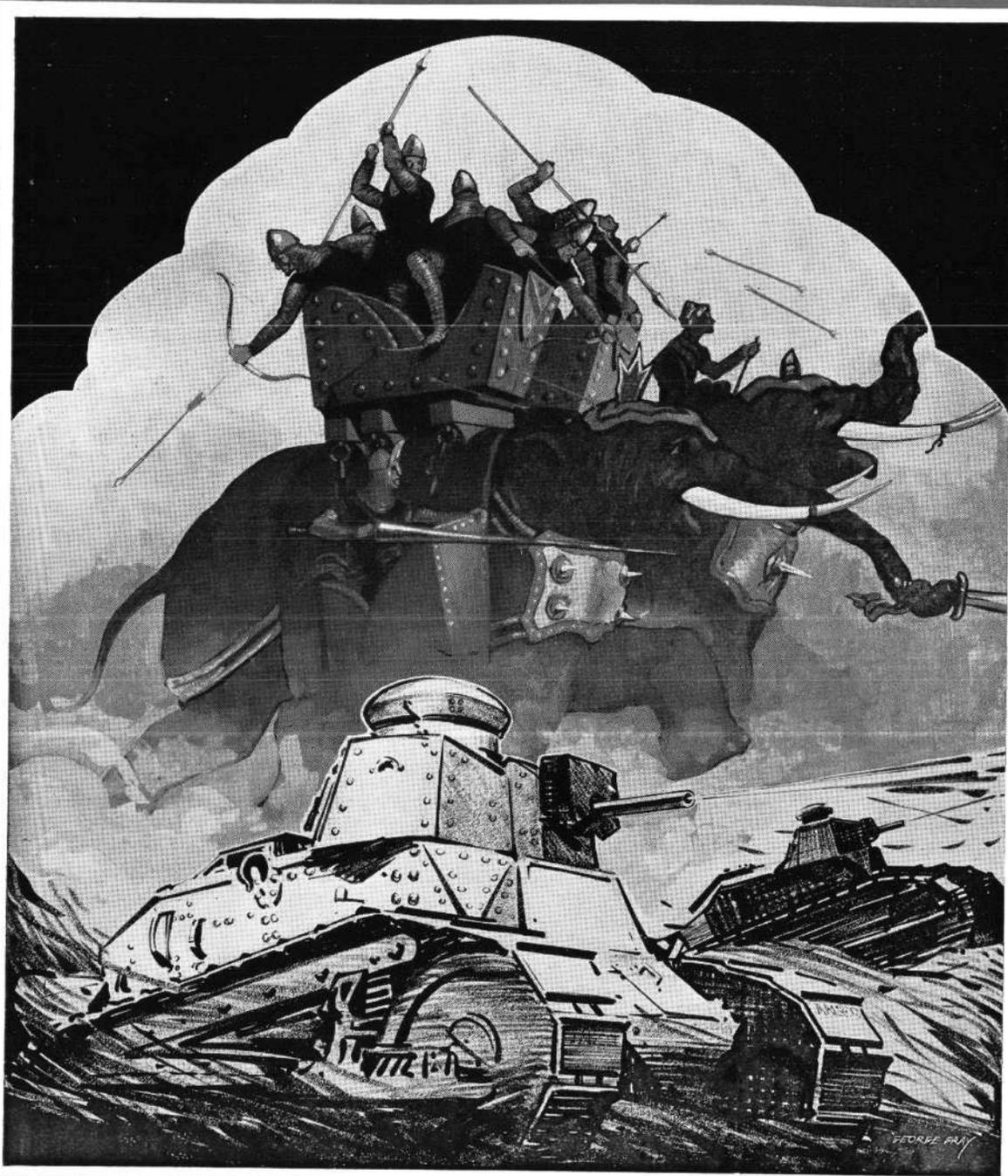


The New York National Guardsman



March, 1935

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

15c The Copy

TRAINING SCHEDULE—INFANTRY REGIMENT—CAMP SMITH 1935

		RIFLE COMPANY		MACHINE GUN CO.		HOWITZER COMPANY		HEAD-QUARTERS COMPANY		SERVICE COMPANY		MEDICAL DEPT. DET.		COMMAND AND STAFF		
DAY	GROUP	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	EAST	WEST	
SUN.		A R R I V A L														
MON.	A	Inst. O.R.	Inst. C.R.	A—Instruction Practice		Gunners Test 37mm—Gun	Gunners Test 3" T.M.	Specialist Training		Rifle Group A Specialist Training		Specialist Training		AM—Equitation		
	B	Prep. Ex.	Prep. Ex.	B—Preparatory Exercises										PM—Terrain Exercise Brig.—Regt. How. Co.		
	A.R.A.	Inst. V.R.	Inst. V.R.													
TUES.	A	Rec. C.R.	Service C.R. V.R.	A—Record Practice		Gunners Test 3" T.M.	Gunners Test 37mm—Gun	Specialist Training		Rifle Group A Specialist Training		Specialist Training		AM—Equitation		
	B	Inst. O.R.	Inst. O.R.	B—Preparatory Exercises										PM—Terrain Exercise Bn.—M.G. Co. Rifle Co.		
	A.R.A.	Rec. V.R.	Rec. V.R.													
WED.	A	Service C.R.	Rec. C.R.	A—Coaches Service		Technique of Fire 37mm Gun and 3" T.M.		Specialist Training		Rifle Group A Specialist Training		Specialist Training		AM—Equitation		
	B	Inst. O.R.	Inst. V.R.	B—Instruction Practice										PM—Terrain Exercise Brig.—Regt. How. Co.		
THURS.	A	Demonstration Groups		A—Service		Technique of Fire 37mm Gun and 3" T.M.		Combat Principles		Combat Principles Demonstration Groups		Combat Principles Demonstration Groups		AM—Equitation		
	B	Record O.R. Service O.R.		B—Record Practice										PM—Terrain Exercise Bn.—M.G. Co. Rifle Co.		
	A.R.B.	Inst. V.R.	Inst. V.R.													
FRI.	A	Demonstration Groups		Advanced Gun Drill Extended Order Demonstration Group		Technique of Fire 37mm Gun and 3" T.M. Demonstration Group		Combat Principles		Combat Principles Demonstration Groups		Combat Principles Demonstration Groups		AM—Equitation PM—Conference Brig.—Regt.—Bn. PM—Terrain Exercise Plat. Plat. Sgts.		
	B	Service O.R. V.R.	Record O.R.													
	A.R.B.	Rec. V.R.	Rec. V.R.													
SAT.	ALL	Demonstrations		Demonstration	Observe	Observe	Demonstration	Observe		Demonstration		Demonstration		Observe		
SUN.		H O L I D A Y														
MON.	ALL	Extended Order Scouting and Patrolling Musketry		Technique of Fire Direct Laying		Expert Test 37mm Gun and 3" T.M.		CPX	Specialist Training	CPX	Specialist Training	CPX	Specialist Training	CPX	Observe	
TUES.	ALL	Musketry		Technique of Fire Indirect Laying		Extended Order		Specialist Training	CPX	Specialist Training	CPX	Specialist Training	CPX	Specialist Training	CPX	Observe
WED.	ALL	March and Bivouac	Combat Principles. Combat Practice Firing	March and Bivouac	Combat Practice Firing	March and Bivouac		March and Bivouac	Specialist Training	March and Bivouac	Specialist Training	March and Bivouac	Specialist Training	March and Bivouac	Observe	
THURS.	ALL	Field Exercise	March and Bivouac	Field Exercise	March and Bivouac	Combat Practice Firing		Field Exercise	March and Bivouac	Field Exercise	March and Bivouac	Field Exercise	March and Bivouac	Field Exercise	March and Bivouac	
FRI.	ALL	Combat Principles Combat Practice Firing	Field Exercise	Combat Practice Firing	Field Exercise	Combat Practice Firing		Specialist Training	Field Exercise	Specialist Training	Field Exercise	Specialist Training	Field Exercise	Specialist Training	Field Exercise	
SAT.	ALL	M U S T E R A N D I N S P E C T I O N														
SUN.		D E P A R T U R E														

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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



MAJOR GENERAL GEORGE ALBERT WINGATE

Major General George Albert Wingate

Highest Military Rank Awarded by State Bestowed
upon General Wingate after a 46-year Military
Career Upholding and Advancing the Highest
Traditions of the New York National Guard



ON Saturday, February 16th in the armory of the 106th Infantry, Brigadier General George Albert Wingate was presented with his commission as Major General of the Line on the State Reserve List, and on February 24th he was placed on the Retired List in that grade.

Thus, in the armory in which he was enlisted in 1889, General Wingate, forty-six years later, received his commission in the highest military rank which the State bestows on those who have faithfully served in its forces.

The opinion of all is that no such commission was ever more deserved or more fully earned. General Wingate, in peace and war, and in civil life as well, has been typical of the highest type of citizen and of New York National Guardsman. One has only to know him and to study his career and the careers of others like him to learn why the New York National Guard has been successful and holds, and has held, the position that it does. In fact, the General's family has been connected with the Guard for much more than his own lifetime, for his father, General George W. Wingate, was also a distinguished soldier of the State, serving with honor and distinction in the old 22nd Regiment and finally as Inspector of Small Arms practice, where he introduced the methods of instruction which are in force to this day. Like his son, also, he was prominent in civil life as in the military career.

Our present General Wingate's full military record is as follows:

National Guard Service

Private, Company D, 23rd Infantry, March 18, 1889; appointed Corporal, February 10, 1890; Sergeant, December 5, 1892; 1st Sergeant, May 22, 1893; transferred to Regimental Headquarters, September 17, 1894; Sergeant Major, September 17, 1894; commissioned 1st Lieutenant, 23rd Infantry, (Regtl Hdqrs.) (Adj.), November 11, 1895; Captain, May 22, 1896; Lieutenant Colonel, Adjutant General's Department, (Division) (Ass't Div. Adj.), March 28, 1903; placed on Retired List, May 1, 1912; Colonel, 2nd Field Artillery, June 25, 1912; transferred to 1st Field Artillery, October 26, 1912; transferred to 2nd Field Artillery, January 11, 1913; drafted, August 5, 1917; Brigadier General of the Line, Reserve List, October 25, 1927. Served on Staff of Governor from January 1, 1899, to December 31, 1900. Awarded Distinguished Service Medal, U.S.; Conspicuous Service Cross, State of New York, and Long and Faithful Service Medal, 25 years, State of New York.

United States Service

Mexican Border:—Colonel, 2nd Field Artillery, June 30, 1916; mustered out, February 16, 1917.

World War:—Colonel, 2nd Field Artillery, July 11, 1917; Organization redesignated 105th Field Artillery, October 1, 1917; Brigadier General, 52nd F.A. Brigade,

April 30, 1918; Honorably Discharged, March 31, 1919; served overseas from June 30, 1918 to March 13, 1919.

These are the bald facts but they do not truly record the efficient service as Adjutant of the old 23rd, as Adjutant General for the Division Commander, Major General Charles F. Roe, as Colonel of the 2nd Field Artillery, now the 105th, and finally as Brigade Commander of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, where he served on the front line of the world's greatest war and where those high in rank in the Divisions with which he served have given him the credit of commanding, as they have stated, "one of the best artillery brigades in the A.E.F."

General Wingate has always been prominently identified with civil and patriotic activities in Brooklyn. He was very active in the formation of the American Legion in Kings County and still retains a most keen interest in its activities. He was the founder of and is still the leading spirit of its Waste Collection Bureau, which has performed so well for the needy and indigent veteran. And only recently, as General Chairman of the President's Birthday Ball, was he responsible not only for a most gala gathering but also for a most generous contribution to President Roosevelt's pet project, the Warm Springs Foundation.

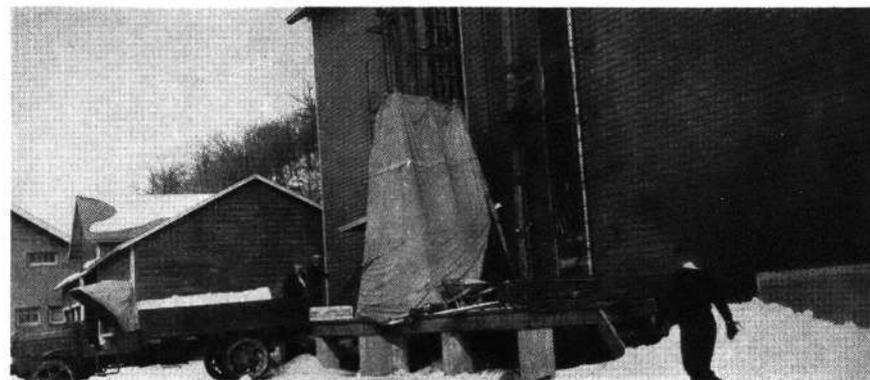
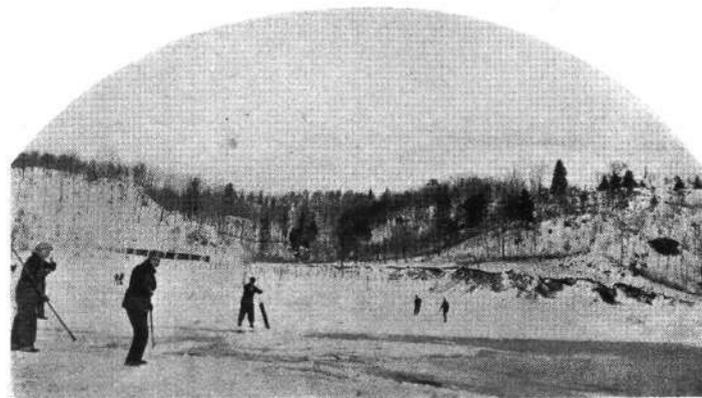
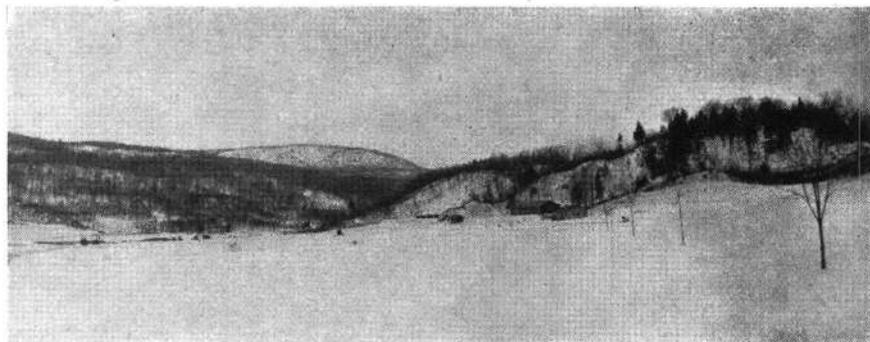
Shortly after his return from the World War the Democratic Party of Kings County nominated General Wingate for the office of Surrogate. He was elected by one of the largest pluralities ever given to any party candidate. This high judicial office, dealing with widows and orphans, has been filled since 1919 with the same high standard of ability and efficiency that has characterized him in all his other endeavors.

Shortly after assuming this sacred trust General Wingate effected a reorganization of the method of maintaining the files and records of his court which resulted in the most favorable comment from the bench, the bar, the press and the general public. And may we not, with pardonable pride, point out that Kings County has but one Surrogate whereas New York County, with approximately seven hundred thousand lesser population, enjoys the services of two splendid and able jurists to administer this most important tribunal.

General Wingate has for many years been President of the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War.

To meet him, no one would believe that General Wingate had reached the age of retirement. He is straight and keen as an arrow, physically and mentally. As a wise counsellor, it is hoped and believed that he has many years before him to devote to our service.

The New York National Guard will always remember Major General George A. Wingate as a soldier, an officer, and a gentleman, and every fellow soldier and friend of his takes pride in his deserved rank and in the fact that after his name stand the words "New York National Guard."



ICE FOR CAMP SMITH

Old timers who have experienced the warm days of July and August at Camp Smith will be glad to know that during the recent cold weather the camp ice-house was successfully filled with the necessary means of keeping food fresh and beverages cool in preparation for the 1935 field training. General Hay, the Camp Superintendent, reports that the ice is twelve inches thick and is the best that has been harvested in several years. Six hundred tons are required for our regular allowances but some nine hundred tons were cut and stored, so there will be plenty for all uses. The ice is cut

on Dickebusch Lake in front of the Valley Range and our pictures show the work in progress. The lake is first cleared with a two-mule snow plow, then marked, cut into cakes with hand saws, floated to the runway, up which it is pulled to the loading platform and loaded into trucks for transportation to the ice-house. Our pictures show a very different Camp Smith from the one with which summer visitors are acquainted. You might keep these pictures at hand for the purpose of refreshing yourselves during some nice warm morning on the target ranges next summer.

156th Field Artillery Loses Its Very Popular Commanding Officer

**Colonel J. TOWNSEND CASSEDY
Resigns Post to Which He Dedicated
His Brilliant Services**

HAVING found during the past several months that the constantly increasing demands of his law practice were curtailing more and more the time that he believed should be given, and which he so much enjoyed giving, to the duties of his office, Colonel J. Townsend Cassedy, Field Artillery, voluntarily relinquished, by resignation as of January 24th, 1935, the command of the 156th Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G., with Headquarters at Newburgh, N. Y.

Colonel Cassedy came to the 156th Field Artillery as Captain, and Regimental Adjutant, in December, 1924, a few months after its reorganization from an ammunition train. He served in that capacity for six years under Colonel Raphael A. Egan and for a short period under Lt. Colonel John A. Korschen. Upon the resignation of the latter, the then Captain Cassedy was appointed to the rank of Colonel and immediately assigned, in December, 1930, to the command of the Regiment.

In all Colonel Cassedy has had a little better than twelve years of military service. Shortly after this Country had entered the World War, he enrolled in the Reserve Officers Training Camp at Madison Barracks, and was graduated therefrom, with high honors, on August 15th, 1917, and commissioned a first lieutenant of Infantry. He was then assigned to duty with the A.E.F., and sailed from Hoboken, N. J., on September 15th, 1917. Arriving in France, he was detailed to the French Infantry Officers School at La Valbonne, Ain, France, on October 1st, and from there, on November 13th, 1917, to Company A, 16th Infantry, of the famous 1st Division, A.E.F. His service with that Company brought him into action at Ansauville Sector, at Montdidier-Noyon, the Aisne-Marne defense and offense, and finally at Soissons, where, on August 19th, 1918, he was severely wounded, the effect of which he will always carry. Hospitalization was of course necessary and he did not return to this country until December, 1918, and then only to be further treated until August 19, 1919, when he was discharged from the service as First Lieutenant, Infantry. In October, 1933, he was awarded the "Purple Heart" for his A.E.F. service.

His peace time record as a National Guard Officer has been one of exceptionally fine personal efficiency and resulting organization advancement. His performance of the duties of Regimental Adjutant elicited warm praise and commendation from both Colonel Egan and Lt. Colonel Korschen, and undoubtedly was a record which, along with his many other qualifications, had considerable bearing on his selection to the Colonelcy and command of the Regiment in 1930. He was further honored, too, by appointment to the staff of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt in January, 1931, which appointment was con-



COLONEL J. TOWNSEND CASSEDY

tinued during the succeeding terms of Governor Lehman. It is most unfortunate that circumstances now must all too soon terminate such a fine military record, especially in a comparatively young officer of unquestionably further greater attainments.

One who, as he himself expressed it, "liked the jargon of the Army," he was at ease with officers and men alike, and could and did talk their language with them. He was instrumental in the organization of an Officers' Association in the Regiment; he sowed the seed, when Adjutant, for the Regimental Non-Commissioned Officers' Association, and, as Colonel, fostered and, when possible without slight or injury to any of the other men in the Regiment, even favored that later Association in the opinion of its members. He was, withal, a disciplinarian when occasion required; critical when such an attitude was necessary to maintain and further the training efficiency of the Regiment; moderate, but deeply sincere, in his praise when circumstances justified; and determined in his decisions, once arrived at through keen and thorough analysis characteristic of his legal training. Colonel Cassedy presented a balance and an understanding that aided immeasurably in the steady advance in the training efficiency, personnel morale and regimental and battery standards which the organization enjoyed during his tenure of office. It is with no little credit to him, too, that reference can be made to the fact that during his Colonelcy this Regiment received new armories at Newburgh, Kingston and Peekskill, involving an expenditure of nearly a million dollars.

His officers and men tendered him on February 16th a Regimental Review—not, as they want it understood, as a farewell to him, but as a demonstration of the fact that they consider he is and always will be a member of the 156th Field Artillery, in and for which he put so much of his own personal efforts to advance and consummate its ambitious program and to re-establish its traditional background.

Why the National Guard?

By VICTOR WEYBRIGHT

Illustration by GEORGE GRAY

This article is reprinted through the courtesy of "Current History," published by The New York Times Company. The author, a former magazine editor now engaged in research in American history, has been given special facilities for observing National Guard activities.



THE National Guard, says Raymond Moley, is "at its best a dangerous, clumsy and incompetent instrument" for strike work, and its personnel lacks the qualities, skill, and restraint which are cited as necessary for dealing with men on strike. Such criticism, coming from a close friend and adviser of the President, demands attention.

Let us begin by asking "What is the National Guard?" Admittedly it is a paradox. It serves two masters—the State and the nation. It recognizes two Commanders-in-Chief—the Governor and the President. It is trained and equipped by the Federal Government; yet within the past year in Louisiana and North Dakota it has served the Governors. Legally, it is a component of the United States Army. Actually it consists of civilian, part time, State soldiers. It represents one of the last relics of State sovereignty.

A rumble of discontent at the Guard's subservience to the Governor has lately been heard in Louisiana, where parents petitioned the President to "exempt schoolboys from active armed service in a purely political issue." The father of one youthful guardsman went so far as to telegraph Senator Huey Long that "I will personally kill you as I would any other mad dog" should his son suffer harm because of the political difficulties in New Orleans. Similar sentiments were no doubt in the air at the time of the political struggle in North Dakota or the factional battles in Oklahoma.

On the other hand, when detachments of the Guard were called out during the strikes in San Francisco, Kohler and Minneapolis, and during the textile strike in the East, the average citizen admitted the need for such action. He had come to feel that, unlike the ill-trained posses of militia used in the great industrial conflicts of the Eighteen Seventies and Eighteen Nineties, the modern National Guard can be trusted. Indeed, except in isolated instances, the Guard has been fairer to the strikers than have many Sheriffs and their deputies, who are often "company" men. This comparative objectivity is no accident, but the result of careful Federal and State training. The National Guard is well disciplined and approaches the regular army in general, if not specific, efficiency.

Many intelligent people who have had little contact with the National Guard, who have never been inside an armory nor observed field training, are prejudiced against the organization as was Mark Hanna years ago against the "meddlesome militia." Few observers have noted how far the federalization of the Guard has advanced. Since it is likely that the Guard will continue to play an important part in our national life, we should know more about the organization it is.

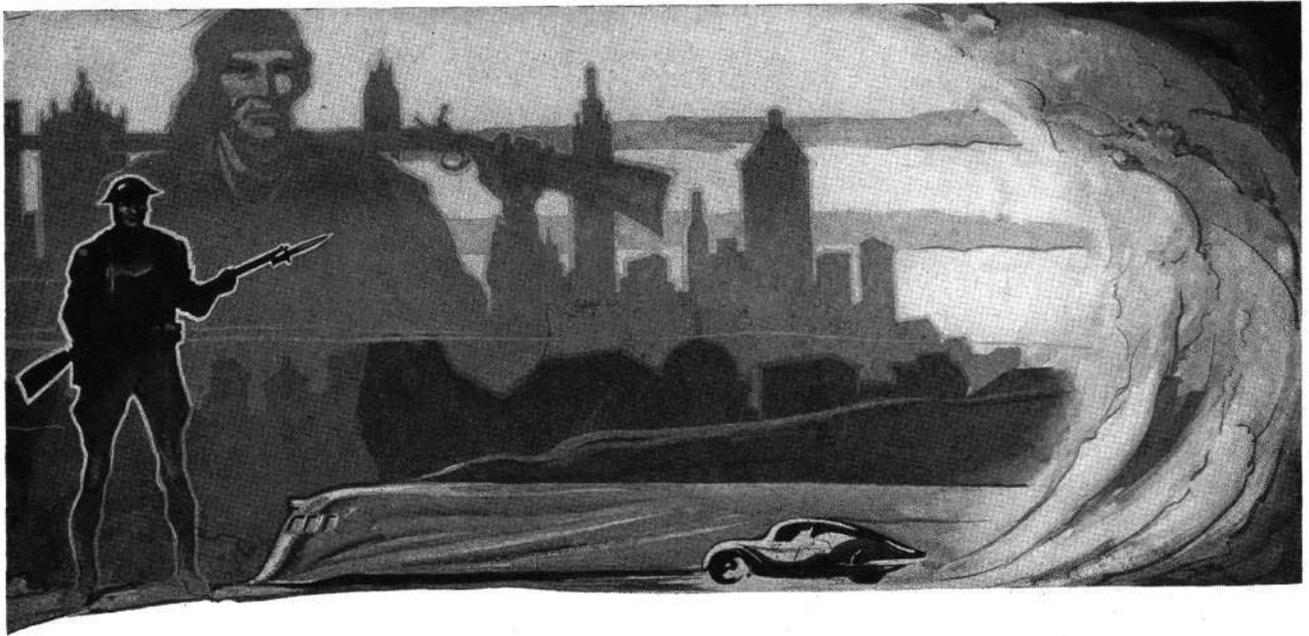
The National Guard consists of 185,000 men, and greatly out-numbers the regular army. A State unit—in some

States a whole division—may be called out by the Governor; the entire Guard may be requisitioned by the President and ordered into any State in the Union. Also, under the National Defense Act, Congress, by declaring an extraordinary emergency requiring troops in excess of those of the regular army, may order the National Guard into Federal service outside of the United States.

Thus the force that could be mobilized overnight in this country is about 300,000 and, with various reserves, probably 500,000 could be assembled without greatly disturbing the civilian population. In case of war, certain National Guard divisions would be among the first on the battlefield.

AS members of the organized militia, Guard units, particularly in the East, like to trace their history back to the colorful "Independent companies" of the late eighteenth century. But although wealthy regiments sometimes affect showy dress uniforms and formal officers' messes, they depend almost wholly upon the Federal Government for their workaday equipment and for their tactical instruction. In performance, moreover, they imitate not the picturesque heroes of the past but the business-like, up-to-date regular army. Almost 500 regular army officers are assigned to the Guard as instructors, besides more than 300 sergeant-instructors. Guardsmen ride mounts with U.S. brands on their necks. They travel in lumbering old trucks bearing Federal insignia. Guardsmen, like regular army men, somewhat envious of the brand new CCC equipment seen along the highways, know that it is the Federal Government, and the Federal Government only, that can be really generous.

Still they are State soldiers. In great fires, floods and disasters they bring their rolling kitchens, tents, and genius for organization. They have been frequently employed in quelling prison riots. They patrol highways after jail-breaks, although they have seldom been successful in pursuing fugitives. They are the last resort of a Governor faced with civil strife which the ordinary police forces of



his domain cannot control. Federalized in time of war, their duties in peace time are at the service of the State.

In the past year and a half, according to the National Guard Bureau in Washington, more units of the Guard have seen service than in any equivalent period since the war. Usually it has been necessary to call out not the entire Guard but merely several imposing detachments. The textile strike, however, precipitated vast troop movements; indeed, in Georgia in September the commander of the Guard was authorized by the Governor to enforce martial law and suspend the civil courts, although in Connecticut mobilization was sufficient. Where there is a well-trained State police force, the Guard is seldom used, except occasionally in such vast regions as the coal and iron districts of Pennsylvania. In New York last year there was considerable agitation for the presence of guardsmen during the up-State milk strike until it was realized that, since the strike was a local matter the expense of maintaining the troops would be charged to the counties applying for help. Few counties can afford such protection. Few states have such a law.

During the auto accessory strike in Toledo last year the Ohio Guard was widely criticized for its hasty display of force, and even Secretary of War Dern has expressed the fear that the use of Guard units in civil disorder might prejudice the people against the military. Yet display of force is inevitable. Soldiers, once on the scene, cannot bluff, nor can they trifle with blank cartridges. They must mean business. National Guardsmen are soldiers. It is, of course, absurd for a Governor to call out the Guard merely to defend property or guarantee civil rights which normally should be done by local officers, and often the Guard is criticized for the errors of a nervous Executive. Even the regular army was denounced for turning out with tanks and machine guns to rout the pathetic bonus marchers who frightened Mr. Hoover so badly.

Guardsmen have been effective super-policemen, not because they have been trained to quell civil strife but because, under the tutelage of the regular army, they have learned the routine of pure military tactics. A dominant terrain feature is a dominant terrain feature, whether it be

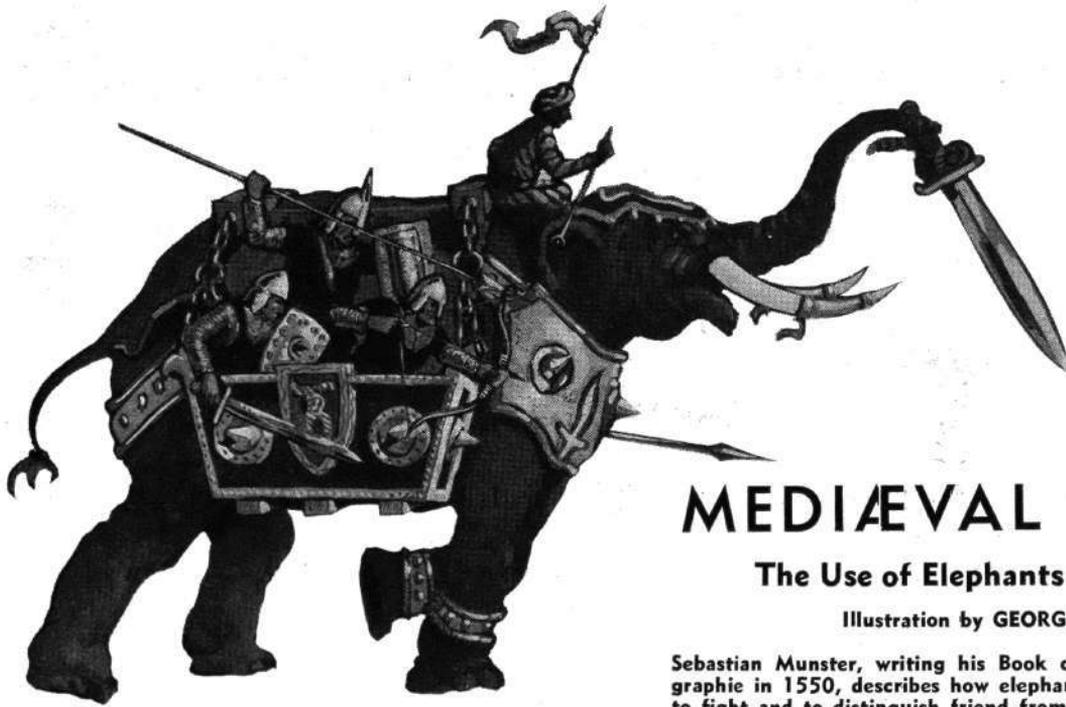
a hill in wartime or a street intersection in a seething mill town. A flying wedge, like that of the football field, is an old army stunt; it can be used with disconcerting and relatively gentle effect on a mob.

In some Guard units there are specially trained and equipped riot squads. As part of their training, simulated mobs insult them most realistically with epithets and missiles, and the riot squad disperses such a mob of their comrades without injury. The technique varies. Tear gas, when applied behind a mob so that a retreat will not develop into a trampling stampede, is considered the most humane method. Riot sticks are not altogether beneath the dignity of soldiers. Often the very presence of uniformed men dampens the ardor of a destructive mob. Two squads of soldiers, three feet apart, can block the average fifty-foot street. A patrol car or two can keep traffic moving. Guard officers are instructed in no circumstances to fire over the heads of a mob, jeopardizing distant and innocent bystanders. After due warning, and only when it is considered absolutely necessary, do soldiers fire on civilians. But when they do, they are ordered to aim low at those in front—the ringleaders.

Ordinarily, the Guard delivers all prisoners directly into the custody of the civil authorities, except when, as in the textile areas in Georgia, martial law is declared and all law is dependent upon the will of the commanding officer. Even in such an extreme situation, the Guard is not permitted to overrule a proclamation of the Governor and never may it obey an order given by a local civil officer. It has not been unknown for a Governor to prefer regular army soldiers to his own State Guard, for the regulars may not take orders from any State official, even a Governor, and thus a Governor can avoid embarrassing responsibility. With the National Guard such an evasion is impossible.

WHY, it might be asked, do school teachers, clerks, mechanics, bankers, laborers, advertising men and other peaceful laymen enlist in the National Guard? Why do they want to report at an armory for drill and instruction forty-eight times a year? Why spend fifteen

(Continued on page 26)



MEDIAEVAL TANKS

The Use of Elephants in Warfare

Illustration by GEORGE GRAY

Sebastian Munster, writing his *Book of the Universal Cosmographie* in 1550, describes how elephants were trained in India to fight and to distinguish friend from foe.—Believe it or not!

THE Elephant is a beast very docible and apt to be taught, and little inferior from human sense, excelling all other beasts in fortitude and strength. Therefore the Indians, when they prepare them to the wars, put great pack-saddles upon them, which they bind fast with two chains of iron, coming under their bellies. Upon the pack-saddles, they have on every side a little house or tower, or cage (if you list so to call it) made of wood. These towers are made fast to the neck of the beast with certain sawed boards of the thickness of half a hand breadth. Every tower receiveth three men. And between both towers, upon the back of the beast, sitteth an Indian, a man of that country, which speaketh unto the beast.

For this beast hath marvelous understanding of the language of his native country, and doth wonderfully bear in memory benefits shewed unto him. It is also most certain that none other beast draweth so near to the excellence of human sense or reason as doth this beast, as may most plainly appear, if we consider, how he is given to love and glory, to a certain friendly gentleness and honest manners, joined with a marvelous discretion, to know good from evil, more ready to recompense benefits than revenge injuries.

Therefore, when the elephants go forward to the wars, seven armed men are appointed to be carried upon one elephant, bearing with them, bows, javelins, swords, and targets or shields; also the long snout of the elephant (which they call his hand) is armed with a sword of two cubits in length, and in breadth and thickness a handful, standing right forth, tied fast to the snout of the beast, and thus being furnished, they proceed to the battle.

And whereas occasion requireth to go forward or backward, the ruler of the beast giveth him warning, whose voice he understandeth and obeyeth. "Strike him," saith the ruler. "Forbear him! Be fierce against these! Abstain from those!" and the beast obeyeth him in all things as though he had human reason. But if it so chance that

being made afraid with fire (which thing they fear above all other) they begin to fly; they can by no means be allured to stop their course or return again, for the people of that nation can with many subtle devices, as often as them listeth, raise up fires to make those beasts afraid.

There be some men which think that elephants have no joints in their legs, which opinion others affirm to be untrue, for they have joints as have other beasts, but that they are very low and almost at their feet.

The females are of greater fierceness than the males, and of much greater strength to bear the burdens: they are sometimes taken with madness, declaring the same by their furious running.

An elephant exceedeth in greatness three wild oxen called *Bubali* and is much like of hair, and eyed like a swine, having a long snout, hanging downward, with the which he putteth into his mouth whatsoever he eateth or drinketh, for his mouth is under his throat, not much unlike the mouth of a swine: his snout hath holes in it, and is hollow within, and with this they overthrow the stumps of trees; and that of such bigness that the force of twenty-three men is not able to do the same.

The two great tusks which they have coming far out of their mouth, or placed in the upper jaw, having on every side laps hanging down of the bigness of two hand breadth. Their feet are round like unto a flat trene dish, having five toes like hooves undivided, of the bigness of great oystershells. Their tails are like unto the tails of wild oxen, three handful in length, having but few hairs.

Their pace in going is somewhat slow and wallowing, by reason whereof, some which ride on them and have not been accustomed thereto, are provoked to vomit, even as they were tossed on the sea. Yet it is a great pleasure to ride on the young elephants, for they go as softly as ambling mules. When you attempt to get up to ride on them, they bow down toward you, as though they would ease you with a stirrup, that you may the easier get up,

(Continued on page 11)



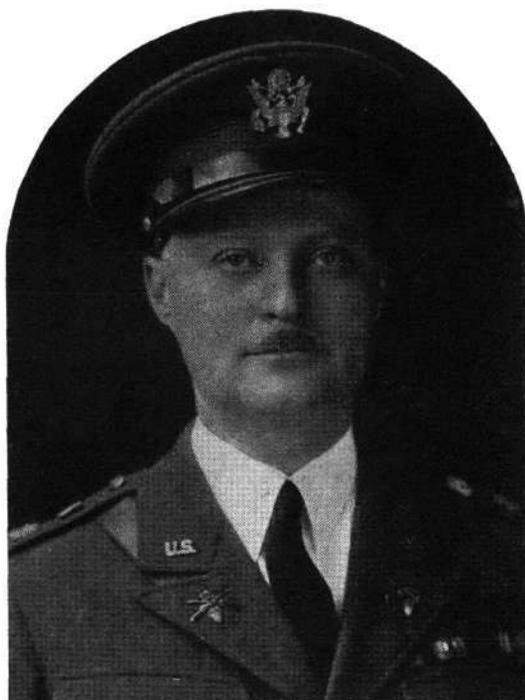
**COLONEL BERNARD W. KEARNEY
COMMANDS 105th INFANTRY**

TWENTY-FIVE years of service with the military forces of the State and Nation are climaxed in the recent appointment of Bernard W. (Pat) Kearney as Colonel of the 105th Infantry, succeeding Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson, the Adjutant General of the State.

Born in Ithaca, May 23rd, 1890, Colonel Kearney was graduated from the Schenectady High School, Union University, Albany Law School, where he earned his letters in baseball and from which he received the degree of LL.B. In 1909 he enlisted as buck private in Company G, 2nd New York, in Gloversville. During his law course he was a member of Troop B of Albany with which he saw service on the Border. Upon his return he was commissioned Second Lieutenant, Cavalry Reserve. While still a member of Troop B, at the beginning of the World War, he was sent to the Second Officers' Training School at Fort Niagara, from which he emerged a Captain, under orders, after furlough, to join the 79th Division at Camp Meade. Prior to the expiration of his furlough, however, he was ordered to a temporary assignment with the Signal Corps at Camp Hancock to assist in the organization of a Signal Corps Regiment. Colonel Kearney went overseas as a casual officer, serving in various units and wears the battle clasps of the St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne engagements on his Victory Medal.

In 1920 he was commissioned Captain of Company G, 2nd New York, which later became Company H, 105th Infantry. In 1924 he was advanced to Major, Regimental Machine Gun Officer, and in 1926 was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel and Executive Officer of the Regiment.

In civil life Colonel Kearney has served with distinction. He was City Judge of the City of Gloversville for two terms. For the same length of time he was Assistant District Attorney of Hamilton and Fulton Counties; in 1930 he was elected District Attorney of Fulton County and in 1933 re-elected to the same office, receiving the endorse-



**LIEUT. COLONEL OGDEN J. ROSS
105th Infantry**

NEARLY a quarter of a century ago (November 15th, 1910), Lieut. Colonel Ogden J. Ross enlisted in the Troy Citizens' Corps (now Company A of the 105th Infantry), and served through the successive grades of corporal and sergeant.

On March 23rd, 1917, he was commissioned second lieutenant after his return from the Mexican Border service with the regiment, and upon the call of the President for the World War. He became 1st lieutenant on August 2nd, 1918, and the following month was wounded when the regiment was engaged in the breaking of the Hindenburg Line. For his services in this famous engagement he received a Division citation. Colonel Ross has also been awarded the Order of the Purple Heart and the State Conspicuous Service Cross.

On February 19th, 1919, he was promoted to the rank of captain and was mustered out of the service on April 1st, 1919. On February 3rd, 1920, he rejoined his regiment as a captain and received his majority on January 12th, 1926. His promotion to the rank of lieutenant colonel was made on January 14th, 1935.

Colonel Ross at one time held the office of Treasurer of the City of Troy and is now in his second term in the State Senate, having been first elected thereto in November, 1932. During this time he has been Chairman of the Committee on Military Affairs.

ment of both parties. He has been most successful in obtaining convictions in many notable criminal actions.

Colonel Kearney is most active in veterans affairs, being a Past Commander of the American Legion, Past Department Commander, Dept. of New York, Veterans of Foreign Wars and is at present Senior National Vice-Commander of the V.F.W. He is the Founder and was the first Commander of Fulton County Post, 2077, V.F.W.

Getting the Message Across

Members of Hdqrs. Companies, contrary to popular opinion, do not have a "soft berth." Read below of some of their duties.

**By Sgt. NORMAN H. HORTON
1st Bn. Hdqrs. Co., 174th Infantry**



IN all the work of the National Guardsman, there is probably none more diversified, nor more interesting, than that of the Communication Section's. For the benefit of members of other units, and friends and followers of the National Guard who read these pages, there is briefly sketched here a picture of the duties and activities of communication men, both in the field and during the armory drill periods.

In rifle and machine gun companies, one frequently hears the query, "What do they do in the Headquarters Company? What are their duties?" Almost invariably, this is followed by some such remark as, "Well, you don't see much of those birds on the drill floor. Must be a soft berth. I wish I'd—etc.—etc."

The popular misconception, that the communication man's job is a snap, deserves his attention. In the first place, he *does not* escape his share of close order drill. Once trained, however, to handle himself as an individual and as a company unit in close order drill, the communications man moves on to more varied and more technical duties. In these he is compelled to become proficient—nay, expert.

During the winter months the Communications Section men necessarily devote practically all of their time to school and class room work, telephonic installation and maintenance, map making and reading, cryptography—an almost endless variety of subjects. These schools and classes are conducted by the Communications Section officers and those non-commissioned officers who have attended Regular Army Service Schools, or who have taken special courses in communication so that they may be able to demonstrate and teach the men the use and care of the enormous amount of equipment used by this section.

It is not difficult to visualize the vast importance of this branch of the service, nor how poorly other units would operate without the help and assistance of the communications sections in the field. Upon the shoulders of the men of the Communications Sections falls the almost superhuman task of establishing and maintaining—under every condition—uninterrupted contact. Therein lies the

reason for the never-ending training of the communications man to *think* and *operate* not only in unison with his unit, but as an individual, for as so frequently happens under fire, he must work unsupported and alone.

There are three important sections in a Communications Platoon: Wire Section; Message Center and Messengers; and third, the Radio and Visual Signalling Section. The first of these, the Wire Section, is responsible for all wire communications of the Unit to which it is attached and Units near and around it. In this work, it is necessary, naturally, that the communications men know how to install, operate and maintain telephonic contact—the switchboard, field 'phones and all the intricate, highly technical apparatus and detail that goes with them. Responsible for this equipment and the proper functioning of his section—both men and apparatus—is the Wire Chief, usually a corporal or a sergeant, though every member of the unit must, at any moment, be able to assume this post. The personnel of the unit is comprised of switchboard operators, telephone orderlies, linemen and lineguards. It is the duty of these latter to maintain and repair wire circuits. They must know maps and map-reading in order that they may be able to locate positions by the map; to be able to make line route maps, circuit and traffic diagrams, etc.

Instruments used by this section are many and varied. Beside the conventional (voice) telephone instruments, is the Buzzerphone. Similar in a measure to the usual telegraphic set, this instrument transmits a signal which sounds not unlike the radio wireless. With the aid of a repeating coil, the Buzzerphone may be simplexed to the regular telephone line and used without interrupting the telephonic service. Seeing this section at work, in the field or in the armory, leaves no doubt in the spectator's mind that the personnel of this unit must be highly trained technicians.

NEXT we come to the Message Center. This is the "beehive" of the command post. Here pass all messages to or from the C. P. Here all messages are recorded and classified as to means and method of transmitting—whether by radio, messenger or telephone. Copies are carefully made; recorded as to time of writing; time received at Message Center; time and method of transmission to destination and finally filed for future reference. Here also is done the encoding or decoding of important messages, and it is here the Confidential Code is kept. Messengers and orderlies are stationed at Message



Center and a rotating roster maintained at all times so that Message Center may keep track of its men and see to it that none are used more often than others.

Message Center invariably determines the importance of each message, classifying each as to its relative importance and urgency. Naturally routine messages are not permitted to hold up Urgent Communications. Conditions, such as that humorously pictured by the famous British War cartoonist, Bruce Bairnsfather, who shows a distracted subaltern in a dugout under terrific shell fire, never exist, for over the 'phone which the officer is answering, is coming the request, "Please give us the number of cans of strawberry and raspberry jam received by your unit during the current month."*

Since the World War, there has rapidly been developed a new and important section—the radio section. Its importance need scarcely be mentioned, since radio is too familiar to everyone for this not to be readily apparent. Communication between all units; between ground units and planes is nowadays so common that only one or two interesting aspects of this work need be touched upon.

The Key operator, assisted by the Log man, who keeps the radio log, are the important units in this section. In passing, it may be noted that every man in this section is trained both to send and receive. Although at present somewhat new, the use of the "message scrambling" device will shortly be widely used by the Radio Section. This almost miraculous apparatus, literally "scrambles" sound and words—mixes them up into a thoroughly un-understandable jargon, so that they are absolutely meaningless to anyone not equipped with a corresponding "un-scrambling" or de-coding device, which of course has been set upon a prearranged "key." Thus, even though the enemy had such an "un-scrambling" device, the message would still be unintelligible unless the "key" were known.

BUT to return to the Radio Section. Attached to this unit is also the Visual Signal Section, with its age-old signal lamp, flag (wig-wag), and kindred signaling methods. These colorful methods of transmitting communications are gradually being supplanted by the more scientific methods mentioned above, although under certain conditions, their use is very necessary indeed. The coming of the airplane has, however, created an entirely new arm of the signal group. It is the Panel Group. Its men are trained in the use of "panels" or strips of cloth, which laid upon the ground in various symbols spell out messages to airmen flying overhead.

Surely, no more interesting, and certainly no more exacting, work exists than that to be found in the Communications Section. After long years of service in rifle and machine gun units, it was the writer's good fortune to be selected to attend one of the Regular Army Communications Sections schools, and he can honestly testify that the job of the man in this unit, whether he be lineman or switchboard operator or wire chief, is no "soft snap." And he can say with conviction that there is none more interesting and exciting.

* EDITOR: The mere fact that Bairnsfather chose to satyriize this relay of unimportant matter during a fierce engagement proves that the situation was not unknown during the World War. One instance, true to our own knowledge, was a request from Division, ten minutes before our unit went over the top, for the names of men who were versed in the processes of soap manufacture. It would have been more correct if the author had said, "Conditions such as these should never exist."



INFANTRY OF THE WORLD

6. Paraguay

Contributed by Capt. F. P. Todd, 107th Infantry.

THE Paraguayan troops, fighting in the Chaco swamplands since 1932, have more than enemy bullets to guard against. Chief among these incidental foes are snakes and the tall sharp grass that abounds throughout that country. Against these the better equipped men content themselves with high shoes and perhaps puttees. Their uniforms are of cotton drill of a dull grass green color. The hat is similar to our own denim fatigue hat, a most practical affair in that climate. The blanket is usually slung over the right shoulder and with a haversack and canteen comprises the equipment. The rifles are Mausers, a relic of the one-time German influence in the army.

MEDIAEVAL TANKS

(Continued from page 8)

which nevertheless cannot well be done without help.

And because they are not covered with bristles or big hairs, they have not so much as in their tail any help to drive away flies. For even this great beast also (saith Pliny) is troubled with this little vermin. Their skin is very rough and full of odd chaps and rifts, like the bark of a tree, being somewhat filthy and full of sweat, which by heat resolved into vapor, by savor draweth flies unto it. Therefore when many flies or other creeping vermin are entered into the said rifts of their skins, suddenly bending and drawing together their skin, they hold them fast and kill them, and this is to them in the stead of a tail, a mane, or rough and bristled hair.

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AMAZON UNITS FOR THE NATIONAL GUARD?

UPON the successful termination of her 2,400 mile flight across the Pacific from Hawaii to California, Amelia Earhart received a telegram of congratulation from President Roosevelt. "You have shown even the 'doubting Thomases,'" the telegram read in part, "that aviation is a science which cannot be limited to men only."

There is a certain type of man who deplors the fact; he sees himself and his achievements in danger of being belittled when women can equal, nay, can often surpass him in fields which he had always considered exclusively his own. But the average man is less egoistic. He believes that it is for the general good that the bonds which have held women in subjection for so long have been removed. If woman proves herself the equal of man, he believes it will follow that the scientific, industrial and artistic energies of the world will be doubled—pro bono publico.

Emerson propounded the theory of "compensation"—that for everything lost, there is something gained, and that for everything gained, there is something lost. And it seems, in this matter under discussion, that the great American philosopher's theory is borne out. The gain in freedom, equality of right, suffrage, etc., won by women during the past half-century is a very real one, but against this must be weighed the consequent loss to the world of "chivalry." If women demand the right to compete with men in the so-called masculine professions, then, too, they cannot complain if they are treated in exactly the same way in which men treat each other in these circumstances.

Certain nations are already beginning to recognize the fact and in our daily papers we see pictures of German girls at rifle practice, Soviet women marching in review, Italian girls in gas masks and Japanese maidens training machine guns on moving targets. When the fair sex

enters the lists, then the age of chivalry is at an end.

Now whether this condition of things is deplorable or not is a matter of opinion. But the fact remains that women have won the equality they demanded and if they show themselves the equal of men in flying a private or commercial plane in time of peace, logically they will be expected to pilot a fighting plane in time of war.

The aggressively militaristic nations have shown their intention of including women among the armed forces to be used in the event of another war. Their action shows the trend. How long will it be before we have battalions of women in the National Guard?

TWO MILLION DOLLARS AN HOUR

JOHN K. NORTHROP, designer and builder of speedy airplanes, has produced one he calls the *Delta*, an all-metal, low-wing monoplane, the top speed of which is reported to be around 280 m.p.h.

Recently it was decided to put the airplane through a test more severe than any it would be called upon to perform during actual service. A 16,000-foot power dive would be made to test the airplane and the pilot. It is rumored that Northrop offered \$8,000 to the test pilot who would make this dive. All he had to do was take this untried, new product into the air a distance of 20,000 feet, then point its nose earthward, give his engine full throttle, and stay in that position until he came within 4,000 feet of the earth. Going at some unknown, possibly unheard of, speed he was then to level off and report back to the shop. Either that or not report at all, in which case the designer would endeavor to determine which of his calculations had been incorrect, while others collected the scattered parts of the human and mechanical wreckage.

They found their test pilot in Vance Breese. His years of barnstorming, mail and test piloting, together with other odds and ends of aviation experience, made him familiar with the danger involved. But he knew airplane design and the type of men back of this particular airplane and was willing to take the chance. Then, of course, there was that \$8,000 to be paid, or 50 cents a foot—\$8,000 for a 15-second dive. He was to be paid at the rate of \$32,000 a minute, nearly two million dollars an hour. To some of us it would be worth more than that.

Vance Breese knew, from his school days, that a falling mass is pulled toward earth with an acceleration called "g." He must have known, also, that scientists believe men can stand an acceleration of 8g and still live, but 10g—maybe not. Behind this falling mass his airplane, pulled to the earth by "g," was to be the full force of a 750 hp. Pratt and Whitney *Twin Wasp* engine of the double-bank type. The result was to be an acceleration of how many "g's"? Nobody knew. So Vance had himself taped from head to feet to help him withstand this terrific, unknown physical strain. He climbed up to the 20,000 feet, pointed the airplane toward the earth, gave the engine full throttle, and watched the air-speed indicator climb—200, 300, 400 miles an hour, then 425 miles an hour when the instrument broke; but on went Breese, and he pulled his plane out successfully at 4,000 feet.

Vance Breese must have worn a smile of relief and satisfaction at the accomplishment of a job well done, as he unwound the tape from his body. And a short time later, Jack Northrop, partly as a result of this test, was awarded by the Army Air Corps a contract for a goodly number of his ships.—U. S. Air Services.



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



WHAT IS NECESSARY FOR VICTORY?

ON the recent occasion of the 17th Anniversary of the foundation of the Red Army of Soviet Russia, the Commissar of Defense, K. E. Voroshiloff, is reported to have said: "The Red Army has what is necessary for victory. It will crush any enemy."

Without entering into any discussion of the correctness of the Commissar's statement (if, indeed, he was accurately quoted), it occurred to me that such a remark offered a good text for discussing the subject of "What is necessary for victory?" or, to bring it right down to our own case, "What is the ultimate aim of our training?"

The ultimate aim of peace-time military organization and training is unquestionably to make the military forces of a country so efficient that they will win any war into which they may have to enter. This briefly but adequately answers the question, but we must elaborate this brief answer and examine the component parts of the desired efficiency in order to get any benefit from our discussion.

In the newspaper articles which I read, the following reasons were given for Russia's confidence in its armed forces: the spirit of discipline and loyalty; their excellent appearance, conduct, and maneuvering ability; the popularity of the Red Army and its close contact with the people; the improvement and availability of material; the fact that it is a "young" army, and that "dead wood" has been entirely eliminated.

If these qualities exist, they are all excellent reasons for confidence. For the purposes of our discussion, they will be slightly altered in wording if not in spirit.

I should list the following as being the essentials of an efficient National military establishment:

- First:* Sufficient numbers.
- Second:* Proper organization.
- Third:* Up-to-date and ample equipment.
- Fourth:* Adequate technical and tactical training.
- Fifth:* Discipline.
- Sixth:* Loyalty.
- Seventh:* Leadership.

The first three of these necessities are determined for the National Guard by the Federal government. They presuppose the interest and support of our civilian population. We have no direct control of them, but we have much interest in them, and they have a proper place in our discussion.

First as to the size of our army. It must be sufficient for our national policy, namely, defense. While history is full of examples of a small force defeating a large force,

there were always reasons for the victory and defeat, other than the relative size of the opposing parties. Given equal conditions, a good big man will beat a good little man, and a good big army will defeat a good little army.

I believe that our present National Defense Act is an excellent and ample document, and well fits our national characteristics and policy. It is to our National Defense what the Constitution is to our National government. However, in practice, it has not been adhered to. The prescribed strength of the various components of the army has never been reached, and the Chief of Staff of the Army has publically stated that we are, at present, very near to a dangerous minimum. The present appropriation bill and other recent policies apparently have recognized this fact, and I hope we can look for increases in personnel in the future.

Our present organization is based upon the actual experience of war, is flexible and can be changed as may be necessary. In my opinion it is excellent.

Up-to-date and ample equipment is vital, and here also we have suffered from lack of understanding and support. Wars have been won by superiority of equipment; all wars are vitally effected by it. For many years the English long-bow dominated the field of battle. The French, in 1870, counted heavily upon the "mitrailleuse," but were overwhelmed by the German "needle-gun." The French 75-millimeter gun was one of the reasons for Allied success in the late war. Ample and efficient airplanes will be a vital feature of future military success. Let us hope that future Congressional appropriations will more nearly supply us with ample and up-to-date clothing and material.

To summarize, therefore, we can say that in the elements of efficiency over which we have no direct control, we have an excellent plan for a military establishment which must be more closely adhered to, if it is to be effective; we have an excellent and adequate organization, and that we are not, at present, adequately equipped.

So much for the first three essentials of an effective army. Next month I propose to take up the last four,—the ones in which we are directly interested—training, as distinguished from organization.



W. H. Haskell

Major General

The Joy of Physical Fitness . . .

Health is to be gained by one method—simple life, fresh air, plain food, exercise, work, a quiet mind, a soul at peace with itself and with the world, moderation in all things and the observance of the ordinary principles of hygiene.

Reprinted by courtesy of The Illinois Guardsman

RELAXATION

IN these stirring times the power to relax is of the greatest importance in the maintenance of sanity and health, declares Dr. Thurman B. Rice in Hygeia.

For purposes of relaxation, beds are the most useful pieces of furniture in the house. We spend, or at least we should, one-third of our time in bed. How utterly foolish it is to have a poor bed if we can possibly afford a better one, Doctor Rice says.

Rarely, if ever, are things as bad as we think they are all the time. Hard times will pass. "Stewing" won't help a bit. One had better get a good night's sleep before starting in on the eighth and final day of creation, is his advice, because it is a big job for a man who hasn't rested well.

RECREATION

Men, and women, too, take more recreation in the spring and summer months than they do at any other time of year. Especially in the spring they will do well to exercise with moderation.

Unless they are hardened by work during the winter months their muscles are flabby and their organs function slowly. Thus they may be easily fatigued. They should "break" themselves into outdoor sports.

Too many people who find themselves fatigued on their first fishing trip of the season resort to stimulants. Stimulants do not relieve fatigue—they are merely a "smoke-screen," as it were. Science has proved this.

In indulging in recreation no one, man or woman, has any business getting "all played out." Their business is to go so far and no farther; that is, only so far as they can without becoming fatigued, then take rest and food—not food and rest.

The big thing to do is to make recreation re-creation; that is, by exercise to stimulate the circulation so that it may build up the body and mind. By no means should recreation be made a test of one's physical powers.

A physical instructor would put the matter this way: "Under-do rather than over-do, doing a little more each time if you can do so without overdoing."

It was Charles Dickens who said: "Cheerfulness and content are great beautifiers and are famous preservers of youthful looks." It was Henry Van Dyke who said: "A cheerful comrade is better than a waterproof coat and a foot warmer." And it was Emerson who said: "Power dwells with cheerfulness."

MIND CONTROLS THE BODY

Worry, anxiety, and other emotions of that group are the principal underlying causes of ulcer of the stomach. The same holds true for those located in the small intestine, says Dr. W. A. Evans.

In treatment by means of diet and medicine the ulcers will not heal if the bad emotional habits are continued.

Operation is useless unless the worry habit is broken. The ulcers come right back.

Dr. F. Alexander advocates the above opinions, giving very ably the Freudian explanation of the relationship between the mind and the emotions on the one hand and ulcers of the stomach and duodenum on the other. He cites a case, going into considerable detail, and establishing such a connection. . . .

The same general attitude is taken by Dr. B. Russ. He thinks gastric ulcers result from emotional strain, overwork, and causes of that kind. . . .

There are many symptoms of indigestion of different kinds, but back of the indigestion lies the emotional disturbance. The indigestion may be, and often is, a contributing cause of the ulcer. We must not forget that indigestion is an effect and that anxiety may be its cause.

RULES FOR TODAY

Be thrifty in keeping your health. Unlike a dollar, foolishly spent, it cannot easily be replaced by future savings.

Sit and stand erect. If you slouch you weaken your abdominal and back muscles. Those muscles must support the internal organs and the great blood vessels, and if weakened by disuse, cannot perform their duty.

In the slouching posture the blood of the liver and abdomen becomes slowed and stagnated and causes headache, coldness of the hands and feet, a feeling of fatigue and tends to cause constipation.

Think how fine the soldiers looked when they came back from the war—head erect, chin in, shoulders back, chest held high, stomach in. They were trained in the erect habit which gave them freedom to move easily and breathe freely.

Can you pronounce these words—"Habitus Enteropticus?" That is what you have when you slop and slouch. It means the habit of drooping and compressing your stomach by leaning on it. You will feel greater self respect if you brace up and are not a *leaner*.

MAINTAINING HEALTH

Nature's most tremendous achievement is the human body. When it is well developed and healthy, it is the most beautiful thing in the world. It can express joy, harmony, health, and a record of accomplishments—or, mayhap, pain, misery, disease, and failure. Just what our bodies express depends upon the art we use to mold them.

Be temperate in all things, and your health will stand by you longer than if you are intemperate. Intemperance in eating has laid the foundation of ill health that has been the contributing cause of many deaths.

Starvation takes a fearful toll from humanity. Over-eating probably takes at least ten times as great a toll. Many firmly believe that ten men die from too much food for every one who dies from too little.

Origin of Our Annual Conventions

When the GUARDSMAN last month referred to the "58th Annual Convention" it was correct as far as the National Guard Association of the State of New York is concerned. But there were conventions held before that, as this article shows.

By Capt. LOUIS H. CLARK, Adjutant, 10th Infantry

THE article in the February NATIONAL GUARDSMAN entitled "The 58th Annual Convention" gives one the impression that the National Guard Association of the State of New York is 58 years old having been organized in 1877. Under its present title this is correct but from records available to the writer the National Guard Association is the reorganized Military Association of the State of New York formed on January 11th and 12th, 1853, by National Guard officers who assembled at Syracuse at the call of Colonel Lansing, then on Governor Seymour's Staff. In 1854 the Association came under the laws of the State and was incorporated.

This Association held its annual conventions of two days duration in January of each year except during the years 1856 and 1857 when the meetings were held in June. The first convention was held in Albany in 1854. Of the twenty-four annual meetings held prior to its reorganization in 1878, nineteen were in Albany, two in New York and one each in Buffalo, Rochester and Newburgh. Due to war conditions no meeting was held in 1863.

Membership in the Association was open to any person who held a commission under the Military Laws of the State and who was actually serving under such commission. Dues which were \$3.00 a year, and included an initiation fee of \$3.00, were assessed against the members as individuals. Any gentleman could be elected an honorary member by a majority vote and the payment of the initiation fee.

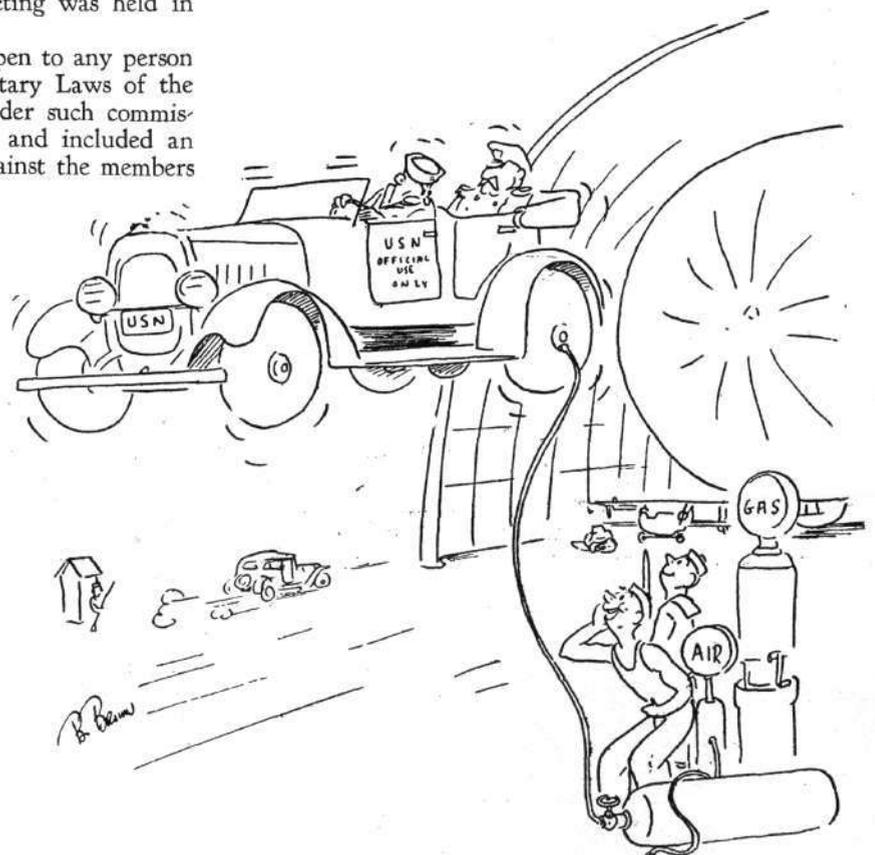
Affairs seemed to have proceeded in an orderly fashion until the convention of 1878 when dissatisfaction arose relative to the results achieved by the Association. It was said that the Association was not a truly representative body but open to all commissioned officers who might choose to join and pay their dues and that but a few portions of the State were represented in any one year. It was further argued that while the Association agitated different projects and occasionally presented recommendations to The Adjutant General they were rarely followed up and consequently few of the plans were ever presented to the Legislature.

While there is no record of this agitation, the proceedings of the convention not being in print, other sources reveal the fact that a determination for a reorganization of the

Association upon a "representative plan" whereby each division, brigade, regiment, battalion and separate company could have its voice heard with a delegation proportionate to its size seems to have been the principal reason for the change. The plan was approved and on the morning of February 28, 1878, the Association changed its name to the National Guard Association of the State of New York, officers were elected and steps were taken for an affirmative campaign. While there is nothing of record to show that the change was made in a legal manner, it is presumed that such was the case and that the continuity of the Association was preserved.

On December 2, 1878 a notice of the annual meeting to be held in Albany on January 22d and 23d, 1879, was published reciting the object of the Association, the matters to be brought before the convention, the fact that credentials entitling delegates to admission to the meetings were necessary and that the dues now payable by organizations, and not individuals, were a prerequisite to representation.

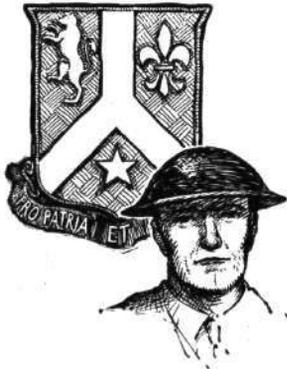
(Continued on page 32)



Courtesy of Pennsylvania Guardsman

"Think you're funny, don't ya—putting 'helium in my tyres?'"

"PRO PATRIA VIGILANS"



BROOKLYN SIGNAL CORPS UNIT OBSERVES ITS FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

By **SGT. JAMES P. BARRON**
Co. B., 101st Signal Battalion

Illustrations by **George Gray**

THROUGHOUT the ages some form of communication has been necessary between the military units of a single force and between allied forces. From the time when the messengers of Sparta, torch in hand, relayed messages from one commander to another, down to the present day, signal communication has shown a steady growth in development and importance which received its strongest impetus in the highly technical systems of telegraphy and radio during the last few years of the nineteenth century.

In the year 1883 the United States Army decided that something should be done to augment its rather small force of signalmen. It was suggested that civilian technicians be recruited into the militia and trained in military methods of signal communication.

In 1884 General Edward L. Molineux, commanding the late Eleventh Brigade in the State of New York, ordered Major M. B. Farr, a member of his staff, to obtain volunteers from the organizations under his command and give them instruction in military signalling; it was in this manner that the smallest Armory in the State was built to house the signal detachment. When General Molineux became Major-General commanding the late Second Division, he applied for permission and was granted the authority to form a State Signal Corps; thus it was named the Second Company Signal Corps.

In those early days, training was almost wholly directed toward the development of visual signalling, using flags, the heliograph and at night, signal torches. Telegraphy was then in its infancy and little emphasis was placed upon it as a method of military signalling. The signalmen were mounted and were equipped with the sabre and pistol.

Naturally, the tiny Armory at the corner of Dean Street and Washington Avenue soon became the center of a great deal of social activity. On Saturday evenings tired business men—bankers and merchants—and their ladies danced the waltz and quadrille to an old-fashioned orchestra. On Sunday mornings they rode in the park and on Thursdays played basketball with such bourgeois teams as Yale, Harvard and the local bankers' associations.

The Spanish-American War brought about a revolution in Signal Com-

munication. The Army found that the terrain in which its activities lay was not suited for use of visual signalling; therefore, with all speed the Company training was directed towards the use of the telegraph.

During this period the State of New York had the good fortune to have as Chief Signal Officer an exceptionally brilliant and far-sighted officer—Major E. Bernard Ives. Major Ives was a graduate of West Point and had been an officer in the Regular Army. He was so interested in signal work that he refused a commission in the infantry to enlist in the Signal Corps as a private. Major Ives went through every grade and, finally after the war, was promoted to Lieutenant-Colonel.

This Second Company Signal Corps, under the command of Captain Frederick T. Leigh, who later became Chief Signal Officer, was mustered into the service of the United States and served in Cuba and in Porto Rico. During this war the signalmen covered themselves with honors; the tasks assigned to them being both hazardous and arduous.

One little incident of that period amply demonstrates the spirit in which the Brooklyn men performed their duties. On June 27th, 1898, a detachment of the company was ordered to construct immediately a telegraph line to Cuban Army Headquarters. The road from their own base lay through dense bush and undergrowth. Due to some error the detachment was only able to draw the wire necessary for the work in hand and had not been issued climbers, cutters or other necessary accoutrements. Furthermore, there were no reel carts, hatchets or other indispensable accessories available. The officer in charge decided that the work would have to be done by hand with the aid of a sole pair of pliers which someone had privately owned.



The detachment went ahead carrying the wire along by hand and laying it through the dense undergrowth until they reached a spot where it was so dense as to be impassable. The detachment commander sent a messenger to General Garcia of the Cuban Army to borrow a machete with which they could cut their way through. General Garcia replied that he would send two Cubans "who could cut!" The detachment waited patiently but the Cubans did not arrive. The next day the commander sent once more to ask for the machete but this time the request was refused. Finally, the officer told the largest man in the detachment to go over to see General Garcia in person and ask for a machete. The soldier went direct to General Garcia; he towered over the worthy Cuban and glowered in tough Brooklyn fashion—the detachment got the machete.



Never did signalmen meet with, and surmount, such extreme difficulties as they did in this campaign. Even the American troops, to whom telegraph wire was a novelty, cut the wire and used it for shoelaces. Heavy carts were pulled over it, horse became entangled in it, and with indomitable pluck and courage the men of the Signal Corps strove to keep constant communication; and keep it they did for the men in the trenches were constantly in direct communication with the authorities at Washington.

After the war the Chief Signal Officer said: "The New York Signal Corps has always held pre-eminence as a scientific military organization and there is every reason to believe that it will continue to do so."

In 1916 the Company was again called into the Federal Service and served for six months on the Mexican Border, where it received high commendations from both Federal and State authorities. During the intervening period the character of the Company had steadily altered. The Company was dismantled and workmanlike mechanics of the telephone, telegraph and electric light companies gradually replaced the "laymen" who had once comprised the majority of its personnel.

At the outbreak of the World War the Company was again brought into Federal Service and was ordered to Spartanburgh, North Carolina, where it became Company B, 102nd Field Signal Battalion. On May 10th, 1917, the Company boarded a transport and arrived at St. Nazaire, France, on May 17th.

At this time the State Signal Corps was again fortunate in having at the helm a man of outstanding ability—Lieut. Colonel William L. Hallahan, D.S.O. Colonel Hallahan took the greatest interest in the Brooklyn Signal unit and under his direction it was brought to a high state of efficiency.

The Company participated in all the engagements of the 27th Division, particularly in the memorable breaking of the famous Hindenburg Line, and the Commanding General of the 27th Division in his commendation said: "These operations were carried through in the face of most determined resistance by the enemy and in the heaviest kind of fire. The success of the operations was in no small measure due to the determination, resourcefulness, valor and endurance of the officers and men of the Signal Battalion. Their work is appreciated by the remainder of the Division, and I take pleasure in recording these sentiments and in commending the Battalion for its prominence in these historic engagements."

Company "B" returned from France under the command of Captain George S. Callaway on March 15, 1919.

During the period of peace the organization was renamed "The 27th Division Signal Company" but was afterward changed to "Company B, 101st Signal Battalion." It is now under command of Captain Charles H. Judson, S.C., who, under the direction of Major Lawrence Gorman, S.C., Battalion Commander, has kept up the high state of efficiency which it previously attained.

It is a unique organization for it is part of the only active Signal Battalion in the forces of the United States. The Signal Corps does not have the glamor and color which go with the traditions of other military units. No splendid reviews during peace time; no swagger drills in ornamental uniforms; no brass bands to stir its members to martial tread. During war time its program consists entirely of hard work; during peace time it observes a policy of work and PRO PATRIA VIGILANS.



Listen, Soldier!

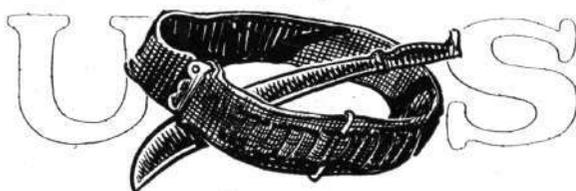
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TANKS IN THE WORLD WAR

THE 27th Tank Company did not exist as such at the time of the war. Tanks are a comparatively new arm in the service, and much speculation goes on as to what they are capable of doing.

The following is not intended to be an index or basis for what tankmen can expect in action. The events related below are undoubtedly the extreme cases—giving only "one side of the story."

According to William P. Jaffe, of the 6th Field Artillery (specializing in tank maneuvering in conjunction with artillery)—". . . In September (1918) we were sent to Bellicourt to take part in a battle along the 75-mile Hindenburg line. The American barrage opened but the Germans came back with a counter barrage, and through this rain of fire our 48 tanks made their way, with the Infantry trailing behind in whatever shelter it could find. The enemy tried to kill off the tanks, but it took a direct shot to do it. The tanks were sending a shower of shells and lead ahead, making it necessary for everything to give way before us. We crushed machine-gun nests, ran into canals, shell holes, and mowed down thick trees.

"As my tank went ahead it was struck several times, by shells, but not in a vital spot. Machine gun bullets pattered off the sides. I had a slot one-quarter inch wide through which to see, but that was enough. At one time the crew got out of the tank, believing the machine was going to blow up, but we climbed back in again and started ahead.

"Then came the shell that landed on the roof. How anyone escaped death was a miracle. It tore the old bus into about a million parts, and some of the crew were never found. I was thrown over twenty feet and the heavy cylinder landed on my left ankle. The leg was burned and the ankle wrenched. Two weeks later, still somewhat lame, I received permission to return to my outfit. In October we took part in the push that liberated the towns of Serain, Lacateau, and Malincourt. We were fighting for three days constantly in that action. We took 6,500 prisoners, and had 2,200 casualties—the British, 2,700 casualties. When I returned to the rear with my tank I discovered that out of the 48 tanks that started only five returned, and I was lucky to be in one of the five."

Arthur Van Reed, a member of Company G, 105th Infantry, 27th Division, gives a brief account of tanks as he, a "doughboy," saw them. "The 27th Division was held in reserve until September 29, being under shell fire

NEW YORK MAKES A PERFECT RECORD

THE National Guard Bureau has just issued a circular relative to the number of men with less than two months' service participating in the annual National Guard field training.

The report indicates that, in spite of the efforts of the Bureau and the cooperation of many of the States, the general percentage of untrained men has increased slightly in the last three years, the percentages being 4.96 for 1932, 5.14 for 1933, and 6.97 for 1934. In the last mentioned year, out of 161,397 men who attended National Guard field training, 11,263 had less than two months' service.

The States which had less than 5 percent of untrained men in camp in 1934 were as follows:

New York	0.0	per cent	Kansas	3.6	per cent
Massachusetts	0.3	" "	Tennessee	3.7	" "
Hawaii	0.4	" "	Arizona	3.9	" "
Kentucky	0.4	" "	Texas	4.0	" "
Rhode Island	1.7	" "	Pennsylvania	4.1	" "
North Carolina	1.7	" "	Arkansas	4.6	" "
New Hampshire	1.8	" "	Connecticut	4.8	" "
Indiana	3.5	" "	Iowa	4.9	" "

These percentages ran all the way from 0.0 per cent (the entire absence of men with less than two months' service) of New York to 17 per cent for Utah and Florida, 18 per cent for Michigan and 18.5 per cent for New Mexico.

There is no question that, in spite of certain hardships in individual cases and in individual units, the National Guard Bureau's desire to eliminate men with less than two months' service is wise and makes for better training and efficiency.

The New York National Guard has backed this plan from its inception and can well be proud of its successful 100 per cent accomplishment for 1934, as indicated by the Bureau's report which is published in part, above.

all the time, when it went over the top. We took part in the breaking of the Hindenburg line, following in the wake of the 301st Tank Battalion. The tanks bore the brunt of the attack as long as they lasted, but they were mined, and many of them blown up. The crews were unable to get out and were burned to a crisp or gassed to death. . . ."

The 27th Tank Company pays tribute here, to tankmen of the last War, who died in "grease and steel."

Rheingold

Good beer



Efficiency

Efficiency was carried too far by the expert who was overhauling a town's fire equipment and put unbreakable glass in all the fire alarms.
—*Irish Motor News*

Safety First

Henry and Silvia were out driving. Henry had one arm around Silvia when the car hit a bump and skidded. "Oh, Henry!" exclaimed the girl, "use two hands."
"Can't," he replied, "I have got to drive with one."

Very Cautious

The telephone rang in the fire-station office. The fireman on duty picked up the receiver. "Is that the fire station?" inquired a feminine voice.

"Yes," replied the fireman.
"Well," continued the voice, "I have just had a new rock garden built and I have put in some new plants—"
"But lady, where is the fire?" demanded the fireman.
"Some of these new plants are very expensive," the voice went on, ignoring the question, "and—"
"Listen, lady," said the fireman, "I think you have the wrong number. You want a florist's shop."
"No, indeed, I do not!" snapped the voice. "I was coming to that in just a minute. The house next door is on fire, and I called up to warn you firemen not to tread over my garden when you come here."

"A Willing Worker"

"I understand you've got your divorce, Mandy. Did you get any alimony from your husband?"
"No, ma'am, but he done give me a first-class reference."

Nodding Terms

During a hold-up in Chicago, a young stenographer was grazed by a bullet. Thinking she was dying, she dictated a farewell note. "Write to Johnnie," she whispered. "Give him my true love and best regards. Carbon copies to Harold, Fred and William."



Touché

He: "My ancestors came over in the Mayflower."
She: "It's lucky they did. The immigration laws are a little stricter now."

Quadruplicate

This same knotty old Yankee was in his garden one morning when the town's religious zealot, passing on horseback, called:
"Brother, have you made your peace with God?"
He didn't hear and inquired:
"What say?"
The question was repeated and, resting on his hoe, he drawled:
"We ain't come to no open break yit!"

Bracketing

Customer: "I haven't come to any ham in this sandwich yet."
Waiter: "Try another bite."
Customer (taking huge mouthful): "Nope, none yet."
Waiter: "Dog-gone it! You must have gone right past it."

The Retort Obvious

A soldier was crossing a barrack square carrying a pail in which he was going to get water. A sergeant, passing at the time, noticed that he was wearing a disreputable-looking pair of trousers. So he stopped him and asked: "Where are you going?"
"To get some water."
"What! In those trousers?"
"No, sergeant. In the pail!"

Let Him Off With a Wisecrack

Judge (in traffic court): "I'll let you off with a fine this time, but another day I'll send you to jail."
Driver: "Sort of a weather forecast, eh, Judge?"
Judge: "What do you mean?"
Driver: "Fine today—cooler tomorrow."

Retrenchment

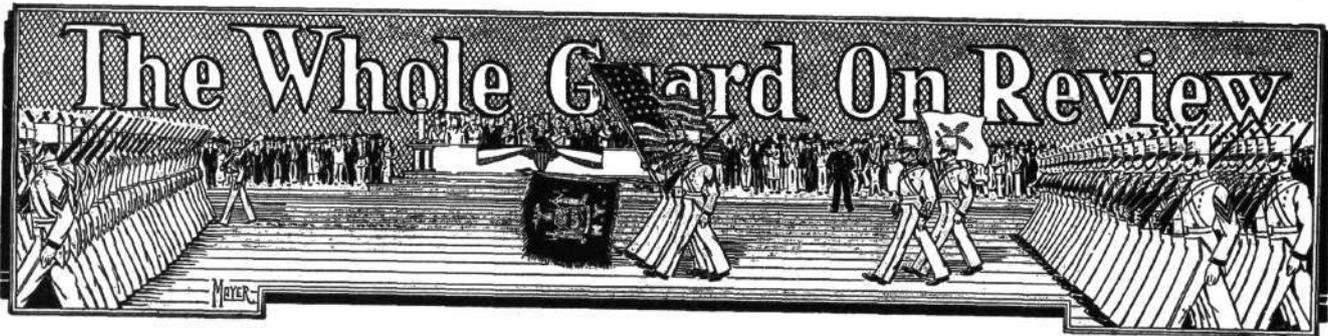
"That is a government revenue cutter."
"I had no idea they did it with a boat."

Common Sense vs. Religion

St. Peter: "Can you give any reason why you should enter here?"
Applicant: "Well, I owned an automobile for twenty years, and never tried to knock a locomotive off the track."
St. Peter: "Enter, brother. Common sense is a heavenly virtue."

Get That, Honey?

When the colored couple were being married by a clergyman, and the words, "Love, honor, and obey," were spoken, the bridegroom interrupted:
"Read that again, suh. Read it once mo' so's de lady kin ketch de full solemnity ob de meanin'. I's been married befo'."



All News Items Submitted Must Be Typed Use Double Spacing

104th FIELD ARTILLERY Battery A

AT a regular meeting of the Civil Association held at the Armory in February, the following officers were elected for 1935: Capt. Charles F. Stanton, Chairman; Lt. James P. Furlong, Treasurer; Sgt. John E. Edwards, Secretary.

At the same meeting members were appointed by the Chairman to serve on the following committees: Small Arms, Finance, Athletics, Discipline, Entertainment and Recruiting.

Already these committees are functioning at top speed and we sincerely hope that they will continue the good work. The Small Arms committee is determined to qualify every man in the Battery. Each week a different section reports for practice and by the way they are putting them in it looks as though the objective might be reached. The Athletic Committee is also doing fine work. The Soft Ball Team has been winning games right and left here at the Armory and we really believe they are going places. The Recruiting Committee has done fine work this winter in keeping the Battery filled up to strength. At the present time we have thirteen recruits in the recruit section with a waiting list of five men. Last but not least is the Entertainment Committee; we cannot say too much about the entertainment that we get every month at our monthly meetings.

244th COAST ARTILLERY Headquarters Battery

DOTS and Dashes with lots of Flashes! We are back in print again. Many changes have been made in our Battery since the last broadcast. The Battery is proud to say we have two more officers from our ranks, namely 2nd Lt. Albert Cito and 2nd Lt. Robert Loos. Good luck, gentlemen.

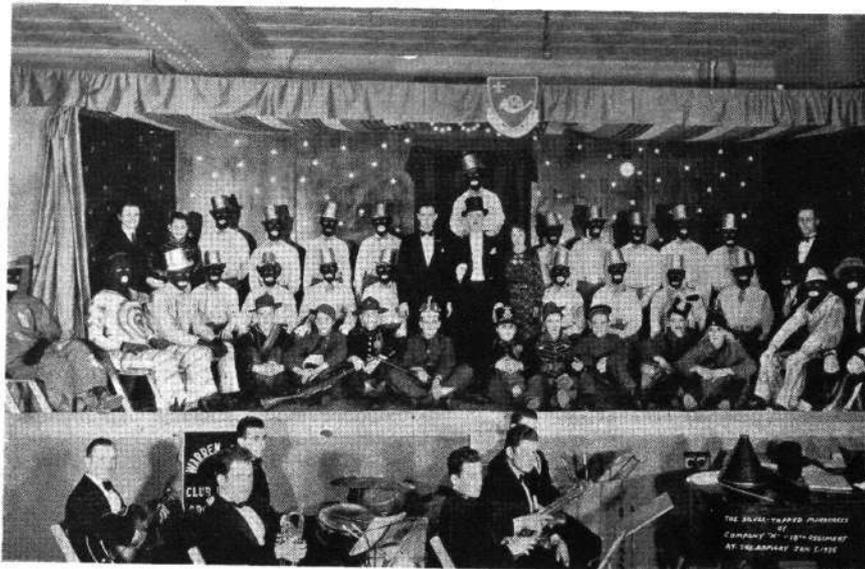
We are also elated over the news of having a new First Sergeant who is the boy himself—Sgt. Leonard Landolfi.

Sgt. Landolfi rose from the rank of private in a short time and has served under seven 1st Sergeants. Capt. Morris sure hit the bull's-eye by his fine choice of Sgt. Landolfi.

The Non-Coms are bursting out on a social beeline under the reins of Staff Sgt. G. McMillin. The Battery has quite a family gathering every drill night with the following brothers, three McMillins, three Muhlenforths, two Franks and two Magagnos.

The Battery was complimented for the efficiency in camp for communications due to the efforts of our officers, Capt. Morris and 1st Lt. Elliott.

Here are just a few old timers who will be decorated with long service medals: Capt. Morris, 20 years; Sgt. Locono, 20 years; Staff Sgt. G. McMillin, 15 years; Pop. Freedman, 10 years; Sgt. Muhlenforth, 10 years; Sgt. B. McMillin, 10 years; Cpl. J. McMillin, 10 years.



Black and White

The members of Company H, 14th Infantry staged a Minstrel Show and Dance at the Armory in Brooklyn, on Saturday Evening, January 5th, 1935. A regular stage had been erected in the Squad Drill Hall and promptly on time the curtain was raised on the "Silver-Topped Minstrels" with Captain Walter S. Mullins, Company Commander, acting as Interlocutor. The show was ably coached by Mr. Jack Mallon, of Flatbush, who offered his service gratuitously. Following the performance dancing was held until the wee hours of the morning.

165th INFANTRY

Company H

CAPTAIN McDONOUGH is now attending the Officers' Course at Fort Benning, Georgia, for a period of ninety days. Several of the Non-Commissioned Officers saw him off on February 18th. The Captain's cabin aboard the S.S. *Birmingham* was packed and before the call of "All ashore that's going ashore" was sounded, all those present wished him luck in a toast. We all miss our Captain but are looking forward to June 1st, which is the day on which he will return. Lieut. Wynne is now in command of the company until the return of the Captain.

We extend our congratulations to Major Louis Doan, our new Battalion Commander, who replaced Major Kelly. Major Kelly is now commanding the 1st Battalion.

The Non-Commissioned Officers of this unit held a dance on February 16th. A good crowd and good music made it possible for all to have a good time until curfew.

106th INFANTRY

Battery D

DURING the month of November an innovation was instituted in Battery D, by the B.C. At some drill not previously announced the neatest and most soldierly appearing man was to be selected after a careful inspection and presented with a fine dress garrison belt, the gift of the B.C. The first inspection was made by Major William M. Flanigan, our Battalion Commander, and the winner was Pvt. Feuchter.

On December 18th, Pvt. James Wood after a thorough inspection was selected by Colonel Douglas P. Walker as the neatest man in the Battery. Colonel Walker congratulated Pvt. Wood on his fine showing and presented the belt.

After drill the Battery marched to the mess hall for a Roast Beef dinner. The main guests of the evening were Colonel D. P. Walker; Lt. Col. R. C. Brock; Major C. B. McCormick, our Regular Army Instructor; Major W. M. Flanigan and Captain S. E. Wick, our former B.C. Short speeches were made by the following: Colonel Walker, Lt. Colonel Brock; Majors McCormick, Flanigan and Captain Wick. The dinner was voted a huge success and a vote of thanks was given to Sergeants Murtha and Freier for the fine manner in which the affair was staged.

The following new NCO's were examined and approved by the Regimental Board: Wm. Fossum was made First Sergeant; C. Taylor was made Signal Sergeant and C. Mosgeller was made Gunner Corporal.

On Tuesday, December 11th at 8:30 P.M., the Regiment was reviewed by our Brigade Commander, Brigadier General William F. Schohl, who presented the following trophies: The Dan Hand Cup as usual went to Battery E, commanded by Captain H. J. Tucke; the Athletic Plaque was presented to Regimental Headquarters Battery, commanded by Captain H. R. Gaghagen and the Communications Trophy was won by Hq. Btry. & Cmbt., Tn., 2nd Bn., commanded by Captain W. P. Luedeke. After the Review, General Schohl held a reception in his quarters, at which many former officers were present. Dancing for the general public was held in the auditorium following the Review and the officers and their guests danced till the wee small hours in the Officers' Ball Room.

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105th INFANTRY

Company H

INSPECTION has once again come and gone leaving us with a feeling of satisfaction which results from the knowledge of a job well done. Major Bartholf, the inspecting officer, had an uncanny ability to pick out the very thing we'd neglected to "brush up" on, yet we managed to come through with an excellent rating as has been our custom for many years.

The unfortunate crash last December near here (Johnstown, N.Y.) of an American Airways luxury liner and the consequent search for the lost ship and the four men aboard her, gave the company an opportunity once more to prove that a National Guard unit is an asset to any community in that it is an organized group of men which can be relied upon to do its part in any emergency that arises.

Shortly after the crash, the company was formed at the armory and the members, most of them familiar with the wilderness to north and west of Gloversville, were divided into small groups. As even the approximate location of the plane was unknown, every report of its supposed position had to be investigated. Due to the extreme cold and the knowledge that the marooned party had neither food nor proper clothing, not a minute was wasted when a report came in. For two days and nights, groups of men could be seen leaving the armory equipped with food, snowshoes and flares, prepared to trudge to any part of the lower Adirondacks.

When the lost party was finally found, a group of men under 1st Sgt. Passero was within a mile of the spot, and, as it was then 28 below zero and night was falling, the news of the rescue was welcome to all.

244th COAST ARTILLERY
2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Battery & Combat Train
(The Russian Battery)

THE Regiment is mourning the passing of a sterling soldier and gentleman—Colonel Lewis M. Thiery. At his funeral (described in the January issue of the GUARDSMAN) the coffin of our late commander was draped with the national flag taken from our own Battery room. This mark of tribute was one which left a deep and lasting impression on the men of this Battery.

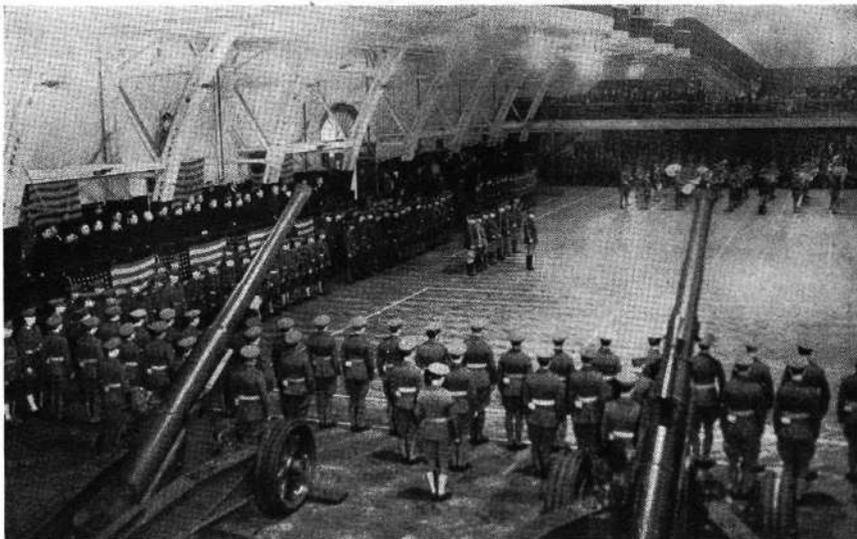
When the Church of Christ the Saviour recently celebrated its tenth year of organization with a Thanksgiving Service, the men of the Battery were invited and attended.

A reunion of the Club of Russian Combatants of the World War took place a short while ago and the opening speech was delivered by H.R.H. Princess Marie, who spoke of the great traditions and the glory of the American nation, its flag and armed forces. Her sincere, moving speech was warmly received by our officers and men—as it was, indeed, by all present.

A genuine feeling of regret was felt when Captain Morford, a graduate of West Point, left us. But we took to our new Battery com-

mander as a duck takes to the water. The Battery feels honored by Captain Morgan's new appointment; his long association with and devotion to the regiment are well known.

Through a smart piece of work performed by our tireless 1st-Sgt. A. Stoopenkoff, we had the pleasure of listening to a lively concert, after one of our regimental drills, given by the world famous Don Cossack Choir. After



The Don Cossack Choir gave a wonderful concert in the armory of the 244th C. A.

the concert, a reception for the Choir was held in our Battery room, at which Colonel Mills Miller (our new commanding officer) was present. The Battery had the pleasure of presenting Captain Morford with an antique Russian silver cigarette case and various choral tributes were paid to Colonel Miller by the Cossack Choir.

The photograph accompanying this shows the choir, in their Cossack costumes, lined up in the drill hall during the regimental drill.

All Items Submitted Must Be Typed
Use Double Spacing

244th COAST ARTILLERY
Battery F

ON Friday, January 11, the Annual Election of the Civil Association of Battery F was held. The following officers and committeemen were elected.

In accordance with the By-Laws of the organization, the Battery Commander, Captain Louis Imhof, continued in office as President. Sergeant Bernhardt was unanimously elected Secretary while 1st Sergeant Hughes was elected as Treasurer.

An Entertainment Committee was drawn up consisting of the following men: Sgt. Langehennig, Sgt. Bernhardt, Cpl. Calandra, Cpl. Boulter, Pfc. Helmuth Hoppe and Pfc. John Walsh. Lieutenant McAvey is in charge of the committee.

A House Committee was elected with the following committeemen: 1st Sgt. Hughes, Sgt. Langehennig, Cpl. Calandra and Pvt. Kelley. This committee has charge of the Battery Room and its valuable furnishings.

A third committee, on Athletics, was elected with Staff

FRONT AND CENTRE!
FOR
LION BEER AND ALE

18  50

LION BREWERY
OF NEW YORK CITY

Sgt. Miliante in charge. He is to be assisted in Swimming and Basketball by Pvt. Samuel Kutner; Track, Pfc. Graziano; Baseball, Pvt. Sagan, and Promoter, Cpl. Burg. Our teams are expected to be on the field in the near future and those interested in arranging games are cordially invited to drop Sgt. Miliante a line at the Fourteenth Street Armory, New York City.

Though Battery F has been absent from the past few issues of the NATIONAL GUARDSMAN we wish to reassure our friends that we have not been buried by the snow-drifts.

105th INFANTRY Headquarters Company

AT the December meeting of the Wadsworth Corps, Social Organization of the Company, Capt. Albert Geiser was again elected President and Lt. Thos. R. Horton, Vice President. Other officers elected for the coming year were: Treasurer, Sgt. Fred Rosekrans; Secretary, Pfc. Albert Jones; Financial Secy., Cpl. Chas. Rosekrans; Sgt. at Arms, Cpl. Chas. Martone; Historian, Pfc. Ray Chamberland. The newly elected officers were installed at the regular January meeting.

The Annual Company Stag Party was held in the Company Parlors, Saturday evening, January 12. Approximately 100 members and guests attended. Some rare talent was discovered among the members of the Company. Several members presented a Minstrel Show under the direction of Tech. Sgt. Frank Sheehy and received great applause for their efforts. Cpl. Charles Martone was the main attraction of the evening and his fine act is still the topic of conversation in the locker room.

Lt. Thos. R. Horton was General Chairman of arrangements, ably assisted by Sgt. Frank Sheehy as Chairman of Entertainment and Mess Sgt. Jim Maguire as Chairman of the Luncheon Committee.

108th INFANTRY Howitzer Company

A COMPANY meeting was held on January 7th at the East Main Street Armory, Rochester (headquarters of our company); at which the officers for our Civic Association for the present year were elected as follows: President, Capt. E. J. Thompson; Secretary, 1st Sgt. H. Waldman; Financial Secretary, Pvt. John J. Sharkey, and Treasurer, Corp. Chas. O. E. Doerr. Lieut. Schminke will head the Finance, Discipline, and Recreation Committees, while Lieut. Lane is in charge of the Recruiting and Rooms Committees.

After the meeting, a banquet was held which was supervised by Sgt. John Waldman, our Mess Sergeant, who is a 16-year member of the Guard. During the banquet, a sabre and Sam Brown belt were presented on behalf of the Company to Lieut. Chas. Lane who was recently commissioned 2nd Lieutenant.

At the start of the year, Pvts. Sharkey and Grilli were advanced to the rank of Privates First Class. Pvts. Dorr and Scott were recently advanced to Corporals.

Prospects for the coming year look bright for the Company, which means that the Howitzers of the 107th Infantry had better get going to keep step with us!

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87th INFANTRY BRIGADE Headquarters Company

AT our last Company meeting the annual election of officers was held, after which the men of the Company held a fine get-together, to which all prospective members were invited to attend. However, if all the prospective members who attended really intended to join, we would need the quota of a Regiment instead of a Headquarters Co. Refreshments were served, including 300 sandwiches, and everyone was in fine spirits. The atmosphere was pervaded by that friendly feeling that can come only by association with the men of one's own Company.

The meeting itself, which was held earlier, was a lively affair. After the smoke of battle had cleared away and the votes were counted, we found that we had the following new officers: Treasurer—Tony Petellino; Secretary—Walter Fors.

We could not allow this opportunity to pass without a word of sincere thanks to our former Treasurer, Thomas Costello, for the fine work he performed in administering the Company Fund during the past year; also to our now ex-Secretary, Edward Hefke.

The members wish to announce that the Company has an opening for a man who would volunteer to be Company Clerk, but he must have one qualification; he must be able to get the payroll out on time in order that the men may receive their checks within a few months after they are due. (Present Clerk please note.)

**All Items Submitted Must Be Typed
Use Double Spacing**

NEW CHAPLAIN FOR THE 71st INFANTRY

CAPTAIN EDWARD JOB BUBB, 3d, was appointed Chaplain of the 71st Infantry in January in place of Captain Robert A. Brown, the former Chaplain, who tendered his resignation from that post.

Captain Bubb was born on January 23rd, 1902, in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. He attended the Culver Military Academy in 1917 and graduated from the McKees Rocks (Pa.) High School in 1920. During the following year he studied engineering at the University of Pittsburgh and then took a position with the Dravo Constructing Co. until 1924. In the fall of that year he entered Carleton College and graduated therefrom in 1927 with the degree of B.A. Three years later he passed out of the Philadelphia Divinity School a Bachelor of Sacred Theology.

In 1931 he became rector of the Grace P. E. Church in Jersey City and since then has been advisor of the Young People's Fellowship (Jersey City), a member of council, Christ Hospital in Jersey City and a member of the Good Fellowship Club in the same city.



STEP UP, YOU MUSICIANS!

HERE are vacancies in the "Band of a Hundred Melodies" for members of the Guard who can play the trombone, alto saxophone, drums, piano, guitar and stringed bass. Here's a chance to have some fun, an opportunity to make new friends and, incidentally, some extra spending money.

Any guardsman is eligible. If you are interested, just drop a line to Billy Donohue, Company D, 102nd Engineers, 216 Ft. Washington Avenue, New York City.

258th FIELD ARTILLERY

1st Bn. Hdqrs. Btry. and Ct. Train

ON Thursday evening, February 21st, 1935, the 258th Field Artillery, "Washington Greys," tendered their annual Washington's Birthday Eve Review and Evening Parade to Rear Admiral Frank H. Lackey, commanding officer of the New York Naval Militia.

Following a concert rendered by the Regimental Band under the direction of Warrant Officer Arthur H. Hoffman, First Call was sounded followed by Assembly. After a short interval the Regiment clad in its full dress uniform and armed with the saber entered the armory through the west sally port, marched down the floor and took its position in battalions parallel to the north side of the spacious building, the largest armory in the world. The regiment paraded under the command of Colonel Paul Loeser.

Having taken up its position on the drill floor, the regiment stood at Present Saber and the saluting guns boomed forth an eleven-gun salute while the reviewing officer en-

tered upon the floor. The Admiral then began his tour of inspection and at its conclusion the troops passed in review before Admiral Lackey and his staff.

The First Battalion was then presented with the "Figure of Merit Pennant," for having attained the highest percentage of efficiency during the field training tour at Fort Ontario this past summer. The standing of the battalion was 86.54 percent as compared with 83.58 percent for the Second Battalion and 81.75 percent for the Third Battalion. The Third Battalion was the winner of the pennant for the 1933 camp period.

Following this presentation the 4,000 guests witnessed the awarding of the "State Decoration for Long and Faithful Service," the "Regimental Cross of Honor," and the "Regimental 100 Percent Duty Medal," to the officers and men entitled to them. Among those officers and enlisted men who received the State and Regimental decoration for ten years of long and faithful service were Captain Arthur Ettinger, commanding the First Combat Train, and Staff Sergeant Michael Laperchio of the same battery. The Regimental 100 Percent Duty Medals awarded to members of the First Combat Train, totaled eighty-two years of 100 percent duty.

At the conclusion of the presentation the troops left the floor to make way for a sub-caliber firing exhibition.

After the five targets, mounted on the terrain board, had been destroyed by the two firing batteries the armory was re-lit and the troops returned to the floor for Evening Parade and Retreat.

After the dismissal of the regiment dancing took place on the Drill floor, while the First Combat Train entertained its guests in the Battery Parlor.

At this time we extend our welcome to our two new men, Private Frank E. Shea who re-enlisted, having previously served in the regiment, and Private Albert DeAngelo who is having his first crack at the army game.

All Items Submitted Must Be Typed Use Double Spacing

258th FIELD ARTILLERY

1st Bn. Non-Coms' Association

AT the first regular meeting of the Association for 1935, held in the battery parlor of the 1st Combat Train, on Tuesday evening, February 5th, the following were elected officers for the ensuing year: President, 1st Sgt. Edward Sullivan; Vice-President, Staff Sgt. Joseph Gallo; Secretary, Sgt. Louis Snyder, and Treasurer, Staff Sgt. Michael Laperchio.

The Association tenders their best wishes to these men for a successful year in office.

An Entertainment Committee was then appointed by the President to represent their respective batteries on social matters within the Association and the members appointed straightway made preliminary arrangements for a winter social program.

The non-coms were very pleased to welcome Corporal Harry Gibbs who joined the Association that night, having just been warranted a corporal in Battery D.

This organization was formed in October, 1934, to promote a feeling of goodwill and a spirit of cooperation among the non-coms of the 1st Battalion. It was felt that through this contract a greater degree of efficiency could be obtained within the organization.

102nd ENGINEERS N. C. O.'s Association

NON-COMS who will be the guiding spirits behind this Association for 1935 are as follows: President, 1st Sgt. Oscar Pultz; Vice-President, Master Sgt. George Devlin; Secretary, Sgt. Joseph D'Addario; Treasurer, Master Sgt. Frank Cargill; Sergeant-at-Arms, Sgt. William Sheridan.

The new officers were inducted into their rank and presented with badges of office at a dance tendered at the Washington Heights Armory in New York City on Saturday, January 26.

Since its inception a little more than two years ago the Association has sponsored several and varied functions not only for its own members, but also for the Regiment as a whole and for friends of Regimental members. Included in its list of activities have been the presentation of a banner and loving cup for inter-company competition, boat and bus rides, benefits for the Regimental Rifle and Track and Field Teams, and several novelty dances. Its members have conducted Regimental reviews.

By the time this appears in print an informal entertainment and dance, scheduled for Saturday, March 2, will have been held by the N.C.O. Association. The next affair the non-coms will undertake will be the Second Annual Massing of the Colors to be held on the night of April 27. Last year, with the co-operation of many American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars posts in the Metropolitan area, a beautiful and thrilling spectacle was unfolded before the eyes of the spectators gathered in the Engineer Armory. Members of the various posts in their distinctive uniforms and colors, some with their life and drum and bugle corps, paraded and gave exhibitions on the spacious drill floor. Trophies and prizes were awarded to the post best represented and for the best competitive performances. All indications favor an even more successful Massing of the Colors on the night of April 27.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

COL. Cassidy Resigns! Colonel J. T. Cassidy, regimental commander of this organization, has terminated his relationship with the 156th F. A. after having served four years as its commanding officer. Colonel Cassidy has had a brilliant military career which started with the World War, with his service with Company A of the 16th Infantry. He was born and educated in Newburgh and attended Pawling School and Cornell University. He was admitted to the bar in 1917. During the war he served as a First Lieutenant with Company A, 16th Infantry, 1st Division, A. E. F. and was severely wounded at Soissons on June 19, 1918.

The Colonel has been a member of the military staff of the Governor of New York State since and during the administration of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and he is a member of the Judson P. Galloway Post, American Legion and the 1st Division.

B-C Scope, official regimental publication, notes "that his retirement terminates a four-year period definitely dedicated to a program of sound, constructive ideas. His tenure of office has seen the creation of the Officers' Association, the Non-Coms Association, the development of a sound regimental program, and the inception and development of a regimental publication. The Colonel has always



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been whole-hearted in the manner in which he grasped the essentials of any problem; and its solution became his one dominating thought. His success is evident in the application in which he gauges the most minute problem. The officers and men of the regiment will miss his kindly and considerate counsel, his ability to fathom their problems, and the unfailing reserve of humor that animated his entire personality."

Colonel Otto Thiede has already assumed command of the regiment.



THE officers and enlisted personnel of Battery D wish to take this opportunity to congratulate Lt. Colonel Mills Miller, upon his elevation to Colonel of this regiment. We believe it would be hard to find a man more capable of fulfilling that high position, a man whose earnestness, efficiency, and impeachable integrity, have never been questioned in his 37 years of active service with the regiment. The Colonel has achieved a record which may well stand for a hundred years to come, that of never having missed a single formation since he first enlisted back in 1897. Once again, Colonel, congratulations and may your reign be long and successful.

Pvt. George Roberts is now a member of the C.C.C., having received notice to depart for camp Christmas week. Drop him a card at Fort Slocum. We wonder what's become of Canfield, Canfield, and Canfield. Sgt. Farley is snatching nickels for the Green Bus Lines and Pvt. Size is taking dimes for rides on that Fifth Ave. Bus. What public utility outfit is well represented in the Battery? Eight of the boys are working in its Brooklyn office. Pfc. Bullwinkle attends night school four nights a week. Keep it up "Bull"; it may come in handy some day.

**All Items Submitted Must Be Typed
Use Double Spacing**

HONESTY IS THE BEST POLICY

IT takes a good business man to provide good service. If he doesn't give good service he knows his customers will not come back, while the goods he has sold them will. He may not seem the least bit moral about it. It is quite possible that he would give poor service instead of good if he could work up a bigger trade that way. But he has been interested in the facts, and has found out that he can't.—Edward A. Filene.

WHY THE NATIONAL GUARD?

(Continued from page 7)

days each Summer living in a tent, trudging on dusty roads, rising at dawn, standing stiff at attention in August sultriness on even parade? Why become a soldier in a Governor's army when there is the possibility that the Governor may be hot-headed instead of cool-headed? Why tempt the possible enmity of fellow-citizens? If one is a military enthusiast, why not enlist in the regular army and be done with it? Why assume the roll of half soldier, half civilian?

The answers are various. Like volunteer firemen and Federal grand jurors, guardsmen have a sense of public duty. Sportsmen are fond of the target practice; athletes enjoy the exercise; poor men can make use of the pay for drill, the free although laborious vacation at government expense. Some men like the uniformed life. But, most important of all, in many communities it is the vogue to join the good old regiment. If men become fed up—and the turnover sometimes reaches 30 per cent—they can get out when their three years are up. Only a handful are ambitious in the military sense. Many aspire to the excellent social and business connections which are as easily made in the Guard as in a club.

Naturally, there are poor and rich, shabby and swanky, good and bad regiments. Artillery and cavalry outfits are universally smart and attract college men and polo players. There are, too, some ultra-fashionable infantry regiments, such as the old Seventh of New York, which equals in social exclusiveness some of the élite Guard regiments in England. Young millionaires join up as privates, drag telephone wires through mountain foliage at Camp Smith and only after slow promotion enjoy while on maneuvers the freedom of the colonel's marquee. There is an apocryphal story of a regular army instructor, who during the Summer training, complained to a member of the Seventh's staff that a private had not saluted him. The staff officer puffed on his fragrant cigar. "Perhaps," he replied with more truth than whimsy, "you haven't been introduced to him."

THE main problem of the Guard is not one of personnel. Few, except the very exclusive regiments, fall far under strength. Guardsmen enjoy certain civil safeguards; they may not be discharged from their civil jobs for absence on duty; they may not suffer civil reprisal for obeying any legal command of a superior officer. Since the officers nowadays are trained by regular army men and full time division officers, and since every good outfit attracts at least a sprinkling of lawyers, there is little chance of an "illegal" order. There is, indeed, room for every sort of man in the Guard, for there are all the branches of a standing army—infantry, aviation, tank, artillery, signal, medical, quartermaster, etc.; not to mention the Corps of Chaplains. In some States there are colored units, and in New York there is a Negro regiment, commanded by a white colonel but with Negro majors.

The main problem of the National Guard is one of training. Training is hard work. If it becomes too hard, enlistments will fall off. It must be made, therefore, extremely interesting. The thrilling sham battles which used to consume bandoliers of noisy blank cartridges are seldom used today. They are picturesque; they appeal to civilian spectators; but they taught the soldier little. Instead, the

modern instructors have concentrated on the genuinely useful staff exercises, on problems like those studied at Leavenworth and the special regular army schools. The battalion commanders, in theoretical contact with a foe, fight tactical actions without firing a gun; indeed, without any men except a skeleton force. The actual troops can be engaged in combat instructions elsewhere or given target practice. . . .

The National Guards of the forty-eight States, therefore, are slowly being welded into a national army; in fact, under the National Defense Act, as amended last year, they are now designated "The National Guard of the United States." The professional, physical and moral standards for a commission in the National Guard are fixed by the War Department and correspond to those for the regular army. This policy, of course, pleases and flatters the younger men and frightens some of the purely ornamental elders. It places heavy demands on the civilian soldier. Yet, paradoxically, it may point the way toward the gradual abandonment of the Guard as a police force, except in extreme emergencies.

The stronger and more military the Guard the less desirable it is as a police force. No really shrewd Governor wishes to use bristling machine guns for the simple errand of keeping traffic moving in a fractious community. Nor does any unruly section of the populace desire to bait expert soldiers, schooled in weapons and chemical warfare. The more military the Guard becomes the greater the probability that the mere threat of calling it out will calm a mob.

IF, as a result of the employment of Guard detachments during recent strikes, the cry of "military tyranny" is raised, many National Guardsmen will secretly welcome it. It will be the beginning of the end of hysterical calls from communities which find it easier to appeal to their Governors than to see to it that their local police forces maintain order. It will signify that the era of federalization is destined to continue, that the State function of the National Guard becomes of secondary importance. It will make imperative the development of better State police forces in both the rural and the industrial States. The Guard in the future may be called out only when it is honestly found to be the last resort.

In the meantime, under the present system of training, administration and supply the Guard will maintain the strength that it has had for many years. It will improve as an adjunct of the regular army. The distribution over the forty-eight States of this force of 185,000 men, moreover, should eventually affect the problem of the present uneconomic and inefficient location of regular army posts. With the Guard in its present state of efficiency and strategically located over the entire country, the necessity no longer remains for numerous small regular army posts, which could well be closed without jeopardizing anything except the careers of the politicians who have kept them there all these years.

There is the real possibility, of course, that a superlatively efficient National Guard might militarize the population. On the other hand, it may be said that the closer those part time soldiers come to the professional soldiers of the regular army, the more the entire army will be humanized by broader social contacts. And much may be accomplished in that direction as any regular army officer will confess.

54th BRIGADE

Headquarters Company

THIS is the first time that the Brigade Headquarters Company, 54th Brigade, of Buffalo, has appeared in print. Although the year is but six weeks old, the company gained four recruits and three came back for more—Master Signal Sergeant John "Jack" Smith, 10-year service medal holder and World War veteran; Corporal John Waterrose, and Private Floyd Bonsteel, each "re-upped" for three years.

Seven of 24 men came out of a company ping-pong tourney with 1,000 points and are now playing off for the company title. The New York Bell Telephone Company, Buffalo Division, lost 11-4 to the company's ping-pong team. In two basketball games with the All Saints, Buffalo Catholic team, the company split, losing the first 12-11 and winning the second 26-20. A special recruiting campaign under the direction of Corporal Charles Vickers is drawing to a close with excellent results. Corporal Vickers has been presented with the New York State Recruiting Medal.

The company plans a bowling-smoker early in March, for the members of the company and their guests. The Monte Carlo Smoker, of a few weeks ago, was another success being attended by as many guests as company members. Upon the completion of pistol instruction and marksmanship, a company team is to be selected and matches both locally and over the state will be called for.

**101st SIGNAL BATTALION
Company B**

RUMOR hath it that the annual Federal inspection held in January was on par with the former good showing of our company. Captain Judson personally thanked the members of the company for their splendid performance.

The rumor factory seems to be working over time on the possibility of our going to Pine Camp. Some of our most illusionary thinkers have visioned the practical application of the instruction in interior guard duty over the stretchless barren wastes of the north country.

Lt. Purcell, himself an athlete of no mean, brought a basketball team from the Telephone Company to honor us in battle. Company B immediately

hoisted the sign for no quarter and the visitors were all but drawn and quartered. The score 40-12.

ALL ABOUT GUN STOCKS

A. F. STOEGER, Inc., of 507 Fifth Avenue, New York City, have just published an illustrated Gun Stock pamphlet which may be obtained from them in return for 10 cents in stamps. This pamphlet, the only one of its kind in America, makes available for the first time complete information and actual costs of restocking and remodeling all makes of guns.

In addition to the finished stocks for sale, there are also illustrated various sling swivels and straps, gunsmiths' tools, stockmakers' chisels, "de luxe remodeling accessories," and many admirable bargains in factory made rifle stocks and forends.

GERMANY HAS TWO FLAGS

From the State Department of the Federal government comes the following:

"The national colors of Germany are composed of two flags, one of three equal horizontal stripes of black, white, and red from top to bottom, and the other, a field of red with a round white center in which center there is a swastika in black. These two flags should be flown on different staffs side by side. It is understood that the black-white-red flag should be displayed to the right of that bearing the swastika, that is, the first-mentioned flag will appear on the left side of a spectator facing both flags."

A recent check-up by the American Legion of World War veterans living in France shows 1,100 yet there, although the number is diminishing. In 1931 the count indicated 1,700 voluntary exiles, most of whom were married to French women.

Names that gave the company clerk a headache. From an Oregon Muster Roll of 1873: William Chick-Kas, Eli Chick-Kao-Kane, Lee Hick-ock-it, Little Jim, Long John, Yak-oos-Kin John, Reuben Keu-o-ke, John Kop-pas, Modoc Mouch, Chief Masen-Kas-Ket, Brown Masen-Kas-Ket, Dick Masen-Kas-Ket, and Peter Showcase.

These were mostly Modoc Indian scouts operating with Capt. O. C. Applegate's company in the Modoc War of 1872-73.



To refresh yourself after a march, or a morning at the range, or just to satisfy that "Sweet Tooth," step up to the Canteen and ask for

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DO YOU KNOW?

By Colonel H. A. ALLEN, Infantry

WHAT it was not until the time of Cromwell and his "New Model Army" that we find anything comparable to our modern staff system. The staff of the "New Model Army" was based on that of the Brandenburg Army of Gustavus Adolphus, the forerunner of the Prussian staff of latter years. It had little resemblance to the extensive and specialized staff organization of today. It was an improvement on anything that preceded it and was well suited to the small numbers and narrow battle fronts with which it had to deal. It consisted of a headquarters under a "Sergeant Major General," as Chief of Staff, an administrative staff for each of the three commands, Infantry, Cavalry, and Trains.

At the beginning of the 18th Cen-

tury, on account of the increasing size of armies, control by the Commander-in-Chief became impossible. It was found necessary to decentralize command by grouping units into permanent fighting formations called "Brigades;" at the same time the organization of staff began to develop as a means of coordinating the action of those formations.

Marlborough remodelled Cromwell's system and gave the Chief of Staff, the "Quartermaster General," wider scope and greater responsibility than his predecessor. The duties of the "Sergeant Major General" included administration, reconnaissance and the collection of information. A large staff of Aides-de-Camp and "gallopers" was employed to convey orders on the battle field. They were the forerunners of our present message system.

The Napoleonic Wars with an increase in the size of armies led to greater subdivisions in organization and still further decentralization of command. Wellington created a staff of these branches, as follows: The Quartermaster General, dealt with administration, movements, fortifications topography, and intelligence. The Military Secretary handled correspondence of a confidential nature. The Adjutant General dealt with personnel. Napoleon had a staff designed for his special requirements.

The greatest development of the staff system was made by the Prussians following the treaty of Tilsit. Since that time every civilized nation has developed a staff system to fit its particular need. In our country the first real staff was organized in 1903. The lessons of the World War, showing the positive need of highly trained staffs, are written into the Defense Act of 1920.

An Act of God

The meaning of the word "collision" was being explained by the teacher of the class of small boys and girls.

"A collision," she said, "is when two things come together unexpectedly."

Immediately a small boy jumped up and said: "Please, teacher, we've had a collision at our home."

"Whatever do you mean?"

"Well, Mother's just had twins."

—Passing Show

STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

IN "Spangled Banner" (Farrar & Rinehart, \$2.50), Victor Weybright has written, once and for all, the story of the circumstances surrounding the birth of our Nation's anthem. It is the story of an event the results of which conferred immortality upon a Southern gentleman-squire-lawyer-poet, Francis Scott Key (1779-1842), and in interesting detail Mr. Weybright gives us the facts—all of them—having to do with when (September 14th, 1814) and where the words to the "Star-Spangled Banner" were composed, how they were received (most enthusiastically), the history of the tune to which Key fitted the words ("Anacreon in Heaven"—an old English drinking-song), and the pros and cons of the arguments about the song's unsingability, the fact that it is not a marching song, and the final fact that it commemorates an insignificant historical event—the bombardment of Fort McHenry by the English in the War of 1812.

Key was one "to the manor born," and he was reared in the luxury of a patriotic and aristocratic home from the time of his birth, at Terra Rubra, Maryland, until, at the age of eighteen, he was taken in hand by his uncle, Philip Barton Key, who urged the boy to study law. A lawyer he became, and at the age of twenty-eight he had a lucrative practice in and near Washington. But his heart did not beat with that of Blackstone, and as late as his middle thirties he felt a sickly-pious desire to become a minister, and even for a while considered the editorship of a paper which was to be nationally circulated.

Of primary interest to our GUARDSMAN-readers should be Mr. Weybright's account of the Battle of Bladensburg, in August 1814, when a small and panicky number of Maryland militiamen sought to turn the advance of the British upon Washington—an attempt which failed and which a few days later saw the buildings of the capital go up in smoke and flame. Bladensburg is a low-water mark in American military history, and is an interesting exposition of the factors which can contribute to the failure of militia when, unprepared, they engage an opposing force composed of "regulars." The sub-chapter on Bladensburg might well be entitled: "How Not to Do It."

—A. E. B.

HOW WE STAND

JANUARY AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE.....88.71%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1499 Off.	22 W. O.	19485 E. M.	Total 21006
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1384 Off.	21 W. O.	18822 E. M.	Total 20227

HQ. & HQ. DET. INFANTRY DIVISION

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maintenance	27	0	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div.....	26	0	55	81

HQ. & HQ. TR. CAVALRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	9	0	60	69
Hq. & Hq. Tr. 51st Cav. Brigade..	8	0	65	73

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

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

HQ. & HQ. COS. INFANTRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	7	0	20	27
53rd Brigade	7	0	40	47
54th Brigade	7	0	37	44
87th Brigade	7	0	35	42
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	44	1	634	679

SIGNAL BATTALION (Corps Troops)

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

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	66	1	971	1038
Actual	628	9	10324	10961
10th Infantry	63	1	1060	1124
14th Infantry	63	1	1011	1075
71st Infantry	66	1	1063	1130
105th Infantry	61	1	1021	1083
106th Infantry	63	1	1012	1076
107th Infantry	62	0	1002	1064
108th Infantry	66	1	1043	1110
165th Infantry	59	1	985	1045
174th Infantry	65	1	1085	1151
369th Infantry	60	1	1042	1103

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

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
160th Field Artillery	58	1	634	693

STATE STAFF

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maximum	32	0	108	140
A. G. D. Section	4	0	8	12
J. A. G. D. Section	5	0	0	5
Ordnance Section	5	0	29	34
Medical Section	3	0	0	3
Quartermaster Section	9	0	11	20

SPECIAL TROOPS, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	25	0	293	318
Special Troops, 27th Division....	23	0	354	377

QUARTERMASTER TRAIN, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q. M. Train	13	0	222	235

DIVISION AVIATION, INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	33	0	85	118
27th Division Aviation	18	0	103	121

ENGINEER REGT. (COMBAT) INFANTRY DIVISION

Maintenance	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat)	33	1	455	489

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse-Drawn)

Maintenance	56	1	545	602
156th Field Artillery	52	1	585	638

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck-Drawn)

Maintenance	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery	50	1	583	634
105th Field Artillery	51	1	569	621

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

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery	52	1	605	658

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry	39	1	611	651
121st Cavalry	41	1	562	604

COAST ARTILLERY (A. A.)

Maintenance	48	1	656	705
Actual	46	1	713	760

COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM Guns)

Maintenance	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery	56	1	622	679

COAST ARTILLERY (HARBOR DEFENSE)

Maintenance	60	1	678	739
245th Coast Artillery	59	1	722	782

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
COMPANY F	4	58	50	86
COMPANY G	4	69	63	91
COMPANY H	4	66	59	89
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	5	33	30	91
COMPANY I	5	69	64	93
COMPANY K	5	61	54	89
COMPANY L	5	63	54	86
COMPANY M	4	66	62	94
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	29	26	90
	1134	1011		89.15

108th Infantry 89.08% (14)¹⁷

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	6	66	57	86
SERVICE CO.	5	33	27	82
BAND SECTION	4	55	49	89
Howitzer Co.	6	64	50	78
HQ.&HQ.CO. 1st BN.	7	25	21	84
COMPANY A	4	64	52	81
COMPANY B	6	65	58	89
COMPANY C	6	65	62	95
COMPANY D	4	66	59	89
HQ.&HQ.CO. 2nd BN.	5	26	24	92
COMPANY E	5	61	53	87
COMPANY F	5	64	60	94
COMPANY G	5	63	56	89
COMPANY H	7	61	52	85
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	4	27	25	92
COMPANY I	4	66	61	92
COMPANY K	6	66	59	89
COMPANY L	4	65	63	97
COMPANY M	5	64	59	92
MED. DEPT. DET.	6	35	33	94
	1108	987		89.08

Special Troops, 27th Division 88.34% (15)⁸

HEADQUARTERS	5	11	9	82
27th HDQRS. CO.	5	57	50	88
102nd ORD. CO.	5	40	38	95
27th TANK CO.	5	64	54	85
27th SIGNAL CO.	5	86	75	87
102nd MTRCYCLE. CO.	6	33	32	97
27th MLTRY. PLC.CO.	5	59	55	93
Med. Dept. Det.	5	19	13	68
	369	326		88.34

369th Infantry 87.83% (16)⁷

REGTL. HDQRS.	5	5	5	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	65	56	86
SERVICE CO.	5	102	87	85
HOWITZER CO.	5	65	55	85
HQ.&HQ.CO. 1st BN.	5	22	21	95
COMPANY A	5	61	51	84
COMPANY B	5	65	56	86
COMPANY C	5	64	56	87
COMPANY D	5	64	57	89
HQ.&HQ.CO. 2nd BN.	5	20	18	90
COMPANY E	5	66	58	88
COMPANY F	5	65	61	94
COMPANY G	5	64	55	86
COMPANY H	5	65	58	89
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	5	23	21	91
COMPANY I	5	63	55	87
COMPANY K	5	61	53	87
COMPANY L	5	66	59	89
COMPANY M	5	64	57	89
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	31	28	90
	1101	967		87.83

105th Infantry 87.17% (17)²³

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	6	63	48	76
Service Company	4	99	73	74
HOWITZER CO.	5	63	62	99
HQ.&HQ.CO. 1st BN.	5	23	21	91
COMPANY A	5	67	58	87
COMPANY B	4	66	60	91
COMPANY C	6	61	50	82
COMPANY D	5	63	55	87
HQ.&HQ.CO. 2nd BN.	5	21	19	91
COMPANY E	6	65	58	89
COMPANY F	6	63	53	84
COMPANY G	6	66	66	100
COMPANY H	6	62	56	90
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	5	21	20	95
COMPANY I	4	66	58	88

COMPANY K	5	66	54	82
COMPANY L	5	66	55	83
COMPANY M	5	65	60	92
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	34	32	94
	1107	965		87.17

10th Infantry 86.31% (18)¹²

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	6	66	59	89
SERVICE COMPANY	5	36	30	83
Band Section	4	56	39	70
Howitzer Company	4	60	45	75
HQ.&HQ.CO. 1st BN.	5	27	24	89
COMPANY A	5	66	61	92
COMPANY B	4	62	45	72
COMPANY C	4	66	59	89
COMPANY D	4	70	59	84
HQ.&HQ.CO. 2nd BN.	5	27	25	92
COMPANY E	4	65	51	78
COMPANY F	6	65	52	80
COMPANY G	4	69	65	94
COMPANY H	6	66	59	89
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	5	29	27	93
COMPANY I	4	69	63	91
COMPANY K	5	64	57	89
COMPANY L	4	64	62	97
COMPANY M	4	65	56	86
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	34	33	97
	1133	978		86.31

106th Infantry 86.05% (19)²²

Regtl. Headquarters	5	7	5	72
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	62	52	84
SERVICE CO.	5	89	79	89
Howitzer Company	5	62	47	76
HQ.&HQ.CO. 1st BN.	5	28	24	86
COMPANY A	5	56	48	86
COMPANY B	5	64	53	83
COMPANY C	5	65	59	91
COMPANY D	5	69	59	86
HQ.&HQ.CO. 2nd BN.	5	21	18	86
COMPANY E	5	61	54	89
COMPANY F	5	58	50	86
COMPANY G	5	58	49	85
COMPANY H	5	61	51	84
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	4	33	28	85
COMPANY I	5	63	54	86
COMPANY K	5	64	58	91
COMPANY L	5	62	60	97
COMPANY M	5	58	46	79
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	35	32	92
	1076	926		86.05

165th Infantry 85.65% (20)²⁴

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	6	6	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	4	56	46	82
SERVICE CO.	4	73	59	81
HOWITZER CO.	4	68	65	96
HQ.&HQ.CO. 1st BN.	5	21	19	91
COMPANY A	5	71	59	83
COMPANY B	5	68	61	90
COMPANY C	5	57	45	79
COMPANY D	5	59	49	83
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd BN.	4	27	21	78
COMPANY E	5	58	50	86
COMPANY F	5	59	49	83
COMPANY G	5	60	52	87
COMPANY H	5	64	61	95
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	5	21	19	90
COMPANY I	5	59	50	85
COMPANY K	5	62	50	81
COMPANY L	5	57	48	84
COMPANY M	5	53	46	87
MED. DEPT. DET.	4	33	29	88
	1032	884		85.65

14th Infantry 85.02% (21)²¹

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
REGTL. HDQRS. CO.	5	63	55	87
SERVICE COMPANY	5	77	69	90
Howitzer Company	5	65	45	69
HQ.&HQ.CO. 1st BN.	5	23	21	91
COMPANY A	5	62	56	90
COMPANY B	5	63	50	79
COMPANY C	5	63	52	83
COMPANY D	5	61	48	79
HQ.&HQ.CO. 2nd BN.	4	22	20	91
COMPANY E	4	62	51	82
COMPANY F	4	63	50	79
COMPANY G	4	62	47	76

COMPANY H	5	64	61	95
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	4	20	17	85
COMPANY I	5	69	66	96
COMPANY K	5	66	61	92
COMPANY L	5	61	52	85
COMPANY M	5	66	56	85
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	36	30	83
	1075	914		85.02

244th Coast Art. 84.58% (22)¹⁴

HEADQUARTERS	5	5	5	100
HDQRS. BATTERY	5	63	51	81
SERVICE BATTERY	5	86	79	92
1st BN. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
1st BN. HQ. BT. & C.T.	5	37	30	81
BATTERY A	5	64	56	88
BATTERY B	5	59	50	85
2nd BN. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
2nd BN. HQ. BT. & C.T.	5	40	38	95
BATTERY C	5	60	48	80
BATTERY D	5	63	50	79
3rd BN. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
3rd BN. HQ. BT. & C.T.	4	39	32	82
BATTERY E	4	62	50	81
BATTERY F	4	59	50	85
Medical Dept. Det.	5	32	25	78
	681	576		84.58

101st Signal Bat. 84.09% (23)²⁰

HQ. & HQ. CO.	5	21	19	91
COMPANY A	5	69	56	81
COMPANY B	5	73	61	84
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	13	12	92
	176	148		84.09

27th Div. Quartermaster Train 83.54% (24)¹⁸

HEADQUARTERS	5	15	14	93
MOTOR TR. CO. 105	5	44	37	84
MOTOR TR. CO. 106	5	50	42	84
Mot. Transport Co. 107	5	38	29	76
MOTOR TR. CO. 108	5	46	39	85
MOT. REP. SEC. 103	5	21	18	86
MED. DEPT. DET.	5	17	14	82
	231	193		83.54

107th Infantry 83.45% (25)²⁶

REGTL. HDQRS.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	5	56	41	73
SERVICE COMPANY	4	75	68	91
Howitzer Company	7	61	47	77
HQ.&HQ.CO. 1st BN.	6	23	21	91
COMPANY A	6	66	56	85
COMPANY B	5	65	57	88
COMPANY C	6	62	46	74
COMPANY D	5	61	57	93
HQ.&HQ.CO. 2nd BN.	7	19	16	84
COMPANY E	6	61	47	77
COMPANY F	6	58	39	67
COMPANY G	6	61	48	79
COMPANY H	6	56	41	73
HQ.&HQ.CO. 3rd BN.	6	25	22	88
COMPANY I	5	59	55	93
COMPANY K	6	87	77	89
COMPANY L	6	69	63	91
COMPANY M	5	61	52	85
MED. DEPT. DET.	6	32	28	88
	1064	888		83.45

258th Field Art. 81.74% (26)²⁵

HEADQUARTERS	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery	4	61	43	71
SERVICE BATTERY	4	65	55	85
1st BAT. HDQRS.	4	4	4	100
1st BAT. COMB. TR.	4	33	31	94
Battery A	4	62	45	73
Battery B	4	64	48	75
2nd BAT. HDQRS.	4	3</		

Hdqrs. Coast Art.	100%	(1) ₂
HEADQUARTERS .. 5	4	4
HDQRS. DET. 5	7	7
	11	11
		100
State Staff	97.33%	(2) ₁
A. G. D. SECTION.. 4	13	13
J. A. G. D. SECTION. 4	5	5
ORDNANCE SEC.... 4	34	33
MEDICAL SECTION 4	3	3
Q. M. SECTION..... 4	20	19
	75	73
		97.33
53rd Inf. Brig.	97.87%	(3) ₅
HEADQUARTERS .. 6	5	5
HDQRS. COMPANY. 7	42	41
	47	46
		97.87
54th Inf. Brig.	95.45%	(4) ₃
HEADQUARTERS .. 5	5	5
HDQRS. COMPANY. 6	39	37
	44	42
		95.45
51st Cav. Brig.	93.15%	(5) ₇
HEADQUARTERS .. 5	6	6
HDQRS. TROOP..... 5	67	62
	73	68
		93.15
87th Inf. Brig.	92.85%	(6) ₄
HEADQUARTERS .. 5	5	5
HDQRS. COMPANY. 4	37	34
	42	39
		92.85
Hdqrs. 27th Div.	92.59%	(7) ₆
HEADQUARTERS .. 4	26	26
HDQRS. DET..... 5	55	49
	81	75
		92.59
93rd Inf. Brig.	92.50%	(8) ₈
HEADQUARTERS .. 5	4	4
HDQRS. COMPANY. 5	36	33
	40	37
		92.50
52nd Field Art. Brig.	86.79%	(9) ₉
HEADQUARTERS .. 4	7	7
HDQRS. BATTERY.. 5	46	39
	53	46
		86.79

ORIGIN OF OUR ANNUAL CONVENTIONS

(Continued from page 15)

The proceedings of subsequent meetings to the year 1911, after which no records are immediately available, are filled with discussions on all matters pertaining to the welfare of the Guard.

On February 1, 1909 pursuant to a call of the President of the Association, all commissioned officers of the active militia were requested to attend a meeting to be held at Albany on February 16th for the purpose of organizing into an Association as provided by Section 253 of the Military Law. This reorganization gave the Association a legal status which it was claimed it never had before. The transition was made in a legal manner and the continuity of the Association was preserved. However, the printed

proceedings of the convention for that year calls it the first annual convention of the National Guard Association.

As a sidelight to the Association and its affairs and to show the cordiality and the spirit of good will and fellowship that existed between the military organizations of the old days when they were known better by their distinctive names than by their numerical designations and when the distinctive uniform was their chief concern, the following incident may be of interest.

In 1856 The Military Association of the State of New York offered a reward of merit to the regiment best drilled, best uniformed and equipped and also the best encamped. According to the history of the 71st Infantry, N.Y.N.G. this prize was first won by the 71st Regiment, N.Y.S.M., Colonel A. S. Vosburgh commanding, and was presented to the regiment in front of the City Hall in the presence of the Mayors of New York and Newark, the Common Council and a large delegation of military officers. The prize was a large eagle mounted on a medalion, the whole on a staff over which six large plumes were suspended, two each of red, white and blue. The prize was suitably inscribed and after the presentation the regiment marched to the St. Nicholas Hotel where a colation had been prepared.

In 1857 the prize which was now called "The Roman Eagle" was again won by the 71st Regiment. The next annual meeting of the Military Association of the State of New York was to be held in Albany in January, 1858, and as the Association desired that the prize should be presented on that occasion and as Colonel Vosburgh was not willing that the prize should go without an escort, a number of members volunteered for that purpose and under the command of Captain Kinnan conveyed the trophy to Albany where they were received by Company B of the 76th Regiment who gave them a handsome reception.

Referring now to the minute books of the Washington Continentals "Company B" (Company B, 76th Regiment), the present Company B, 10th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., we find that on December 1, 1857, a communication was received from the New York State Military Association accepting the escort of the Continentals on the occasion of their annual meeting on January 19th and that on January 5th on a motion by George I. Amsdell,

special drills were to be held on Thursday evenings until the parade and that a fine of 50 cents would be imposed for non-attendance at these drills and that the sergeants were to notify the members.

At a special meeting called on January 14th for the purpose of taking action in regard to entertaining the "Eagle Escort Company" of the 71st Regiment, it was moved and carried that a dinner be given the escort company at the Dunlop House and that a subscription be opened to that effect. January 19th the opening day of the convention was evidently a meeting day of the Continentals for there is a notation of no meeting on that date, the reason being "on parade with the company of the 71st Regiment."

On June 1st at a meeting of the company the President formally introduced Captain A. P. Kinnan as a delegate from the "Eagle Escort" of the 71st Regiment. Captain Kinnan after some very complimentary remarks and high encomiums the result of a warm and social intercourse between the members of the Escort and the Continentals, presented to the company a set of Resolutions elaborately engrossed and most elegantly framed expressive of their high regard towards them as individuals as well as a military organization. It was formally received by the President and acknowledged by Lieutenant Hotaling in some very appropriate remarks after which President Lansing moved that a vote of thanks be tendered to Captain Kinnan and the members composing the Eagle Escort for their numerous expressions of regard which they have manifested towards this Company and further that the compliments of the Continentals be tendered through Captain Kinnan to the officers and members of the 71st Regiment as a body. On motion of Sergeant Strain, Captain Kinnan was unanimously elected an Honorary Member of the Company and the Secretary was directed to furnish him with a certificate of the same. Some very pleasing remarks were indulged in by Captain Kinnan and different members of the Company which resulted in an entertainment highly satisfactory to all present.

At the meeting of June 8th, a communication from Captain Kinnan was read and spread upon the minutes and on a motion by Lieutenant Whitney, K. V. R. Lansing and R. C. Bently were fined for sleeping during the meeting of June 1st.



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