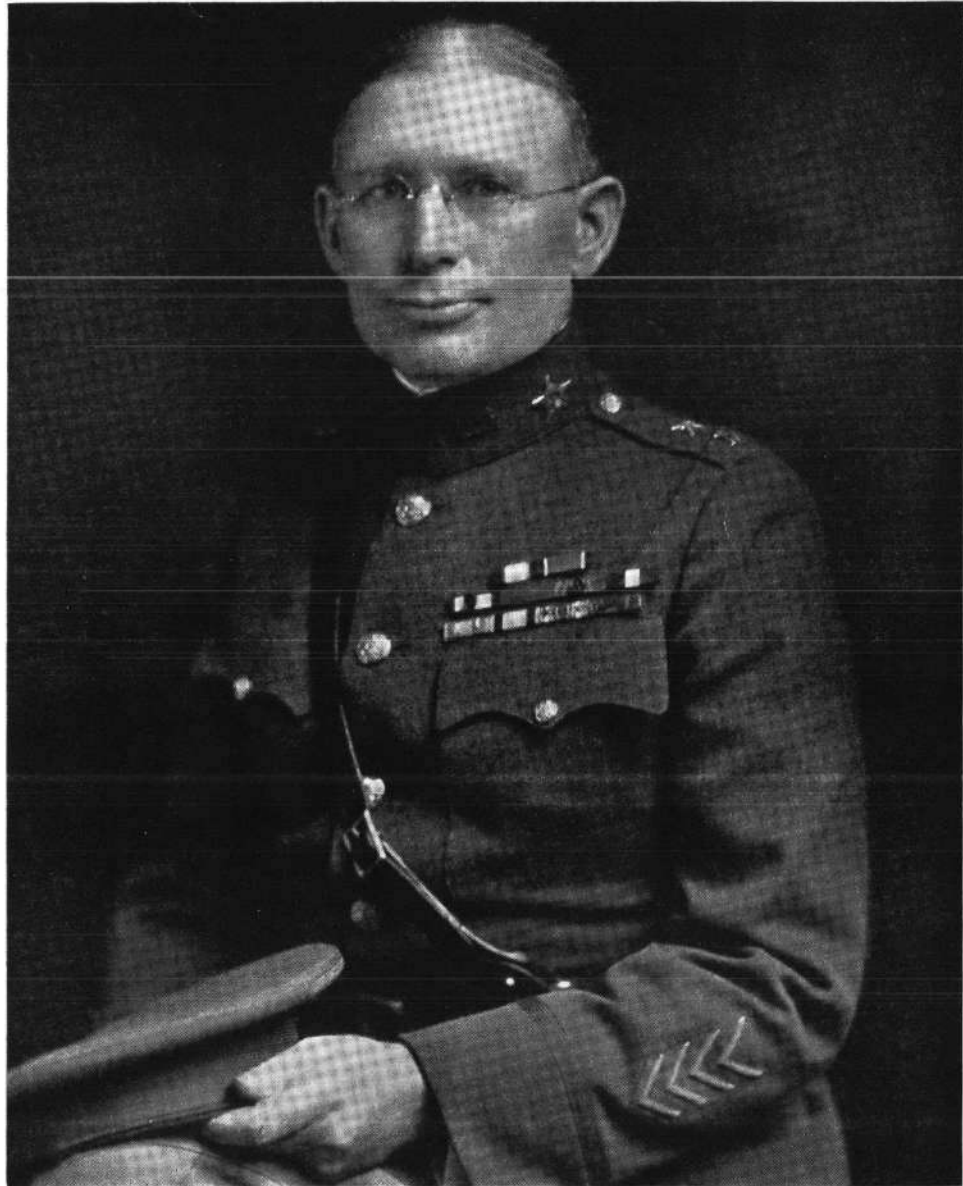


The New York National Guardsman



MAJOR GENERAL DENNIS E. NOLAN
Commanding First Army Maneuvers

G. O. 3 HAS EXPIRED

Select Your New Recruits with Careful Discrimination

THE suspension of recruiting imposed by G.O.3, from April 15th to September 22nd, 1935, has now ended, and members of the Guard should take care of recruiting, not by any high-pressure drives, but by a system of careful individual selection and discrimination.

●

An organization like the New York National Guard demands that its members be of the highest type and a close scrutiny into the characters of those applying for enlistment must be undertaken in order to maintain the reputation of the Guard.

●

Remember, in making your selection from those applying for membership, that you must live and associate with the men you admit into your organization. At a time like this, when applicants are plentiful, the mental and physical standard of those accepted should be more strict than ever.

●

Get the best man now—train him during the coming winter—and by the time you go to camp next year, you will have reason to be proud of your organization.



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!"



Photo by Associated Press

105th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G., fires a salute to Governor Lehman upon his arrival at Pine Camp

Lessons of First Army Maneuvers Discussed at Critique

Initial Criticisms Regarding Pine Plains "War" Were Made as Soon as the "Cease Fire" Sounded. These Gave All Senior and Junior Officers Who Took Part Much Food for Thought

THE lessons learned from the field maneuvers of the First Army are now in the process of crystallization and many studies will be made not only by the organizations which participated but also by the War Department General Staff and by branch chiefs concerned. In addition, the Army War College will make an independent study similar to the one made following the G.H.Q. exercises last year.

From these will come benefits, according to the *Army and Navy Journal*, in the form of revision of training manuals, changes in weapons, and modernization along other lines where need for such might be shown.

The conduct of the New York National Guard was highly praised by Major General Dennis E. Nolan in the following commendation addressed to Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the N.Y.N.G.:

"It gives me pleasure to commend you and the officers and men of your command for the interest taken, the efficiency displayed, and the high morale of your Division during the First Army Maneuvers. The interest of the men in the maneuvers and their

uniformly good conduct while in the Pine Camp Area were outstanding."

To our Commanding General, too, came another commendation from Major General Lucius R. Holbrook who commanded the II Corps during the maneuvers:

"1. I am taking this opportunity," General Holbrook wrote, "to express my appreciation of the splendid cooperation of yourself and staff during the First Army maneuvers at Pine Camp.

2. The troops of your division displayed the finest spirit and their interest in the tasks assigned was demonstrated by the progressive improvement from day to day.

3. The fine conduct of your officers and men was the subject of frequent comment by civilian authorities and is deserving of the highest praise."

The critique at Pine Plains was opened by Major General Dennis E. Nolan, U.S.A., who was in command of the maneuvers. "In opening this critique," he declared, "I want to say at once that as Army Com-



Photo by Associated Press

Company A, 174th Infantry (Buffalo), advancing on the enemy during the great "war" at Pine Plains.

mander and Director of these maneuvers I am very much gratified with the splendid support and enthusiasm manifested by the officers and men assembled here for the purpose of field training. It was due to this enthusiasm and interest and to the co-operation on the part of the commanders of all echelons from the corps to the platoon that these maneuvers, in my opinion, have been a success in every way."

In addition to General Nolan, speakers at the critique were Major General Fox Conner, commanding the First Corps in the maneuvers; Major General Lucius Holbrook, commanding the Second Corps in the maneuvers, and Colonel George A. Nugent (C.A.C.), G.S.C., General Nolan's chief of staff and chief umpire for the maneuver. While there was some constructive criticism of various phases of the exercises there was a unanimity of feeling that the maneuvers had proved of inestimable value to the service and that good would continue to flow from its lessons during the training season to come.

Some of the criticism was directed against communications and General Conner urged that more money be spent on laboratory work for developing radio and other forms of communication.

Again, as to motorization and mechanization, speakers held that while the strategic value had been clearly and forcibly demonstrated that there was some doubts as to the tactical value.

General Nolan's Statement

General Nolan's statement at the critique was devoted largely to an exposition of the situation and its developments.

"The first training memorandum," General Nolan said, "sent out concerning these maneuvers stated their purpose in the following language:

"(1) To test the ability of active units of the First Army to concentrate simultaneously, at existing strengths, prepared for field service.

"(2) To train all echelons in the logistics of a concentration.

"(3) To provide combined field training for all active components of the First Army so that they may function smoothly in the initial stages of an emergency."

"The first directive which I received from the War Department called for a detailed estimate of the cost of the maneuvers and for the recommendation of a suitable site in which to hold them. As the cost could not be calculated until the site was selected, a thorough reconnaissance was first made by the Army staff of the area in New Jersey, where the C.P.X. for the first and Second Armies, conducted by General MacArthur, as Chief of Staff, was held last year. It was found the cost of a large-scale maneuver would be prohibitive there because of the crops existing in that area at this time of the year. The area in the vicinity of Plattsburg was next reconnoitered; and finally the Pine Camp area, and it was decided that all things considered the area here was very well suited for maneuvers of this character, and had the additional advantage that costs would be reduced because we had here the Pine Camp reservation containing ten thousand acres for which no rent need be paid.

"In the preparation of this estimate a great deal of work was involved on the part of division commanders and staffs of the National Guard divisions and our demands on them were promptly met. By their co-operation they assisted the Army staff very greatly in preparing the estimate itself. . . ."

The rest of General Nolan's address was devoted mainly to an exposition of the situation and its developments. In conclusion he said: "I want to take this occasion to point out to you that the problems prescribed in these exercises were all simple problems and simply stated. There was no effort to complicate the situations in any way by making them difficult, and the difficulties you encountered were simply those that always arise in the simplest problem you attempt to execute over strange ground. The ground here as you can see is splendid ground on which to hold field training of this character, as it affords nearly every variety of terrain, and can be used for a number of years without exhausting its possibilities."



Two "prisoners" were captured by this corporal of the 10th Infantry in the heavy "fighting" which took place near the great bone of contention, Hill 300.

Photo by Associated Press

MAJOR GENERAL LUCIUS HOLBROOK, commanding the Second Corps in the maneuvers gave a résumé of the actions in which his Corps had participated and then criticized certain "irregularities" he had noticed during operations in the field. The following remarks are extracted from his talk:

"Practice makes perfect—and many of the irregularities of yesterday have today disappeared. But it will require the realities of war to correct certain tendencies, such as not taking cover at critical moments. In war, sudden realization of one's responsibility for his own life, for example, and for the lives of those under him, will induce him to hurdle fences, and jump ditches, now considered a barrier, or to seek the protection of woods now 'off limits.' . . .

"The most modern thought has developed a tendency, if not an actual new principle in the approach of opposing forces. It is this 'that advancing troops, within one day's march of the enemy should be well developed into lines of small columns, so that quick deployment of forces can be made upon contact.' . . .

"There was much hesitation by local commanders upon contact with the enemy. I am informed of an instance where the points of opposing advance guards, after a single shot faced each other for half an hour, without further action by advance guard commanders.

"In general there appeared much indecision upon contact and slowness in maneuver for dominating positions while awaiting the action of umpires. This suggests the need for much field work for small units.

"Handling of patrols and advance guards, and teaching specifically what they should do upon contact is suggested as of primary importance. Here is a suggestion to the unit instructor, and a prayer that he may accompany his unit in the field not to command, but to note the result of training, and to assist as desired.

"There were of course a great many minor and some grave irregularities in road discipline, and battle maneuvers reported by observers and staff officers sent from my headquarters.

Christie tanks on their way up to the front at Pine Plains



"Recurrences lessened or disappeared in subsequent exercises, showing constant improvement as the maneuvers progressed, but taking of cover upon approach of planes, or dispersion of elements of a command to avoid losses from rifle and machine gun fire, or shrapnel and shell, or the dropping of bombs, will require war experience to correct. And in war no umpire could hold our single telephone line to a Division in his grasp for three quarters of an hour while hunt was instituted for another umpire to help decide an issue. . . .

(Continued on page 11)

"Wounded" arriving in ambulances from the forward areas. They were looked after by the 106th Hosp. Co. of the 102nd Medical Regt., N.Y.N.G.



Photo by Associated Press



BRIGADIER GENERAL WILLIAM OTTMANN

Commanding the Coast Artillery Brigade, N. Y. N. G.

Brigadier General William Ottmann

"The Man Who Made '100%' Famous"

BY the time this goes to press, Colonel William Ottmann, Commanding 212th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G., will have become Brigadier General William Ottmann, Commanding Coast Artillery Brigade, N.Y.N.G.

Those who know him, feel that this is a well merited promotion. Few, outside of his own regiment know him. They may have heard of him, but they don't know him. For Bill Ottmann is not the type of man to go about blowing his own horn. His attitude can be summed up in a few words. Do a good job, and let the results speak for themselves, and for you. After all, is this not the basis of all military activity? To do a good job, to do it quietly, and to do it well?

Let us glance back a few years. Back to the years just after the war, when a war-weary public was no longer interested in anything that pertained to war. When business was "bad" jobs were scarce, and the principal objective of everyone was how to make a living.

The National Guard's stock was low. We had little to offer a prospective recruit, excepting the privilege of bearing arms. But why bear arms? Was not the war just finished, a war to end all wars? To be sure! And so, interest lagged, enlistments fell off, attendance was poor, and we appeared to be headed directly for the bowwows. This was about the situation that existed in the 212th Coast Artillery.

Something had to be done. The powers that be (or were) cast about, and decided that Major William Ottmann, commanding 1st Bn., 212th Coast Artillery, was the man for the job. Accordingly, Major "Bill" Ottmann became Colonel William Ottmann, Commanding 212th Coast Artillery.

Then things began to happen. Interest revived. Men in the outfit who had become lackadaisical, perked up. They not only began to attend regularly, but brought in recruits. The regiment came to life, and as it is an American instinct to hitch your wagon to a winner and stick to it, more and more recruits came in. Soon, the regiment was at full peace strength, and higher authority told us that we must stop recruiting! 'Twas a proud day when the regiment turned out full strength!

Then "Willy" Ottmann evolved another theory. Granted that the National Guard must be trained—but you can not train a man who is not present. And so pressure was brought to bear to reduce absence to a minimum. The attendance record of the regiment began to rise, and the enlisted men themselves commenced to look askance at any member who was absent without a legitimate excuse.

The morale of the regiment underwent a tremendous change. The men showed keen interest in all phases of the Guard's activities.

In connection with field training, "Willy" decided that a regiment could move into strange territory, do the job expected of it, and leave at the end of two weeks, with the best wishes, and whole hearted friendship of the people among whom they had been thrown. In order to accomplish this, discipline, sobriety, neatness of appearance, and general good conduct were essential. It required but a few words from "Willy" and it was done. As can be seen, Colonel (pardon me, General) Ottmann, built up a morale and *esprit-de-corps* which enabled the outfit to tackle anything, and do it well.

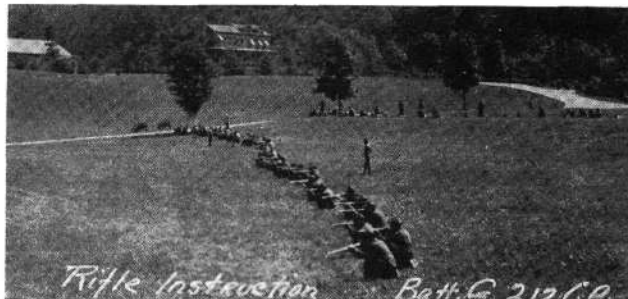
This same spirit brought to the regiment athletic trophies, shooting trophies, praise from inspecting officers and observers, and last but not least, a heightened morale. The climax perhaps, was the winning of the Hines Trophy, and 100% attendance for the regiment in camp in 1935.

Colonel Ottmann took over a unit that was on the verge of disintegration. He leaves to his successor a unit that for morale, *esprit-de-corps* and willingness to do the best job they know how, may be equalled but cannot be beaten.

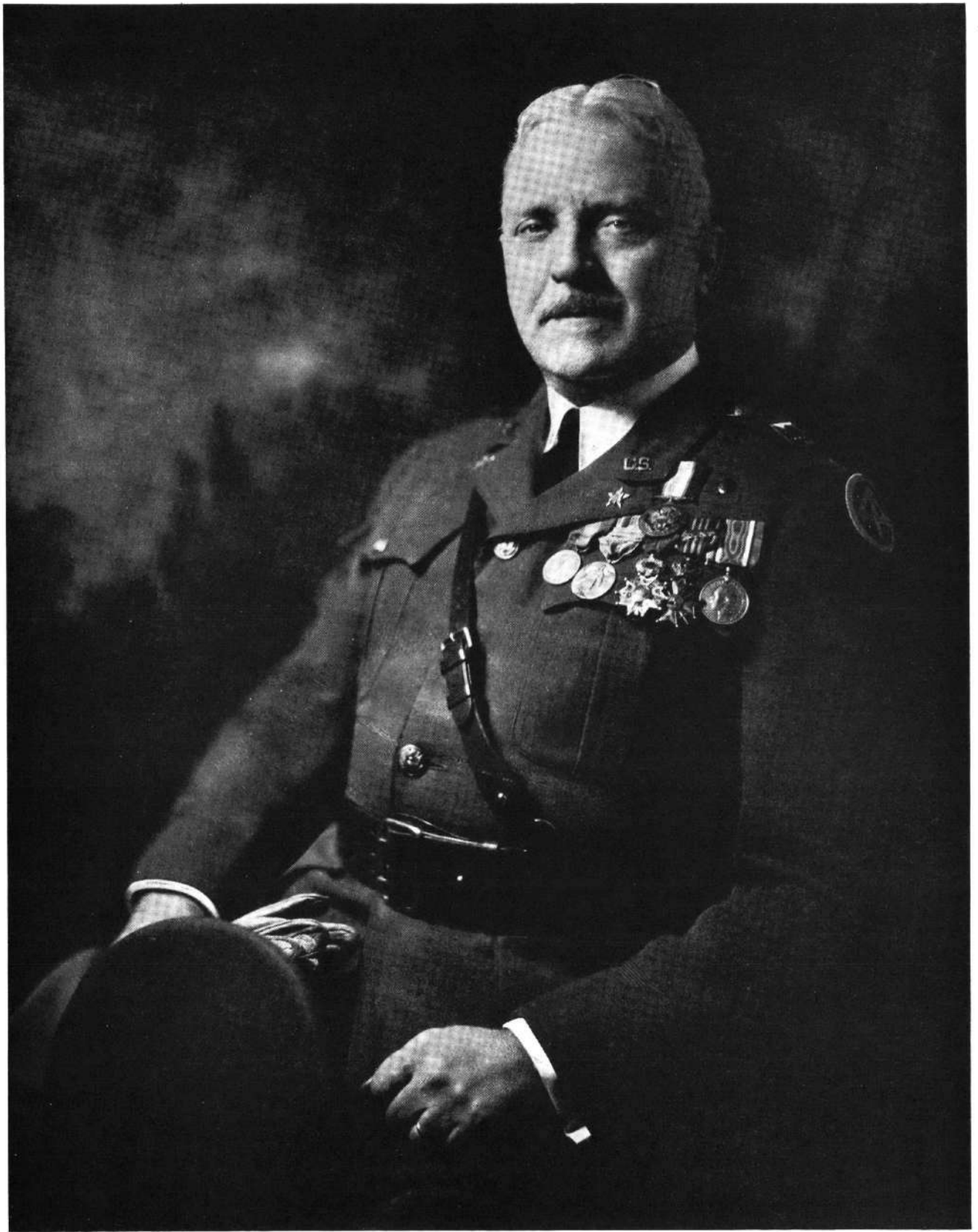
Real leadership must come from the top. The best way to drive is from the front. Colonel (pardon me, General) Ottmann has amply demonstrated his ability to do both, and then some. It is felt that his promotion is well earned and well merited.

We of the 212th know that the entire brigade will march forward to greater efficiency under General Ottmann's leadership.

We lose a Colonel, but we gain a General.



The 212th's first camp at Peekskill was Colonel Ottmann's last as commander of the Regiment.



BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD OLMSTED

Brigadier General Edward Olmsted

Retires After Thirty-Seven Years Service in the
New York and New Jersey National Guards

ON the afternoon of August 22nd during the First Army Maneuvers at Pine Camp, at a simple but impressive ceremony held in the field adjacent to 44th Division Headquarters, Governor Harold G. Hoffman of the State of New Jersey presented Colonel Edward Olmsted, Chief of Staff of the 44th Division, with his commission as Brigadier General.

The list of those present, in itself, bears eloquent testimony to the opinion of "Ned" Olmsted as a soldier and a man, which is held by those who have served as he has and who know the work that he has done.

In addition to the Governor of New Jersey and several of his military aides there were present Brigadier General William A. Higgins, the Adjutant General of New Jersey; Major General Dennis E. Nolan, U.S.A., commanding the First Army; Major General Lucius R. Holbrook, commanding the Second Corps; Major General George E. Leach, Chief of the National Guard Bureau; Major General John F. O'Ryan, 27th Division, A.E.F., and former commander of the New York National Guard; Major General William N. Haskell, 27th Division, and his staff; Major General John J. Toffey, 44th Division, and his staff; Major General Franklin W. Ward, former Adjutant General of New York; Brigadier General J. Leslie Kincaid, former Adjutant General of New York; Brigadier General Stanley Ford, 1st Brigade, U.S.A., and former Chief of Staff, 27th Division, A.E.F.; Brigadier General Wm. R. Pooley, 87th Brigade, N.Y.N.G.; Brigadier General Walter A. DeLamater, 53rd Brigade, N.Y.N.G.; Colonel J. Mayhew Wainwright, former Ass't Secretary of War and Inspector 27th Division, A.E.F.; Colonel William A. Taylor, U.S. Property and Disbursing Officer, New York, and many others.

During the ceremony, music was furnished by the band of the 174th Infantry, of the New York State contingent in the 44th Division.

General Olmsted was born in San Francisco, California, on January 5th, 1872, the son of William Nisbet Olmsted, of Philadelphia, Pa., and Mary Athalia Stearns of Elizabeth, N. J. He was educated at private schools in San Francisco and Elizabeth, and at Stevens Preparatory School at Hoboken, N. J. In 1891 and 1892 he took the course in mechanical engineering at Stevens Institute of Technology, and from 1892 to 1914 was employed as engineer salesman in the New York office of George V. Cresson Co., of Philadelphia, Pa., H. W. Bulkeley Inc. of Orange, N. J., and M. W. Kellogg Co. of Jersey City, N. J. From 1914 to 1923 he served as a staff officer on permanent duty at Headquarters, New York National Guard, and in the latter year was appointed Executive Officer of the U. S. Senate Committee on Investigation of the Veteran Bureau in New York City and Washington, D. C. In 1924 and 1925 he served as Acting Manager, District No. 2, U. S. Veterans Bureau, New York City, and later as Control Officer and Area Coordinator of Area B, U. S. Veterans Bureau. From January, 1926, to date, he has been Executive Director and Treasurer of the American Hotels

Corporation at 570 Lexington Avenue, New York City. In addition to the above activities he has found time to serve as a member of the Mayor's Committee of Public Safety, Elizabeth, N. J., 1917; Commissioner on Board of Public Works of Elizabeth, 1921 to 1924; member of Water Situation Committee of Elizabeth, 1923 and 1924; and member of City Plan Commission of Elizabeth, 1925 to 1930, as well as a member of the Mayor's Committee of Welcome to Distinguished Guests of New York City, 1921 to 1923, and the Mayor's Committee on Washington Bicentenary of N. Y. C., 1932.

His military career has been equally busy. He enlisted on May 17, 1898, in Squadron "A" Cavalry, of the New York National Guard and served in the grades of private artificer, corporal, sergeant, 1st Lieutenant, and finally Captain of the Fourth Troop of the Squadron until 1912 when he was appointed Aide to Major General O'Ryan, commander of the New York National Guard. On General O'Ryan's staff he served also as Division Adjutant and as Major, Assistant Chief of Staff of the Sixth Division, U.S.A., on the Mexican Border. He was Major and Lieutenant Colonel, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, in the 27th Division, U.S.A., in France and Belgium in 1917 and 1918, and after the war was Assistant Chief of Staff, G-1, and acting Chief of Staff for the new 27th Division, New York National Guard, until in 1924 he became Assistant Chief of Staff, G-4, for Major General Quincey A. Gillmore, commanding the 44th Division, N.J.N.G., and later Colonel and Chief of Staff of the 44th Division under Maj. Gen. John J. Toffey.

General Olmsted graduated in 1914 from the Cavalry course, New York School of the line; in 1916 from the Special course for Field Officers, Army Service Schools, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; in 1917 from the Special Course for Intelligence Officers, Army War College, Washington, D. C.; in 1918 from the Army General Staff College, at Langres, France; in 1922 from the G-1 Course, Army War College, Washington, D. C., and in 1920 was placed upon the Initial General Staff Eligible List of the United States Army.

He received citations for his service abroad from the Commander in Chief of the A.E.F. and the Commanding General, 27th Division, and a brevet commission as Colonel from the Governor of New York in 1922.

HIS decorations include the Distinguished Service Medal and the Mexican Border and Victory medals from the United States, the latter with clasps for Ypres-Lys, Somme Offensive and Defensive Sector, the Legion of Honor (Chevalier) from France, the Croix de Guerre with palm from Belgium, and the General Service Medal from Great Britain. From the State of New York the Conspicuous Service Cross, with four miniatures, the 25 year Long and Faithful Service Decoration and campaign medals for Service in Aid of Civil Authority (Croton Dam, 1900), Mexican Border, Aqueduct Patrol, and World War. From the State of New

(Continued on page 23)



Major General John J. Byrne, Major General Wm. N. Haskell and Governor Herbert H. Lehman.

Tributes To General Byrne Mark Close of Great Career

**Six Hundred at Farewell Dinner Applaud Retiring
Commander of Coast Artillery Brigade as Governor
Lehman Hands Him Commission of Major General**

tribute to General Byrne's service. He then introduced the first speaker of the evening, His Excellency, Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of the State of New York, as a true friend of the National Guard who had spent a couple of days at the recent Pine Camp maneuvers with the Division.

Governor Lehman stressed General Byrne's career as second to none who ever served in the New York National Guard and said that he expressed the sentiment of the entire population of the great Empire State in regretting that the time had arrived for his retirement. He realized what a great service General Byrne had given in all his forty-six years of activity to the State.

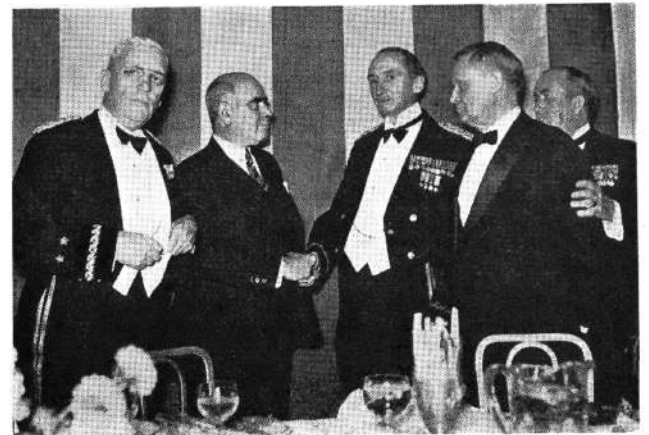
MANY farewell dinners have been given to retiring officers but it is doubted whether any general in the New York National Guard has ever had a finer tribute paid to him than the military dinner staged at the Ritz-Carlton, September twelfth, by the friends of Major General John J. Byrne, retired commanding officer of the Coast Artillery Brigade.

The Executive Committee in charge of the dinner, headed by Colonel William Ottman, extended invitations to General Byrne's personal friends, for the most part in the military establishment only, but this number grew until the capacity of the Ritz-Carlton ballroom was taxed to accommodate some six hundred dinner guests. The room was appropriately decorated and the sixty-odd tables, seating ten guests each, not only filled the ballroom but the balconies as well. From seven to eight o'clock a reception was held in the lounge outside the ballroom where the sipping of cocktails and the greetings exchanged among old time friends of the service served as a happy appetizer for the successful evening of feast and oratory to follow. After the guests had found their tables General Byrne was escorted in by General Haskell and the guests of honor of the dais. The Star Spangled Banner was played, Captain Edward A. Duffy, Chief Chaplain of the U. S. Navy, offered the invocation and "the party was on."

On the dais were seated Major General William N. Haskell, general chairman of the dinner committee and toastmaster for the evening, and the following distinguished guests: Governor Herbert H. Lehman, Ex-Governor Charles S. Whitman, Major Generals John J. Byrne, Dennis E. Nolan, William Weigel, Elmore F. Austin, John J. Toffey, Lucuis R. Holbrook, William E. Cole and Franklin W. Ward; Brig. General Walter G. Robinson, the Adjutant General; Admirals J. K. Robison, Yates Sterling, Frank R. Lackey and Captain Edward A. Duffy of the Navy and Major T. J. Oakley Rhineland. A very nice dinner was served, during which the 212th Regiment Band played popular selections and the guests moved about between courses greeting old friends, for it seemed that every well-known military and navy officer was present to honor a man who had devoted a full measure of military years to the State and Federal service from the age of eighteen to sixty-four, serving in all grades from a private to Major General.

At the conclusion of the dinner Major General William N. Haskell, Commanding the New York National Guard, opened the post prandial remarks by paying a splendid

GOVERNOR LEHMAN touched upon the success of the war maneuvers at Pine Camp, paying a glowing tribute to General Dennis E. Nolan, Commanding Entire Mobilized Army. He said that at first he had been skeptical as to the training value to the guard troops but his two days' encampment had changed his viewpoint and led him to realize the value in developing military knowledge afforded by the mobilization of large bodies of troops in wartime maneuvers. He thought they should be continued, as we must at all times keep our military establishment fit to meet any contingency that might arise. In closing he said: "General Byrne, as the representative of 13,000,000 people as well as Governor, in their behalf I want to thank you and congratulate you, wishing you many more years of health and happiness and continued service to your fellowmen and as a more concrete token of the State's appreciation I am pleased to hand you this commission making you a Major General as of this date."



Governor Lehman clasps the hand of General Byrne and wishes him "many more years of health and happiness."

The next speaker, The Honorable Charles S. Whitman, former Governor of the State of New York, was introduced by General Haskell as a true friend of the Guard and the best war time governor of this or any other State in the Union. In opening his remarks ex-Governor Whitman said there was hardly a speech being made these days without talking about the Constitution and he could think of no subject referred to so much, quoted so often and read so seldom. He believed that a well regulated Militia was as necessary to the security of the United States of America today as it was in 1789. He stated that while he hated war, most of them being cruel, wicked blunders, he realized that a great nation in numbers and wealth must be prepared to defend its own life by force if necessary. He said we were here to pay tribute to a great citizen; here because we love him and believe in the kind of things his service embodies. He was one who gave his full efforts and time to his State and we are glad to pay honor to such an officer for such service which merits the approval of all.

GENERAL HASKELL regretted that illness prevented the attendance of the next speaker, Lieutenant General Robert Lee Bullard, one of the two Corps Commanders of the World War and formerly, after the war, Commander of the 2nd Corps Area at Governor's Island. He had sent a copy of his remarks to General Haskell who read them. He stressed his affectionate regard for General Byrne and paid high tribute to his life of service in the National Guard.

The toastmaster then introduced an old friend of the New York National Guard, Major General William Weigel, U. S. Army, retired. He expressed regret that sometimes retirement in the guard severed the activity of officers who could serve much longer with credit to the service, because men of General Byrne's type had before them many more years of usefulness.

Although this completed the set toasts of the evening Brig. Gen. Louis W. Stotesbury, former Adjutant General of the State, who served with General Byrne as an enlisted man in the 7th Regiment, and Major General Franklin W. Ward, recently retired Adjutant General of the State, who served with him as an officer in the old 9th Regiment, spoke of their service and contacts with the honored guest of the evening.

It was nearly midnight when General Haskell presented to General Byrne a silver cup, thirty inches in height, bearing the following inscription: "The Major General John J. Byrne Battery Attendance Trophy, to be competed for annually. Presented by the officers of the Coast Artillery Brigade as a token of Esteem to their first Commanding Officer." Along the columns supporting the cup were the old numbers of the Regiments—9, 12 and 13 and on the opposite side of the bowl etched in relief were the three different type guns with which the three Coast Artillery Regiments are armed. Also the names of the field officers of each regiment together with the Enameled Regimental insignias.

General Byrne's response to all these tributes might have borne a touch of a general's farewell to his officers were it not for the fact that he stressed the point he was still going to foregather with all his friends at every military event and he was most grateful for the great honor paid him for a service that had filled his life with happiness.

LESSONS OF FIRST ARMY MANEUVERS

(Continued from page 5)

"IN these days of rapid movement, reconnaissance must be bold and far to the front of advancing troops. No longer should there be serious surprise encounters of the advance guards of large forces, if fast moving reconnoitering parties push far to the front and quickly report if not actually check the advance of enemy troops in motor cars. Remember, a day's march may now be 100 or 200 miles, possibly more, and that 'No Man's Land' and areas fed by unobserved routes must be assumed to belong to the enemy. Better to sacrifice a few fast rolling vehicles far out in front and constantly in communication with us than to give up wide expanses of country to enemy occupation.

"Fast movement of motor drawn Artillery and of Infantry in trucks has made possible new dispositions of reserves and commitments for battle. And let us not forget also that large columns of vehicles, concentrating troops at the front, are at all times a dangerous target—no matter how well controlled by radio or telephone, installed within elements of the column itself. The German method of designated rendezvous, with individual cars moving by their own choice of roads by day or by night is not to be lost sight of.

"A wise application of the principles of war can be expected only by practice with modern equipment—and plenty of it and this well coordinated. Today, our development and our supply of modern equipment are out of balance—and we may well face the future with anxiety so long as we remain only partially modernized—and so long as we base our conduct of war too much upon experiences of the past. In many ways these experiences are of inestimable value, but in the last analysis success will attend a leader with vision—one who, while leaning heavily on the experience of past wars, can yet judge the future through sign posts of the present.

"Among the troops the finest spirit has always prevailed—and to the best of my knowledge the conduct of officers and men on and off duty has been superb.

"Seventeen years ago this fall I was attending a function at Bar-sur-Aube, France, where General Summerall was present. I found him sitting by himself—lost in thought and deep meditation—and appearing quite disconsolate. The war was over and General Summerall had become near great in a short space of time. I had served under him almost throughout the entire war and felt free to arouse him from his reverie and said, 'General, why so serious?' He replied, 'I was just thinking what a tragedy it is to see this V corps broken up—this wonderful machine, now at its best—what wonders it could accomplish!' And just so I am beginning to feel about the II Corps, having seen it develop from day to day. It, too, under stress of war would become an invincible machine. Believe it or not, I hate to see the war end, just as the II Corps is beginning to function so well."

In next month's issue of the GUARDSMAN will be published the comments made by Major General Fox Conner, commanding the First Corps in the maneuvers, comments which stressed particularly the importance of "motorizing everything behind the division"; the need for better communications; the failure or insufficiency of contact between adjoining troops when not on the march and several seemingly revolutionary ideas on the use of reserves.

THE

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A LETTER OF APPRECIATION

From Governors Island, N. Y. (headquarters of the Second Corps Area), was sent the following communication to the Adjutant General of the State of New York:

SUBJECT: Training of Reserve Officers of Engineer Section, Corps Area Service Command at Camp Smith, N. Y.

TO: The Adjutant General of the State of New York, Albany, N. Y.

1. The Commanding General desires to express his appreciation of the many courtesies shown the Reserve Officers of the Engineer Section of the Corps Area Service Command during their period of training at Camp Smith, N. Y., from July 28th to August 10, 1935.

2. Every consideration was shown the officers during this tour of duty, and the success of the training was in a large measure due to the fine treatment accorded them by the personnel of the National Guard.

E. F. OLSEN,
 Major, A.G.D.,
 Assistant Adjutant General.

Any courtesies shown on the occasion to which the above communication refers are only indicative of the sincere, cooperative spirit which is felt toward the Regular Army and the Reserve by all members of the New York National Guard. The personnel of our organizations look forward to many opportunities in the future of extending similar courtesies to the Regular Army and Reserve.

A SPLENDID RECORD

MUCH has been written concerning the Pine Plains Maneuvers and the state of efficiency, preparedness, physique, etc., of the 36,000 officers and men who took part in them. Below is an editorial from the *Albany Knickerbocker Press* which draws particular attention to the exemplary behavior of these men during their two weeks' period of field training. "The men of the First Army behaved better than the citizens of the average city." The New York National Guard is to be complimented upon the part it played in establishing this record.

"THERE are many cities in the United States which have not a population of 36,000, but there are few if any boasting so many inhabitants which can go through a period of two weeks without a single arrest.

Yet such has been the extraordinary record made by the five divisions of National Guard and Regular Army troops which have been at Pine Camp, N. Y., for the last two weeks.

These men had free, or comparatively free, access to the city of Watertown and to the sizeable villages of Evans Mills, Philadelphia, Antwerp, Carthage and several smaller towns. No abnormal numbers of military police were used in these places.

Yet the men of the First Army behaved better than the citizens of the average city.

Not an arrest by a civilian police officer for any offense has been recorded, and the few men held by the military police were charged with minor infractions of discipline.

This is a record of which the army and the nation can be proud."

WEST POINT PRELIMINARY EXAMS

G. O. 9, Adjutant General's Office, Albany, N. Y., announces that preliminary examinations for the Military Academy at West Point will be held on November 8 and 9, 1935.

GENERAL HASKELL SCHOLARSHIP EXAMINATIONS AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY

THE many members of the N.Y.N.G. who are desirous of entering the United States Military Academy at West Point will be interested in the competitive examinations for the General Haskell Scholarship held annually at Brooklyn Academy, Montague and Henry Streets, Brooklyn. The winner of the Scholarship is entitled to tuition without charge in the West Point Preparatory Department of that school for one year.

This year these examinations are to be held December 7 and are open to all members of the N.Y.N.G. Since the eligibility requirement as to length of service in the Guard is only thirty days, young men who enlist before November 7 may compete for the scholarship.

The examinations include Algebra, through quadratics; Plane Geometry, first two books; English, grammar and composition; and an aptitude test.

Applications must be in by November 23rd, 1935.

All members of the Guard who have West Point as an objective should communicate with C. W. Cortright, Director of Brooklyn Academy, Montague and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, New York.



★★ GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL ★★

NOTES ON THE FIRST ARMY MANEUVERS

IN a previous editorial I stated that upon the termination of the Army field exercises which were held at Pine Camp, New York, I would give a brief résumé of the operations for the benefit of those organizations and individuals of the New York National Guard who did not have an opportunity to participate.

Probably the greatest amount of work fell upon the organizations from an administrative and supply point of view, and came to them in the several weeks preceding the opening of the maneuvers. It was essential that the necessary clothing and equipment should be on hand in all organizations participating, in sufficient quantity and suitable condition, so that no hardship would be felt by the troops. It was necessary, then, to determine exactly what clothing and equipment was on hand in the organizations to go there, and to have requisitions for clothing submitted at once, as well as requisitions for equipment which they were lacking. The clothing was issued prior to the departure from home station direct to the organization, but the required equipage, including tentage, tools, cans, cot, field ranges, etc., was shipped in bulk to Pine Camp and issued by the Division Quartermaster to the troops on their arrival. Some shifting of equipment had to be done throughout the State, especially with reference to tentage, of which many organizations were denuded or short. In fact, it was necessary to take some of the tentage from Fort Ontario and Camp Smith, in order that the allowance of tentage might be on hand for the troops.

The next subject that had to be gone into and arranged was the transportation of troops to the maneuver area, both by rail and by motor transport. This, of course, required a considerable amount of detailed study, the preparation of estimates, and the publishing of accurate information, especially in connection with the movement by truck, which necessitated the spotting of the trucks at the proper place and at the proper time, arrangements for chauffeurs, for refueling en route, for the bivouac sites, and arrangements for emergencies en route, such as repairs to trucks, and many other details. After all arrangements were made, certain changes, caused by shortage of funds or by inability to rent civilian motor vehicles, had to be made. As a matter of fact, some of the organizations that went to Pine Camp by motor convoy returned to their home stations by rail, due to the fact that sufficient funds were eventually found to justify this expenditure.

Advance detachments were sent to the camps to draw

camp equipment and to take the necessary preliminary steps to receive the troops. Some weeks before this, however, the camps were laid out accurately, and blueprints made of such layouts. Copies of these blueprints were sent to each organization which was to participate, so that when the advance detachments arrived they had no details of that nature to bother with—at least, not in the 27th Division.

The composition of the advance detachments has been criticized, justly, for being unbalanced. This was determined by the Army. There were too few enlisted men for the heavy work to be done. It is hoped that in the future a sufficient number of enlisted men can be sent to draw and guard the necessary supplies that should be on the camp sites at the time of arrival of the regiments, as well as carry out their other duties.

Another criticism was that there was a great lack of motor transport available at the camps for those advance detachments to work with. Every motor vehicle that could be commandeered was used to transport the troops to the camps, and not sufficient transportation was set aside

for the use of the advance detachments that had already arrived. This was particularly noticeable, and was aggravated, in as much as there were no messing facilities in the Divisional area for the advance detachments, and so they were attached for meals to the 1st Division, which was at least five miles away. The same thing happened with the advance detachments of our troops that served with the 44th Division, only it was worse for them, because they were about ten miles away from the 1st Division. It can easily be seen that these advance detachments had to make three trips a day, of about ten to twenty miles each, to get their meals, and this left them hardly any time for the work that they had planned to do. Furthermore, they had great difficulty in obtaining motor vehicles to go to meals in.

I have recommended that another time we send a company to the camp area to feed all our own men, and that they should not be attached to any other organization. If this cannot be done, I recommend that a temporary Regular Army mess be set up in our Divisional area to care for men in our advance detachments, until the regiments arrive.

As has been said by others, probably the greatest advantage that the National Guard got out of these maneuvers was in connection with supply and transporta-

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claim from that common unused ordinary cow juice—milk—which every lunch room and soda fountain sells—but which too few purchase. If you drink enough milk nature will build up the acidophilic content of your stool spontaneously—without any chocolate candy, or trick culture of germs, or imbibition of large quantities of synthetic lactose. The ordinary farmer, drinking his three pints of milk daily, will have a healthier intestinal tract than his city cousin with his trick cultured milks and expensive fads. And you can sleep just as well on a cup of plain milk as on a cup of malted milk!

Meat is another food substance which is little understood by the laity. Many of them consider it harmful to eat meat, believing it causes hypertension, renal disease, etc. On this account we have vegetarians, who shun the succulent pork roast and the tempting cut of roast beef. The interesting thing about meat is that it is the most appetizing food we have and, when properly prepared is one of our best foods. However, proper preparation is of considerable importance. Meats to be readily digestible must be thoroughly cooked. Roasting is the best. Boiling cooks the meats thoroughly but spoils its flavor. Broiling and frying greatly decrease the ease of digestion. Raw meat should never be eaten on account of danger of infestation with various parasites. Smoked meats, salted meats, sausage, and dried meats must be eaten with caution. Rich gravies and condiments should be avoided. Condiments alter the rich natural flavor of the meat and play havoc with the mucosa of the stomach. If a piece of meat is so bad that it has to be treated with some condiment to make it palatable, it is not fit for consumption.

I shall omit a discussion of vegetables, for there is little misconception concerning their use. On account of vitamin and mineral content and from the standpoint of harmless roughage they are valuable as foods. Who ever heard of a constipated cow?

Cereals are also valuable, chiefly as breakfast foods. Their use should be increased, except by the diabetic and those inclined to be stout.

LET us spend a minute over the matter of fruits. Here we have food for thought. We are urged by lurid bill boards to eat more oranges, more lemons, etc. To build up our alkali reserve, to ward off colds and ingrown toe nails. Here, again, I believe more common sense is necessary. Of course the citrous fruits provide us with vitamin C and their acids form slightly basic salts in the body. But, in the stomach, these fruit juices are highly acid and, in cases where gastric hyperacidity already exists, they serve to aggravate the condition. Also, in the debilitated, whose body functions are depressed, the normal alkalizing of the citric acid may not occur and the raw acids have to be eliminated as such with subsequent renal and bladder irritation. Skin eruptions are also common following excessive intake of raw fruit—and idiosyncrasy, with pruritus and hives may develop. The sales organizations for the citrous fruits do not tell us that these fruits are picked green and shipped unripe, as they are. When most of us eat them they are wilted ripe, and the harsh acids not mellowed by the natural action of the sun. This make a great difference. I have eaten bananas in Jamaica, and oranges in California, and they tasted like different fruits to me, because they were sun ripened. Of

course, we need some fresh fruits, to prevent scurvy. But we must remember that a small amount of fresh fruit goes a long way in this regard, and to load up the system with large quantities of wilted ripe fruits may be dangerous as well as unhealthy. Stewed or canned fruits do not have these drawbacks. Although the vitamin content is smaller, the acids have been broken down by heat, and they are much safer to use. Also, the fruits are naturally ripened. This makes them more palatable and less injurious to the stomach.

In regard to desserts, the plainer they are, the better they are for you. A small dish of rice pudding or stewed prunes, a cookie or bit of plain cake or a cup of junket, custard, jello, or plain ice cream, make the best dessert. Probably not from the standpoint of the palate, but certainly from that of

the stomach and especially the pancreas. Plain sugar it can handle with ease. But when that sugar is broken down and built up into complex molecules of a most exasperating composition, the pancreas has to work three or four times as hard to digest it. No wonder diabetes is on the increase in the United States.

And now, what shall I drink with my meal? My recommendation would be—milk. If you are corpulent, drink it skimmed. If not, drink it whole. Drink it hot, drink it cold. But see that it is properly pasteurized, first. If you can't drink it plain, then drink it mixed with cocoa powder, or as malted milk—but drink more milk!

Coffee, tea, what can be said for them? In the average adult below middle age they probably cause no harm when used in moderation. There is no doubt that they produce stimulation of the brain and circulation. This stimulation may cause insomnia which is a nasty thing. Anyway, why should any young individual, with spirits already bubbling over, require any stimulation? The natural hormones of the body, functioning like well trained soldiers, will provide all the verve needed to tide them through the day. And, if they are fagged out and require stimulation it is a sign that they need more rest, not coffee nor tea. Children should never be given these beverages. Adolescents and young adults can drink them moderately without harm. Older people must use them with caution, as they are dangerous in debilitated states particularly of the circulatory and nervous systems.

And now, what about water? Many people think water is to be used only for bathing. Others will stand by the faucet and pour down glass after glass because they think it is good for them! Here again common sense is necessary. Because good water is so plentiful in the United States we are apt to scorn it. It is too cheap. Thirst beckons us to the soda fountain or the tap room. We drink beer, wine, whiskies, ginger ale, coca cola, soda water, and lots of other things, when what our system really needs is H₂O. When our body cells and tissues call for fluid to maintain osmotic equilibrium they do not send an order for beer or coca cola—they want aqua. But, of course, we couldn't think of drinking plain water—it is too common—too cheap. So we drink some solution or other and force the intestines to digest it, and extract from it the H₂O needed for the body economy. How much wiser are the beasts than man in this regard!

However, if we lived in the tropics, it might be a different story. I have been in Jamaica and seen tourists glad to pay twenty-five cents for a bucket of muddy water to

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If the average American was as careful with his stomach as he is with his automobile, our national span of life could be increased at least ten years.



An editorial reprinted by courtesy of *The Military Engineer*.

IN NUMERABLE wars have been waged because of the insensate pride and jealousy of rival rulers or the blind hatreds of unreasoning peoples. Many of these wars could have been avoided in the past and some of them may, perhaps, be escaped in the future, if the potential opponents can be induced to use a little common sense and make an effort to comprehend each other's aims and purposes and the difficulties which are encountered in carrying them out.

There are other wars, however, whose origin is to be found in the ordinary operation of perfectly normal natural laws. The expansive force of population growth, when it has filled one region to the point of saturation, must, if not ruthlessly checked, find a new field in which to expend itself. This is the force which has driven Japan to prey upon China and it is the force which is today driving Italy to attempt the conquest of Ethiopia.

Italy is a beautiful and a delightful country, but the resources of the Italian peninsula are far from sufficient to feed her growing population or to supply her industries with the raw materials required for their successful operation. The exportation of surplus population has hitherto furnished the necessary means of relief from the pressure engendered by her natural increase, but the safety valve of emigration is being rapidly closed by the passage of restrictive laws in those countries which have formerly welcomed the access of new settlers. At the same time, the import of raw materials and the export of industrial products is seriously hampered by the tariff walls which have grown to such heights since the World War ended and by the depression through which we have been passing.

Italy has tried for some years to find a solution of her problems in her African colonies, but those which she has already established are neither fertile in soil nor rich in minerals; they are entirely inadequate to

meet the needs which are oppressing her. The only available outlet for her energies is Ethiopia, which, in addition to its fields and forests, is reputed to have a wealth of mineral deposits which its present inhabitants seem entirely incapable of developing. The acquirement of this land of undeveloped resources, lying not too far from the gates of Rome, seems to be the most practicable way in which Italy may obtain the outlet which she so sorely needs. It can be acquired only by war, but a virile and hungry people are always willing to chance the hazards of war when the prize is alluring enough. War between Italy and Ethiopia is therefore written in the books of the Fates. Even though a temporary accommodation of the dispute may be reached, war can not be permanently averted. At best it can only be deferred for a few years.

IN spite of the eventual inevitability of this conflict, its inception at this particular time arouses the greatest misgivings throughout the world. Great Britain is particularly reluctant to see an outbreak of war in Africa. Quite apart from the fact that she can not greet with any enthusiasm the prospect of another European power becoming entrenched on the banks of the Nile, her interests in the dark continent and in southern and western Asia are so widespread and so dependent for their maintenance upon mutual good will between the white Europeans and the dark native peoples that she must necessarily feel a particular alarm at the occurrence of any event which may serve to enkindle the flames of a general interracial war.

The French are not quite as much concerned about the African situation as are the British. Their African possessions have always contained many turbulent elements which they have had to restrain with a strong hand. They naturally have no desire to see these elements encouraged to a greater manifestation of hostility than

ET

ETHIOPIA and EUROPEAN WAR

"War between Italy and Ethiopia is written in the book of the Fates"



Illustrated by GEORGE GRAY

they normally display, but they are quite confident of their ability to still any flurry which may be stirred up in their own part of Africa.

The factor which is most disturbing to both British and French is the European situation. If Europe were prosperous in pocket, contented in mind, and peaceful in mood, Italy might be able to carry out her plans for the conquest of Ethiopia without fear of dangerous repercussions in any quarter. While Great Britain and France might view her course with some trepidation, neither would feel that the matter was of such vital importance as to prove seriously disturbing.

But Europe is not prosperous, contented, and peaceful. The same pressure of population which is driving Italy into Africa is impelling Germany to renew her effort to expand in Europe. Conditions in the smaller nations are equally unsatisfactory and, if war in Europe should actually start, no one can foretell with certainty just how far it will spread or upon which side the various forces will find themselves aligned. The situation is fraught with unpredictable dangers and Europe is prevented from bursting into open war only by the concerted stand of Great Britain, France, and Italy, who, acting together, command sufficient force to hold the threat of war in check.

As the peace of Europe is now being preserved by no other agency than the combined armaments of these three powers, it is obvious that any weakening of that combination of forces may render it impotent to stop the threatened cataclysm and may be the signal for the outbreak of another European war equaling in intensity and exceeding in ferocity the great World War. This consideration sufficiently explains the deep concern with which Italy's proposed campaign is viewed in Great Britain and France.

ENGLAND and France are perfectly aware that the task of holding down the lid on the seething European pot is one in which they sorely need Italy's help. If the conquest of Ethiopia were an easy task, quickly to be accomplished by the exercise of only a fractional part of the strength which Italy has available, there would be nothing to fear in Europe from this diversion in Africa; but the Abyssinian nut may prove hard to crack and may develop into a task which will fully engage all the forces which Italy can find it practicable to raise and supply. In that case it would be left to England and France alone to stem the stormy tide of Europe's discontent. Whether they could do so is open to some doubt. Perhaps, with Russia's help,

they might, but the risk is one which, naturally, they are reluctant to assume.

In view of the dire disasters which might be precipitated by Italy's involvement in Ethiopia, Great Britain has been unusually assiduous in her efforts to find some means of keeping the peace between the two. She has made the strongest possible use of her moral influence upon both nations and has even been willing to make certain economic concessions from her own store to smooth the way to peace. She has been seconded in her efforts by France but, so far, without apparent effect. The price which Mussolini asks to stay his hand is still too

high for Ethiopia to accept, but it is yet possible that, within the next few weeks, a sober realization of the dangers which may threaten in Europe while his armies are engaged in Africa may induce him to lower his demands to a point at which a satisfactory arrangement may be made. It is even possible that a peaceful adjustment of the situation

may have been temporarily effected by the time this journal reaches its readers, but, in view of the intensive preparations such an outcome is scarcely to be hoped for.

One feature of the situation which has apparently not received the attention which it deserves is the attitude of Japan. There would seem at first glance no cogent reason why she should be particularly interested in the dispute. It is true that she has been enjoying a fair amount of trade with Ethiopia but the prospective damage which she might incur is certainly not enough to warrant a departure from an attitude of strictest neutrality. Yet we find her nationals expressing a very active sympathy with the Ethiopians and disclosing a disposition to help them in every possible way short of involving their own nation as a belligerent. At the same time, if newspaper reports are to be taken as correct, the Japanese hostility to Italy is so intense that Italian offers to purchase shoes or other supplies in Japan have been scornfully rejected. As Japan is a nation whose government exercises a rather close control of the demonstrations of its people, it is difficult to escape the conclusion that pro-Ethiopian sentiment is, if not fostered, certainly not discouraged by the Japanese government.

The government of Japan is usually very discreet in its procedure and does not itself indulge or permit its people to indulge in activities based upon nothing more substantial than mere sentiment. One is forced to believe, therefore, that there must be a much stronger reason for the

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**A concise statement which
throws a spotlight upon the
forces which seem to be im-
pelling Europe to the brink of
another great war.**

245th Coast Artillery Awarded Streamer for Revolutionary War

ON December 1st, 1924, the Historical Section of the Army War College advised that the date of origin of the 245th Coast Artillery (Old 13th) as shown on the outline history would in all probability be questioned by the organizations claiming to be the oldest in the Army, but with further extensive research on the part of the Historical Section of the Adjutant General's Office, the acknowledged date of origin (when it was known as "King's County Militia") is March 11, 1776, and the Revolutionary War and War of 1812 streamers are now authorized for the Regimental Colors.

Much of the early research work, in the effort to establish the original organization of the 245th, was done by Captain Charles R. Morrison, Supply Officer of the regiment, but later the work was carried on (to its successful conclusion) by Lt. Col. C. Pemberton Lenart who is in charge of the Historical Section of the Adjutant General's office in Albany. To these two officers must be given the credit of finally establishing, to the War Department's satisfaction, the claim of the Regiment to display the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812 streamers on its regimental colors.

With this authority the 245th Coast Artillery is the first Regiment in the State of New York to receive this award and for the present is acknowledged to be one of the oldest active Regiments in the country. Actually, its direct progenitor was a company of minute men organized in 1654 by the Dutch in Brooklyn to help suppress lawlessness and smuggling. When the 64th Regiment of Infantry was organized in 1776 this company of minute men evidently became a part of this Regiment and fought through the Revolutionary War and the War of 1812.

Family and authorized histories establish a continuity of service of individuals through the right flank company of the 64th Infantry to the "Village Light Guard" and

then later, when the village of Brooklyn was incorporated to the "Brooklyn Light Guard." In 1847 the State Militia was composed wholly of independent companies, comparatively few of which were uniformed, and its heterogeneous composition attracted the attention of the Legislature with the result that a new division of twelve Regiments was authorized for Brooklyn. The 13th Regiment became the first of the new division. The Brooklyn Light Guard then became the right flank company of the new Regiment and was known at that time as Company A. In the present Regiment it is designated as Battery A.

It has been ascertained that personnel from the Old 13th formed a part of every Regiment organized in Brooklyn and that led to the expression, "Mother of Regiments." The 13th has participated in every war of our Nation and in each has achieved some signal distinction. It is little wonder that the personnel of the 245th Coast Artillery are proud of this heritage and strive to be worthy of being connected with the oldest and best Regiment of the State.

The best proof of this is the fact that the 245th has a larger number of long service men than any other Regiment. The creed of loyalty to the Regiment was given to it by Chaplain Henry Ward Beecher in January, 1878:

"Already, the Thirteenth has won a name to be honored. Let it grow more illustrious and as time goes on and we pass away, may others take our places and fill up the measure of the glory of the 'Old Thirteenth.'"

The coat of Arms describes the service of the Regiment as follows:

The upper portion of the shield represents service of the Regiment as infantry in the Civil War and the War with Spain. The lower portion represents the service in France in the World War when the Regiment was divided into two Regiments of heavy Artillery, as typified by the two projectiles. The shield is divided by a grey chevron or bend denoting the grey uniform worn by the Regiment for 50 years but future plates will show this as buff in color denoting service in the Revolutionary War. The shield is surrounded by a belt of Unity with this inscription, "Pro Patria Armamus" ("Let us arm for our country").

The Colors now carry these streamers:

REVOLUTIONARY WAR
WAR OF 1812
CIVIL WAR—GETTYSBURG
WORLD WAR
LORRAINE
ST. MIHIEL
MEUSE-ARGONNE

This is the past. The 245th Coast Artillery is the future. They carry on.



Photo by Associated Press

First Division Cavalry crossing a stream in the Pine Plains area.



KEEP SMILING

Swank

Mrs. Brown: "I've just asked Mrs. Smith 'ow 'er ole man's gettin' on, an' orl 'er said woz—'E's out of order. Does 'er mean 'e's bad?"

Mrs. Jones: "No, 'e ain't bad. She's got that saying orf them broken slot misheens. It's swank, an' means that 'e won't work."

Wifie Dear!

"My husband is sick and I have to keep an eye on him all night."

"Why I thought he had a trained nurse?"

"Yes, that's why I have to keep an eye on him!"

No Wonder He Mourned

The Aberdonian walked sadly at the end of the funeral procession.

"Are you one of the mourners?" asked the undertaker.

"Am I yin of the mourners?" sobbed Angus. "Mon, he owed me twa pounds."

Compulsory Economy

An Aberdonian returning home after several years' absence in Australia was met by his three brothers at the station. The three brothers had grown beards during his absence.

"What's the bright idea?" he asked.

"Weel, fine ye ken ye took the razor away wi' ye!"

Takes After Mother

The schoolmaster wrote on the back of a boy's monthly report: "A good worker, but talks too much." The father signed the report and then wrote under the remark of the schoolmaster: "You should meet his mother."

And Cothmeticth?

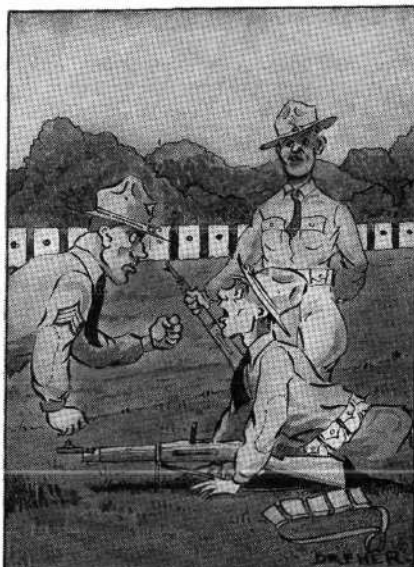
"Is your faith unblemished?"

"Yeth, I uthe cold cream."—*Froth*

His Fault

Talkative Lady: "A big man like you might be better occupied than in cruelly catching little fish."

Angler: "Perhaps you're right. But if this fish had kept his mouth shut he wouldn't be here."



Another Impending Apology

Sergeant: "Hey! Don't you know better than to fire before the range is clear? You just missed me!"

Rookie: "Er—I'm awfully sorry, sergeant!"

A Real Bargain

"Goodness, George! This is not our baby! This is the wrong carriage."

"Shut up! This is a better carriage."

In the Picture Gallery

Niece: "Aunt Sarah, this is the famous 'Angelus' by Millet."

Aunt Sarah: "Well I never! That man had the nerve to copy the calendar that has hung in our kitchen for a dozen years or more."

Possibly True

A nameless grandpa, or perhaps it was his ghost, tells of times in Utah 55 years ago when he first went to that state. The Indians, he says, were then pretty bad.

"One day while in the mountains," he relates, "I saw several Indians who at the same time spied me. At once they started in pursuit. I ran to a gorge and started climbing down into the canyon with the Redskins almost at my heels. They knew the country much better than I did, and while I was forced to stop and choose a trail they were unhindered by any such necessity. Before I had gone very far I came to a ledge which rose about twenty feet straight up in the air. I couldn't climb over it and I couldn't go around it."

"But how did you get away?" asks a curious listener.

"I didn't get away. They killed me."

Not Necessary

There is a yarn about a lady who went into a hardware shop to buy a drinking trough for her dog.

"Certainly, madam," said the shopman. "Would you like one with the words 'For the dog' printed on it?"

"Oh, no, thank you!" replied the customer. "You see, Fido cannot read, and my husband does not drink water."

Some Memory!

A motorist driving through the drought-stricken middle west last summer picked up this one:

Tourist: "It looks as though we might have rain."

Native: "Well, I hope so, not so much for my sake, but for my boy here."

Tourist: "Why for the boy's sake?"

Native: "Well, I've seen rain."

Letters of a Camp Smith "Rookie" to His Ma

As Edited by ALVIN E. BLOMQUIST

Camp Smith, Peekskil, N. Y.,
Visitors Sunday.



Illustrations by Bo Brown

DEAR MA:

I sure am in bad all around and I am riting this here letter in the back room of a beer salloon down in Peekskil because I dont dast to go back to Camp. It all happend from 1 oclock on in to the afternoon but its all Captain Reids fawlt because he should not of put me to work in the kichen to help the cook.

After what happend to the soup last Friday night the cook has been riding me and he sure kept me on the hop yesterday and this morning because today was visitors Sunday and the wives and sweethearts of all the men in the company come up to spend the day and have dinner with us. About 1 hr. before it was time to sit down to eat the cook remmembers we aint got enough bred and we couldnt borry none because all the other companies was also having there wives and sweethearts up. "So Ill make some biskits" he sez but then he finds he aint got quite enough flowr so he sends me to borry some in a paper bag from the cook of K company which he knows quite well because they both served on the same chane gang. But the K company cook is as busy as a one (1) armed trap drummer with the cooties so he tells me to help myself and I takes about 2 lbs. from a cartoon standing on a shelf which he points out to me. Our cook mixes this into his doe and the biskits comes out of the oven all hot and steaming by the time its time to set down.

I was espheshl busy from 1 oclock on because we couldnt feed everybody at one time. But I wasnt too busy to get

in a crack about the cook to his girl who had also came up and who I spotted rite away. Wunst, on my way passed the tabel where she sat, she stopped me and she sez "Whats this please?" pointing to her cup. "Is it tea or is it coffee?" "Whats it taste like" I asks. "Well" she sez, "maybe I got a cup that wasnt clean but to tell the truth it tastes like gasoline." "Then it must be coffee" I sez, "because the tea our cook makes tastes like Slones Linniment."

Well when the last of the visitors and men has been fed I set down to grab off some dinner, but I aint hardly begun when I hear a commoshun in the company street and the door is flung open and in troops Sarjin Perkins and Captain Reid and a man I reckanized as the medical major from the Post Hospital, and a orderlie from the Hospital in a white jacket.

"Quick!" sez Sarjin Perkins "wheres the cook." The cook comes from out the kitchin. "Haff the men and there visitors has been poisoned and are all dumbled up groanin and moanin," gasps Sarjin Perkins. "What could of caused it? Come on cook, do some hevvy thinking."

The cook starts to think and for mebbe 1/2 a minute he stands with a look of aggonny on his face like he was trying to add 2 and 2 without using pensil and paper. Then he sez one word.

"Dummjohn" he sez.

"Dummjohn?" shouts Sarjin Perkins.

"Dummjohn!" groans Captain Reid. "I knew it. Just how does he figger in this poisoning act?"

So the cook tells them about having sent me for 2 lbs. of flowr and he guesses I must of got hold of something wrong. Captain Reid and Sarjin Perkins stomps out of the shack and the medical major folleys them to do 1st aid after telling the orderly to go with me and find out what it was I brought back in the paper bag. Everybody in the company that wasnt sick folleys after the orderly and me but only him and me goes in the mess shack of K company and I shows him the cartoon which I filled the paper bag from. He turns it round and reads the label. "Inseck powder" he yelps. "You took inseck powder in stedd of the flowr which is standing here next to it. But I know what this partickler inseck powder is made of and its lucky for you" he sez to me, "that it aint poisonous but them peo-



He looks like he's trying to add 2 and 2 without using pensil and paper!

(Continued on page 28)

Not in the Regulations

By CAPT. GILBERT E. PARKER
19th Infantry

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An experienced coach learns many refinements in teaching rifle marksmanship which are not in the Regulations. Some of these are here set forth by the author.

RIFLE Marksmanship is governed by regulations which lay down broad general principles and offer thoroughly tested methods for the quantity production of trained shots. An intelligent appreciation and application of the regulations will develop many shooters of competition caliber. In addition to the methods prescribed, every experienced coach learns refinements and expedients which are outside the scope of the manual. A few of these are presented in the following paragraphs.

The kick of the rifle.—Every season, some men finish with upper lips swollen on the right side. The swelling does not appear all at once but rises gradually to more or less imposing proportions. Many reasons are advanced: that the firer's thumb is hitting him, that the ends of his fingers are hitting him, that he is flinching, that he is not cuddling the stock. The true reason is usually that the firer has his face turned too much to the right, and even before firing the lip is somewhat compressed between the stock and the teeth of the upper jaw. When the explosion occurs the stock pinches it a little more and bruises it. Eventually a lump rises. Obviously, the cure is to turn the face slightly to the left so that the stock presses against the cheek instead of the lip. This also improves the vision since the firer faces squarely to the front instead of looking out of the corner of his eyes.

An effective method for explaining the necessity of keeping the rifle butt tight against the shoulder to prevent a bruising kick, is the parallel of a punch on the jaw. A fist placed against a man's jaw cannot strike a blow. Give it only a short start, however, and it can land a severe jolt.

Blackening sights.—Cover a small surface with the soot from a candle, camphor, or a kerosene wick. Then cover an adjoining patch with the soot from a carbide lamp. Under good sunlight the carbide soot is so much blacker and finer grained that the others will look brown by comparison.

In spite of careful blackening, there will usually be some reflection of light which causes a slight halo over the front sight. This is easily confused with the "line of white." It should be studied with the sight held into the black. As the sight rises, the first effect is to make the bull's-eye appear flat on the bottom even though the sight has apparently not entered it. The apparent separation is due to the halo and not to a line of white. This difficulty is much more frequent indoors than on the high power range. In making a final check of the sight alignment before letting a shot go, do not fire unless the



Photos by T. F. Woodhouse

bull's-eye appears perfectly round on the bottom.

The sling.—During prone rapid fire, many of the groups that spread out are spoiled because the firer, in his zeal to carry out instructions, gets the sling too tight. He gets out of position slightly during bolt manipulation following the first shot, and the sling is so tight that he cannot get back again. Few coaches among enlisted personnel seem to recognize and correct this error.

When firing the twenty-shot strings at 1,000 yards, many competition shots use the sling one notch looser than when firing the shorter strings at 600 yards.

Relaxation.—Preach continually the doctrine of relaxation. A tense muscle quickly becomes a jumpy muscle. Study each man's position to see that every possible muscle is relaxed. In the sitting position, guard particularly against strain in the muscles along the inside of the thigh. Standing, watch the neck. During slow fire, relax completely after every shot. In any position, if properly taken and all possible muscles relaxed, the right hand may be removed from the piece without affecting the position or introducing additional strain.

Prone position.—The value of getting the left elbow squarely under the piece is not fully appreciated. The average firer lets it stray out three to six inches to the left and the average coach lets him do it. British and United States small teams have competed for many years. Many have attributed our superiority in the past to the fact that we have always followed this rule while the British have not.

Assuming prone position rapidly.—For a long time only one method of assuming the prone position rapidly was recognized in the regulations. The method used by the running skirmisher was prescribed also for the stationary firer on the known distance range. The new Basic Field Manual states that "Other methods of assuming the prone position may be used." A way that has found great favor at the National Matches is to hold the gun with the left hand and drop first onto the knees and then onto the right hand. The left elbow drops easily into position, the right hand places the rifle butt on the shoulder, and the right elbow falls into place last. It is as fast as the other method, anyone can do it right the first time, and it does not bruise the elbows. The first position assumed is the right one a greater percentage of

the time. It must be remembered, however, that this is practicable only for a man standing still. If he tries this running, he will fall with the piece under him and injure both himself and the rifle.

The sitting position is a study in the application of forces. The average shooter fails to keep his left elbow under the gun and so applies the weight of arm and gun almost at right angles to the plane of the left leg. This puts a considerable strain upon the muscles along the inside of the left thigh and they get jumpy, sometimes before the first shot is fired. There should be no side thrust against the left leg if the relaxation be complete, and the left arm should have no tendency to slip along the leg.



Kneeling position.—Perfect balance is the key to a sound kneeling position. Keep the trunk erect. Nine out of ten average shots lean too far forward in an effort to relieve the strain in the right foot. Raising the right elbow helps to keep the balance but the elbow should not go above the horizontal (as it does for the standing position) on

account of the strain placed on the muscles of the right side. It should be relaxed and kept low. If the gun has a tendency to slip on the shoulder, change the padding but do not raise the elbow. Comparison of the migrations of the line of aim for the kneeling and standing positions makes an interesting study. In the standing position, the front sight will swing away from the point of aim and back again eight to twelve times in ten seconds, and sometimes settles in place for as much as seven-tenths of a second. The kneeling position, because of the constant effort of many small muscles to maintain balance, shows approximately twice as many swings in the same time and the sights never really come to rest.

The Thumb.—There is a great deal of undeserved prejudice against putting the thumb around the stock due to the widespread belief that it will bruise the face. This is the most natural position and can be used with safety if the cheek cuddles the stock. Getting the face as far forward as possible may help counteract a recruit's tendency to flinch but it does not help the trained shot and has been overemphasized in instruction. The true cause of the most face bruises has already been explained. A method popular at Camp Perry is to use the thumb around the stock in the standing position and alongside for the other three.

The trigger finger is less sensitive at the end. If the trigger finger is put as far through to the left of the trigger as possible and squeezed up very slowly, every fault can be detected. Each slip and catch and grind and creep is immediately apparent. When the end of the finger is used on the same trigger the lesser irregularities seem to disappear. (You probably will not believe

this until you get a gun and try it yourself.) When a good trigger starts to go wrong during firing, this knowledge is of value. Some shooters even use different positions of the finger for different kinds of firing, e.g., the end joint for standing and the second joint for the other positions. (The term "joint" as used here and in the *Basic Field Manual* refers to a section of the finger rather than "a place of union of two bones" as defined by Webster.) However, the part used is less important than the fit of the hand on the stock. Fit your hand carefully and use that part of the trigger finger which is most convenient.

The Flincher needs to study control of the trigger finger. Letting a coach squeeze for him shows him his fault but does not teach him how to cure it. A good variant of the method given in the *Basic Field Manual* is to have the firer keep his position intact with finger on the trigger but completely relaxed. The coach then fires the piece by pressing on the firer's trigger finger instead of directly on the trigger. The squeeze should be deliberate and should teach him what a good squeeze is. The fingers are then interchanged and the piece fired by the firer's finger with the coach's finger, relaxed, in between.

Every firer winks every time he shoots. Some wink at every shot within fifty yards or more and rarely know they do it. It is normal involuntary reaction and nothing is to be gained by trying to cure it. It should not be confused with the shutting of the eyes due to flinching, a matter very much in need of curing. The statement in the *Basic Field Manual* that "Errors in trigger squeeze . . . can be detected by watching the pupil's eye" is somewhat misleading. The gross error of flinching—if that be called an error in trigger squeeze—can usually be discovered this way, but the coach who can detect and analyze the great mass of errors in trigger squeeze which do not involve flinching is truly a phenomenon.

Heart action.—Anything that stimulates the heart action makes steady holding more difficult. Avoid excitement, undue activity on the firing line, or shooting within an hour after a heavy meal. Adopt a lazy attitude. Digging the elbow holes too deep brings the chest down onto the ground and makes the heart beat show in the muzzle of the piece. Some men need extra heavy pads on the left upper arm to obviate the same trouble from sling pressure. Experiments several years ago at the University of Missouri showed that the average individual, after climbing two short flights of stairs to the indoor range, required nearly eleven minutes rest before he was in condition to shoot normal scores in any position.

The shoulder pad on the shooting coat should extend about half way down to the elbow. To keep the piece from slipping, treat sheepskin thoroughly with oil dressing.

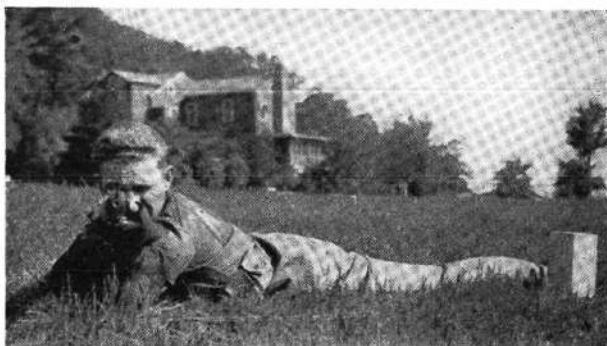
Kentucky windage.—When the bull's-eye appears broader than the sight blade, as on the N.R.A. target at fifty feet indoors, a wobble out to the side is usually accompanied by a slight rise because the front sight has a tendency to follow the bottom edge of the bull's-eye around. Suppose, for example, that a firer holds and aims perfectly, fires and calls correctly a center 10. The accurate calling of the shot proves the sight setting correct. On the next shot, he wobbles out to the right, calls an 8 at three o'clock, and is surprised to find it at two o'clock, nearly a minute high. Unless he recognizes the reason for this rise, another shot like the second is likely to result in an erroneous sight correction downward.

The coach and pupil method is primarily a system of mass production. In the training of competition shots, it does not lose its value, but it must be supplemented by the constant close supervision of the best coach available.

Sight alignment.—The Basic Field Manual contemplates only one method of sight alignment, the "correct alignment" formerly called the normal sight—yet there is more to the subject than that. There is little question about the desirability of this alignment for indoor firing with the post sight. At the standard ranges out of doors expert opinions begin to vary. At 200 yards standing, for example, the bull's-eye is near and clear and the front sight can be distinguished against it.

At 600 yards, the bull's-eye appears smaller than at any other range. The front sight is almost as large as the target frame. Men with weak vision are bothered by the fading out of the bull's-eye. In competition shooting where only one minute per shot is allowed, this may be serious. Though the bull's-eye may fade, the outline of the frame is seldom lost. Learn to balance the front sight in the whole frame so that the sight picture is the same for every shot. The same amount of frame should show on each side of the sight blade and the top of the blade should be about three-eighths of the way up into the frame. Do this as a check on each shot even though the bull's-eye be clear. The components which make up the sight picture bear to each other a fixed relation which does not change, be the sight picture distinct or blurred.

The bane of the novice and frequently the downfall of the expert is 500 rapid fire. A company, perhaps, has fired all the slow fire ranges and come up for 500 rapid fire with carefully doped sight settings. Yet target after target appears above the butts with sprays of spotters twinkling above the bull's-eye like flowers growing out of a pot. The twin evils fostered by haste—too much front sight and holding into the black—are working separately or together to give as much trouble as faulty manipulation. If the firing line is cautioned again to take a thin line of white for every shot, these groups can be lowered and their size cut almost in half.



In competition firing at 1,000 yards, three systems are used. Many prefer the normal sight, particularly if the visibility is excellent. Others use the "bank hold," setting the sights two minutes higher with the micrometer and aiming at the top of the bank directly below the bull's-eye. When the bull dances in the mirage and the top of the bank is hard to find, the crafty ones use a third scheme which depends on the computation of safety factors. Since the bull's-eye is 36 inches high while the space between the top of the bank and the bottom of the bull's-eye is only 18 inches high, they set the sights one

minute higher than for the bull's-eye hold and take a broad line of white, aiming anywhere between the bank and the bottom of the bull's-eye.

Personal equation, as far as the mechanical part of shooting is concerned, is usually synonymous with personal error. If firing the same gun, men having ordinarily good vision should be able to use the same sight setting. While coaching the University of Missouri rifle teams, the writer found that on any given gun, the whole Varsity Team of fifteen men would use the same sight setting. As the aiming device is difficult to use indoors on a darkened range, this fact was made the basis of test for the novices. The novice was given a rifle with correct sight setting and required to fire a group. If it was a good group but not properly centered, the trouble was almost invariably in sight alignment. This method picked up many errors in men who had made perfect grades in the sighting and aiming tests—the all too frequent type of individual that will do exactly as he is told in the preliminary work and exactly as he pleases when he starts firing.

BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD OLMSTED

(Continued from page 9)

Jersey the State Distinguished Service Medal, Faithful Service Decoration (10 years), Medal of Merit (100% Duty) for ten years and World War medal.

General Olmsted has made his home in Elizabeth, N. J., for many years, and in 1901 he married Clementine Davidson Ladley of Elizabeth, the daughter of Captain Oscar D. Ladley, U.S.A., and Clementina Davidson, of Washington, D. C. He is a member of the Army and Navy Club of Washington, the Association of Ex-members of Squadron "A," Chi Psi Fraternity, the Society of the Cincinnati, Society of Colonial Wars, Sons of the Revolution, Washington Society of Alexandria, Va., Valley Forge Historical Society and American Friends of Lafayette. He also belongs to the Military Order of the World War and served on the General Staff, N. Y. Chapter, the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War, serving on the Standing Committee, the Society of American Wars, Society of American Officers, Military Order of Foreign Wars, the American Legion, Veterans of Foreign Wars, etc.

He plans to retire from active duty in the New Jersey National Guard at his own request on September 30th, 1935, and to apply immediately thereafter for appointment on the New York State Reserve List so as to retire on January 5, 1936 from the military forces of the State in which he commenced his service and in which the greater part of that service was performed.

Both New York and New Jersey unite in honoring General Olmsted on his retirement and both will unite for many years in remembering the service which he rendered to their respective National Guards. His record of service as published above speaks for itself. It is long and honorable. And yet that record, as we have given it herein, is a skeleton history only. It records the bare facts. It does not record the friends made in those long years of service nor the difficulties met and overcome. It does not record the final and greatest reward that can come to any soldier, namely to have the men with whom he has served say "Well done." These words General Olmsted has heard many times and will continue to hear them during the rest of what we hope will be a long and happy life.



165th INFANTRY Company H

ANOTHER camp tour has come and gone, which was all too soon for the men of H. However, they've already put their noses to the so-called grindstone to meet the competition that they're having in defending the Attendance, Efficiency and Baseball Trophies. All of which this unit now possesses. Still, the Company is confident that after the smoke of the battle clears, they'll be on top again.

Our tour was a success. Having a 100% attendance started it on the right foot. Every detail given to the men was carried out to the letter and cheerfully too. It was "one for all" and "all for one" camp tour.

The second beer party given on the second Friday of the tour was *It!* Among the guests were Colonel Anderson, Lieut.-Colonel Meany, Majors Crowley, Kelly, Doan and Hart and Captain Westerman. Major McDonough of the 93rd Brigade (formerly of H) was also in at-

tendance. He hasn't missed one in a very long time. Colonel Anderson presented the 100% Duty Medals to the most fortunate and Captain McDonough (our own) distributed the baseball medals and marksmanship badges. The beer and sandwiches were consumed in record time. Speeches were made (when aren't they?) songs were sung, jokes were told and it all ended too soon to hear the men tell it.

1st Sergeant Nuccio is soon due for his fifteen (15) long and faithful service medal. He'll never leave now!

Corporal Molloy, our most efficient company clerk, is soon to become a father. He wants "a little guardsman," who can replace him in the Guard when the time comes. We hope, Corporal, not as company clerk!

245th COAST ARTILLERY

Non-Commissioned Officers Association

PERHAPS the outstanding events of the Field Encampment of 1935 at Camp Smith, N. Y., from the viewpoint of the enlisted personnel were the N.C.O. Review tendered Master Sergeant William H. Heesch and the award of the Best Private medal.

The Review was tendered in honor of Sgt. Heesch on Saturday, August 24th, the Regiment being officered entirely by Non-commissioned Officers, Master Sergeant Edmund A. DeYoung acting as Colonel. Master Sergeant Harold A. Smith acted as executive officer, Tech. Sgt. Claude A. White, Regimental Adjutant, and the balance of the staff was composed of Tech. Sgt. Walter A. Rube, 1st Sgt. Joseph L. Fee and Tech. Sgt. Edward J. Pawlikowski. The reviewing officer was accompanied by his sons, Captain Herman F. Heesch of Battery E and 2nd Lieut. Walter A. Heesch of Battery L. Sgt. Heesch will retire this year after completing 45 years of honorable and faithful service as a member of this regiment.

The medal for the Best Private Soldier of the Camp Tour of 1935 was awarded Private 1st cl. Thaddeus M. Nosek of Battery B, by the N.C.O. Association of the 245th Coast Artillery. Pvt. Nosek, who was enlisted on March 30, 1934, proved himself to be a soldier of outstanding ability at the final competition, held at Camp Smith on Thursday, August 22nd. Each unit of the Regiment nominated one candidate to compete in the final examination which was conducted by a board composed of 1st Sgt. Joseph L. Fee, President of the Association; Chairman, Corp. William F. Nolan, 1st Batt'n.; Sgt. Harold N. Garbe, 2nd Batt'n.; and Sgt. Lester C. Alnwick, 3rd Batt'n. The medal was awarded Pvt. Nosek by Pres. Fee at the N.C.O. Review, Saturday, August 24th. Those selected as the Best Privates of their respective units and competing with Pvt. Nosek were:

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244th C. A. learn about machine guns.

**244th COAST ARTILLERY
Battery B**

THE battery has returned from camp with a new conception of the duties of the infantry. The men learned in Peekskill that the foot soldier's job consists of more than "beetle-crushing." They will not forget the days of frantic rifle cleaning and the thrill of falling to the ground with a good hard bump in extended order drill nor the bruised shoulders resulting from loosely held guns on the firing line. Despite the fact that they made good infantrymen, attested by the fact that nineteen men were qualified as marksmen, the B men were glad to have finished the tour and hope for an early return to the artillery.

The arm of the service was not the only new thing about Peekskill. There was the presence of the 107th Infantry in the same camp. Of course the men of this battery were curious about the "Seventh." Before the end of the two weeks, however, the sight of a "gray" in the tent street was no rarity as some of the men had made friends in the other outfit.

Among the other advantages of Camp Smith was the proximity to the city which enabled the friends of the men to visit them. Sergeant Kane's whole family was included in those who "dropped in." The Veterans of the Ninth Regiment Association organized a bus trip to camp where they were welcomed by the active outfit.

The swimming pool was the most popular part of camp in the afternoons, since it seemed that the thermometer never fell below the ninety degree mark.

This battery's "advance detail" left the tent street at 8:00 P. M. on July 26th. The group from B consisting of Pvts. King and Ruhse discovered the hoax after three ceremonial marches around camp. They sneaked back to camp looking very shamefaced and muttering something about "we knew it all the time" and then burst out laughing at themselves. They in common with the rest of the men "had learned something."



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Advt.

244th COAST ARTILLERY

2nd Combat Train

THE 2nd Combat Train attended Camp Smith under the command of Captain Alan S. Morgan and Lieutenant Nicholas Bogoluboff. The battery's attendance was 100%. In the rifle marksmanship Sergeant Popoff and Privates Anderson and Mameieff qualified. From the very few regimental machine gunners the 2nd Combat Train qualified 100%. The two men, Sergeant Duncan and Pfc. Gorbunoff, both qualified.

The orientation section consisting of Corporal Bogoluboff, and Privates Mameieff, Sereidin and Noop with the Radio Detail consisting of Privates Pavloff, Kalinin and Belkin, were judged as one of the best by their officers in charge.

A Russian choir, composed of 25 men of the Battery, under the command of Capt. Morgan, sang at a concert in honor of Gen. Byrne.

Visiting Day proved a success when some pretty girls from the Russian colony visited the so-called Russian Battery.

In the field of sports the 2nd Combat Train scored both in the Track and Swimming events. A Relay team composed of Pcts. Supranowitz, Jablovsky, Fedoroff and Hilewitz took third place in the mile relay. In the Swimming events Pvt. Hilewitz, the only swimmer of the Battery, took second and third in the 100 yds. and 50 yds. events respectively.

Lieutenant Ward H. Sturges who was transferred to the Reserves was greatly missed by all the men. Good luck, Lieutenant Sturges!

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

THE return from Camp was not the return of victory which we had anticipated. The members of this Regiment had viewed with dread the possibilities to be encountered in the last tour of duty, but such was not the case as was evident from the many Psalms of Praise which followed our 1935 tour of duty. It is to be hoped that we shall again witness an Army maneuver such as we have had the pleasure of seeing this year.

Now for the Fall's activities. They will be started off with the Officers' Fifth Annual Dinner, to be held at the Newburgh Armory on Saturday evening, October 5th. The annual dinner brings together not only the active officers attached to the Regiment at the present time, but also the associate or former members of the Regiment and the honorary members. It is expected that a goodly turnout will attend this Fifth Annual Meet.

Programization of activities has already been instituted, based on the orders being issued to the various commands. It is expected that our coming Armory training period will be the most valuable in the history of the Regiment.

And with the Fall also comes again the Inter-Regimental Basketball League with its varied challenges and fights to the draw. We might also mention the possibility of polo as a feature of our winter season.

87th BRIGADE

Headquarters Company

THE war is over! Those were welcome words to the men concentrated in the Pine Camp area August 17 to August 31. The war was very instructive and as such was enjoyed by all, but Pine Camp was noth-

ing like dear old Camp Smith. We discovered that during the first few days we were there. The place was deserted when we arrived and the only conveniences we had were the ones we could furnish ourselves. But it was a great lesson and gave us a rough idea of what war must mean. We are sure the maneuvers brought out the fact that the National Guard is a well-trained, well-disciplined component of the Regular Army and that the men are ready and willing at all times to answer the call to duty.

During the camp tour we were allowed one day to visit the Thousand Islands. While we were enjoying the beautiful scenery we were agreeably surprised to hear that the next island would be Sergeant Pendergast Island—only to learn that our jovial friend, Corporal Walter Fors, had taken over the announcer's job in his absence.

A vote of thanks is due Pvt. Kuzyk for his fine job of policing before we departed for home, especially in the baggage car where he did remarkably well.

MAJOR GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 13)

tion, plus the experience of living under actual field conditions. The troops, with the exception of those occupying our permanent area, found nothing at all in their regimental areas when they arrived, and so they had to make their camp from the ground up, including pitching of their tents (there were very few tent floors available), digging their latrines, constructing latrine seats, digging pits for solid garbage as well as for liquid garbage, and providing covers for same; setting up some kind of improvised hot water heating apparatus, setting up tripods for Lyster bags containing drinking water, and many other improvisations, depending on the company and how much they felt they cared to expend out of their funds for conveniences.

I shall have more to say on this subject in a subsequent number of the GUARDSMAN, in which I shall go into the remaining administrative features, and treat of some of the tactical lessons that were learned this summer.

W. A. Haskell
Major General

NATIONAL MATCHES AT CAMP PERRY

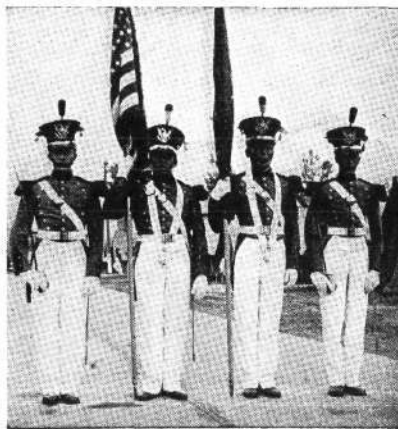
THE National Matches ended just too late to permit us to include their results in this issue.

Look to the November GUARDSMAN for a full account of the N. Y. N. G. team's participation in these matches. Some interesting photographs will appear with the article.

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LETTERS FROM A CAMP SMITH ROOKIE TO HIS MA

(Continued from page 20)

ple that ate them biskits sure are going to know they got stummicks for the next hour or 2." Then he scribbels the name of some medisines on a piece of paper and tells me to have the nurse in the Hospital send the medisines over the company street and then goes back to the street to tell the medical major what was in the biskits. I runs over to the Hospital because the orderly told me to run but also because my buddies which had folleyed us kept on folleying me. I runs and they runs but I got to the Hospital 1st and after giving the paper to the Nurse I slips out a back door of the Hospital and shinnies down a steep hill which the Hospital stands on top of, and I hit the road which leads into Peekskil and here I am. I borried some paper and a pensil from the man that owns the salloon where I am sitting and will get a stamp somehow and mail this letter when it gets dark and maybe mosie back to Camp when it gets real dark.

I think mebbe Ill ask for a transfer out of the infantry which I now am and join some other branch of the

National Guard. I been reading a lot of spy stories since I been here and I think I could make good at getting information from the enemy we will fite in the next war, so mebbe Ill ask for a transfer to this officer the hedd of the department called G-2 which is also called the Intelligent Department.

Your loving son,
Pvt. August Dummjohn.

The following letter received by Mrs. Dummjohn, is self-explanatory.

Camp Smith,
Peekskill, New York.

Mrs. Sophie Q. Dummjohn,
264 West 118th Street,
New York City.

Dear Madam:

Your son, Private August Dummjohn, is being returned to you herewith in the custody of two Military Policemen. Please sign the receipt for him in duplicate which will be presented to you by his guards.

Your son is being returned to you a full week before his tour of duty at Camp Smith ends for several reasons: (1) to save him from sudden and violent destruction at the hands of the other men in my company; (2) to save so much of my own sanity as remains to me, and (3) to prevent the utter demoralization of the two regiments which are at present doing their field training at this station. With your son present in Camp, almost anything can happen—and it has.

Private Dummjohn was arrested at midnight last night as he tried to make his way unobserved back into Camp. He tells me that he has written you several letters in the week that he has been here, so it is perhaps not necessary for me to detail the scrapes in which he has been involved.

We tried to give your son an intelligence test over at the Post Hospital this morning, using a new and highly complicated machine installed there, but nothing came of it.

With deepest sympathy to you, I am, Madam,

Very sincerely yours,

George Reid,
Captain, Inf., N.Y.N.G.

FOODS, FADS, and FOLLIES

(Continued from page 15)

cool off their boiling flivver. Even in la belle France, in some parts the doughty peasant will gladly give the itinerant wanderer a drink of wine—but water—ah no! Only when water is scarce do we realize how precious it really is. Nothing will quench thirst quicker or better than good, cool, potable water.

The other side of the story refers to those misguided individuals who, by the clock, drink a certain number of glasses a day. Thirst is a physiological thing. When the body needs water, you will thirst. You need no clock to tell you when you thirst. And to drink water when the body does not need it, is harmful. It creates extra work on the part of the intestinal tract—it strains the heart, and burdens the kidneys.

Finally, to sum up this paper (which some of you may need, but probably no one follow), I wish to call attention to the fact that everything that goes into the intestinal tract produces a problem which the gastrointestinal system has to meet. Whether it is protein, fat, carbohydrate, or toxic poison, the thing presents work to the tract, and each part has its job to perform. Because the tract is automatic in function, because it is innervated by the sympathetic system and functions quietly and efficiently without any particular help from us, we are most apt to pay no attention to it and submit it to the vilest abuse. And then, eventually we have to pay for our mistake. Food is the fuel which supplies energy to our bodies. From the standpoint of reason and efficiency let us not put material in our stomachs which is not best adapted to our needs, nor place an excess which requires wasted energy to digest and eliminate. If the average American was as careful with his stomach as he is with his horse or his automobile I do not hesitate to say that our national span of life could be increased at least ten years. As medical men we can do our part to re-educate the American people. Our slogan might well be "Save the stomach—and add ten years to your span of life."

Quite Logical

"It is a funny thing, but every time I dance with you the dances seem very short."

"They are. My fiancé is leader of the orchestra."

HOW WE STAND

MONTH OF JULY, 1935

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (July 1st to July 31st).....89.97%

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.....1410	Off.	20 W. O.	19130 E. M.	Total 20560

HQ. & HQ. DET. INFANTRY DIVISION

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maintenance	27	0	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div.	26	0	56	82

HQ. & HQ. TR. CAVALRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	9	0	60	69
Hq. & Hq. Tr. 51st Cav. Brigade.	9	0	67	76

HQ. & HQ. BTRY. F. A. BRIG. (Truck Drawn)

Maintenance	10	0	26	36
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 52d F. A. Brigade	10	0	41	51

HQ. & HQ. COS. INFANTRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	7	0	20	27
53d Brigade	7	0	39	46
54th Brigade	7	0	40	47
87th Brigade	6	0	40	46
93d Brigade	7	0	35	42

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
102d Medical Regiment	48	1	642	691

SIGNAL BATTALION (CORPS TROOPS)

Maintenance	14	0	149	163
101st Signal Battalion	13	0	163	176

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	66	1	971	1038
Actual	630	8	10475	11113
10th Infantry	60	1	1063	1124
14th Infantry	66	1	1048	1115
71st Infantry	65	1	1045	1111
105th Infantry	61	1	1056	1118
106th Infantry	65	1	1020	1086
107th Infantry	63	0	1024	1087
108th Infantry	60	1	1045	1106
165th Infantry	64	1	1038	1103
174th Infantry	63	1	1071	1135
369th Infantry	63	0	1065	1128

FIELD ARTILLERY REGT. (155 MM How. Tr. Dr.)

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery	61	1	635	697

STATE STAFF

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maximum	32	0	108	140
A. G. D. Section	5	0	8	13
J. A. G. D. Section	5	0	0	5
Ordnance Section	6	0	29	35
Medical Section	3	0	0	3
Quartermaster Section	9	0	12	21

SPECIAL TROOPS, INF. DIV.

Maintenance	25	0	293	318
Special Troops 27th Division	24	0	355	379

QUARTERMASTER TRAIN, INF. DIV.

Maintenance	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q. M. Train	12	0	238	250

DIVISION AVIATION, INF. DIV.

Maintenance	33	0	85	118
27th Division Aviation	20	0	108	128

ENGINEER REGT. (COMBAT) INF. DIV.

Maintenance	34	1	440	475
102d Engineers (Combat)	33	1	474	508

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse Dr.)

Maintenance	56	1	545	602
156th Field Artillery	53	1	595	649

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck Dr.)

Maintenance	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery	51	1	609	661
105th Field Artillery	53	1	604	658

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

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery	54	1	631	686

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry	38	1	619	658
121st Cavalry	42	1	563	606

COAST ARTILLERY (A.A.)

Maintenance	48	1	656	705
Actual	48	1	692	741

COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM GUNS)

Maintenance	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery	60	1	620	681

COAST ARTILLERY (HARBOR DEFENSE)

Maintenance	60	1	678	739
245th Coast Artillery	59	1	733	793

HOW WE STAND

MONTH OF AUGUST, 1935

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (August 1st to August 31st).....92.39%

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.....	1410	Off.	20	W. O.	18942	E. M.	Total	20377

HQ. & HQ. DET. INFANTRY DIVISION

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maintenance	27	0	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Det. 27th Div.	26	0	56	82

HQ. & HQ. TR. CAVALRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	9	0	60	69
Hq. & Hq. Tr. 51st Cav. Brigade	9	0	67	76

HQ. & HQ. BTRY. F. A. BRIG. (Truck Drwn)

Maintenance	10	0	26	36
Hq. & Hq. Btry. 52nd F.A. Brigade	10	0	40	50

HQ. & HQ. COS. INFANTRY BRIGADE

Maintenance	7	0	20	27
53rd Brigade	7	0	39	46
54th Brigade	7	0	40	47
87th Brigade	6	0	39	45
93rd Brigade	7	0	35	42

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	48	1	630	679

SIGNAL BATTALION (CORPS TROOPS)

Maintenance	14	0	149	163
101st Signal Battalion	12	0	153	165

INFANTRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	66	1	971	1038
Actual	633	8	10390	11031
10th Infantry	61	1	1054	1116
14th Infantry	66	1	1044	1111
71st Infantry	65	1	1046	1112
105th Infantry	62	1	1050	1113
106th Infantry	65	1	1024	1090
107th Infantry	63	0	1004	1067
108th Infantry	60	1	1036	1097
165th Infantry	65	1	1033	1099
174th Infantry	64	1	1056	1121
369th Infantry	62	0	1043	1105

FIELD ARTILLERY REGT. (155 MM How. Tr. Dr.)

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
106th Field Artillery	61	1	625	687

STATE STAFF

	Off.	W.O.	E.M.	Total
Maximum	32	0	108	140
A. G. D. Section	5	0	8	13
J. A. G. D. Section	5	0	0	5
Ordinance Section	6	0	29	35
Medical Section	3	0	0	3
Quartermaster Section	10	0	6	16

SPECIAL TROOPS, INF. DIV.

Maintenance	25	0	293	318
Special Troops, 27th Division	24	0	350	374

QUARTERMASTER TRAIN, INF. DIV.

Maintenance	16	0	219	235
27th Division Q.M. Train	12	0	236	248

DIVISION AVIATION, INF. DIV.

Maintenance	33	0	85	118
27th Division Aviation	21	0	106	127

ENGINEER REGT. (COMBAT) INF. DIV.

Maintenance	34	1	440	475
102nd Engineers (Combat)	33	1	467	501

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Horse Dr.)

Maintenance	56	1	545	602
156th Field Artillery	53	1	593	647

FIELD ARTILLERY (75 MM Truck Dr.)

Maintenance	54	1	544	599
104th Field Artillery	52	1	594	647
105th Field Artillery	53	1	589	643

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

Maintenance	63	1	583	647
258th Field Artillery	54	1	627	682

CAVALRY REGIMENTS

Maintenance	42	1	528	571
101st Cavalry	38	1	619	658
121st Cavalry	42	1	561	604

COAST ARTILLERY (A.A.)

Maintenance	48	1	656	705
Actual	48	1	689	738

COAST ARTILLERY (155 MM GUNS)

Maintenance	63	1	582	646
244th Coast Artillery	60	1	616	677

COAST ARTILLERY (HARBOR DEFENSE)

Maintenance	60	1	678	739
245th Coast Artillery	59	1	731	791

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

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (August 1-31, inclusive).....92.39%
 AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (July 1-31, inclusive).....89.97%

NOTE

(1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the unit's position on last month's list as compared with its present standing.
 (2) At the suggestion of many readers the figures showing the average percentage of attendance have been condensed so as to occupy but one page. Below appears the percentage of each organization, with its position for both the current and the preceding month.
 (3) Since the July figures were omitted from last month's issue, they are published now in light type beneath each organization's August figures.

27th Div. Aviation	96.87% (2) ₁
July	96.87% (1) ₅
102nd Med. Regt.	96.03% (3) ₆
July	96.28% (5) ₈
71st Infantry	95.58% (4) ₂
July	95.39% (2) ₁
101st Sig. Batt.	95.37% (5) ₄
July	92.69% (4) ₇
14th Infantry	95.03% (6) ₈
July	92.45% (8) ₁₅
104th Field Art.	94.47% (7) ₃
July	92.78% (3) ₁₁
Special Troops, 27th Div.	
July	93.08% (8) ₁₂
July	91.86% (12) ₁₀
174th Infantry	92.97% (9) ₂₁
July	86.72% (21) ₂₂
27th Div. Q.M. Train	
July	92.80% (10) ₂₂
July	86.50% (22) ₁₂
156th Field Art.	92.58% (11) ₁₁
July	92.12% (11) ₄
369th Infantry	92.18% (12) ₁₆
July	89.01% (16) ₁₃
245th Coast Art.	91.69% (13) ₉
July	92.40% (9) ₁₇
121st Cavalry	91.66% (14) ₆
July	92.59% (6) ₂

HONOR UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
106th Field Art.				97.25% (1) ₁₀
July				92.39% (10) ₃
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY.	3	64	61	96
SERVICE BATTERY	3	65	63	97
HDQRS. 1ST BAT...	3	4	4	100
HQ. BTRY. & C.T., 1ST BN	3	30	29	97
BATTERY A	3	70	69	99
BATTERY B	3	70	70	100
HDQRS. 2D BAT. .	3	4	4	100
HQ. BTRY. & C. T., 2ND BN.	3	31	30	97
BATTERY C	3	71	69	97
BATTERY D.	3	69	67	97
HDQRS. 3D BAT...	3	4	4	100
HQ. BTRY. & C. T., 3RD BN.	3	31	30	97
BATTERY E	3	70	69	99
BATTERY F	3	70	66	94
MED. DEPT. DET..	3	33	32	97
		692	673	97.25

105th Field Art.	90.86% (15) ₁₄
July	90.25% (14) ₂₁
10th Infantry	90.75% (16) ₂₃
July	85.71% (23) ₁₆
244 Coast Art.	90.69% (17) ₇
July	92.55% (7) ₁₈
102nd Eng. (Com.)	
July	90.43% (18) ₂₅
July	84.14% (25) ₂₃
105th Infantry	90.18% (19) ₂₀
July	88.17% (20) ₂₀
108th Infantry	89.59% (20) ₁₈
July	88.71% (18) ₁₉
258th Field Art.	88.52% (21) ₂₄
July	84.49% (24) ₂₅
107th Infantry	81.81% (22) ₂₆
July	83.22% (26) ₂₆
106th Infantry Drills Sus.	(23) ₁₃
July	91.74% (13) ₁₄
165th Infantry Drills Sus.	(24) ₁₅
July	89.71% (15) ₂₄
101st Cavalry Drills Sus.	(25) ₁₉
July	88.62% (19) ₉
212th Coast Art. Drills Sus.	(26) ₁₇
July	88.94% (17) ₆

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
State Staff				100% (1) ₁
July				98.71% (1) ₁
A.G.D. SECTION ...	4	13	13	100
J.A.G.D. SECTION .	2	5	5	100
ORDNANCE SEC. . .	4	35	35	100
MEDICAL SECTION .	2	3	3	100
Q.M. SECTION	4	21	21	100
		77	77	100
Hdq. 27th Div.				97.56% (2) ₂
July				97.56% (2) ₃
HEADQUARTERS ..	2	26	26	100
HDQRS. DET.	2	56	54	96
		82	80	97.56
52nd F. A. Brig.				96.07% (3) ₅
July				94.00% (5) ₄
HEADQUARTERS ..	2	8	8	100
HDQRS. BATTERY .	2	43	41	95
		51	49	96.07
53rd Inf. Brig.				95.65% (4) ₇
July				93.61% (7) ₇
HEADQUARTERS ..	2	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY.	3	41	39	95
		46	44	95.65



Hines Attendance Trophy
 Winner, 1935
 212th Coast Artillery

UNIT	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
87th Inf. Brig.				95.55% (5) ₃
July				95.64% (3) ₉
HEADQUARTERS ..	2	4	4	100
HDQRS. COMPANY.	4	41	39	95
		45	43	95.55
93rd Inf. Brig.				92.85% (6) ₉
July				85.31% (9) ₈
HEADQUARTERS ..	3	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY.	1	37	34	92
		42	39	92.85
54th Inf. Brig.				93.61% (7) ₄
July				95.52% (4) ₅
HEADQUARTERS ..	2	5	5	100
HDQRS. COMPANY.	3	42	39	93
		47	44	93.61
Hdq. Coast Art.				90.90% (8) ₈
July				90.90% (8) ₂
HEADQUARTERS ..	2	4	4	100
HDQRS. DET.	2	7	6	86
		11	10	90.90
51st Cav. Brig. Drills Sus.				(9) ₆
July				92.10% (6) ₆

ETHIOPIA AND EUROPEAN WAR

(Continued from page 17)

open encouragement which she is giving to Ethiopia than is apparent on the surface. The reason is simple.

JAPAN has entered upon a project for the complete control of Eastern Africa. The execution of that project will, under even the most favorable conditions, keep her fully occupied for years to come. The successful accomplishment of her purpose might be seriously endangered if military interference with her plans were attempted by any strong European power. Her designs are not sympathetically viewed by these powers and Japan has had to be careful not to infringe upon the substantial rights which they enjoy in the territory of her operations. Armed conflict with either Great Britain or Russia might easily be fatal to her purposes. She has thus far avoided this conflict by carefully choosing her steps and refraining from too drastic an interference with foreign interests, but the necessity for this circumspection has somewhat hampered her. She wants a freer hand.

She will have a freer hand if Europeans become so busily engaged in tearing each other's throats that no power will be able to devote any attention to far eastern affairs. American interests in China are not sufficiently important to justify us in attempting armed intervention, and, if Great Britain, France, and, particularly, Russia are preoccupied elsewhere for several years, Japan will have ample time to work her will in north China, consolidate her position, and prepare herself to resume her progress when she finds the time propitious. Another holocaust of European war would suit her purposes admirably. If, by aiding and encouraging Ethiopia, she can get Mussolini so bogged down in Africa that his hands are tied in Europe, she sees that there is a great possibility that the storm may burst. Even if it does not, the situation will be such that neither Great Britain, France, nor Russia will wish to become involved in eastern Asia. Affairs nearer home will demand all their attention.

If the impending struggle between Italy and Ethiopia should result in another general European war, it is impossible to say what would be the consequences to the rest of the world,



ARMISTICE BALL AT HOTEL ASTOR

THE 15th Anniversary Armistice Ball of the British Great War Veterans will be held at the Hotel Astor on Monday evening the 11th of November, 1935.

The "Massing of the Colours" at midnight has always been a spectacular and dignified feature of our Ball and this year will include the following special attractions:

Detachment of sailors and marines from H.M.S. York, Flagship of the British West Indies Station and H.M.S. Dragon.

Tableau of the Cenotaph, London, repeated by special request.

including our own country. Naturally we wish to keep out of the fire. Fortunately our government, in its foreign relations, seems to be guided by a circumspect sanity which enables it to withstand the fanatical appeals of those militant pacifists who would have us abandon our position of neutrality and endanger our own peace in the vain attempt to preserve the peace of two foreign countries. If the government continues its policy of strict neutrality and, at the same time, makes it evident that we are able and willing to fight if our neutral rights are ignored, we shall doubtless escape involvement in the conflict even though it spread throughout Europe.

THREE YEARS TOO LATE

Jasper: "What made you leave Mrs. Blah's boarding-house after living there for three years?"

Casper: "I found out they had no bathtub."

Skirling of the pipes.

In addition, the printed programme will be devoted to the "Silver Jubilee" of H.M. King George V and will contain photographs of the principal events connected therewith, together with relative editorial matter.

Vice Admiral, the Hon. Sir Matthew Best, K.C.B., D.S.O., M.V.O., commander of the British West Indies Squadron, will be the guest of honour.


Tickets may be obtained from British Great War Veterans of America, Inc., 236 West 55th St., N.Y.C.

NEW YORK OFFICERS AT FORT SILL


ON Tuesday, September 3rd, Captain Charles B. Gwynn, FA-Res., 44 West 10th Street, New York City, and 2d Lieut. Frank J. Moore, 104th Field Artillery, New York National Guard, Jamaica, L. I., N. Y., together with 45 other National Guard and Reserve Officers reported at the Field Artillery School, Fort Sill, Okla., for the fall course of instruction.

The scope of the course covers the technique and tactics of field artillery to include the battery in the battalion and the total of 502½ hours of instruction will end on November 30th. The major portion of the time, 231 hours, is allotted to work under the Department of Gunnery, while the Department of Material and the Department of Tactics are given 128 hours and 84 hours respectively. The course will reach its culmination with two field exercises.

"RIGHT BY FILE!"



FOR LION BEER AND ALE

18  50

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NOVEMBER 16th

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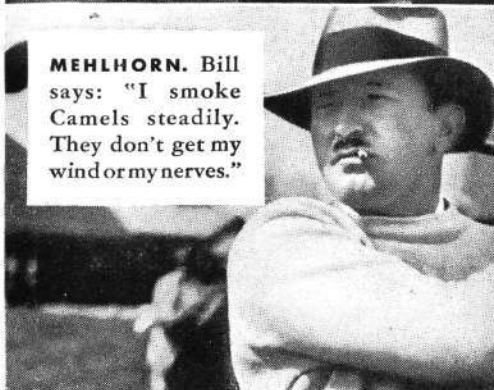
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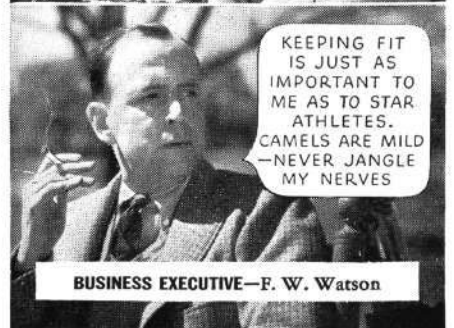
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