presidents respectively. George L. Brennan of Brooklyn was elected Treasurer and Major Wheeler C. Case of Rochester was appointed to fill the position of secretary. A. George Rolandelli of Tuckahoe was elected to the post of Chairman of the Executive Committee.

Major General John F. O'Ryan, war-time commander of the division, spoke briefly at the reunion business session. Other speakers included Major General Nolan, Brig. Generals Gillett, Wingate and Pierce.

A joint resolution was passed at the business session giving praise and commendation to Lawrence P. Clarke for his untiring efforts in bringing about such a successful reunion and Harry J. Gaynor was commended by all present for his unselfish devotion to the cause of the 27th Division Association.

A parade during the afternoon hours through the streets of Brooklyn was headed by the newly elected staff of officers. This feature of the reunion was a revelation to the spectators. It has been the thought for a number of years that an old soldier is well,—you know, but the veterans of a by-gone day stepped out briskly and, with chins in and shoulders erect, marched pass the reviewing stand in a manner to delight the keen eye of our own General O'Ryan who was accompanied by his staff. Governor Herbert Lehman, Governor of New York State was guest of honor at the reviewing point. The governor was accompanied by Colonel William Taylor and Colonel Vincent, war-time combat commander of the 106th Infantry and present active commanding officer of the 106th Infantry respectively.

The bright spot of the whole reunion was the magnificent dinner-dance in the main ball room of the Hotel St. George the evening of October 13th, 1934. Here over five hundred former 27th men and their families and friends met to dine, dance and be happy. Major General John F. O'Ryan and Harry J. Gaynor, president of the association, were the principal speakers. Mr. Gaynor outlined the plans for the future activities of the association and General O'Ryan gave another of his fine orations stressing amongst other pertinent facts that it was necessary for us in combating the future to use the method of "staff officer thinking." General O'Ryan was given a tremendous reception by those present.

One of the most important changes made in the plans for the growth of the association was the changing of the reunion periods from a biennial period to a one-year period. This change was necessary and should bring a new revitalized interest in the development of continued interest. It was felt that the two-year period caused the veterans to lose spirit and interest. Utica was chosen as the meeting place for 1935, the date of meeting to be decided upon later.

It was also decided that county posts of the association should be organized below the Westchester County Line and above this line posts should be known as Community or Area posts.

For a number of years there has been a decided movement to incorporate the formation of Ladies' Auxiliaries. This was done at this meeting and a committee of ladies headed by Mrs. Walters, of New York City, and including Mrs. Arthur Briggs Church, of Idlehour, L. I., Mrs. Harry J. Weston of Utica, N. Y., Mrs. Beulah Donovan of Rochester, N. Y., Mrs. Peter H. Geyer of Buffalo, N. Y., Mrs. William F. Finn of Cohoes, N. Y., Mrs. John Tower, Troy, N. Y. were appointed as a committee to formulate definite plans of organization.

Due to the lateness of the hour in closing the dinner-dance it was decided to cancel the proposed ride scheduled for 10 a.m., Sunday morning, October 14th. During the day, the members departed for their various posts, taking back memories of a very successful reunion.



# Channeling of Offensive Movement

Translated and abstracted by Captain Fred During, Infantry<sup>1</sup>

Reprinted by courtesy of *Chemical Warfare Bulletin*.

**D**URING the World War artillery and gas throwers were used in engagements which became virtual gas battles, and there is no doubt that in the future, having been technically improved, they will again be used to a large extent.

Both artillery and gas throwers, without being independent on meteorological conditions, can fire gas with accuracy and in large quantities at any desired target.

The green cross group<sup>2</sup> and the blue cross group<sup>3</sup> were considered as offensive gases, being of a non-persistent nature which permitted our troops to follow across the gassed areas without gas masks. On the other hand, the yellow cross group<sup>4</sup>, due to its persistent qualities, was considered a defensive gas. An area gassed with yellow cross was neutralized for a long time and could not be used for a battle ground.

History has shown that in one of the largest attacks of the World War by the Fourth and Sixth German Armies against the English front at the Lys, and the consequent assault of the Kemmelberg in April, 1918, "yellow cross" was used in order to block off the flanks of the attack. This was very successful. This blocking off and the creation of yellow areas, which the Germans used successfully in the last year of the War, was more and more developed after the War, and new methods were found to create regular chemical obstacles.

Chemical obstacles of persistent gases does not imply only the gassing of important tactical points, such as bridges, avenues of approach, road crossings and defiles; but also gassing of large areas, in which towns, woods, and so forth, are included.

In order to gas such large areas we must have means other than merely artillery and gas throwers, so the following methods and weapons are used:

Armored cars, with tanks containing a persistent gas, spray it over roads and terrain;

Railroad tank wagons drawn by locomotives, gas railroad tracks and adjacent terrain to a distance of from 30 to 50 yards on both sides;

Special airplanes with attached tanks containing persistent gas, spray the gas from a low altitude or, coming down in a nose dive, empty the tank from a height of 20 to 30 yards on important tactical objects;

Bombers, carrying bombs containing persistent gases, drop these bombs where desired;

An apparatus, similar to the flame-thrower, is carried on the back of a man, who releases the gas by pressure or by hand in order to gas dwellings, cellars, and other places of assemblage;

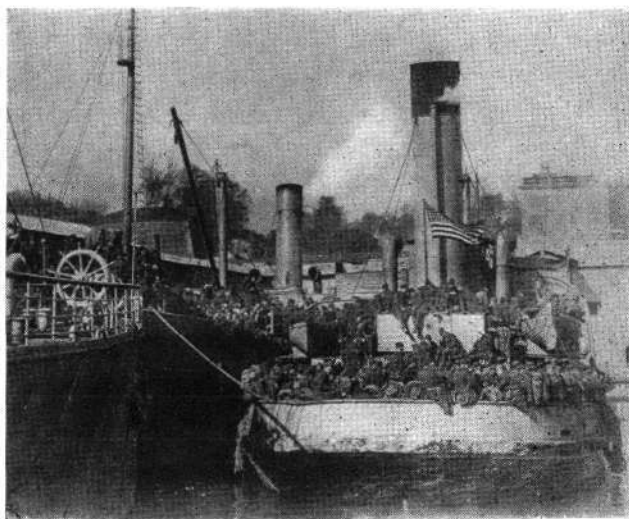
Gas mines, or cans containing gas, after being placed,

are set off mechanically or by a time fuse. These mines should cover and gas an area of from 300 to 500 square yards.

Such obstacles, when made in front of our lines, are very effective in a passive defense, but in an active defense sufficient room must be left between gassed areas to permit our troops to counter-attack. Chemical obstacles are especially effective in delaying action; and, provided they are placed at the right time and at the right place, will permit an unmolested withdrawal. Rear guards can easily prepare such chemical obstacles. Today, cavalry detachments, properly equipped with gas and necessary material, can close defiles which formerly was the task of a brigade.

The creation of chemical obstacles by the defender presupposes tactical understanding and practice, and it places the attacker in a difficult position to overcome such obstacles.

While it is true that thoroughly trained troops equipped with filter apparatus, special clothing, rubber boots, and other means, can overcome such obstacles, or motorized units might pass through the gassed area, still the time lost cannot be made up, especially if the defender gases areas in rear of each other (zone defense) and then covers the main obstacles with machine guns and light artillery. This gassing of areas must not only take place directly in front of our lines, but fast tanks and armored cars, equipped with tanks containing persistent gas, can be dispatched against reported enemy troops which form a new threat on one or both flanks and without coming in contact with them, can prepare areas over which the new troops have to pass. This will delay the arrival of such troops until after a decision has been reached at the main front.



**THEY MADE A GOOD JOB OF IT**

27th Division troops, embarking on the lighter "Nanette," at Brest, France, February 22nd, 1919, after it was all over "over there."

<sup>1</sup> From: *Militar-Wochenblatt*, 18 February, 1934. "Einsatz chemischer Kampfstoffe in der Verteidigung unter besonderer Berücksichtigung 'chemischer Sperren.'" By Major Paul Kleeberg. Ed.

<sup>2</sup> Diphosgene. Ed.

<sup>3</sup> Diphenylchlorarsine. Ed.

<sup>4</sup> Mustard. Ed.

## 105th Infantry First Annual Rifle Match Many Entries Provide Exciting Shoot

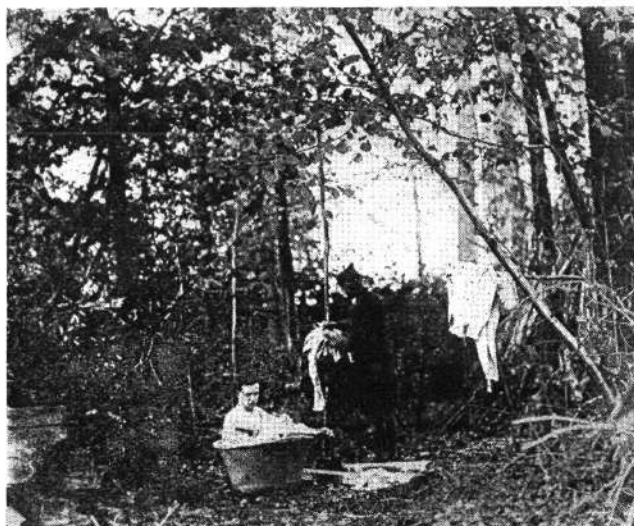
THE first Annual Rifle Match, sponsored by the 105th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., Colonel W. G. Robinson commanding, was held on Sunday, September 30th, at the regimental range on the road between Albany and Schenectady. An excellent list of entries was obtained for the six small-bore and four high-power matches and the close shooting in the matches testified to the enthusiastic competition among the entrants.

The matches attracted state-wide interest and attention, more than seventy entrants being listed as representatives of twenty-three different clubs in New York State, as well as members of 10th Infantry and 105th Infantry companies.

The success with which these matches were attended was due to the services of the officers and enlisted men of the 105th Infantry, the Regular Army instructors with that regiment, and especially to Staff Sgt. H. A. Nelson, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., Secretary of the Iroquois Rod and Gun Club, and the members thereof who rendered such valuable cooperative assistance.

J. B. Nial of Company A, 105th Infantry, Troy, was the winner of the beautiful cup donated by the N. Y. State Rifle Association for the Grand Aggregate Score in the Individual Metallic Sight Matches. This cup will remain in his possession for one year. Nial was also, incidentally, winner of Match No. 3 (100 yards, 10 shots, prone) and Match D (200 yards, 10 shots, standing) and thus came in for twenty-five percent of the cash prizes for these two matches.

Among the personnel of those assisting with this first Annual Rifle Match of the 105th Infantry, were the following officers: Capt. Joseph Forgett, 105th Inf., Range Officer; Col. Geo. W. England, USA Ret., Hon. Chief Judge; Majors Per Ramee, J. V. Ware, J. Ross Rede and Jay E. Gillfillan, and Capt. Delbert Asmus, U. S. A.—Judges; Captain L. A. Bishop, Chief Statistical Officer; Lieut. Wm. C. Preston, Chief Finance Officer; Major Walter B. McKenna, Hon. Medical Officer, and Capt. Earl Timeson, Range Medical Officer.



**"SEPTEMBER MORN"**

This unidentified soldier of the Signal Corps, 27th Division, was snapped bathing under difficulties "somewhere in France."

## One Big Happy Family—Almost

NATIONAL Guard organizations are closely knit family units judging by the reports we receive from time to time of "brotherly" units. The latest claim to be hung up is from Company A of the 102nd Engineers, N.Y.N.G. This unit has the honor of having nine sets of brothers at present active members. They are listed as follows: (1) Capt. A. W. Gorman and Corp. Norman Gorman; (2) Sergeants George and William DuBois; (3) Sgt. William and Corp. Frank Garry; (4) Corp. James and Pvt. Frank Carroll; (5) Corp. Paul and Pvt. Robert Jones; (6) Pfc. Charles and Pvt. Bernard Donohue; (7) Pfc.'s Frank and John O'Donnell; (8) Pfc. A. and Pvt. Stevenson; and (9) Pvts. Joseph and Ben Messanna.

We have checked over back files of the GUARDSMAN and find that in November, 1931, the Service Company and Band of the 168th Infantry, Iowa N.G., boasted fourteen sets of brothers, including several sets of three brothers, or a total of 31 persons (out of an active strength of 50 men.) This record is one which will probably remain for all time—one, at least, which it will be very difficult to surpass.

Company I, 127th Infantry, Wisconsin N.G., at that time had 12 sets of brothers; Headquarters Company, 168th Infantry, Iowa N.G., had ten, and Company K, 181st Infantry, Mass. N.G., which started the whole "investigation," had seven.

Whether these brother-groups are still serving in their old units or not we cannot say. But Company A of the 102nd Engineers certainly deserves a place in the "hall of fame." Incidentally, it may be of interest to note that the above Engineers' brothers have put in a grand total of approximately 87 years' service in the New York National Guard.

## Countess in Love With the Seventy-first

THE Countess Lucci Bellucci was introduced to the Seventy-first Infantry about a year ago by Evans Singh, an American representative of a chain of European papers owned by her father. She read in the papers that the Seventy-first was to be reviewed and as her husband had been an officer during the World War in the King's troops of Italy, she wanted to see what the Seventy-first of New York was like.

The Countess fell in love with the Seventy-first at sight and has been a frequent visitor to the armory. She originally intended to remain in this country for one week but prolonged her stay for fourteen months. Finally, a month or so ago, her mother came over to take her home. Nothing doing! New York was the only place in the world to live.

So the Count has come over and they are soon to leave for home. He is a captain in the Italian army, having seen much service in Africa, as well as in the World War. He is a great sportsman at home, has a fine tenor voice, and although entirely unpretentious, is a gentleman of polish and refinement.

The Count expressed himself as being much impressed with National Guard troops, their equipment and armories, judged from what he saw of the Seventy-first.

The Countess speaks fluently several languages, is an accomplished painter, sculptor and writer and possesses a charming personality.

## An Officer and a Gentleman Speaks

PERHAPS the charming personality and the strong character of General Dyer whose obituary it was our sad duty to publish last month, can best be conveyed by a letter he wrote to Headquarters Company, 87th Brigade,—his own headquarters company, just after his last camp tour. Traveling in Europe, three months after the tour at Camp Smith, he did not forget his men. Plain soldiers they, brigadier general was he, but real men find no difficulty in bridging the gap. They had served him well and he was one who never forgot faithful service. Note, too, his concern for his country's welfare. He cautions his men against the false prophets of communism; he pleads for their resistance to gilded but dishonest promises. He senses clearly the dangers which lie in the path of his beloved country today. But read for yourself:

My dear Captain Dunn:

May I ask you to present these "bill folders," which I had made in Paris, to the non-commissioned officers and men of the Headquarters Company of the 87th Infantry Brigade, with my very best wishes for their happiness and success in life, and as a slight token of my own last full term of field service with them. I was much pleased with their work—their spirit and their morale.

I do so wish that my long years of service—and my work in business, could be of some advantage to them, so that they in their youth might learn, without bitter experiences and heartaches, how many false prophets there are stalking about in their paths—holding out to them false promises and fake ideals—in order to get their suffrage—and their following. My long, long years of labor have taught me that there is only one God—and one path to follow—all others lead to ruin and defeat.

Many of your men—boys to me—are struggling, at the present time, for existence. On every side they are confronted with the temptations of forsaking the teachings of their mothers for the teachings of those who would throw all religion, all traditions, all that is best in life—aside and follow after strange gods—which to the distressed, seem to offer them all they desire; but which as a matter of fact bring them nearer and nearer to ruin—and oblivion. There is no "forgotten man" if men live Christian lives, and follow what their mothers taught them—and every man under the sun knows, unless he has followed false gods, that the God of his mother and his father, and his forebears, calleth his beloved by name—whether they be rich or poor, high or low, in distant lands or near by—whether they have shelter or none—whether they are sick or in health.

As I lay down my work, you must all carry on—and remember always to be honest, God-fearing, clean-living men—faithful and loyal to your state and country—which are the greatest heritages any young man can be given. May you, in closing, all be an influence for good to your comrades, and a strong tower of defence for your country to have in case of need and in trouble, without or within.

To:

Captain Martin Dunn  
87th Infantry Brig. Hdqs.  
N. Y. N. G.  
London, October 3, 1932

Yours most sincerely,

GEORGE R. DYER,  
Brigadier General  
N. Y. N. G.  
Com'd'g 87th Infantry Brig.

### EPITAPH ON THE LACEDAEMONIANS AT THERMOPYLAE

*PROUD are we who lie here, for in her hour of danger  
we defended our country to the last with our own lives.*  
Simonides.

### EPITAPH ON THE DEAD AT CIMON

*THESE men once by the stream of Eurymedon, lost  
their bright youth, fighting with the front ranks of the  
Median bowmen, both on foot and from the swift ships;  
and dying, they left behind them the glorious record of  
their courage.*  
Simonides.



### "Fragments from France" Reunite at the Waldorf-Astoria

"Ullo, Bert! 'Ow goes it? You're looking pretty chippy."

"Ullo yerself! You'd be lookin' the sime if you'd got wot I've got in me pocket."

"Ho, yus? An' wot's that? An' 'andful of gold?"

"Well, it ain't exactly that, but it's worth that any day, I can tell yer!"

"Go on—I'll bite! Wot is it?"

"A ticket for me an' my missus to the Arm'stice Ball. I s'ppose you're comin', ain't you, Bill? It's being run by the British Great War Veterans of America an' they got a list o' nob's for patrons as long as yer bleedin' arm."

"Don't matter abaht the nob's. 'Ow much do them tickets set you back? An' wot d'you get for yer money?"

"You git the 'ole bloomin' Waldorf-Astoria, me bhoy! Dancin' from nine pip emma to three ack emma, a couple of toppin' orchestras playin' continuous, wiv a bunch o' Jocks doin' 'Ighland flings to the bagpipes. None of yer cheap, common stuff, this ain't. The real doin's, Bill, an' no mistake."

"Sounds a bit o' orl right, Bert. But wot's this beano going to cost, eh?"

"You git the 'ole shoot for a quid!"

"Blimey, that sounds fair enough. I ain't seen a quid since Gawd knows when, Bert, but will five bucks square it?"

"'Course it will. Send 'em with your blessings to the British Commonwealth Club, Hotel Gotham, at Fifth Avenue and 55th Street. I'll keep me eye out for yer... Wot? Oh, Waldorf-Astoria on November 9th. Don't forgit it, ol' chap... Cheeroh!"

"Cheeroh, Bert, an' thanks for the tip. I'll be there, all present an' correct. S'long!"

## Red Cross Work for War's Injured Goes on Until Wounds Are Healed

WITH the signing of the Armistice in 1918 one phase of the work of the Red Cross came to an end—that of ministering to the fighting men on the battlefield and in hospitals at the front. At the same time a new era began, to continue as long as men live who still bear wounds from the World War. The Red Cross has as its chartered obligation the care of men wounded in war; obedience to this mandate holds the organization to this duty as one of the paramount services it gives to the nation until all war's wounds are healed.

The disabled ex-service man therefore has received from the Red Cross ever since the war assistance in obtaining benefits due from the government; service in many helpful ways during his hospitalization; relief for immediate needs, and help in getting back to a self-supporting basis, in periods of unemployment and need. Because the term "veteran" is closely associated with the World War, there is a common impression that the Red Cross service is only for veterans of the last conflict. However, records show that much has also been done for men who served in earlier wars, and especially in the last few months there has been a big increase in the cases of Spanish War veterans who have come to the Red Cross for help.

The normal work of the Red Cross in behalf of the veteran calls for a variety of service that could be performed by no agency not in close touch with the provisions the government makes for men who were disabled in war. Perhaps a man says he was wounded and sent to a hospital in France, a fact which his papers do not show, and which does not appear in war records that are still incomplete. The Red Cross helps him in the long search for a verification of his hospital record, which proves that his wounds came from war and not from later operations. There is much detail involved in a search of this description, and much time is required. The Red Cross gives service rather than relief, and the philosophy of Red Cross workers is that money is only a tool of rehabilitation, it is not rehabilitation itself. Funds may be needed while the search for verified records which will entitle the vet-

eran to compensation is carried on. Trained workers, at Red Cross headquarters in Washington and Red Cross workers assigned to the various Veterans Bureau offices, carry on this work the veteran cannot do for himself.

The pledge of the Red Cross to the service man, which was made on the first Armistice Day, is renewed every year, when the annual membership roll call begins. The campaign lasts until Thanksgiving; and it is the annual opportunity given to America to continue to care for those she sent to war.

## Such a Healthy Acorn

WHO could ever dream that when the tiny acorn, "Little Red," was planted in the Adirondacks fifty years ago it would result in so many big, flourishing sanatoria? For "Little Red" was the first building used in the United States for the modern treatment of tuberculosis. Edward Livingston Trudeau was the farsighted physician who secured from his friends \$400 to build, on a pine-clad hillside, the cheap little one-room cottage. It accommodated two patients. And it was due to his vision that from such a humble beginning fifty years ago we now have in the United States 659 modernly equipped institutions that can care for 86,917 patients.

Fifty years ago is not a long time, but so much has been learned of tuberculosis during this comparatively short period that it is difficult for some of us to imagine how gruesomely overpowering consumption, or the *consuming* disease, was. Tuberculosis took more lives than any other sickness, and to have a cough, a hectic flush, and fever meant certain death. The only treatment given then was to keep the patient within doors in a stuffy, sunless room while family and friends sorrowfully awaited the inevitable approach of the Grim Reaper.

Trudeau himself had nursed his younger brother who had tuberculosis. The brother died and Trudeau finished his medical course. He received the position of House Physician in a New York hospital and married. A baby daughter arrived and all seemed to be contributing toward a happy, prosperous future. Suddenly the blow fell. He found that the upper two-thirds of his left lung was involved with active tuberculosis.

What he suffered at hearing that verdict is what thousands of others have suffered when told they have tuberculosis. "I stood on Dr. Janeway's stoop; I felt stunned. It seemed to me the world had suddenly grown dark. The sun was shining, it is true, and the street was filled with the rush and noise of traffic, but to me the world had lost every vestige of brightness. I had consumption—that most fatal of diseases! Had I not seen it in all its horrors in my brother's case? It meant death and I had never thought of death before! Was I ready to die? How could I tell my wife, whom I had just left in unconscious happiness with the little baby in our new home?"

How Trudeau went to Paul Smith's in the Adirondacks to die and how, even after the cold and hardships of a northern winter, his health improved, is known to all.

In using the seals, the funds from which have made possible so much of the machinery for combating tuberculosis, we are paying honor to Trudeau. We are showing, too, our appreciation for all he did toward changing the feelings of despair and death, experienced by every patient fifty years ago, into a hopeful, self-confident belief that health may now be re-won—that tuberculosis is curable.



Photo by Signal Corps, U.S.A.

### HELPED SMASH THE HINDENBURG LINE

Officers of the 106th Infantry after the Cambrai-St. Quentin attack. L. to R.: Chaplain Warren T. Powell; Capt. Nils P. Larson, Regtl. Surgeon; Capt. James P. Cook, adjutant; Col. Franklin W. Ward, comdg. 106th Infantry; Lt. Col. John M. True; Capt. Murray Taylor; Chaplain Frank L. Hanscom.



# KEEP SMILING

## A Male Investigator

"So your husband is a letter carrier?"  
 "Yes, he carries it for a week before he mails it."

## The Round-About

*Girlie:* "What's new in Hollywood?"  
*Bert:* "About half the husbands."

## On the Witness Stand

*Witness:* "He would have struck me, but he saw I had a milk bottle in my hand, and he understood what was passing in my mind."  
*Court:* "And what did you intend doing with the milk bottle?"  
*Witness:* "I had not quite made up my mind about it."  
 —5th Corps News.

## Just the Man!

*Man* (in prison garb): "Hide me, quick! I'm an escaped wife-beater!"  
*Henpecked Husband:* "Hide you nothing! Gosh, man, I'll hire you."

## Happiness by Instalment

"I'm so happy dearest. Just think what this engagement ring you gave me means!"  
 "I am thinking. Ten dollars a month for the next three years."

## In Memoriam

Here lies the body of Shipmate Green, A better man we've never seen; A better man he might have been But for a Dora and a quart of gin, A Ford coupé and a one-arm drive— Four good reasons why he ain't alive.  
 —The Training Station News.

## Another Engagement

"Rather a sharp thunder-storm last night."  
 "I hadn't noticed; I was talking with my wife all evening."

## 50-50 Proposition

Cheer up!  
 You have two chances—  
 One of getting the germ  
 And one not;  
 And if you get the germ  
 You have two chances—  
 One of getting the disease  
 And one not;  
 And if you get the disease  
 You have two chances—  
 One of dying  
 And one of not;  
 And if you die—  
 Well, you still have two chances.

## Mostly Large Bores

*He:* "Are you interested in shooting?"  
*She:* "Some people."

## Remember! The strongest shots shoot weekly.



## If There's a Screw Loose

*He:* "What part of the car causes the most accidents?"  
*She:* "The nut that holds the wheel."

## No Mother Love

*Buck* (viciously attacking a piece of chicken): Say, sergeant, is this an incubator chicken you're feeding us?"  
*Mess Sergeant:* "Why?"  
*Buck:* "Because no chicken with a mother could be so tough."

## Maybe She Liked It!

Poor little Susie Jones had her good name ruined. She married a guy named Schlemplewitz!

## Very Irritating

*Teacher:* "Now, Robert, what is a niche in a church?"  
*Bobby:* "Why, it's just the same as an itch anywhere else, only you can't scratch it as well."

## Too Much Night Life

Mary had a little lamb,  
 Given her to keep.  
 It followed her around until  
 It died of lack of sleep.

## Alphabet Soup

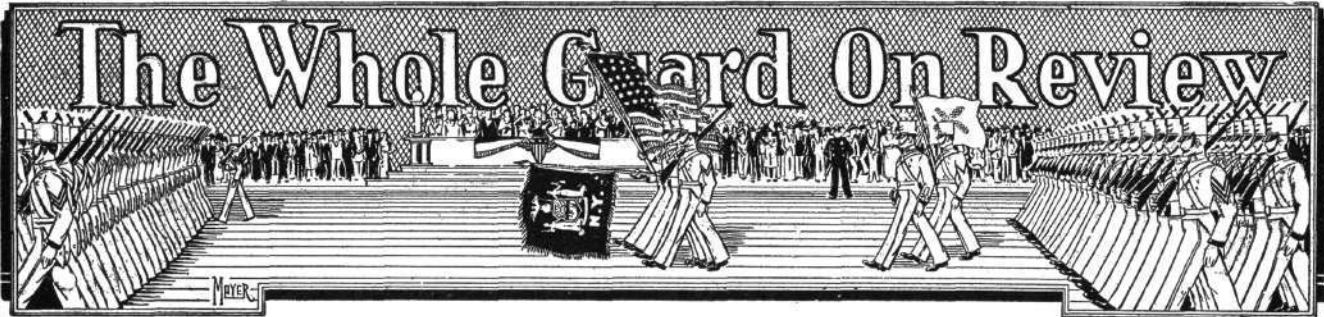
"Tergiverous Tim" columnist on the Northfield (Minn.) News is responsible for this additional verse to the patriotic hymn "America":  
 My country 'tis of thee,  
 Land of the R. F. C.  
 And six hour day.  
 I love thy 3.2  
 N. S. F. and I. O. U.  
 Oh, R. S. V., P. D. Q.  
 Dear N. R. A.

## Home Comforts

An easy chair is one on which all installments have been paid.

## Taking No Chances

"Now, if I don't git rid o' dis cold soon," complained the jockey, "I'll be a dead one."  
 "Did you go to Dr. Blank?" asked his friend.  
 "Naw! De sign on his door said '10 to 1' an' I wouldn't monkey wid no long shot like dat."



### 156th FIELD ARTILLERY

THE fourth Annual Dinner of the Officers' Association was held at the City Club on Saturday evening, October 6th. Forty officers and one guest attended this annual affair, which was voted one of the most popular of any that the organization has had so far. Major James H. Patrick, formerly of The King's Own Scotch Border Regiment, entertained the members of the organization reminiscing with regard to the last war.

On Sunday afternoon, October 7th, a troop of single mounted men were assigned as acting police for the day at the dedication of a hut on the Temple Hill grounds at New Windsor, New York. The hut, which had been found in the lower valley, and proved to be one of the huts used by Washington and his officers during their encampment at New Windsor in the latter days of the Revolutionary War, was brought to the New Windsor grounds and recreated as it originally stood and on practically the same grounds. Local units of the 156th were asked to supply a few men for police purposes, which they did. Officers in charge of the details were: Lieut. R. Jamieson, W. Haight and W. Lochhead.

We notice the assignment of our Lieut. Henry T. Swan Jr. of the Service Battery to the Fall Course at Fort Sill. Good luck, Lieutenant, and here's hoping you establish a record second to none in the National Guard and Reserve Officers' group!

We note that we are down to tenth place in the last issue of THE GUARDSMAN. After looking over some of our past records, this doesn't look so good, but you can depend on it that it will be rectified.

### 104th FIELD ARTILLERY Battery C

A CARRY-ALL feed was held by this organization on the night of Sept. 24, 1934, after drill at the Armory. Quite a number of sandwiches were consumed and the entertainment committee was kept on the go with pitchers of liquid refreshments most of the evening. Our new Armory is to be dedicated October 9, 1934, and everyone is wondering what our new home will be like. We feel sure our memories at sometime in the future will often return to the great times we have had at the Armory on Washington Street. But the march of progress goes on and a new location should stir up new ambitions, new ideals and eventually result in new accomplishments.

We are welcoming back our former 1st Sgt. John Sayre and Pvts. Shibley and Decker. Four new enlistments have also been signed up in the past month; their names are: Pvts. Lanave, Waters, Porath, and Kluchka.

### 14th INFANTRY

#### Company C

SIXTEEN years ago many of the members of the company scattered by the necessities of war were fighting in the Argonne Forrest or the vicinity in the great Meuse-Argonne engagement.

They went with songs to the battle, they were young, straight of limb, true of eye, steady and aglow; they were staunch to the end against odds uncounted, they fell with their faces to the foe. . . . "They shall not grow old as we that are left grow old; age shall not weary them, nor the years condemn. . . . At the going down of the sun and in the morning we will remember them."

1st. Lt. Heath E. Noble

Sgt. Harold Bockiemann	Pvt. Anthony Ingrisano
Sgt. Edward Kramer	Pvt. James McDonald
Corp. John McCullough	Pvt. James McWalters
Corp. Michael Meehan	Pvt. James V. O'Donnell
Corp. Frank R. Smith	Pvt. Alexander G. Perine
Mech. Raymond Hottenroth	Pvt. Harry Petersen
Pvt. Albert B. Abler	Pvt. Joseph H. Purcell
Pvt. Harry Assip	Pvt. Morris A. Reardon
Pvt. John Dunleavy	Pvt. Richard Reed
Pvt. George F. Dugan	Pvt. George Scanlon
Pvt. Stephen Girards	Pvt. Peter Solomon

### 27th DIVISION MILITARY POLICE CO.

WE prefer to let others speak concerning our achievements, so this month we have asked the Editor to publish the following paragraphs which appeared in the *Yonkers Herald Statesman*:

#### High Praise for Local Unit

The 27th Military Police Company of the New York National Guard, stationed at the Yonkers Armory, has received high praise from Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the N.Y.N.G., for its record during the annual period of field training, August 5th to the 19th, at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y.

Col. William R. Wright, chief of staff, sent the following letter of commendation to Capt. Francis J. Schaeffer, of this city, commanding officer of the unit:

"The Commanding General desires to commend the 27th Military Police Company for the highly efficient manner in which it performed its duties during the field training period just completed. The bearing and courtesy of this unit were commented upon by several staff officers during the command post exercises."

Major John C. Mansfield, commanding officer of the 27th Division Special Troops, of which the Yonkers companies are units, added his personal commendation to Capt. Schaeffer's men in the following communication:

"The Commanding Officer wishes to add his commendation to those in the basic communication on the appearance of your unit and on the manner in which the officers and men conducted themselves."

Lt. Col. H. W. Fleet, federal inspection officer, in his field inspection report, commended the company for the "soldierly bearing, courtesy and efficiency during the command post exercises."

Captain Schaeffer's company includes a number of men who served over seas during the World War.

### 102nd ENGINEERS Company D

WE believe that our term in the Guard is what we make it. So we are instituting a number of activities which are tending to make the company something of a club as well as an army unit.

It is believed that two of our innovations will be of general interest. Here they are:

No. 1. Week-end bivouacs. Using regimental trucks for transport, the "bivouackers" leave the armory in two details on Saturday morning and afternoon for our campsite (by permission) on a farm near Bedford, N. Y. After camp is pitched and noon mess eaten, we repair to our nearby rifle range for practice. Then it's back to camp for evening mess and the night's ructions. There is usually a good deal of horseplay, followed by storytelling and singing around the campfire until 1 a.m. or so. Then to sleep (maybe). At 7 or 8 a.m. reveille is sounded by someone dragging you out of bed, after which you immerse yourself in cold water up to the second or third joint of your forefinger, being then considered duly washed. After breakfast, we go for a swim and return for instruction and practice in military sketching, surveying, etc. After the noon mess, loafing is in order until camp is struck about 4:30 p.m. We take sandwiches and lemonade with us on the ride home, giving everyone but the chauffeur a large feeling of satisfaction and contentment. We forgot to mention that the feeling of "brotherly love" is so strong that even the sergeants scrub pots and the officers serve mess!

The cost of this weekend is prorated and usually comes to about \$1.10 per man. Not bad, for a weekend furnishing so much fun and so much opportunity for valuable personal instruction.

No. 2. Moving pictures. Out of its fund, the company has purchased a moving picture camera and projector for a combined price of \$45.00. Instructional films are obtained free from the Regular Army post at Governors Island. These films, run in slow motion, seem to be extremely valuable in pointing out details of drill execution. We intend taking our own pictures to suit our own particular requirements. Using hired commercial films, the projector becomes an excellent source of entertainment. We expect to use it at all of our gatherings hereafter.

The projector is as yet too new for us to make any statement about training results obtainable with it, but there will probably be an "unofficial" report to that effect some time in the future.

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### BASKET BALL CHALLENGE

THE Basket Ball team of the 106th Collecting Company, 102nd Medical Regiment, desires to meet any and all Service Teams in or around New York City. The team will play game for game on their own or opponent's court. Address communications to Sergeant E. R. McDuffee, State Armory, White Plains, N. Y.

### TESTIMONIAL DINNER-DANCE TO BE HELD BY 14th INFANTRY, NON-COM. ASSOCIATION

STAFF SERGEANT ERNEST AMBACH retired September 24th after completing 40 years service with the Red Legged Devil Fighting Fourteenth Regiment. Ernie enlisted September 24th, 1894, and was mustered into Federal Service 1898 and 1916 to participate in the Spanish American War and duty along the Mexican Border.

Sgt. Ambach received plenty of promotions while a member of the 14th Infantry. Some of the various ranks he held were Corporal, Color Bearer, Color Sergeant, Post Quartermaster Sergeant, Battalion Supply Sergeant, Master Sergeant, Ordnance Sergeant and Staff-Sergeant—the rank he retired with. Ernie is a crackerjack rifleman and qualified with the rifle and pistol in his early soldiering days.

Sergeant Ambach won many decorations and has to his credit the United States Mexican War Medal, United States Spanish-American War Medal, The New York State Spanish-American War Medal, The New York State Mexican War Medal, The New York State Ten, Fifteen, Twenty, Twenty-five, Thirty and Thirty-five Years' Long and Faithful Service Medals, The 14th Regiment Thirty-five years Long and Faithful Service Medal and the 14th Regiment 100% Duty Medal for 27 (Twenty-seven) years.

In honor of Staff Sergeant Ernest Ambach's sincere, loyal and faithful 40 years service to the 14th Infantry. The Non-Commissioned Officers Association of which Ernie is a member will hold a Testimonial Dinner-Dance and Entertainment at the Granada Hotel, Saturday night, November 24th, 1934, 9 P. M. sharp, in honor of their friend and comrade who retired September 24th after completing 40 years service of which 27 years were performed without missing a drill, parade or review etc.

Tickets are \$2.50 each or \$5.00 per couple (Military-Formal Dress) and reservations can be secured by writing to the Committee, 1402 Eighth Ave., Brooklyn, or phoning the Armory (South 8-9320) any Monday, Tuesday, Thursday or Friday evening.

### 105th INFANTRY Headquarters Company

THE Annual Company Clamsteam was held at Pike's Grove, Cohoes, Sunday, Sept. 9. An enjoyable day was had by approximately 80 members and guests. A fine sports program was arranged by Lt. Horton, General Chairman, including a baseball elimination tournament, tug of war, darts, foot races and quoits.

In the baseball tournament, the Geisers defeated the



Hortons, while the Sheehys defeated the Maguires. In the final playoff, the Sheehys took the Geisers by a score of 6 to 7, thereby winning the Company Championship for the second consecutive year. In the Dart Tourney, the Maguires, American League Champs, defeated the Jones, National League Champs, in the final playoff. The American League consists of the Ed. Maguires, Jim Maguires, Rosekrans and Cramers. The National League is composed of the Sheehys, Armstrongs, Rosekrans, and Jones.

The Officers' team, composed of Capt. Geiser and Lt. Horton, copped all honors in Quoits, defeating the Privates, Corporals, Sergeants, and Guests. In the Tug of War, the Non-Coms defeated the Privates; Mess Sergeant Jim Maguire was first in the 100 yd. dash for Sergeants while Corporal Charles Martone proved to be the fastest runner among the Corporals. Pvt. Jim Canfield led the field in the dash for Privates.

Lt. Thomas Horton was the General Chairman, assisted by First Sgt. Ed. Maguire, Sgt. Frank Sheehy and Sgt. Jim Maguire.



THE first of a series of social events was held by the Tank Company on Thursday evening, September 20th. After the regular weekly drill the officers and men retired to the Company Room, held a Civic Meeting, saw movies of the organization at Camp Smith, and had refreshments. A number of friends of the enlisted personnel were present.

In the course of the Civic Meeting numerous suggestions were made and resolutions adopted concerning the welfare of the organization. Tentative dates were established for winter dances and parties. Captain Oliver E. Bell, commander of the Tanks, commended the men on their splendid work at camp, and read an official compliment from Major General William Haskell. General Haskell praised the work of the officers and men in a letter to the Tank Company.

The motion pictures, taken by Sergeant John Nieb, were projected in the Company room. Sergeant Nieb took over 1000 feet of film at Camp Smith, Peekskill, during the Tank Company's camp tour. There were "shots" of the Tanks struggling up steep slopes, and sliding down high embankments. Tanks in battle formation, and smashing large trees, were reenacted on the screen, bringing to the Tankers remembrances of camp.

The movies were followed by refreshments for the thirsty Tankers. It was not long before the outfit broke into song, and outsiders who were guests caught the spirit and joined the merry-making. The Tank Company has a number of such parties on its schedule for the immediate future. A dance and party is to be held on Thanksgiving Eve, as has been done annually for a number of years.

The Tank Company now has a modern baby-grand piano. It was through the diplomacy of Lieutenant Stallings that we received the gift. The Tankmen are very grateful to the party who so thoughtfully gave the piano to the Company.

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# BATTERY D 244<sup>TH</sup> C.A.

ONCE again we are able to wear the "E" on our sleeve. Because we made a score of 90.5, the highest in the regiment, we have been rated "Excellent."

How we did it—well, there is no question that we were equal to the situation. We trained faithfully, looked ahead, planned—there could be no other outcome. But above all this was the extremely fine cooperative spirit that existed throughout the battery. We were a smooth running machine; each man doing his exact duty and doing it with the good old "D" spirit.



Btry. D., 244th C.A., Gun Crews at Fort Ontario.

The greatest difficulty we encountered was the disheartening and tiring effect of the long wait before firing. After being at the firing point for almost eleven hours, we started firing at 7:15 P.M., with the setting sun glaring into our eyes. To be on your toes during that long interval is difficult and fatiguing. However, no one can deny the pep, the activity, and the "wide-awakeness" of the men. Even at the O.P. could be heard the commands of a certain sergeant as he kept the gun crews up to pitch.

Obviously no one man is responsible for our success, nevertheless we owe a great deal to the capable guidance of our Captain, to the efficiency of the Executive Officer, and to the driving power of the non-coms.

## 102nd ENGINEERS

THE Non-Commissioned Officers of the 102nd Engineer Combat Association, under the guidance of our eminent Top Sergeant and President Oscar Pultz, are again off to a rapid fire start.

Our Association will run its 2nd Annual Barn Dance on Saturday, November 3, 1934. We are also having our 2nd Annual Review and Dance by this Association during the same month.

At this review prizes will be awarded for competition drills; each Company with 4 squads of men will be allowed five minutes to do some sort of infantry drill pertaining to regulation. This drill will be judged by three outside Officers.

It is hoped that every one that attends will have an enjoyable evening.

## 245th COAST ARTILLERY

### Battery F

ON Tuesday evening, September 25, 1934, Battery F held another of their justly famous Dutch's. As this was our first one as a member of the 2nd Battalion, we were honored with the presence of our Battalion Commander, Major John Humphries, and all the Battalion Officers. Things started with a bang, Mess. Sgt. Charlie Noll losing no time having his detail start the refreshments going. Time was then taken out while Major Humphries presented medals to Privates B. Adams and Jos. Storman, on behalf of the Battery, for their excellent shooting in the Battery Rifle Tournament. Both men finished in a tie for first honors.

Business was then forgotten for awhile, the Entertainment Committee presenting the "Gold Dust Twins," Bourquin and P. Maurelli, who obliged with some snappy numbers. Sgt. Charlie Geiger followed and had the boys rolling off their seats with his account of the actions of the gun section during service firing. "Clancy's Wooden Wedding" was rendered by Tom Dugan and brought forth rounds of applause. The boys then played actors under the direction of Tommie Dugan, enacting the "Shooting of Dangerous Dan McGrew."

On Monday evening, October 1, 1934, Battery F held the first of a series of five road runs, closed to the members of the Battery. Frank McArthur overcame liberal handicaps to finish first in a field of fifteen, with H. Tuting and D. Dunn running a dead heat for second honors.

This run is over a mile and three-quarters course and will be held every Monday evening for a period of five weeks.

## 101st SIGNAL BATTALION

### Company B

COMPANY "B" has opened the social season of 1934 with a bang. The beer party was a moderate success but the showing of the movies had a larger attendance than the latter part of the proceedings. It seems that the boys are going in for more serious things these days—or is it the romance of Indian summer?

Sergeants McNulty, Schwecke, Serra and others are busily organizing a dance which will take place at the end of this month. Corporal Smith is giving some very interesting lectures on Monday nights after drill, mostly concerning the small business man and the N.R.A. On the last occasion the applause was long and tender. Incidentally, the worthy Corporal is being nominated hat-check man on the occasion of our dance; that is, if Lieut. Hickey does not catch him.

The elections for offices in the Civil Association are about to be held and it looks as if the G.O.P. will be in—again.

Private Palmrose of the Message Center has just been admitted to the bar and is the recipient of many hearty congrats, altho' we do not understand how he passed the character test. Well, Dick, beware, you cannot serve before two bars at once. Dame Rumour hath it that our Mess Sergeant is a Billing and Cooing, and that our Supply Sergeant has just joined the woman-haters' club. Corporal (Jean) Nelson has also joined the latter organization.

### ROCHESTER UNIT OPENS NEW RANGE

THE new range of the 108th Infantry at Rochester, the completion of which was announced in the September issue of the GUARDSMAN, was formally opened by the Annual 108th Infantry's Trophy Match held there on October 14th, 1934.

The scoring of the thirteen different units taking part in the shoot was remarkably close and a mere .07 of a point separated the winners—Company D of Oswego—from Company H of Rochester, the runners-up. Company D, with their highest aggregate percentage of 92.29, therefore relieves Company C, the 1933 winners, of the trophy and will retain it in their possession until the trophy is again competed for in 1935.

The highest individual aggregate score was turned in by Sgt. E. J. Ashton of Company C, who, in the slow, rapid, and quick fire registered 94, 95, and 100 respectively for a final percentage of 96.33. Second and third individual places were won by Sgt. F. W. McIlwaine of Company D with 95.33% and 2nd Lt. H. J. Billings of Company C, with 95.16%.

All participants in this range-opening match expressed their unqualified satisfaction with the new range and, when the firing was done, with the real home-like comforts of the white colonial clubhouse. This beautiful building was erected on the foundations of the old farmhouse that once graced the George Westfall Farm, which the battalion purchased last November when the project was first taken in hand.

Two and a half stories high, the clubhouse is fitted with every modern convenience—including a tiny tap-room. There is a complete kitchen and, on the top floor, a long dormitory where several squads may be accommodated. Most popular is the great living room on the ground floor where the men may take their ease before the huge fireplace. Major Arthur Smith was largely responsible for the fulfilment of this long-standing need.



View of the Firing Point at the Rochester Matches

### OMISSION OF ITEMS REGRETTED

Owing to lack of space, we regret we have been compelled to hold over certain Company Notes, 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 an organization's activities are always welcome.

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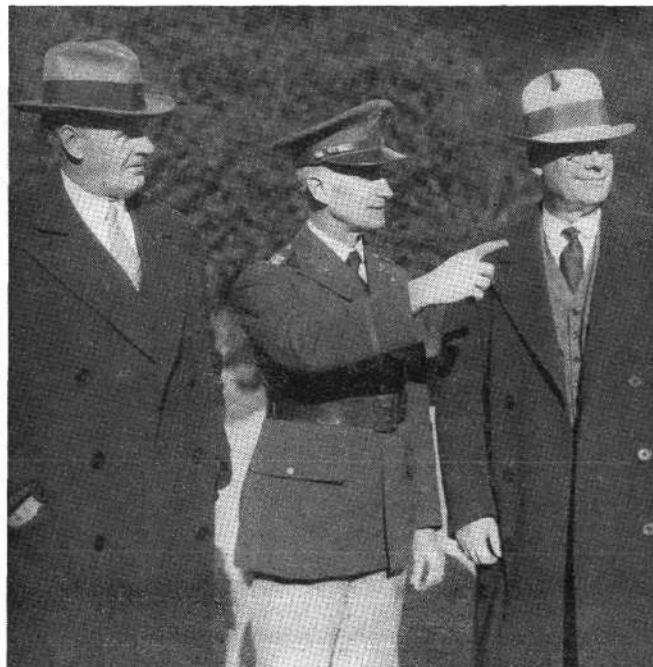
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### AT THE OPENING OF THE NEW ROCHESTER RANGE

Left to Right: Col. S. H. Merrill, Comdg. 108th Infantry; Major Frederick Johnston, 3rd Battalion; Lt. Col. H. H. Farmer, 108th Infantry; Major George Elliott, 1st Battalion; Major A. T. Smith, 2nd Battalion, and Major James Riffe, Plans and Training Officer

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**104th FIELD ARTILLERY**  
**Battery A**

**A**FTER reading General Haskell's editorial on the adequacy of the army ration in the September issue of THE GUARDSMAN we just couldn't keep from sending in the above picture or refrain from telling how fortunate we are in having these men enlisted in our organization. Sgt. "Hank" Scherr and his chief cook, Pvt. "Dick" Harris, have a method all their own in satisfying the appetites of men with the army ration. Pvts. Scott S. Raymond, Daniel Canastrare and Russell Vanvelde have proved themselves indispensable as assistant cooks. We are proud of every one of them. Cook Schools are held on the regular drill nights of the battery and judging from the results, they must have good instruction.

Since our Chief Mechanic Leo F. Rourke has raised a "Nazi" mustache we fear that a chance at Dictatorship might be made here at the Armory.

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Corp. WM. FEINDEL receiving at the BD11 switchboard

## 93rd Brigade Headquarters Co.

AS usual motor transportation played a big part in our camp worries. Do the boys remember Sgt. Nolan informing them four loads would have to go on three trucks? How can they forget Cpl. McKeough putting the Liberty up to its hubs in mud on Jacob's Hill? How can they forget the battles of Putnam Valley and Shrub Oak? Mention rain and memories of those places come back. We beg to announce that our GMC can now start with only twenty-two men pushing. Once again our good chief of transportation, the aforesaid Cpl. McKeough, is to be complimented. Nor must we slight the First Sergeant, our own Hugo Gustafson. Did not his musical voice contribute much to the performance of his duties as an MP?

The week after our own camp tour was over, back to Camp Smith we went again. This time to participate in the Review of the Ninety-third Brigade tendered Governor Lehman. We hope by the strong showing made on that day we warranted the courtesies showed us and our guests by our strongest supporter, General Phelan, our Brigade Commander. After an afternoon spent in keeping the crowd from smothering the Governor, the whole company and their guests repaired to Anna Held's on the Parkway. The most enjoyable Dinner Party held there was a most fitting climax to the day.

This year the company has been experimenting with a BD 11 switchboard mounted for convenience in transportation and installation. Also in a Ford carryall truck for the signal

equipment. While their performance was most satisfactory, further improvements and ideas are contemplated with an aim to greater efficiency. To further trial and development of equipment, members of this company were found nightly at the Electrical Show held in Madison Square Garden. The Regular Army exhibitors there were sure taken aback by the technical questions of our members regarding the new developments of the Army Signal Corps.

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**The Necessity for Discipline**

The question is frequently asked, "Why do we need discipline in the army?" The answer is that there can be no orderly effort of any kind, in the army or out of it, without teamwork, which is merely the ultimate expression of disciplined organization. We have ample witness of this in every phase of life. There is no business which is not conducted under certain rules and regulations which govern all, employers and employees alike, in all of their comings and doings and goings.

The life of a factory, for example, is centered about a certain amount of machinery. All effort is organized around this machinery. Each part is tendered by someone who feeds it, tends it, operates it. When the machinery is in operation, everyone must be in his proper place, looking out for his particular task, else the whole scheme of manufacture is upset. To insure against anything of this kind, we must have rules governing the conduct of the operators. Infraction of any of these rules leads inevitably to trouble with the manufacturing scheme and brings in its train some kind of correction for the guilty one—disciplinary punishment.

So it is with the soldier. He knows that he is a part of a machine that will work smoothly if every man obeys orders, plays his part. He sees the machine work every day of his life. He obeys orders. He sees his comrades obeying orders. He has every confidence in them. He knows what they can do and he knows that they will always do the right thing; that they will keep on playing the game according to the rules.

To him an order is like a signal to the football player. Neither stops to see what his team mates are going to do. Each knows that the other members of the team are going to play their parts, just as he is playing his part. Each knows just how the play is going to work out. Each knows that he is going to be backed up and, knowing this, he puts his best effort into what he is doing. With each repetition of the play, in practice or in the game, his confidence in his team-mates gains until, in the end, he feels as sure of them as he does of himself.

This is discipline, the spirit of teamwork, the spirit that keeps a man in line when his brain is reeling, which sends him smashing into the play with his last ounce of strength and which

**The 'Little Red'**

In this one-room cottage at Saranac Lake, N. Y., called "Little Red," the modern treatment of tuberculosis began in 1885 because Dr. E. L. Trudeau discovered the value of rest in curing tuberculosis. » » Progress has been made in the fight against tuberculosis, but it still kills more persons between 15 and 45 than any other disease. » » Help conquer it by using Christmas Seals on your holiday letters and packages.



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**BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS**

lifts him from the ground at the sound of the whistle to stagger back into his place.—*Fort Snelling Bulletin.*

**Joy of Combat**

Three allied soldiers—a Scotchman, an Englishman and an Irishman—were on patrol in No-Man's Land during the World War. They came upon a bunch of German soldiers asleep.

"Let's take them prisoners," said the Englishman.

"No, we'll kill them," suggested the Scotchman.

"Hell, no!" said the Irishman. "Let's wake them up and have a fight."

**Buy and By**

*The girl:* "Oh, what a darling little hat. Let's go buy it!"

*The soldier:* "Don't worry. We are going right by it!"

**Anti-Freeze Mixture**

"Speaking of cold weather," said a certain private in Brig. Hq. Tr. one day last week, "I just can't see what keeps the ladies from freezing in this kind of weather."

"You ain't suppose to, Big Boy!" said his pal.

# HOW WE STAND

SEPTEMBER AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....84.16%

Maximum Authorized Strength National Guard New York..	1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19485 E. M.	Total 21006
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....	1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....	1406 Off.	18 W. O.	18649 E. M.	Total 20073

**HQ. & HQ. DET., INFANTRY DIVISION**

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maintenance .....	27	0	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div. ....	26	0	53	79

**HQ. & HQ. TR., CAVALRY BRIGADE**

Maintenance .....	9	0	60	69
Hq. & Hq. Tr. 51st Cav. Brigade..	8	0	64	72

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

Maintenance .....	10	0	26	36
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 52nd F. A. Brig...	10	0	45	55

**HQ. & HQ. COS., INFANTRY BRIGADE**

Maintenance .....	7	0	20	27
53rd Brigade .....	7	0	40	47
54th Brigade .....	7	0	35	42
87th Brigade .....	7	0	33	40
93rd Brigade .....	6	0	34	40

**COAST ARTILLERY CORPS BRIGADE**

Allotment .....	4	0	7	11
Actual Strength .....	4	0	7	11

**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 .....	43	1	624	668

**SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)**

Maintenance .....	14	0	149	163
101st Signal Battalion .....	14	0	158	172

**INFANTRY REGIMENTS**

Maintenance .....	66	1	971	1038
Actual .....	639	6	10265	10910
10th Infantry .....	63	1	1033	1097
14th Infantry .....	66	1	1030	1097
71st Infantry .....	65	1	1030	1096
105th Infantry .....	62	1	1039	1102
106th Infantry .....	65	0	1030	1095
107th Infantry .....	61	0	945	1006
108th Infantry .....	64	0	1026	1090
165th Infantry .....	65	1	1006	1072
174th Infantry .....	64	1	1090	1155
369th Infantry .....	64	0	1036	1100

**FIELD ARTILLERY REGT. 155 MM HOW. (Truck Dr.)**

Maintenance .....	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery .....	59	1	608	668

**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 .....	5	0	0	5
Ordnance Section .....	5	0	23	28
Medical Section .....	3	0	0	3
Quartermaster Section .....	9	0	15	24

**SPECIAL TROOPS (Infantry Div.)**

Maintenance .....	25	0	293	318
Special Troop, 27th Division .....	24	0	324	348

**QUARTERMASTER TRAIN (Infantry Div.)**

Maintenance .....	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q.M. Train .....	14	0	230	244

**DIVISION AVIATION (Infantry Div.)**

Maintenance .....	33	0	85	118
27th Division Aviation .....	16	0	103	119

**ENGINEER REGT. (Combat) (Infantry Div.)**

Maintenance .....	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat) .....	31	1	458	490

**FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse Drawn)**

Maintenance .....	56	1	545	602
156th Field Artillery .....	53	1	580	634

**FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck Drawn)**

Maintenance .....	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery .....	50	1	589	640
105th Field Artillery .....	55	1	573	629

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

Maintenance .....	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery .....	54	1	618	673

**CAVALRY REGIMENTS**

Maintenance .....	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry .....	39	1	590	630
121st Cavalry .....	42	1	544	587

**COAST ARTILLERY (A.A.)**

Maintenance .....	48	1	656	705
Actual .....	45	1	709	755

**COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)**

Maintenance .....	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery .....	59	1	599	659

**COAST ARTILLERY (Harbor Defense)**

Maintenance .....	60	1	578	739
245th Coast Artillery .....	60	1	727	788





UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
BATTERY C	4	61	50	82	COMPANY L	3	69	64	92	Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	2	22	17	77
HDQRS. 2nd BAT.	4	4	4	100	COMPANY M	3	65	45	69	Company I	2	64	46	72
Hq. Bt. & C.T. 2nd Bn.	4	41	31	76	Medical Dept. Det.	5	33	26	78	Company K	2	62	48	77
BATTERY D	4	73	69	95			1004	824	82.07	Company L	2	62	44	71
Battery E	4	59	46	78						COMPANY M	2	63	54	86
BATTERY F	4	68	56	82						MED. DEPT. DET.	2	35	29	83
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	25	21	84										
		634	539	85.01							1062	812	76.45	

**245th Coast Art. 84.87% (13)**<sup>26</sup>

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. BATTERY	4	70	60	86
HDQRS. 1st BAT	4	3	3	100
BATTERY A	4	56	47	83
BATTERY B	4	52	47	90
BATTERY C	4	56	45	80
BATTERY D	4	54	46	85
HDQRS. 2nd BAT.	4	3	3	100
BATTERY E	4	57	49	86
BATTERY F	4	58	55	94
BATTERY G	4	57	49	86
Battery H	4	55	39	70
HDQRS. 3rd BAT.	4	3	3	100
BATTERY I	4	55	45	82
Battery K	4	54	39	72
BATTERY L	4	54	50	92
BATTERY M	4	57	47	82
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	29	28	96
		780	662	84.87

**244th Coast Art. 83.66% (14)**<sup>25</sup>

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS	2	6	6	100
Headquarters Battery	2	61	48	78
SERVICE BATTERY.	2	81	77	95
1st BAT. HDQRS.	2	4	4	100
1st BAT. HQ. B. & C.T.	2	33	29	87
Battery A	2	56	42	75
BATTERY B	2	59	49	83
2nd Bat. Headquarters	2	4	3	75
2nd BAT. HQ. B. & C.T.	2	36	32	88
BATTERY C	2	60	50	83
BATTERY D	2	63	54	85
3rd BAT. HDQRS.	2	4	4	100
3rd Bat. Hq. B. & C. T.	2	36	28	77
Battery E	2	59	44	74
BATTERY F	2	61	50	81
MED. DEPT. DET.	2	32	28	87
		655	548	83.66

**108th Infantry 82.80% (15)**<sup>17</sup>

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Ho. Co.	4	64	41	64
SERVICE CO.	3	84	72	87
Howitzer Co.	3	62	42	68
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	26	20	77
Company A	3	62	47	76
COMPANY B	4	66	59	89
COMPANY C	3	64	57	89
COMPANY D	5	63	51	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	27	20	74
Company E	4	63	47	75
COMPANY F	4	65	61	94
COMPANY G	4	62	53	86
COMPANY H	3	64	53	83
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3rd BN.	4	28	23	82
COMPANY I	4	66	56	85
COMPANY K	5	66	60	91
COMPANY L	4	64	59	92
COMPANY M	4	61	52	85
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	35	30	86
		1099	910	82.80

**107th Infantry 82.07% (16)**<sup>9</sup>

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	2	46	32	69
SERVICE CO.	5	76	71	93
Howitzer Co.	3	49	37	75
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	5	23	22	95
COMPANY A	5	60	49	82
COMPANY B	5	62	50	81
Company C	4	57	43	75
COMPANY D	3	59	54	91
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	19	15	78
Company E	4	55	39	70
Company F	4	52	41	79
COMPANY G	4	56	45	80
COMPANY H	3	45	40	88
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3rd BN.	3	28	25	89
COMPANY I	4	56	46	82
COMPANY K	4	87	73	83

**105th Infantry 81.92% (17)**<sup>10</sup>

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	65	41	63
Service Co.	4	101	79	78
HOWITZER CO.	3	66	54	82
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	5	25	24	96
COMPANY A	4	65	52	80
Company B	5	65	51	78
Company C	4	63	44	70
Company D	4	67	51	76
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2nd BN.	4	22	21	95
COMPANY E	4	65	54	83
COMPANY F	3	64	53	83
COMPANY G	4	61	61	100
COMPANY H	6	61	54	89
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3rd BN.	5	22	22	100
COMPANY I	8	60	51	85
COMPANY K	4	62	54	87
COMPANY L	4	66	55	83
COMPANY M	4	61	49	80
Medical Dept. Det.	8	33	25	76
		1101	902	81.92

**102nd Eng. (Combat) 80.32% (18)**<sup>13</sup>

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS	4	8	7	87
HDQRS. & SER. CO.	1	78	69	88
Company A	1	66	49	74
COMPANY B	1	69	57	83
Company C	1	64	49	76
COMPANY D	1	63	52	82
Company E	1	59	41	69
COMPANY F	1	62	56	90
Medical Dept. Det.	1	24	16	66
		493	396	80.32

**101st Sig. Bat. 79.65% (19)**<sup>18</sup>

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS. & HdQRS. Co.	3	22	16	73
Company A	2	71	52	73
COMPANY B	3	68	58	85
MED. DEPT. DET.	3	11	11	100
		172	137	79.65

**174th Infantry 78.06% (20)**<sup>14</sup>

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HQ.	3	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	3	60	43	71
SERVICE CO.	3	98	81	83
Howitzer Co.	3	64	51	79
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	3	30	24	80
COMPANY A	1	65	56	86
Company B	3	65	46	71
Company C	3	65	45	69
Company D	3	68	49	72
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2nd BN.	3	27	25	92
Company E	2	68	54	79
Company F	3	67	43	64
COMPANY G	3	65	55	84
Company H	3	65	51	78
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	2	27	21	77
COMPANY I				
COMPANY K	3	62	54	87
Company L	2	69	50	72
COMPANY M	3	64	54	84
Medical Dept. Det.	3	31	24	77
		1067	833	78.06

**165th Infantry 76.45% (21)**<sup>11</sup>

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HQ. CO.	2	61	52	85
Service Co.	2	82	51	62
Howitzer Co.	2	64	47	73
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	2	20	17	85
Company A	2	64	47	73
Company B	2	65	51	78
Company C	2	62	41	66
Company D	2	63	44	70
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2nd BN.	2	21	17	81
COMPANY E	2	57	49	86
Company F	2	62	45	72
Company G	2	65	51	78
COMPANY H	2	61	55	90

**27th Div. Q'master Train 75.41% (22)**<sup>20</sup>

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS	5	15	14	93
Motor Trans. Co. 105	5	47	36	76
MTR. TRANS. CO. 106	5	46	40	86
Motor Trans. Co. 107	5	45	29	64
Motor Trans. Co. 108	5	48	36	75
MTR. REP. SEC. 103	5	22	18	81
Medical Dept. Det.	5	17	8	47
		240	181	75.41

**106th Infantry 75.06% (23)**<sup>21</sup>

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
REGTL. HQ.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	3	65	51	79
Service Co.	3	93	63	68
Howitzer Co.	3	56	40	71
HQ. & HQ. CO. 1st BN.	3	22	20	91
Company A	3	63	50	79
COMPANY B	3	60	49	82
COMPANY C	3	67	57	85
Company D	3	69	48	70
HQ. & HQ. CO. 2nd BN.	2	31	25	81
Company E	3	62	41	66
Company F	3	62	44	71
Company G	3	64	43	67
Company H	3	65	45	69
HQ. & HQ. CO. 3rd BN.	3	21	17	81
COMPANY I	3	68	57	84
Company K	3	65	46	71
Company L	3	63	49	78
Company M	3	64	44	69
MED. DEPT. DET.	3	36	32	90
		1103	828	75.06

**258th Field Art. 74.85% (24)**<sup>1</sup>

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HEADQUARTERS	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery	4	63	46	73
Service Battery	4	67	51	76
1st BAT. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
1st BAT. COM. TR.	4	38	33	86
Battery A	4	63	44	70
Battery B	4	62	43	69
2nd BAT. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bat. Combat Train	4	33	25	76
Battery C	4	63	45	71
Battery D	4	65	43	66
3rd BAT. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
3rd BAT. COM. TR.	4	39	32	82
Battery E	4	66	49	74
Battery F	4	67	50	75
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	33	28	84
		676	506	74.85

**369th Infantry (25)**<sup>4</sup>

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.				
Regtl. H				

**Hdqrs. Coast Art. 100% (1)<sub>2</sub>**

HEADQUARTERS ..	2	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET. ....	2	7	7	100
		11	11	100

**State Staff 96.87% (2)<sub>1</sub>**

A.G.D. SECTION ....	4	5	5	100
J.A.G.D. SECTION ..	4	4	4	100
ORDNANCE SEC. ....	4	29	29	100
MEDICAL SECTION. .	4	3	3	100
Q.M. SECTION .....	4	23	21	91
		64	62	96.87

**54th Inf. Brig. 95.12% (3)<sub>6</sub>**

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY. .	6	36	34	94
		41	39	95.12

**87th Inf. Brig. 95% (4)<sub>4</sub>**

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY. .	4	35	33	94
		40	38	95

**Hdqrs. 27th Div. 92.40% (5)<sub>5</sub>**

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	26	26	100
HDQRS. DET. ....	1	53	47	89
		79	73	92.40

**53rd Inf. Brig. 91.48% (6)<sub>7</sub>**

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY. .	3	42	38	90
		47	43	91.48

**52nd Field Artillery Brigade 90.74% (7)<sub>9</sub>**

HEADQUARTERS ..	4	8	7	87
HDQRS. BATTERY. .	2	46	42	91
		54	49	90.74

**51st Cav. Brig. 87.32% (8)<sub>3</sub>**

HEADQUARTERS ..	3	6	6	100
HDQRS. TROOP ....	7	65	56	86
		71	62	87.32

**93rd Inf. Brig. 84.61% (9)<sub>8</sub>**

Headquarters .....	4	4	3	75
HDQRS. COMPANY. .	5	35	30	86
		39	33	84.61

**Buying a Pig in a Poke**

Uncle: "You boys of today want too much money. Do you know what I was getting when I married your aunt?"

Nephew: "Nope! And I'll bet that you didn't either."

**Rapid Splicing**

Old Sea Captain: "Hullo, vicar, you haven't looked us up lately."

Vicar: "No; I have been very busy. I married three couples this morning in a quarter of an hour."

"That's good traveling—12 knots an hour."

**WRONG ABBREVIATIONS CAUSE CONFUSION**

**Bone Up on This List for Accuracy**

By **JOSEPH D. LARKIN**

Second Lt., 108th F.A.

FOR the sake of speeding up our work, we often abbreviate words. We drop out a few letters here and there and expect the fellow who reads our masterpiece to guess what we mean. Many errors creep into work because the wrong abbreviations are used. There is only one correct abbreviation for a word. If you don't know it write the word out in full.

The most commonly used words are most sinned against. How many different abbreviations have you seen for headquarters, corporal, battery, battalion, commanding, etc.?

Writing a message as a demonstration of his proficiency in a recent Federal Inspection, a Communication Sergeant abbreviated a word "Batt." Either Battalion or Battery would have been a good guess. Needless to say, it made quite a difference to the officer deciphering the message.

We list below for your convenience a number of the more common abbreviations:

- AWOL—Absent without leave.
- Actg—Acting
- AG—Adjutant General
- PM—Afternoon
- AM—Morning
- Am—Ammunition
- Ar—Arrest
- AW—Article of War
- Arty—Artillery
- Asgd—Assigned
- Atchd—Attached
- Bn—Battalion
- Brig—Brigade
- BHQ—Brigade Headquarters
- Cal—Calibre
- Capt—Captain
- Cav—Cavalry
- Cml—Chemical
- C Auth—Civil Authorities
- Clk—Clerk
- Col—Colonel
- C Tn—Combat Train
- Comdr—Commander
- Comdg—Commanding
- CG—Commanding General
- CO—Commanding Officer
- Co—Company
- Conf—Confined or confinement
- Corp—Corporal
- DEML—Detached Enlisted Men's List
- DOL—Detached Officers' List

- Disch—Discharge or discharged
- DD—Dishonorable Discharge
- Dismd—Dismissed
- Div—Division
- Enl—Enlisted
- EM—Enlisted man or men
- Ex—Executive
- FA—Field Artillery
- 1 cl—First Class
- fr—From
- Fur—Furlough
- Gr—Grade
- Gd—Guard
- Hq—Headquarters
- Incl—Inclosure
- Ind—Indorsement
- IC—Inspected and Condemned
- Inst—Instrument
- Lv—Leave of absence
- Lt or Lieut—Lieutenant
- LD—Line of Duty
- Maj—Major
- MCM—Manual of Court-Martial
- Msg—Message
- Met—Meteorological
- mm—Millimeter
- Mtclt—Motorcyclist
- NGR—National Guard Regulations
- NCO—Noncommissioned Officer
- Pa—Pennsylvania
- Pvt—Private
- Qual—Qualified
- Rad—Radio
- Rct—Recruit
- Rd—Reduce or reduced
- Reenl—Reenlist
- Rejd—Rejoined
- Reld—Relieved
- Res—Reserve
- sd—Same date
- Sgt—Sergeant
- SD—Special Duty
- Sqd—Squad
- SC—Summary Court
- Tg—Telegraph
- Tp—Telephone
- Yr—Year

This list is by no means complete, but it will serve to give many an idea of the extent to which abbreviations can be used to advantage. It would be to one's advantage to study the regulations on this subject.

Attention is called to the fact that no periods are used in these abbreviations. Likewise note that some abbreviations are made using the small letters and others the capitals.

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ter-tasting cigarette."