

The New York National Guardsman



November, 1935

15c The Copy

"EYES...RIGHT!"



You're *always* right
when the beer is **BEVERWYCK!**

Here's one beer that passes "taste-inspection" right down the line . . . with a right-smart snap and tang that makes you glad you're thirsty.

Salute your palate today or tonight with a bottle or glass of full-flavored, full-bodied, full-strength BEVERWYCK . . . and find out what you've been *missing* in he-man beer enjoyment!

On draught at good eating places. Buy the bottle at good grocers and delicatessens.

BEVERWICK BREWERIES, INC.

ALBANY, N. Y.

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

LT. COL. WM. J. MANGINE
General Advertising Mgr.

LIEUT. T. F. WOODHOUSE
Asst. Editor and Business Mgr.

MAJOR ERNEST C. DREHER
N. Y. C. Advertising Mgr.

Editorial and Business Office—Room 718, State Building, 80 Centre St., New York City

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

VOL. XII

NOVEMBER



1935

No. 8

Contents

BULLSEYES COUNT AT CAMP PERRY.....	2	LT. COL. MAX H. ELBE RETIRES.....	15
MAJOR GENERAL WM. R. POOLEY RETIRES.....	5	ABERDEEN ON PARADE.....George Gray	16
MORE MOTORIZATION—LESS RADIO.....	6	FLYING PIGS.....Lt. Col. G. W. B. Witten	19
COL. ED. E. GAUCHE, 212TH C. A.....	8	ARMISTICE MESSAGE	22
MINUTE MEN OF THE NEXT WAR		TROY CITIZENS' CORPS CELEBRATES 100TH BIRTH-	
Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood	9	DAY	24
EDITORIALS	12	WHOLE GUARD ON REVIEW.....	25
MAJOR GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL.....	13	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE.....	31
COL. W. H. DONNER, 10TH INFANTRY.....	14	BLOW, BUGLES, BLOW.....	32

Illustrations

FRONT COVER.....The Four Horsemen		ABERDEEN TRIALS, 1935.....George Gray	16-17
SNAPPED AT CAMP PERRY.....	2	LIGHT TANKS IN FRANCE.....	18
MAJOR GENERAL WM. R. POOLEY.....	4	FLYING PIGS	Sgt. H. C. Kenngott 19
NEW TYPE SCOUT BOMBER.....	6	MECHANIZED BRITISH INFANTRY.....	20
TRANSPORT DE LUXE.....	7	ARMISTICE MESSAGE.....George Gray	22
COLONEL EDWARD E. GAUCHE.....	8	ARMISTICE CEREMONIES	23
MAJOR GENERAL HAGOOD JOHNSON.....	9	147 YEARS' FAITHFUL SERVICE.....	26
MINUTE MEN OF THE NEXT WAR.....	9-10	MASTER SGT. HEESCH RETIRES.....	27
COLONEL W. H. DONNER.....	14	REPRESENTING N.Y.N.M. AT CAMP PERRY.....	28
LT. COL. MAX H. ELBE.....	15	BLOW, BUGLES, BLOW.....George Gray	32

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!"

Bullseyes Count at Camp Perry



Pfc. P. H. Agramonte (left), 107th Infantry and Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Engineers, who won places in "The President's Hundred."

SINCE 1931 the members of the shooting fraternity throughout the country had been looking forward to the time when they could stop shooting mail order matches and get into real shoulder to shoulder competition and finally, this year, the efforts of the friends of the rifle and pistol shooting were rewarded when Congress appropriated some funds for the holding of the National Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, Sept. 1st to 19th.

The appropriation was not as large as in former years, but despite this most serious handicap, Colonel Walter C. Short, 6th Infantry, the Executive Officer of the National Matches, together with the other officials, went to work with the determination to put on a set of matches which would justify the effort and enthusiasm of the thousands of competitors from all over the country who attend these matches. We are here to say that they put them over in fine style.

The Ohio National Guard was called upon to reinforce the Regular Army and the Marine Corps in the many and varied duties incident to the conduct of the matches, but even with this additional personnel the total available for service was far below that of previous years.

The most serious effect of this lack of personnel, from our point of view, was the resultant lack of practice—we just didn't get any.

The names of members composing both the rifle and pistol teams, representing the New York National Guard will be found beneath the photograph of the teams on the opposite page.

THE team arrived on September 1st, attended the Small Arms Firing School and received Certificates of Proficiency at the conclusion of the course.

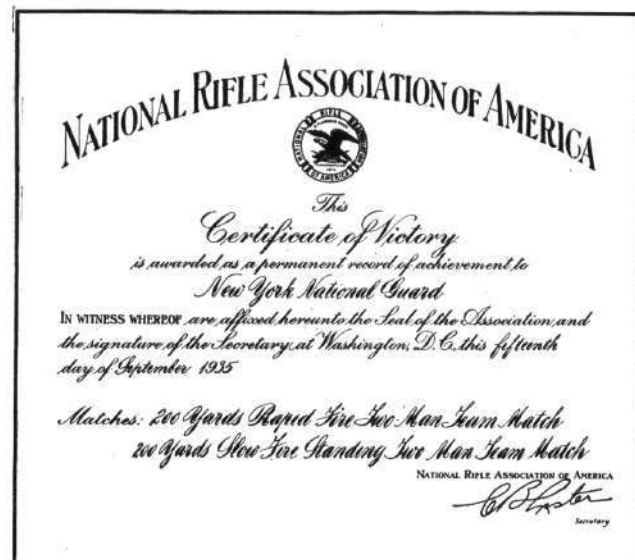
The men, with two exceptions, were all new to National Matches and the National Matches were new to them, but not for long. Our coach, Tom Brown, did a fine job of pairing the men and then they went to work with a will—they entered every possible match and placed in all of them. Incidentally, this kept them going at a trot from range to range in order to make their

N. Y. N. G. Team puts two men into "President's Hundred" and acquits itself well in the National Rifle and Pistol Matches.

arrival on a range coincide with the time marked on their cards. After a day of this, the engineering training of our coach asserted itself and a chart was posted on the bulletin board each morning showing where each man was scheduled to be each shooting hour of the day. A glance at this and one could say "Smith has just left the 1,000 yd. range and is due on the pistol range (about a mile away) in three minutes" and Smith would do just that—which is more than can be said for many schedules we have known.

While not on the official program of matches, the "Intra-Manhattan Match" was closely contested and finally won by the representatives of the 102nd Engineers: Lieut. Manin, Sgt. Evans, Sgt. Klein, Staff Sgt. Rizzo. This match, for an "appropriate prize presented by the Team Captain" was a daily contest between the representatives of the three Manhattan regiments from which the bulk of the team was drawn—the 102nd Engineers, the 107th Infantry and the 165th Infantry. Sgt. Kemp, sole representative of the 71st Infantry, was attached to the 165th contingent for rations and quarters. He performed the arduous duties of representing two regiments in his usual dignified and capable manner. The Engineers having won the trophy the greatest number of times were awarded permanent possession amid the thunderous applause of their team mates and late rivals.

The results of the rifle matches entered are given on the opposite page and continued on page 29.



CERTIFICATE OF VICTORY

The 200-yds. rapid fire was won by Lieut. H. A. Manin and Staff Sgt. P. Rizzo, both of 102nd Engineers. The slow fire, standing, at 200 yds. by Sgt. B. A. Evans and Sgt. H. R. Klein, of the same regiment.

N.Y.N.G. STANDING IN NATIONAL MATCH RESULTS

THE PRESIDENT'S MATCH

1,680 Entries
Winning Score 147

(The 100 high competitors are "The President's Hundred")

The New York National Guard had two representatives in this distinguished group:

- Pvt. Pedro H. Agramonte, 107th Inf.....139
- Sgt. Burr A. Evans, 102nd Eng.....139

THE COAST GUARD TROPHY MATCH

1,510 Entries
Winning Score 99

- 4 (N.G.) Sergeant Burr A. Evans, 102nd Eng..... 97

THE CROWELL MATCH

1,225 Entries
Winning Score 50

- 27 (N.G.) 8nd Lieut. Wm. J. Maloney, 165th Inf..... 48
- 49 (N.G.) 1st Sgt. Kenneth H. Kemp, 71st Inf..... 48

THE CAMP PERRY INSTRUCTORS' TROPHY MATCH

574 Entries
Winning Score 47

- 12 (N.G.) Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald, 107th Inf..... 44
- 25 (N.G.) 2nd Lieut. H. A. Manin, 102nd Eng..... 43
- 39 (N.G.) Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng..... 42
- 48 (NG.) Cpl. C. Mason, 107th Inf..... 42

THE NAVY TROPHY MATCH

1,171 Entries
Winning Score 98

- 6 (N.G.) 2nd Lieut. H. A. Manin, 102nd Eng..... 94
- 32 (N.G.) Cpl. C. H. Sample, 107th Inf..... 92
- 34 (NG.) 2nd Lieut. W. J. Maloney, 165th Inf..... 92
- 46 (N.G.) Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng..... 91

THE MARINE CORPS CUP MATCH

1,536 Entries
Winning Score 99

- 17 (N.G.) Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng..... 95
- 29 (N.G.) Cpl. C. H. Sample, 107th Inf..... 94
- 49 (N.G.) 1st Sgt. K. H. Kemp, 71st Inf..... 93

THE MEMBERS MATCH

1,445 Entries
Winning Score 50

- 4 (NG.) Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng..... 50
- 23 (N.G.) 1st Sgt. K. H. Kemp, 71st Inf..... 49
- 50 (N.G.) Cpl. C. H. Sample, 107th Inf..... 48

THE WIMBLEDON CUP MATCH

1,481 Entries
Winning Score 100

- 55 (N.G.) Sgt. Burr A. Evans, 102nd Eng..... 93

THE LEECH CUP MATCH

1,227 Entries
Winning Score 104

- 34 (N.G.) Cpl. Charles Mason, 107th Inf..... 99

THE SCOTT MATCH

1,268 Entries
Winning Score 50

In this match a number of competitors were tied for first place, including Sgt. Burr A. Evans, 102nd Eng. It took four shoot-offs to determine the final standing which placed him 3rd of the 1,268 competitors.

- 1 (N.G.) Sgt. Burr A. Evans, 102nd Eng..... 50
- 43 (N.G.) Sgt. Harold R. Klein, 102nd Eng..... 46

THE CHAMPIONSHIP REGIMENTAL TEAM MATCH

61 Entries
Winning Score 563
107th Infantry—535

	200 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggregate
Pvt. Thos. E. Brown, Jr.....	39	44	83
Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald.....	46	48	94
Cpl. C. Mason.....	46	47	93
Cpl. C. H. Sample.....	43	47	90
Pvt. P. H. Agramonte.....	44	41	85
Sgt. C. A. Barnett, Jr.....	42	48	90
Team Total	260	275	535

(Results continued on page 29)



NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD RIFLE AND PISTOL TEAM

Top Row, left to right: 2nd Lt. W. M. Ingles, 165th Inf.; Sgt. H. R. Klein, 102nd Eng.; Staff Sgt. P. Rizzo, 102nd Eng.; Sgt. Weston, 71st Inf. (Pistol); Pvt. E. J. Walsh, 101st Cav. (Pistol) Pvt. H. M. Lutz, 165th Inf.; Sgt. C. A. Barnett, 107th Inf.; Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald, 107th Inf.; Pvt Maloney, 101st Cav. (Pistol); Corp. C. Mason, 107th Inf.; 2nd Lt. E. J. Tilyou, Ord. Dept., S. S. Middle Row, left to right: Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.; 2nd Lt. W. J. Maloney, 165th Inf.; Brig. Gen. F. W. Waterbury; Lt. Col. H. E. Suavet, Team Captain; Pvt. T. E. Brown, 107th Inf., Team Coach. Bottom Row, left to right: 2nd Lt. H. A. Manin, 102nd Eng.; 1st. Sgt. F. McCullough, 165th Inf.; Staff Sgt. J. J. Ryan, Ord. Det., S. S., Ordnance Mechanic; 1st Sgt. K. H. Kemp, 71st Inf.; Corp. C. H. Sample, 107th Infantry.



MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM R. POOLEY

Major General Wm. R. Pooley Retires

N. Y. N. G. loses a leader widely known for his loyalty, sound judgment and magnetic personality.

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM R. POOLEY was born in Buffalo, N. Y., October 5, 1871, the son of Major Samuel M. and Alice H. Pooley. He received his early education in the common schools and was graduated from old Central High School.

General Pooley's military career commenced with his enlistment as a private in Company "F" of the old 74th N. Y. Infantry on March 31, 1892. He served through the various enlisted grades until 1903 when he was commissioned a First Lieutenant in his old company.

In 1905 he was promoted to Captain and in 1911 he became a Major, being placed in command of the 2nd Battalion. General Pooley saw service with his regiment in Aid of Civil Authority in 1892 and again in 1913 and 1914.

In 1916 General Pooley went to the Mexican Border with his regiment where he served for eight months, returning to Buffalo in February 1917, and within one month thereafter, was mustered into Federal service for the World War. In April 1917 he was promoted to Lieut.-Colonel and accompanied his regiment to Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, So. Carolina in the fall of that year. In January 1918, after the great majority of officers and men of the old 74th Infantry had been transferred to the 108th Infantry, 27th Division, the old regiment was re-designated 55th Pioneer Infantry and General Pooley remained with it as Lieut.-Colonel, going overseas with that regiment. He was later transferred to the 7th Infantry and participated in the Meuse-Argonne engagements. Following the Armistice he was sent into Germany as Superior Provost Court of the 3rd Division area of the Army of Occupation on the Rhine.

He later took command of the 101st Infantry returning to the United States subsequently with that regiment and was mustered out of Federal service in the spring of 1919.

Upon his return to Buffalo, General Pooley was persuaded to take command of the old 74th Infantry then re-designated the 174th Infantry and became Colonel in February 1920. He continued in command of the regiment until July 1933 when he succeeded Brig.-Genl. George R. Dyer as Commanding General of the 87th Brigade.

The service and devotion which General Pooley gave to his regiment have been expressed on many occasions. In April 1932, when he completed 40 years of service to the state, he was honored at a banquet given by the regimental board of officers. At that time, tribute was paid to his excellent executive ability, his devotion to the regiment for which he sacrificed opportunities in civil life, his cheerfulness in performance of all duties and assignments, and his friendship, consideration and kindly demeanor toward all members of the regiment.

On October 5, 1935, General Pooley was tendered a dinner by Colonel Ralph K. Robertson and officers of the

174th Infantry at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, N. Y. The invited guests included among others, Major-General William N. Haskell; Major-General Lucius R. Holbrook, U.S.A.; Brig.-Genl. Walter G. Robinson; Brig.-Genl. Edward Olmstead; Brig.-Genl. William F. Schohl; Brig.-Genl. Walter A. DeLamater, Brig.-Genl. George C. Fox retired; Brig.-Genl. Newton E. Turgeon retired; Brig.-Genl. Louis L. Babcock retired; Colonel Charles H. Morrow, U.S.A.; Colonel Allen J. Greer, U.S.A.; Colonel George A. Bowman, U.S.A. retired; Colonel Frank S. Sidway retired; Judge Daniel J. Kenefick, Judge Louis B. Hart, and other military and civic leaders. General Haskell paid high tribute to General Pooley's devotion to the military service and also his loyalty and sound judgment. Other speakers in their remarks praised General Pooley's long service, his friendship for all ranks, and his magnetic personality. Various speakers told of General Pooley's success in civil life as well as in the military service and each paid tribute to him as a genuine friend. General Robinson upon behalf of the Governor then presented General Pooley with a commission as Major-General.

At the close of the dinner the board of officers of the regiment presented General Pooley with a chest of silver and they also presented a picture of the General to the regiment.

In civil life, following graduation from high school, General Pooley began the study of law and was admitted to the bar in 1894. He practised continuously until 1921 when he was appointed Public Service Commissioner of the State of New York and continued in that office until 1930 when he returned to private practice in which he has since continued. General Pooley was one of the founders of Semper Fidelis Post of the American Legion, its first Commander; is also a former County Commander of the Legion, and has also served as National Committeeman for the Department of New York. He is also a member of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. General Pooley belongs to various bar associations and numerous lodges and clubs.



Officers of General Pooley's old regiment (174th Infantry) shaking hands with President Roosevelt at Camp Smith, August, 1933.

MORE MOTORIZATION—LESS RADIO

Were two of the outstanding suggestions (with qualifications) made by Major General Fox Conner at the First Army Maneuver's Critique, when the Pine Plains "War" ended.

LAST month we published extracts from the speeches of Major General Dennis E. Nolan, commanding the First Army Maneuvers, and of Major General Lucius R. Holbrook who commanded the II Corps during the operations. Below, you will read the criticisms of Major General Fox Conner who commanded the I Corps comprising the 26th and 43rd National Guard Divisions of the New England states and, in the second problem, the First (Regular Army) Division.

"The scheme of the maneuvers," General Conner said, "the preparations for the concentration and the preparations of the problems were all exceedingly well done. In my opinion they reflect great credit on all officers participating in them. In the concentration there was demonstrated very clearly the strategic value of motorization. In the I Corps the convoys arrived on time without the slightest hitch, without any delay and without accident. In the case of the Maine Regiment of artillery, the northern battalion marched some 742 miles; they arrived on time. The only accident enroute in that regiment was one flat tire. It made the march, a distance equal to the extent of the entire Western Front during the World War, with two night stops, and it could have been made just as rapidly in two days, with one overnight stop.

"There is no question as to the strategic value of motorizing everything behind the division. However, the

maneuvers have not been of such character as to show one way or the other the advantages of motorization within the division. In my opinion, in actual war there would be intolerable delays in the forward movement, in reconnaissance for field artillery positions, and perhaps in the actual movement of batteries. On the face of it, there is something incongruous in providing artillery capable of moving on roads at a sustained speed of 30 or 40 miles an hour to accompany a column capable of making not more than 2½ miles per hour. I repeat that there is no question in my mind as to the advisability of motorizing everything in rear of the divisions but that there is very grave doubt as to the value of motorization within the division.

"In the concentration, things worked almost too smoothly to enable us to draw any definite lessons. There were, however, in connection with the concentration and the supply of troops, a few lessons which it seems to me were well established.

"I think that in future concentrations special effort should be made to have Signal troops and Engineers arrive early in order that communications, etc., for the fixed camps may be established before the troops arrive. This has partly been done by regular troops at the disposal of the First Army. However, these troops were not numerous enough to do everything and I think that in the future we should have, if possible, the Signal troops and Engineer Regiments of the National Guard Divisions arrive at least twenty-four hours before any other troops of the division.

"**I** THINK another very plain lesson is that in any future increases in the strength of the National Guard, attention should be paid to units of command and administration rather than to organizing additional fighting units. This would mean completing such units as the Quartermaster Regiment, various Headquarters Companies, and completing, or at least making rapid provision for, the expansion of such units as Medical Regiments. As a single example, the divisional artillery of the 43rd Division, has as yet no Brigade Headquarters Battery. This is a vital unit and should be organized at the earliest possible moment.

"These exercises were invaluable even if no tactical problems had been presented or solved. For the first time since the World War, our officers, especially the younger ones, have been given a picture of the actual functioning of the supply system during the war. The experience gained and the profit which will be drawn by all officers from actually seeing and making the system function are invaluable.



Photo by Associated Press

MULTUM IN PARVO

Tests have just been made with a new type scout-bomber plane, manufactured by Chance-Vought Co., for the U.S. Navy. The plane is designed both for bombing and long-range scouting—functions hitherto requiring two different types of machine.

"The greatest single tactical lesson to be learned from the several division and corps problems is connected with the matter of information and communications. Insofar as the I Corps is concerned, I think that we are principally to be criticized on these scores. I am not at all a subscriber to the belief that in an advance the entire front is to be covered by a chain of patrols before contact with the enemy has been gained. Such tactics result in intolerable delays and in the straggling or, at least, the loss for many hours of great numbers of men. However, once contact has been gained, immediate steps must be taken to cover the front of the particular column by patrols to search out the flanks of the enemy and to gain such information as is necessary for a rapid deployment and preventing a column from being held up by a corporal's guard.

"THE I Corps is also to be criticized on the ground of failure, or insufficiency of contact between columns or between adjoining troops when not on the march. While improvement was shown in this matter, I feel that we of the I Corps still have a great deal to learn and that we shall have to pay a great deal of attention to these things in the future.

"I think we are also open to criticism on the matter of failure promptly to transmit information from front to rear, through divisions and corps headquarters to the Army. There were many failures of this kind during the World War and we have not learned the lessons of that war yet. It is of course perfectly obvious that higher headquarters, back to include GHQ, in the field can take no effective action to help the troops in front unless information is constantly received by each rear echelon. There must, of course, be at each headquarters a sifting out of information and great care must be taken that information sent back to a higher headquarters be accurate; but this information must come at least as far as corps headquarters at frequent intervals. In this connection, especial emphasis should be laid on the fact that negative information is just as essential as positive information. For example, it is just as important to know that a right column has reached a certain point, at a certain hour, and found no indications of the enemy, as it is to know that the left column has reached a certain point, at a certain hour, and found the enemy in force. In fact, it is easy to imagine a situation in which so-called negative information is of more importance than positive information.

"In connection with the employment of troops, especially on the offensive, I think that the Army is entirely too much impressed with the out worn adage that the victory belongs to the side that holds the last reserve. From the advanced guard commanders straight through the chain of command, we are over-impressed by the necessity of always having a reserve. I do not wish to be understood as favoring the elimination of all reserves. Such a stand would, of course, be indefensible. At the same time, I think we should begin to lay stress on the fact that a reserve is of no possible use unless it is utilized. We are over-timid about using reserves. What we need to do is to impress on commanders of every grade that they

must seek the opportunity for employing profitably their reserves. My own opinion is that the sooner we can find occasion for the profitable use of reserves and the sooner we employ them, the better off we shall be.

"These problems were drawn for a terrain of such size, compared to the actual strength of troops, as to forbid the keeping of even normal reserves. I think it was very wise to draw the problems in such way that few, if any, reserves could be held out. In the last problem, the I Corps made its solution on the basis of keeping out no Corps reserves at all and of encouraging division commanders to utilize at some stage of the problem everything within the division, including the engineers. This was perhaps somewhat unnatural but it at least served to encourage commanders to use their reserves at the earliest possible moment.

"I think that in maneuvers of this scale, the expense of establishing a separate communication system for the umpires would be fully justified.

"In the matter of communications, I think that the psychology of our people must be taken into consideration. Practically no American can do business without a telephone at his elbow. In addition to this, the procedure of the message center has been so elaborated and so complicated that all messages going through the message center are subject to intolerable delays. Particularly in G-3 and G-4, immediate and perfect telephone connections are essential. As soon as telephone communication is subject to all kinds of interruptions, it is vital that alternate lines in the so-called 'latter system' be established on a lavish scale. I think one of the important necessities is attention to telephone communications and the simplification of message center procedure.

"WE are, in my opinion, devoting entirely too much attention and too much money to the radio. Even during these exercises the number of radio sets was such that there was frequent interference. In
(Continued on page 18)

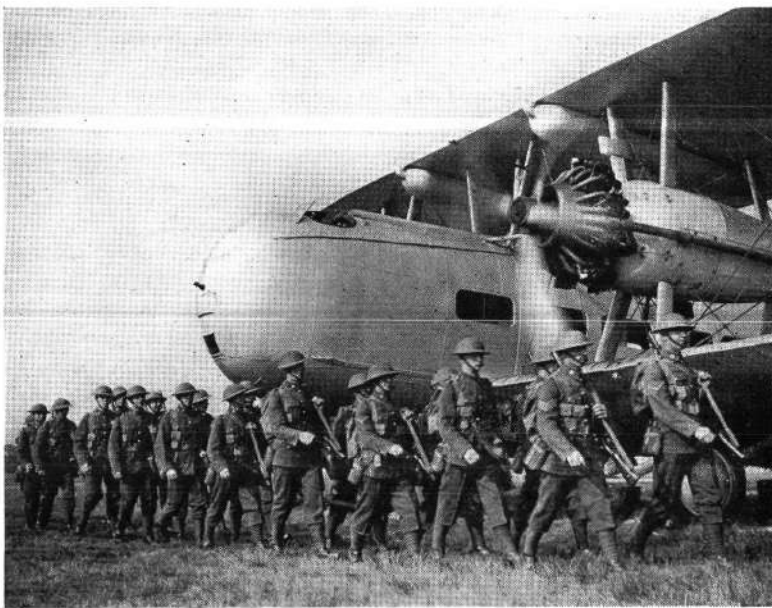


Photo by Associated Press

TRANSPORT DE LUXE

The Royal Norfolk Regiment was recently transported by airplane across England to take part in the annual maneuvers. The giant Vickers bombers, used for this purpose, flew the regiment in batches of twenty-four men. Here they are seen en-planing.



New Commander for the 212th Coast Artillery

Colonel Edward E. Gauche rises from private in Ohio National Guard to command famous New York City Regiment

FOR the past four years, Lt. Col. Edward E. Gauche has occupied the post of Executive Officer in the 212th Coast Artillery, but on October 4th, 1935, following the promotion of the regi-

mental commander, Colonel William Ottmann, to command the Coast Artillery Brigade, Colonel Gauche assumed command of the organization which has made itself famous by reason of its attendance and efficiency record.

In the last issue of the GUARDSMAN, in commenting upon General Ottmann's new command, it was stated: "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 can never be beaten."

A glance at the record of the 212th C.A. (with its latest achievement of 100 percent attendance in camp) would start most heads nodding in agreement when they realized the insuperable difficulty of ever keeping the regiment up to that high standard. But Colonel Gauche happens to belong to that rare type of human being who makes best speed upon a path strewn with obstacles. Each difficulty in the road seems to double his energy and his ambition to overcome it. Given a condition of things which has been pronounced by others as well-nigh perfect, he will not be satisfied until he has robbed it of its qualifying adjective. In his eyes, to be merely "well-nigh" perfect is tantamount to failure. His goal is absolute perfection. No better officer could have been found to carry his regiment to that state of absolute perfection which it has already nearly attained.

Colonel Gauche's first military experience came with his enlistment in the 1st Regiment Infantry, Ohio National Guard, on April 6th, 1903. In thirteen months' time he had risen through the ranks and took his commission as second lieutenant. When he resigned from the O.N.G. in May, 1906, on account of his removal to the state of New York, he had been in command of his company for eighteen months.

On January 30th, 1915, he was commissioned a second lieutenant in the 12th Infantry, N.Y.N.G. and was promoted captain, commanding Company F on July 6th, the same year. Less than twelve months' later, still in command of his company but now mustered into Federal service, he proceeded to the Mexican border where, in October, 1916, he was promoted to the post of Regimental Adjutant. On March 10th, 1917, he was mustered out of the Federal service back into the National Guard.

At Camp Wadsworth, to which the regiment was moved after the declaration of war in 1917, Colonel Gauche (then

captain) served as assistant Division Adjutant in charge of personnel of the 27th Division, and on April 20th, 1918, (the day on which he received his majority), he was ordered to report to the Commander-in-Chief of the American Expeditionary Forces in France for duty. There he was assigned to duty on Personnel work at General Headquarters and in addition was appointed Personnel Adjutant of the Service of Supply, reporting direct to General Headquarters. This work he continued until October 5th, 1919, having, in the meantime (on February 14th, 1919), been promoted to the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel.

On October 6th, 1919, he was transferred to the Officers Reserve Corps (Infantry) and served therein until November 3rd, 1931, during which time he was assigned to Chief of Infantry, War Department. The following day, he accepted the post of Lieutenant-Colonel in his old regiment, now become the 212th Coast Artillery and held that position until he received his full colonelcy and took command of the regiment.

FOR his exceptional work in the Statistical and Personnel Divisions, Service of Supply, overseas, he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal. This citation states that he "displayed administrative and executive ability of a high order, unusual resourcefulness and sound professional judgment. He organized and maintained a service that covered the entire theatre of operations, exclusive of the zone of the Armies during the entire period of military activity. By his fitness and aptitude for the grave responsibilities placed upon him, his tireless energy and unceasing devotion to duty he contributed materially to the successful operations of the Services of Supply and the American Forces in France."

For his services overseas, he also received the Conspicuous Service Cross awarded by the State of New York. He is a distinguished graduate of the School of the Line (1916) and possesses the Mexican Border Service Medal and both the Federal and State medals for the World War.

Colonel Gauche is a member of the 12th Infantry Post No. 191 of the American Legion and also the New York Athletic Club Post No. 754. As a matter of fact, he is one of the oldest members of the Legion, having attended as a delegate at the very first meeting in Paris and later as an officer in the first convention held in this country at Minneapolis. He is also a member of the following societies: N. Y. Chapter, Military and Naval Officers of the World War; Military Order of the World War; Military Order of Foreign Wars; Society of American Wars; the 12th Infantry Veterans' Association and the 27th Division Association of the World War.

The 212th Coast Artillery, under the command of Colonel Wm. Ottmann, established a record which other organizations might well envy. Under the new leadership of Colonel Gauche, watch out for new records.

Minute Men of the Next War

By MAJOR GENERAL JOHNSON HAGOOD
Commanding Third Field Army

Reprinted by courtesy of the Coast Artillery Journal

Wars are fought mainly by recruits and General Hagood's training program outlined below, plans to give recruits the maximum amount of technical training in the least possible amount of time.



GEORGE WASHINGTON never said "I cannot tell a lie." Pershing never said "Lafayette, we are here." And the author of this article never said that he could train a soldier in ten days. But Forrest did say that victory comes to the one who gets there first with the most men. And it is upon this theory that officers here and there throughout the Army are interesting themselves in the development of rapid training methods by which, if the worst comes to the worst, soldiers can be put into the field in a time that is incredibly shorter than what most of us have heretofore been led to believe.

The training of a soldier may be broken down under three general heads: Technical Knowledge, Experience, Character.

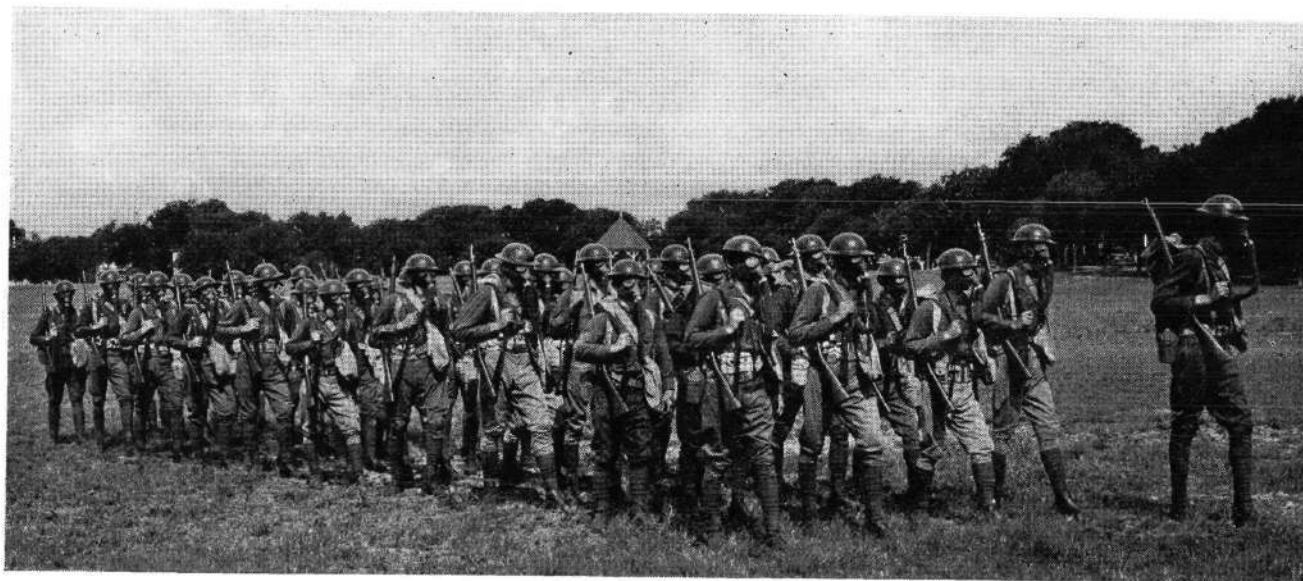
Time is the all important consideration. So let us analyze the subject under each of these headings and see to what extent the Time Factor affects the results.

Technical Knowledge: The technique of the military profession as a whole has never been mastered by man. But so far as the individual soldier is concerned, a raw recruit may require no technical training at all. He may already have all the technical knowledge that is required of him to perform his job in the Army. For example, if

a man be a truck driver in civil life, he can drive a truck in the Army. On the other hand, if a man be a bellhop, it may not be possible to make him into an aviator.

Under the old system of training it made no difference whether a man was a truck driver, a bellhop or a plumber; nor whether he was to be made into a rifleman, a cannoneer or a cook. The first thing to do was to make him into a soldier. And to do this it was the practice to fill him up with a lot of nonsense that was of no practical value to him as a soldier.

Under the new system we first determine what we propose to do with the man—what position he is to play on the team. We next determine to what extent he is already qualified to play that part. And finally we set ourselves to make up his deficiencies in the shortest possible time. For example, if a man is to be a baker, we do not start out by teaching him close order drill or the customs of the service. If he is to be a cannoneer, we teach him some particular duty at the gun. If he is to be an infantryman, we teach him to shoot his rifle and we do not for the moment concern ourselves with whether or not he can dismantle a machine gun blindfolded.



Thirteenth day of training—23rd Infantry on march in gas masks.



Seventh day of training—
23rd Infantry recruits practise
firing from four positions.

As a further illustration: If you were the captain of an old-fashioned light battery, you would find that it takes a long time to train a driver to put up a creditable show with the parade ground countermarches and wheels. But if you had a modern motorized battery, you would find no difficulty in picking up your motor mechanics and drivers already trained. This difference in the time factor is still further emphasized if the comparison be made between a newly-organized battery with all new men and horses, on the one hand, and on the other, an old battery in which you are absorbing a single recruit. Thus we see that the time factor in giving a soldier technical knowledge is variable.

Experience: The two essential factors of experience are time and opportunity. Six months in active campaign may give a man more experience than twenty years in the Regular Army. The time factor in experience we cannot overlook and in many cases we cannot shorten.

Character: The development of military character is a question of time and association. The time factor is most essential and, generally speaking, military character cannot be developed in a hurry.

In General: From the above it is evident that there is no short cut in the process of making a thoroughly trained and experienced soldier. It is only on the field of battle that you can make a veteran of a recruit. But wars are fought with recruits and the least that we can do is to give our war-time recruits the maximum amount of technical training in the time at our disposal. We should not repeat the tragedy of the last war, when, after being in the war for over fifteen months, we sent 200,000 men to France who had never been taught to use their weapons.

THE TRAINING OF PEACE-TIME RECRUITS

The training of peace-time recruits in itself is not a matter of very great importance; certainly not a matter of concern to Division and Army commanders. But the development of methods by which recruits can be trained and rapidly absorbed at the outbreak of war is a matter of tremendous importance. And the development of a Can Do psychology among young officers and non-commissioned officers is vital to National Defense. One

second lieutenant who believes that he can train a war-time battalion of raw men in less time than it has ever been done before is worth a dozen colonels who believe that their regiments will never be ready for action.

The essential functions of a soldier are to Shoot, to March, and to Obey.

The average young American soldier can be taught to shoot in five hours—seven hours at most. But ordinarily he cannot be taught to make a full day's march with field equipment in less than ten days.

A day's march, therefore, is taken to be the neck of the bottle, and ten days is taken to be the time within which we try to reach our first great training objective.

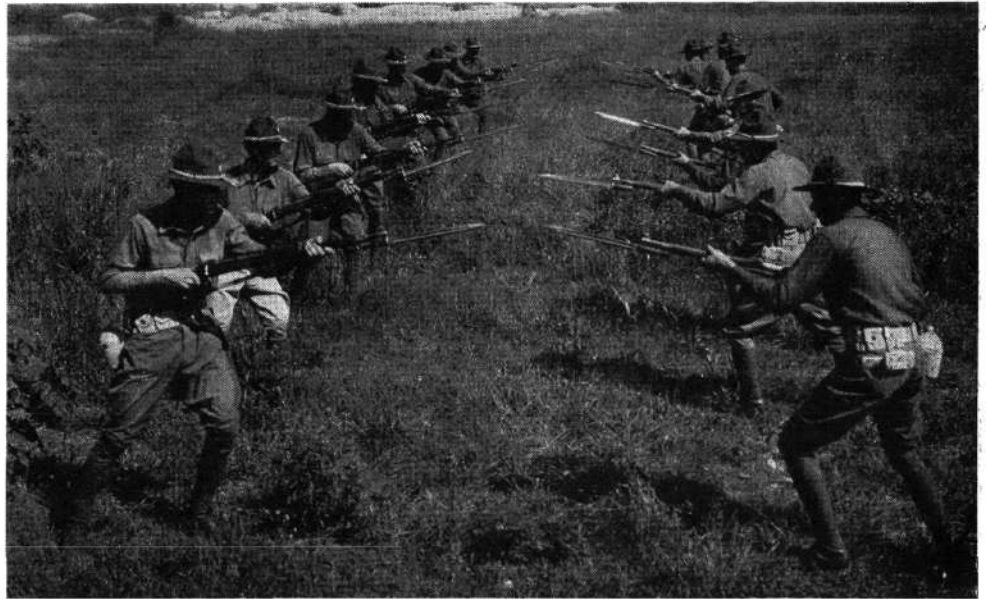
We assume that the soldier can read. And for that reason we issue to each recruit a book of Instructions, wherein he will find simple explanations with diagrams to assist him in learning his duties. This is called the *Soldier's Handbook*. There is little in the handbook that a soldier cannot learn within the first ten days of his service. There is much in it that officers have failed to learn in forty years. It contains all those essentials of field service that should be required of young soldiers.

Printed below will be found a training order for war-time recruits. It is now in effect for training peace-time recruits in the 4th, 7th, and 8th Corps Areas. It will be noted that the High Command does not prescribe schedules. It lays out objectives and leaves to subordinates the means of accomplishing those objectives. Splendid results have been obtained in the Philippine Division (both with white and with native troops), in the 2d Division and in the 1st Cavalry Division; also at Fort Riley, Fort Sill, Fort Leavenworth, and other large commands.

So far we have only tried out the problem of absorbing recruits into existing active and inactive Regular Army units. We have yet to face the more difficult task of training new war-time organizations with all new personnel.

The Revolutionary War, the Civil War, and even the World War saw examples of men who did things with raw troops that other people said were impossible. At Camp Funston, Kansas, the 10th Division, under command of General Leonard Wood, was accepted by the War Department as qualified for overseas service just one month after the day when first it was organized.

Seventh day of training—
23rd Infantry recruits are
taught bayonet fighting.



HEADQUARTERS FOURTH ARMY
OFFICE OF THE COMMANDING GENERAL

TRAINING BULLETIN } OMAHA, NEBRASKA,
No. 1 } March 1, 1933,

TRAINING WAR-TIME RECRUITS

1. **ASSIGNMENT.**—Every line soldier, upon arrival as a War Time Recruit, will be assigned to a combat unit and his instruction will begin at once in the particular duties to which he is assigned as a member of his organization. Normally he will be taught to use his weapon, to march with his command, to obey his officers, and to perform his simple duties as a private soldier in the field. With this as a foundation, his further instruction will be developed as time will permit.

2. **USE OF WEAPONS.**—This instruction will be started within twenty-four hours after the soldier joins. It will begin with his primary weapon. In the case of artillery, machine guns and the like, the soldier will be taught the particular duty to which he has been assigned in the gun crew. The instruction will include such general description and nomenclature as is essential for the intelligent use of the weapon—no more. It will include gallery practice, sub-caliber and such similar exercises as may be applicable, followed by firing service ammunition at the first opportunity. Having been instructed in his primary duties with his primary weapon, the soldier will, at a later date, be instructed in the secondary duties and in the use of his secondary weapons.

3. **MARCHING.**—*a.* Within forty-eight hours after arrival, the soldier's feet will be examined and his shoes properly fitted (if the shoes in which he reported are not suitable).

b. Dismounted Troops.—The soldier's equipment will then be adjusted and he will commence marching with equipment, beginning with short distances and pushing forward progressively to a march of eight miles with full pack.

Mounted Troops.—Within forty-eight hours after arrival, the soldier will be taught to saddle, harness, bridle, groom, and care for his horse. He will then be taught to make his roll, and to pack his saddle. This will be immediately followed by marching with equipment, begin-

ning with short distances and pushing forward progressively to a march of twenty miles with full pack.

4. **OBEEDIENCE TO ORDERS.**—Within forty-eight hours after arrival, the soldier will be instructed in the fundamental principles of obedience to orders and respect for authority. This will be done by explanations in simple language and without reading any particular articles of war or regulations. The soldier will be shown how to stand at attention and how to execute the hand and rifle salutes, but will not at this time be taught the other so-called Customs of the Service.

5. **FIELD DUTIES.**—*a.* As soon as practicable after the first forty-eight hours and within ten days after his arrival, the soldier will be taught such simple, fundamental field duties as may be applicable to his particular assignment.

b. This instruction will be concurrent with his training in the use of weapons, marching, and obedience (paragraphs 2, 3, and 4), will be conducted in the field, as far as practicable, and will include basic combat training, the essential details of musketry and field gunnery, defense against aircraft, use of gas mask, first aid, and personal hygiene.

6. **OTHER INSTRUCTION.**—*a.* After having been grounded thoroughly in the combat fundamentals, the soldier's instruction will be gradually extended by the introduction of close-order drills, ceremonies, and other exercises for the purpose of further improving him as a soldier.

b. The soldier will be made to feel from the beginning that he is an integral and essential component of his organization and that he must qualify himself to play an important part in case of emergency; that time will press and that, even though he may not be a perfect soldier, the best that he can be made in the time available.

7. **SERVICES.**—The training of recruits in Service functions should be prompt and progressive, along lines similar to those for recruits of the Arms. They should regard their implements as their weapons and be taught the essential duties in the use of those implements before they are taught things of less immediate value.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL HAGOOD:

A. M. MILLER, JR.,
Colonel, G.S.C.,
Chief of Staff.

THE

 NEW YORK
 National Guardsman
 (Official State Publication)

VOL. XII, No. 8 NEW YORK CITY NOVEMBER, 1935

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET LIEUT. T. F. WOODHOUSE
 Editor Asst. Editor and Business Mgr.
 LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER
 General Advertising Mgr. N. Y. C. Advertising Mgr.

Editorial and Business Offices

Headquarters New York National Guard
 Room 718, State Office Building
 80 Centre St., New York City

A BRILLIANT YOUNG MAN

JOSEPH A. MUNDY, son of Lieut. Col. J. A. S. Mundy, Adjutant General of the 27th Division, N.Y.N.G., passed away following an operation for appendicitis at the Caledonian Hospital, Brooklyn, N. Y., on October 19th.

"Joe" was a brilliant young man, just turned twenty, who was loved by all who knew him, and the news of his death came as a severe shock to those many who were privileged to know him as a friend. At the time of his death, he was a private first-class in the 27th Division Headquarters Detachment, having enlisted in the N.Y.N.G. in April, 1933. Our deepest sympathy is tendered to his bereaved parents whose only son was thus taken from them at the outset of his career.

Colonel Mundy wishes to acknowledge the flood of messages of hope, and, after his boy's death, of sincere sympathy which poured into Divisional Headquarters. The record of these splendid friends of his lad and himself is nowhere near complete and on behalf of Mrs. Mundy and himself he expresses here his heartfelt thanks to his sympathizers for their warm messages of condolence.

COMMENDATION FROM WATERTOWN

THE excellent behavior of the 36,000 officers and enlisted men who took part in the First Army Maneuvers was praised highly in the resolution passed by the Watertown Chamber of Commerce:

WHEREAS, 36,000 enlisted men and National Guardsmen of the First Army of the United States were encamped and engaged in field maneuvers for a period of two weeks in Jefferson County in the vicinity of Watertown, N. Y., and during this period, these men visited our city and the various villages and resorts in our county in large numbers, and

WHEREAS, reports received from all sources contain the highest praise for the gentlemanly conduct of the officers and soldiers at all times, and

WHEREAS, the military authorities were always solicitous for the convenience of the general public traveling in the vicinity of the camps and the military maneuvers, and

WHEREAS, the military authorities were very gracious in the loaning of bands for public concerts and by many other courtesies and considerations, created a most cordial feeling of respect and regard for themselves and the First Army of the U. S.:

WHEREFORE, be it resolved that the Watertown Chamber of Commerce, as the representative civic organization of the City of Watertown and the County of Jefferson, express to the commanding officers of the First Army—Major General Dennis E. Nolan, to Major General Fox Conner, Commander of the First Corps; to Major General Lucius R. Holbrook, Commander of the Second Corps, to Major General Daniel Needham, Commander of the 26th Division, to Major General William N. Haskell, Commander of the 27th Division; to Major General Morris B. Payne, Commander of the 43rd Division; to Major General John J. Toffey, Commander of the 44th Division; to Brig. General Charles D. Roberts, Commander of the First Division, and to all the officers of their commands, the sincere appreciation of the citizens of Jefferson County for the many courtesies rendered to the public; for the admirable conduct of the troops and for the pleasant and friendly relations resulting from the First Army maneuvers;

Be it further resolved: That the First Army be invited to use this area whenever possible for its maneuvers, and that the services of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce be extended to render any possible assistance required by the military authorities in connection with such maneuvers.

Be it further resolved that copies of this resolution be forwarded to Major General Nolan and to the other officers mentioned, and that copies be sent to Secretary of War George H. Dern, General Douglas MacArthur, Chief of Staff, to General George Simonds, Deputy Chief of Staff, to Hon. Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of the State of New York, to Hon. Harold Hoffman, Governor of the State of New Jersey, to Hon. James M. Curley, Governor of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, to Hon. Theodore F. Green, Governor of the State of Rhode Island, to Governor Louis J. Brann, Governor of the State of Maine, to Hon. H. Styles Bridges, Governor of the State of New Hampshire, to Hon. Charles M. Smith, Governor of the State of Vermont, and to Hon. Wilbur L. Cross, Governor of the State of Connecticut.



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



NOTES ON THE FIRST ARMY MANEUVERS

IN accordance with my statement last month that I would have more to say on the subject of the First Army Maneuvers which were held in the latter half of August at Pine Camp, I shall take up the subject again where I left off.

One of the most complicated and at the same time one of the most instructive phases of the exercises was the movement of a great percentage of the troops to the maneuver area and back to their home stations by motor convoy. I have referred to the preliminary studies and preparation of estimates, etc., that had to be made, including the obtaining of chauffeurs and the proper timing of all the movements, and I shall not repeat any of that, but it is sufficient to say here that the motor movement to and from the camp was completed with the utmost precision and with practically no difficulties due to accidents or lack of proper control. Without exception, the convoys moved with clock-like precision to their bivouacs and finally to the camp, without unusual hardship or discomfort to the men, and with only one inconsequential accident, and with no fatalities.

One of the exceptionally valuable features of the Army exercises was the fact that the troops were subsisted and supplied exactly as they would be subsisted and supplied in an active campaign. The Army Quartermaster depot was located in the railroad yard of the New York Central Railroad at Watertown, New York, and on the receipt of the daily telegram giving the ration strength of each division, a daily train was made up at the depot. The car was later dropped off this train at the particular railhead for the division concerned. The railhead for the 27th Division was at Great Bend, about a mile or so from the camp. At the railhead, as soon as the train arrived, which was ordinarily between two o'clock and four o'clock in the afternoon, the supplies for the Division were unloaded into the trucks of the Divisional train, and were transported to the Quartermaster area of the Division. There the supplies were broken down and segregated into issues covering a regiment or other separate unit. As soon as this was done, the field trains of each regiment, operating on a time schedule, reported to the Quartermaster area, and there received the supplies for their particular regiment, which were immediately transported to the regimental area, where they were in turn broken down and issued to each company kitchen.

There was a little nervousness at first on the part of supply officers, mess sergeants, and cooks, because by

the time the daily ration arrived at the company kitchens it was well after supper, and there was nothing to eat remaining in sight in the kitchens at the time. This was unusual for troops who had been in the habit of drawing rations for five-day periods in previous camps, and had always had the comfortable feeling of seeing plenty of food on hand. In this case the breakfast, dinner and supper of one day was not received until after the supper of the day before.

The ration was, in the main, good and sufficient. It was really a garrison ration issued in the field. There was of course some little criticism as to the scantiness of the meat component of the ration, but I do not think that this was well founded.

Prior to the maneuvers a menu had been made up for every meal that was to be served for two weeks, and this was published to all the troops. In other words, everyone in the whole Army area ate the same meal each day. There was no use in visiting somebody else in order to get something better to eat. This had its advantages—and also some disadvantages. Some of the advantages were that

everyone knew just what he was going to get, and everybody ate alike. It also simplified procurement in certain portions of the ration, and gave a pretty close approximation as to what would be required. The disadvantage was also in procurement, which can be illustrated by the fact that one day, when the Army was to eat liver, the packing houses were unable to furnish such a large quantity at one time. It was stated that the amount of liver eaten by the troops at Pine Camp on that day was about equal to the amount that would have been eaten by the population of a city of 5,000,000 people! In any event, supply officers, mess sergeants, and supply sergeants all obtained considerable experience not only with the articles of the ration, but also with the drawing of other items of supply, such as straw, oil, wood, signal and engineering equipment, and other classes of supply.

As for water, which was expected to be the biggest administrative problem that would come up at the maneuvers, I am happy to say that so far as the 27th Division was concerned, there was no difficulty whatsoever. Some other divisions had to draw all of their water in water cans at central distributing points and deliver it by motor to their kitchens. Even this did not seem to cause any great confusion or hardship, once the system was organized and under way. Bathing was a

(Continued at foot of page 14)





Colonel Willard H. Donner Now Commands Tenth Infantry

After 36 years' service in Albany regiment
Colonel Donner attains leadership.

WILLARD H. DONNER, at the insistence of his father, Captain Andrew Donner, walked down to

the Armory and enlisted in Company A, Tenth Battalion, New York State National Guard.

That Private of thirty-six years ago is now the Colonel of the Regiment in which he has served in every rank possible in the Guard.

Willard H. Donner, Albany merchant, became Colonel of the Tenth Regiment to succeed Brig. General Charles E. Walsh, who recently retired upon reaching the statutory age limit for the Guard.

For fifteen years, since August 9, 1923, he has been Lieutenant Colonel, next in command to General Walsh. Colonel Donner's rise through the ranks of the National Guard has been a steady and persistent one. He was the son of a Captain in the old Company A, Twenty-fifth Regiment, before that Regiment was consolidated with the Tenth Regiment into the present Tenth Battalion. As the son of a soldier he early became acquainted with military affairs and even as a private he was more adept at his duties in that rank than were most of the other youths who enlisted about the same time.

Nine months after he enlisted—July 16, 1900—he was advanced to Corporal. He became Sergeant on November 5, 1902; Second Lieutenant, November 12, 1903; First Lieutenant, April 23, 1906. He resigned with a full and honorable discharge on November 18, 1910, remaining out of the Guard until he re-entered as Captain of

Company A Depot Unit on July 16, 1916.

During the War years he was on duty guarding public utilities and was Major Inspector with the First and Second Provisional Regiments in 1917. He became a Major with the Tenth Infantry, July 16, 1918, and Lieutenant Colonel August 9, 1923.

Since 1927 he has been Military Instructor at Albany Academy. His military society affiliations include charter membership in the New York Society of Military and Naval Officers of the World War and five-time President of the Old Guard of Company A.

He is also a member of Ancient City Lodge, 452, F. & A. M.; Capital City Chapter, R. A. M.; De Witt Clinton Council, Royal and Select Masters; Temple Commandery and Cyprus Temple, and a member of Lodge 49, B.P.O.E. He attends Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church.

Colonel Donner has been in the interior decorating business in Albany at the same location from which the business has been conducted for the past fifty-five years.

Upon his promotion to Colonelcy of the Tenth Infantry, he made the following statement which appeared in the local papers in Albany: "I plan to make no changes which will in any way alter the excellent reputation it now enjoys. We have splendid officers, splendid men, and to them I look for the continued favor with which we must be looked upon by New York State."

The Regiment went to Pine Camp last August under Colonel Donner and received a very creditable rating, credit for which he generously has given to the interest and efforts of the officers and men under him.

GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

(Continued from page 13)

problem for most of the divisions, but baths were improvised, and swimming holes were popular. As for the New York troops, we had certain permanent bathing installations which were run on a time schedule for all the troops in our area, and everybody was able to get a reasonable number of baths during the two weeks.

While most of New York's troops had the same character of camp as the other divisions, there were a few troops, including the Medical Regiment and the Special Troops, who were housed in permanent installations, and therefore had a bit the best of it.

All of our troops were well taken care of from the point of view of post exchanges, as we not only had the large permanent post exchange building, with all the usual features of a post exchange in it, but also there were three sub-exchanges established in the vicinity of the regimental areas, where beer, cigarettes, and other

items for sale in regular post exchanges were available.

Of course, another feature that made our camp a little more complete than any other was the fact that we had an aviation field at our back door, where planes could come and go for the convenience of our officers and men. This was a convenience for some of our distinguished guests also, among whom we can note Governor Lehman, of New York; Governor Green, of Rhode Island, and many others.

There were also a considerable number of officers of the New York National Guard, not under orders, at the maneuvers, who came at their own expense from New York and other places, to see the camp, its operation, and the tactical exercises that were carried on.

W. H. Haskell
Major General

Lt. Col. Max H. Elbe Retires

Commander of Third Battalion, 174th Infantry, earns a well-merited rest after 43 years' military service

ON September 17th, 1935, Lt. Col. Max H. Elbe, commanding the Third Battalion, 174th Infantry, with forty-three years' service to his credit, concluded the final chapter of a record of which any man might feel proud. Civic and military leaders paid eloquent tribute to the retiring officer (whose promotion from major to lieutenant-colonel had just been awarded him by Governor Herbert H. Lehman) at a testimonial meeting given in his honor by John J. Welch Post, American Legion, on the day of his retirement in Niagara Falls.

"The opportunity," declared Major Alan V. Parker, first commander of the Post, "comes to only a few of us to serve, as he has, both community and country. Nothing we can say can adequately express, nothing we can give will adequately measure the deep appreciation we feel for what he has done, both for this Post and the city in general."

Major Elbe began his military career in 1892 and with the exception of two or three years, has served his country in its military establishments up to the present day. While most of his service was with the National Guard, he was for a time with the Thirteenth U. S. Infantry and was with that outfit in Cuba during the Spanish-American war.

Max H. Elbe was born in the village of Niagara Falls on Sept. 17, 1871, the son of Mr. and Mrs. Henry Elbe. The elder Mr. Elbe had come there in 1865, "from prison," as Major Elbe laughingly describes the fact that his father, a Confederate, had been released from a Union prison where he had been held a prisoner of war.

When he was 16 years old, his father became ill and the young man was compelled to forego his desire to continue his studies and to take over the Falls street jewelry business which his father had purchased in the year he came to Niagara Falls.

On a date he well remembers, Nov. 16, 1887, Major Elbe took over the business and assumed the position in the community which he has occupied ever since.

A few years later, his father recovering temporarily from his illness, Max Elbe thought that he would have the opportunity to carry out his desire to have a medical education, with the intention of becoming an oculist. For that purpose he enrolled in the old Rush university, which is now the medical department of the University of Chicago. Unfortunately, for his wish, just after he had completed sufficient work in two years at the university to make him a qualified optometrist, his father's health again declined and the young man came back to Niagara Falls to remain there permanently.

On Sept. 10, 1892, young Elbe enlisted in the old 42nd Separate Company, National Guard of the State of New York. Shortly afterward the company became Company E of the Third Volunteer New York Infantry and, almost coincident with this change, Private Elbe became Corporal Elbe. Later he was made sergeant.

On August 2, 1898, Mr. Elbe was transferred, at his own wish, to the Thirteenth United States Infantry as a sergeant. With this unit he served in the campaign in Cuba, finally contracting a fever which left him so weak



that he was glad to accept an opportunity to be honorably discharged from the federal forces early in December of the same year.

Upon his return here, Mr. Elbe rejoined the National Guard as a first sergeant in Company E, First Separate battalion. In March, 1902, he was promoted to a lieutenant. For a number of years he then served as inspector of small arms practice and ordnance officer. He was made battalion adjutant of that battalion in 1907 and shortly afterwards the battalion became part of the Third Regiment, National Guard, New York. From 1912-1913, Mr. Elbe served as regimental adjutant-captain.

In 1913 he resigned from the National Guard and was back in civilian life all the time for three years. With the coming of the World War, he rejoined the National Guard in 1917 and became first lieutenant of Company E of the 74th Regiment, New York National Guard. A few months afterwards he was promoted to captain of Company E and later to be captain of Company L.

During the World War period, he served as instructor in musketry and rifle practice at various camps throughout the country. On December 6, 1920, he was made a major, a position which he has held up to today.

Major Elbe is the possessor of a large number of medals. He holds all the long service awards, the most recent having been presented to him on Oct. 19, 1932, the 35-year service medal which is the state's highest service award. He holds medals for state and national service in the Spanish War, the Army of Cuban Occupation medal, the In Aid of Civil Authority medal and all marksmanship decorations.

In recognition of his services to the 28th Infantry, stationed at Fort Niagara, and his willingness to co-operate with the post at all times, a parade and general review of the entire garrison were held at the army post on the afternoon of September 17th in honor of Lt. Col. Elbe. This was a singular honor since such reviews are usually given only to retiring regular army officers.



THE PORTABLE LOUD SPEAKER SYSTEM MADE ALL THE MYSTERIES OF MODERN FIGHTING EQUIPMENT COMPARATIVELY SIMPLE TO THE CIVILIANS, THANKS TO THE SIGNAL CORPS

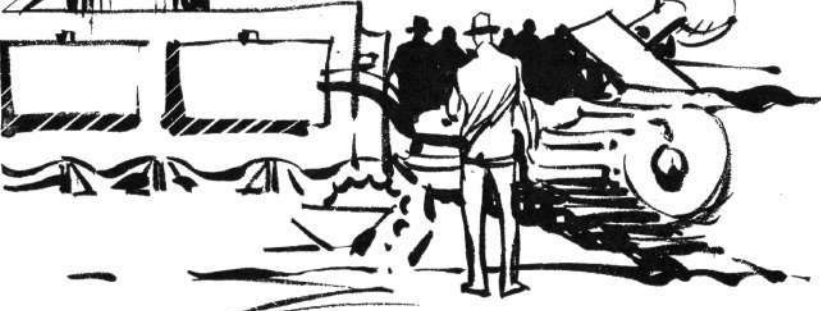


THE BIG SHOW AT ABERDEEN HELD AS MUCH INTEREST IN 'REUNIONS' AS IN ORDNANCE!


ABERDEEN
ON PA
 SEVENTEENTH ANNUAL
ARMY O
 ASSOCIATION
OCTOBER
 ABERDEEN PROVING
 GEORGE



MUCH INTEREST EVIDENCED IN LATEST SMALL ARMS DEVELOPMENT



WINGLESS AUTOGIRO!

THE ORDNANCE MUSEUM WITH ITS WORLD WAR COLLECTION OF GUNS, TANKS, TRACTORS and MATERIEL HELD ITS USUAL INTEREST FOR THE MANY THOUSANDS OF VISITORS



THE POW IN ATTACK WAS THE

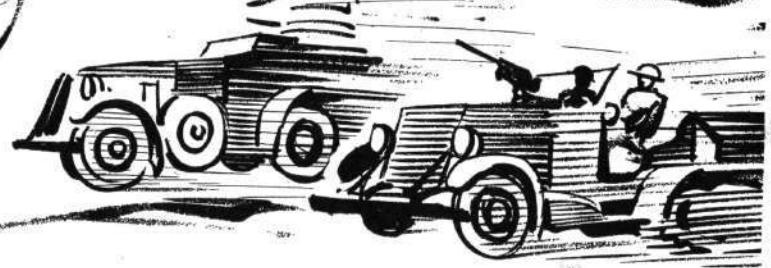
GUNS ROARING - THROTTLES OPEN - PLANES ZOOMED - SCRAMBLED - AND SENT THEM SCURRYING - STUNNED BY THE REAL

DEEN RADE

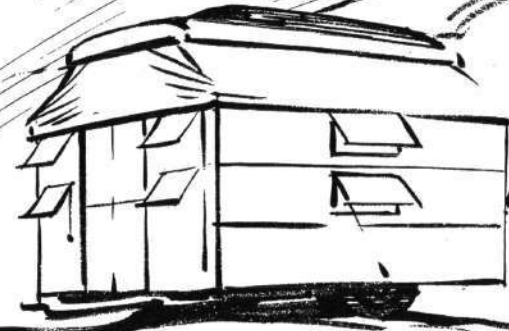
AL MEETING OF THE
RDNANCE
ATION

3, 1935
GROUND - MARYLAND

GRAY



A RACE BETWEEN A SCOUT CAR AND AN ARMORED CAR PROVED THE SPEED AND EFFICIENCY OF MODERN FIGHTING-MACHINES:



ALL THE COMFORTS OF HOME FOR THE MODERN GENERAL!

ERFUL HIGH SPEED CHRISTIE TANK
K AGAINST A FORTIFIED POSITION
HIT OF THE SHOW!



A BATTERY OF ANTI-AIRCRAFT GUNS
SLASHED TO RIBBONS A TOWED TARGET
MILES HIGH!

BTTLES OPEN - THE FAST PURSUIT
EAMED OVER THE CROWDS -
YING FOR COVER -
1.15M

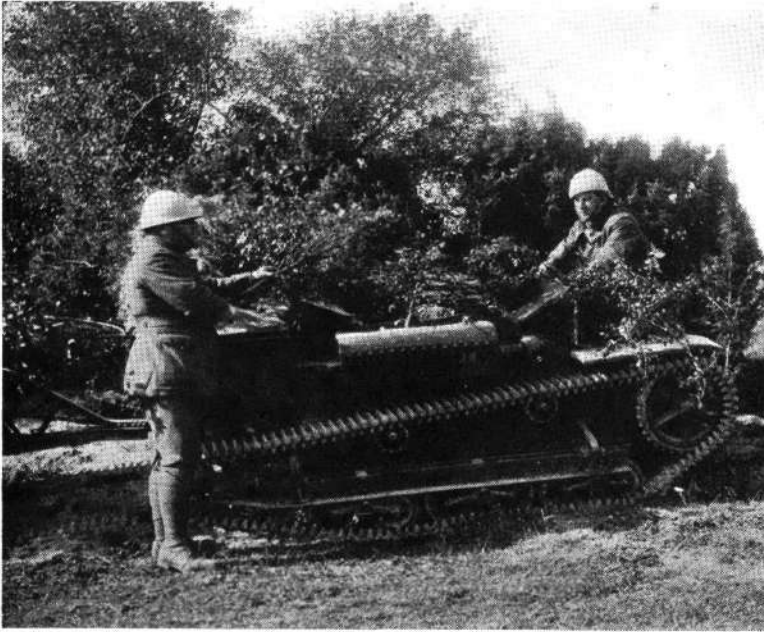


Photo by Associated Press

LIGHT TANKS IN FRANCE

The two occupants of this baby "whippet" are camouflaging their machine during the French maneuvers at "Camp de Mailly." These small machines are used chiefly for reconnoitering and for surprise raids.

MORE MOTORIZATION—LESS RADIO

(Continued from page 7)

France, our radios worked beautifully, even though it was of an old type, in training areas. It even worked very well in quiet sectors but when the test of battle came at St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne, the enemy proceeded to jam the radio and it was worthless. I think, of course, that constant experiments should be carried on to obtain, if possible, the radio system of communication which cannot be jammed, or which, at least, is reasonably immune from deliberate interference. But even if the radio should ultimately be developed to the point where it could not be jammed, telephone communications will remain essential. A large part of our effort and the major part of our funds available, should be devoted to the development of the telephone system which, to Americans at least, is indispensable in war.

"The Army Commander prescribed that these maneuvers should be so conducted as not to impose excessive marching on any unit. I believe, however, that we could in the next maneuver have as the final exercise a twenty-four hour problem under which everything would be conducted as in actual war. To do this, my idea would be to launch each side on a problem and to have no umpire control other than to render a decision when indications existed that the troops would come to actual blows.

"In these exercises the umpires have had a most difficult job and have performed it exceedingly well. In some cases, troops have, in my opinion, been held up longer than would have been the case in actual war. However, this holding up of troops was, in all cases effecting the I Corps at least, necessary in order to retain control of the maneuver. Two cases should, I think, be mentioned.

"For the second problem, the Army Commander extended the bivouac area for the I Corps to include all ground lying to the north and east of the Indian River. Some commotion was caused at I Corps Headquarters due

to the fact that the Army staff officer, some thirty-two hours after receiving a copy of the I Corps orders, tried to change the bivouac limits back to those originally prescribed.

"The second instance was that about noon on August 26th, artillery of the 26th Division, which had gone into position about one-half mile north of RJ 482, was ordered out of position by an umpire on the ground that it was in position on terrain not included in leasing rights. The ground on which this artillery was in position was not included in the first maneuver boundary furnished. It was, however, included in the change in leasing boundaries indicated after troops were concentrated.

"The remedy for mistakes such as these would seem to be that of requiring umpires to read the Army commander's orders.

"ONE point deserves, in my opinion, especial emphasis. This is the conduct of the officers and men of the I Corps. All concerned have shown most mendable qualities. In the I Corps, in my experience, a very large proportion of the enlisted have had a clear and definite understanding of what was going on. This was, of course, due in the first instance to the

Army Commander's insistence that steps be taken to insure this understanding, but great credit is due divisional and regimental, and particularly company officers, in actually carrying out these instructions.

"The conduct of officers and men has been extraordinarily good in the I Corps. State Constabulary assigned to duty in our area, the Provost Marshals of the divisions, and the military police under their control, have cooperated to the fullest extent in the maintenance of order and proper conduct. There have been very few cases of disorderly conduct and there has not as yet come to my attention a single case of any serious misconduct on the part of the 26th or 43rd Divisions.

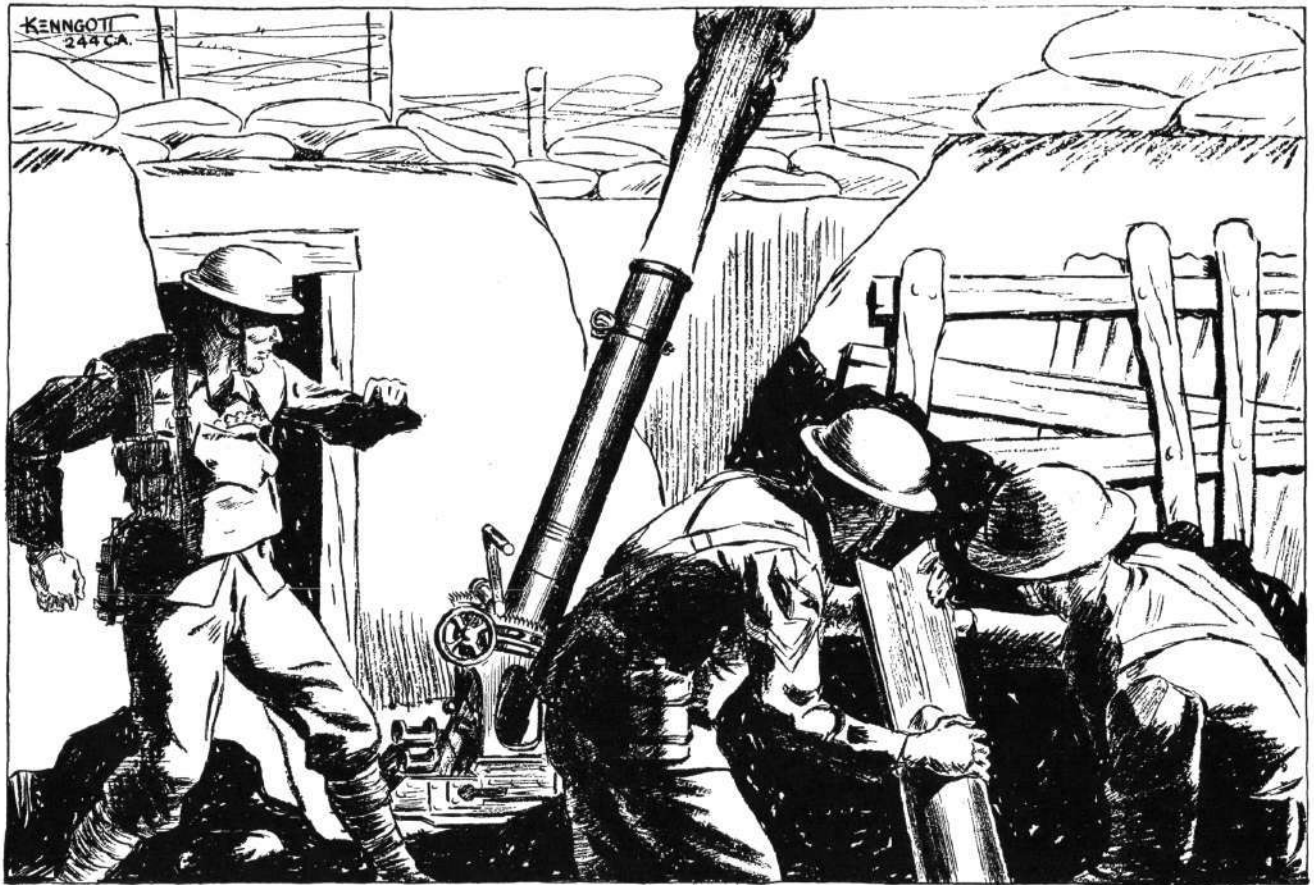
"I think I speak for every officer of the I Corps when I say that we of New England feel that these maneuvers have been a great success and that we have learned many and most valuable lessons.

"I speak for every officer and every enlisted man of the New England troops when I express to the officers of the Second Corps, upon whom the burden of preparing the maneuvers fell, our appreciation for the arrangements made for our supply and our comfort while operating the troops of New York and New Jersey."



Photo by Associated Press

Rolling drums of war bring Ethiopian volunteers in to this recruiting station.



THE FLYING PIGS

By Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE W. B. WITTEN, CW-Res.

Reprinted by courtesy of Chemical Warfare Bulletin

Illustrated by Sgt. H. C. Kenngott, 244th C. A.

REALIZING what many junior officers of the Chemical Warfare Service may be confronted with when called into war service, it seems that the story of my own hectic, and yet happy, experience while commanding a heavy trench mortar battery with the British in late 1916 and early 1917 might be helpful.

Under the present establishment, chemical regiments are likely to be split up into small units. A company commander will probably find himself continually dealing with higher command. He may have to meet and talk with, almost as man to man, generals, colonels and majors. He will be forced to maintain a dual position. His youth will necessitate that he maintain the respect that is due to those of higher rank and age. At the same time he will have to diplomatically overcome the objections and obstacles advanced by well-meaning officers who will not understand until he has shown them the value of the weapons he commands.

This has been true of every new weapon that has been introduced into warfare. It was true with me when I commanded a heavy trench mortar battery which served one of the new weapons developed in the World War.

We were called the "Flying Pigs" because the projectile we fired looked like a great black pig as it wobbled through

the air. It was 9.45 inches in diameter, and weighing over 200 pounds. It could be clearly seen from the instant after leaving the mortar until it reached its target; also each shot had an 18 foot flash at the muzzle which was very difficult to camouflage.

Possessing one of the newest weapons, we were distinctly orphan children. No one wanted us about, for many thought us useless and the cause of more damage to our own troops than any other weapon. It is true that whenever we fired for any great length of time we brought down a storm of retaliation.

The establishment called for one 4-gun battery to a division; and as commander of this unit I had to deal directly with division, brigade, and regimental commanders and had to attend all conferences. I was always the junior officer present, and because of my odious command was as popular as the proverbial polecat. I had been given this command less than a week before the division moved from England to France. It was the last unit in the division to be organized, and it was actually organized as an afterthought, when everything else had been taken care of.

I landed in France with 186 men and 3 junior officers, and with no equipment of any kind. Up to a week before,

I had never set eyes on any of these men or officers. As the division moved up to the front we had to literally "thumb" our way. We had no means of transportation allotted to us. We were attached to this and that unit for rations and shoved about and gotten rid of as soon as possible.

Each unit regarded us as a nuisance and as they moved forward would go off and leave us behind, so that from day to day I found myself confronted with the problem of moving myself and 189 others and all personal equipment to our next billeting area. Owing to the fact that we would have to handle heavy ammunition, to say nothing of heavy mortars, only men of powerful physique were assigned to my battery. Every one of them was six feet tall and well built. I was filled with justifiable pride when as we marched through Havre I heard a British Tommy call out: "Blimy, fellows! 'Ere comes the Guards!"

Having such a fine bunch of men, and I want to say they were a fine bunch, I determined they should not starve no matter what else happened. As they stood in line, many might have thought they were just soldiers; for a uniform does make men look alike; but here let me advise every young officer to look beneath the uniforms of his soldiers and discover the individuals. If he will do this he is liable to find valuable assets, as I did among the men of the "Flying Pigs."

I made a point of getting men off by themselves and talking to them in a friendly man to man way and drawing them out; learning what their vocations had been in civil life; learning their hobbies and as much as possible about their domestic affairs, and with this knowledge I was able to pick out the right men for the various tasks that came up from time to time.

Among my enlisted men I found a fellow who had been

with the British Geodetic Survey for a number of years. He was an expert in making maps. This man proved invaluable. I found an electrical engineer, and another man who had worked in a veterinary establishment for some twenty odd years, and both of those men in turn proved valuable.

A SUCCESSFUL officer is a resourceful officer. After going one night without rations I resorted to methods not prescribed in Army Regulations. As a youngster I had served in the African Campaign in a regiment that was known as the Foreign Legion of that war; it had been recruited from all over the World, and from these men I learned how to acquire things without too much dependence on requisition papers. As I said before, we had no equipment when we first landed, and we were not officially given any for two months; meanwhile we accumulated two G.S. wagons and eight mules (with harness); five mortars, field telephones, periscopes, and all the other necessary odds and ends.

I had no means of personal transportation; so when we reached the line and I was called for the first time to division headquarters for a conference I made a point of getting there an hour late. The division commander was very much incensed and proceeded to give me a severe reprimand which I listened to quietly and then explained very apologetically that since I was billeted some eight miles away and had no means of transportation except to walk, I had done the best I knew how. The result of this was that I was given two saddle horses for my own use.

At first we acquired only one mortar, which we borrowed from Ordnance for training purposes and forgot to return when we moved forward. A British division is composed of three brigades. We juggled our one gun from one brigade front to another. Often after we fired a few rounds some high ranking infantryman or staff officer would come and chase us away. Having 186 men to handle only one gun, it was no trouble for us to shift it about and build new emplacements. The results was that we soon had heavy mortar positions dug all along our division front.

One night one of my sergeants came and told me that there was quite an argument going on between the commander of an Australian heavy trench mortar battery and an officer of the Army Service Corps about the transportation to railroad of four mortars that were lying at a road junction about a mile away. Here was a grand opportunity that I had been waiting and watching for ever since landing in France. I told my sergeant to take our two G.S. wagons and a squad of men and to go down there and offer to transport the guns for the Australian. He did; but somehow, before morning these guns were all in position along our division front.

We were now equipped to render real service when the opportunity came. At the next conference our left brigade was planning an early morning raid. The one big hitch in their plans was two enemy machine-gun emplacements which were strongly reenforced. Owing to the roughness of the terrain and the flat trajectory of the field gun the artillery commander was doubtful of his ability to put down effective fire on these emplacements. After listening to the discussion for a time I surprised the high rank by jumping to my feet and stating that if given a free hand I would guarantee to put both emplacements out of action a few minutes before the raid started. They were all skeptical, and I heard snickers going around the room. Even



Photo by Associated Press

MECHANIZED BRITISH INFANTRY

This British Infantry regiment is equipped with squat two-man carriers which are easily concealed in a sunken road. They carry food, equipment, machine guns and ammunition.

the artillery officer said that I was absurd, but the division commander was in a tight spot and finally decided that it would do no harm to let me try.

I ranged two guns in each position and at zero minus ten I opened fire. By zero hour I had managed to lob over half a dozen direct hits on each emplacement. The raid was a huge success, and when the Infantry returned they reported that they found both machine-gun nests completely demolished and had counted 9 dead in one and 11 in another.

After that our standing changed and infantrymen began asking us to help them in troublesome places. We were having a lot of casualties from enemy minewerfer fire, and a conference was called. Again I arose up and said I believed I could stop this nuisance if allowed a free hand. This time everyone listened to what I had to propose. The division commander asked my plan. I told him that I would put over three pigs for every minny the enemy placed in our lines. After some discussion with his infantry commanders he told me to go ahead and try.

WHEN started a battle-royal. It took some time for the Germans to get the idea. But I made a point of sending over exactly three times as much as they did, and then kept quiet. Of course I had tremendous opposition from the base and the Army Service Corps because the ammunition we used was heavy and required a number of wagons and men to bring up, and I was expending it almost as rapidly as it arrived. However, I kept my requisitions going in and paid no attention to the complaints. This thing went on for a couple of weeks. Then one afternoon the enemy put over exactly 50 rounds. Here let me say that I kept one man on duty all the time, who had nothing to do except count the number of enemy shells that came over; and when he reported 50 rounds, we replied with exactly 150. Then the enemy got the point and we had little more trouble from minewerfers. Later we took prisoners and asked them why the minny fire had ceased, and they said they knew it was because we always put over three to one and that our mortar shells were the biggest and did more damage.

We had been in action two months when our official equipment arrived. Now we had nine guns, umteen telephones and all the other gadgets we needed. Enemy planes were giving trouble by flying low and spraying our lines with machine gun fire. Diving in at low altitudes from their own side of the line they were below the range of our anti-aircraft, and our infantry rifles and machine guns had little effect on such swift moving targets.

I had learned that the concussion from the burst of a "flying pig" would floor a man a hundred and fifty yards away; so that I figured that if I could burst a pig within a hundred yards of a plane it would tear the wings and perhaps rip off the tail fins, even if no part of the shell actually struck the plane. We fired time fuses, and by experimenting I found that I could burst a shell at 1600 feet in the air. As the German flyers generally came in at around a thousand feet, I knew I could get sufficient altitude. So I kept all my guns ready with fuses set to burst at the height of their trajectory.

When the next German flew over he got a surprise. The first burst of the first pig threw him into a spin and before he came out of it another burst made him sideslip; finally he was rocking and careening like a ship in a squall. We didn't bring him down; he managed to dive out of our range. But he was so busy keeping up that he

didn't have time to use his machine guns. After this had happened a few times the German aviators got the idea and decided to leave us alone. We never did bring down a plane ourselves; but I made out a report and our plan of attack was adopted all along the line and a French "flying pig" battery further south actually shot down a plane.

WAR is a game and to be successful, one must use all the known tricks and develop new tricks of his own. You can only develop new tricks by experimenting and trying out new ideas. It is true that many of your ideas will prove foolish. Let's not say foolish, because I never believe that any good idea is foolish; but it may prove impracticable. When I first talked about bringing planes down with "flying pigs" I was ridiculed; and today when I mention it in army groups, wise officers look at me as though I didn't know what I was talking about. But the records speak for themselves.

When we were in the Oubert sector, I discovered that the Germans were doing a great deal of digging on the side of the hill where our lines converged to within a few yards of theirs. After giving the matter considerable thought, it seemed foolish and senseless to me for them to build a new trench so close to the old one, and I finally concluded they must be up to something else.

I watched this digging from day to day but could not make out what was going on. At last my curiosity got the best of me. I decided to put over a couple of pigs and have them tear out the work and see what, if anything, was exposed. A direct hit uncovered a 6-inch pipe which I reported to the division commander. A conference was held and after much discussion it was decided that the Germans were building a trench drainage system.

Things became very quiet on our front, and being somewhat bored, having nothing better to do, I decided one day that I would tear up this German drainage system, if for no other reason than to annoy the enemy and make them uncomfortable in their trenches. So I ranged all my guns on the line of digging and exposed and broke up their pipe for its entire length. This was just before they launched an attack, after which we in turn launched a counter-attack and captured that section of the line. We also captured prisoners and I was present when we questioned them and learned that what we thought was a drainage system was really an elaborate apparatus for putting over liquid fire which at the time had not been used.

If my curiosity had not gotten the best of me and had I not tried to find out first what the digging was for and then taken these works under fire, it is possible that the Germans might have captured the La Basse sector.

The crowning glory of the "flying pigs" came at the battle of Messines. After much discussion at our division conference it was decided to let the pigs put over the opening salvo.

"How many pigs can you put over at one time?" asked the division commander. "Nine," I replied.

"Why that is impossible, your establishment only calls for four mortars. How are you going to fire nine shots from four guns at one time?"

There was a chuckle around the room, so that the division commander didn't press the question.

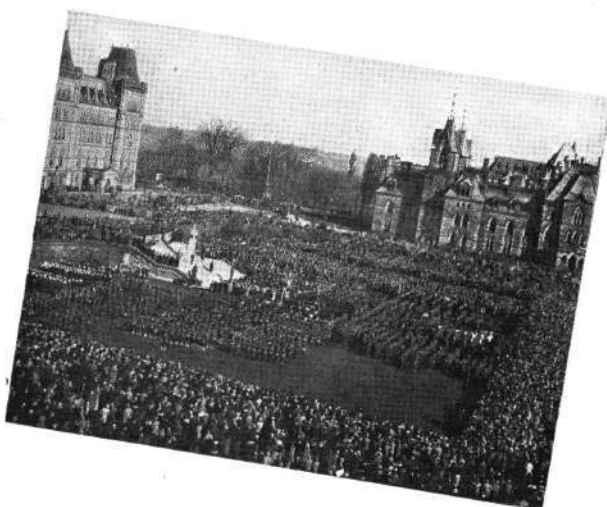
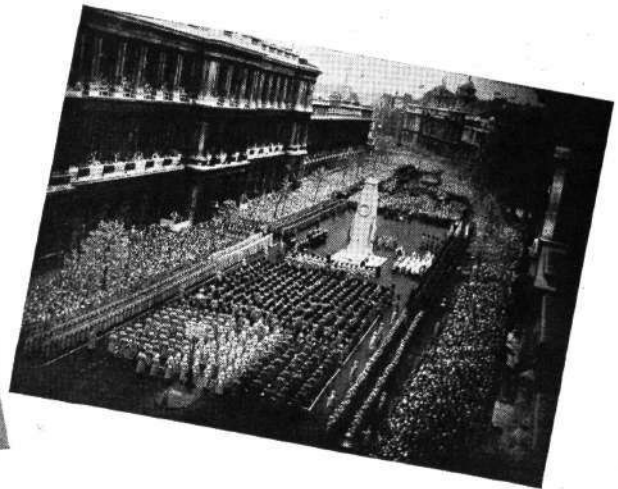
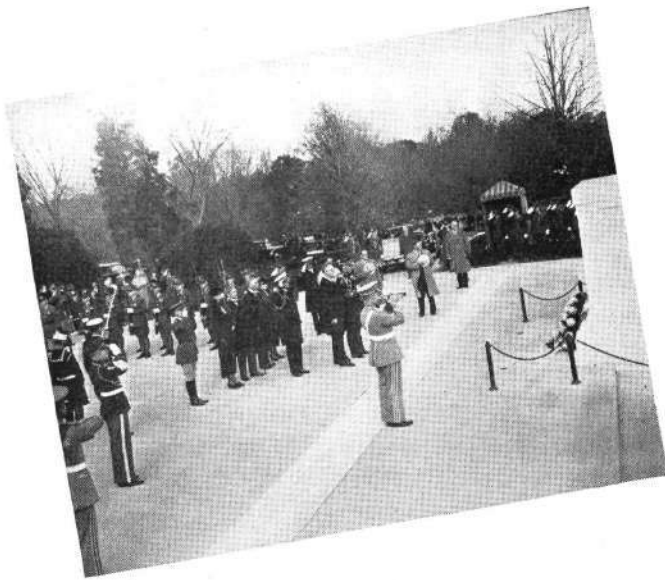
We opened the battle of Messines with a nine gun salvo, and for four days we pounded on vital spots in the enemy line. Then the line moved forward and I was carried off unconscious to a London hospital where I remained for seven months. I never saw my beloved flying pigs again.



November the Eleventh

*B*UT each one, man by man, has won imperishable praise, each has gained a glorious grave—not the sepulchre of earth wherein they lie, but the living tomb of everlasting remembrance wherein their glory is enshrined, remembrance that will live on the lips, that will blossom in the deeds of their countrymen the world over. For the whole earth is the sepulchre of heroes: Monuments may rise and tablets be set up to them in their own land, but on far-off shores there is an abiding memorial that no pen or chisel has traced; it is graven, not on stone or brass, but on the living heart of humanity.

Take these men, then, for your examples. Like them, remember that prosperity can be only for the free, that freedom is the sure possession of those alone who have courage to defend it.



"AT THE GOING DOWN OF THE SUN, AND IN THE MORNING, WE WILL REMEMBER THEM"

On November 11th, Armistice Day, at 11 a.m., impressive ceremonies are held in the capitals of all the Allied nations at the Tomb of their Unknown Warrior. At the top are views of the services held at Arlington Cemetery and at the Cenotaph, London; in the center, Paris and Rome pay respect to their brave dead, and below, the peoples of Ottawa, Canada, and Sydney, Australia, stand bare-headed during the two-minute tribute of utter silence. The World War exacted a toll of more than ten million lives. Let us remember our dead.

Troy Citizens' Corps Celebrates Centenary

Famous Corps has been called into active service more than a dozen times since its organization on September 23rd, 1835.

APPROXIMATELY 200 members of the Troy Citizens' Corps, attended the reunion of Corpsmen in Troy on September 23rd to celebrate the 100th anniversary of the organization of the Corps. Unlike many similar organizations which came into existence following the War of 1812 and later disbanded when their purpose had been served, the existence of the Troy Citizens' Corps was welded firmly into the life of the community both by its social activities and also by the military efficiency which it demanded from its successive generations of members. Called out more than a dozen times in aid of the state or the nation: furnishing six generals and many other officers of all ranks to the regular army and the National Guard, the Corps has earned a reputation and established a record that stand supremely among centenarians.

Commenting upon this notable century of loyal service, the *Troy Record* states: "Today the Corps stands strong in its hundred years. It does not have to appeal alone to a noble past; it stands secure in its present. Its senior company enrolls a large proportion of the more successful older men of the community; its active company enrolls many of the most capable younger men. Every member, young or old, feels in fine fettle this week because of its centennial; but, in a larger way, every Trojan is equally proud. The celebration is a civic event, an incident which reflects some degree of 'the glory that was Greece and the grandeur that was Rome,' brought into modern America in Troy.

"There are other military organizations which have an even longer history. But too often they have fallen from their high estate and become little more than clubs. Like the famous guilds of England which once were companies of craftsmen but are now dignified and starched bodies of professional and retired gentlemen, so some of our most notable companies of high lineage and ancient achievement have reached a point where their members hardly know the manual of arms. They pay their dues but they do not drill. They talk of the past and preen themselves upon their membership in an ancient and honorable body but they do not consider that this involves any particular degree of service.

"There is a social side to every military organization of character in peace times. But if the social is exaggerated into the chief interest of that organization it ceases to be what it was intended to be. The Troy Citizens' Corps has its social qualities. But its active company is really active, its senior company represents men who have served in the line—many of them in the wars of the country."

The Corps, which saw active service on the Mexican border, formed part of the 105th Infantry which went to France with the 27th Division and during its four months overseas fought in three battles, three engagements and two minor actions. Upon the regiment's return to this country, the Corps was reorganized as Company A, 2nd

Infantry, N.Y.N.G., and in 1921, redesignated Company A, 105th Infantry.

Among the prominent guests at the reunion on September 23rd (known in the Corps as "Corps Day") were the following: Brig.-Gen. Walter G. Robinson, adjutant general of the state and former commander of the 105th Infantry; Colonel George D. Stewart, commandant of the Watervliet Arsenal; Brig.-Gen. Ransom H. Gillett, former commander of the 53rd Brigade; Colonel B. W. Kearney, commander of the 105th Infantry; Colonel Edward H. Snyder, of the Old Guard of the City of New York; Capt. Charles G. Black, adjutant, First Company, Governor's Foot Guards, New Haven, Conn., and Colonel Ames T. Brown, assistant adjutant general of the state.

Many of those attending were in the "old timers" class, having served between 1876 and 1900. Still others represented outside military organizations. Among the old timers was George H. Sheldon, of Rock Island, Ill., who had traveled more than 1,000 miles in order to be present.

In addition, the entire personnel of the 105th Infantry staff was present, and also Lt. Col. Ogden J. Ross, who was captain of Company A when it was reorganized after the World War; Capt. W. Frank Lerversee, Lieut. William J. O'Brien, 1st Sergt. Coleman J. Lyons and Sergt. W. Gilbert Dippe, the only members of the reorganized company who are still active members of Company A, 105th Infantry.

All members attending the celebration, including those of the senior and junior companies, were presented souvenir medals of the 100th anniversary. These were bronze medals with a bar at the top on which was inscribed, "Troy Citizens' Corps," and a circular medal below, bearing the Corps emblem and motto (*Ilium fuit: Troja est*) and a suitable inscription on the 100th anniversary.

Governor Herbert H. Lehman took the review at the sunset parade of the Corps at the Armory grounds following a church service held in the afternoon. At the ball in the Armory, in the evening, Colonel B. W. Kearney, commanding the 105th Infantry, took the review. Both the junior and senior companies paraded in full uniform and in addition there was a separate unit composed of former members in civilian clothes.

Officers for the sunset parade and review included Major Charles A. MacArthur, battalion commander; Capt. William H. Boughton, battalion adjutant; Capt. Robert L. Rickerson, commander of the Senior Company; Lieuts. Edward Wales and Harry Giles, civilian unit; and Capt. W. Frank Lerversee, assisted by Lieuts. William J. O'Brien and John B. Prout and 1st Sgt. Coleman J. Lyons, the Junior Company.

"It is this splendid record," says the *Troy Record*, "past and present, that makes Troy united in its pride upon this occasion. A hundred years! A long time, verily! If the nation can continue to reflect the ideals upon which the Corps was founded and upon which it has lived a full century, there need be few worries for its future."



101st SIGNAL BATTALION Company B

THE Basketball team of Company B, 101st Signal Battalion, is fast rounding into good shape. Although they will not officially open their season until November 14th, they have already hung up two victories, defeating the Pittsfield A. A. 30-15, and St. Paul's Holy Name Five 32-14. The team plays all its games at the Armory, 801 Dean Street, Brooklyn, New York, or will arrange home-and-home games with any National Guard team or other quintets located within the Metropolitan area.

The team will line up with Charles Higenitz, Captain, Rudolph Sickenger, Thomas Serra, George Baller, J. H. Hutchison, Rutledge Dennison, Gustave Krause, Richard Palmrose, Norman Harvey, and Robert Ellis and Walter Luberts who will also act as Booking Manager and Coach respectively. John Hogan will be the scorer and in charge of all publicity.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

AFTER a military career extending over a period of twelve years, Lieutenant Vincent Coffey, formerly of the 2nd Battalion Staff, has been given command of the Regimental Headquarters Battery. Lieutenant Coffey has had an exceptionally fine military record, having served in Cornell through the various grades up to that of Lieutenant Colonel in the Cadet Corps. He is also an Honor Graduate from Fort Sill, and received official commendation and congratulations from the War Department upon the excellent record which he created at that institution. The members of Headquarters Battery are to be complimented upon the attachment of such a well-trained officer to their battery. Lieutenant Coffey is to be commended

for the ability which has made such a promotion possible.

Seven members of Battery E recently traveled to the Aberdeen Proving Grounds to witness the demonstrations staged at that post.

The retirement of Brigadier General Olmstead, Chief of Staff of the 44th Division, is regretted by this organization. The association of our officer personnel with the General has always been of the finest.

The Officers Association of this Regiment held their Fifth Annual Dinner Meet at the Newburgh Armory on Saturday evening, October 5th. There were 40 officers present, including four guests. Election of Officers in the Association resulted as follows: President, Col. O. Thiede; Vice-President, Major O. Hildebrandt; Treasurer, Major Alfred Huddelson; and Secretary, Lieutenant R. Jamieson.

244th COAST ARTILLERY Battery E

FOLLOWING the drill on Friday night, October 4, the Civil Association of Battery E met for the first time since camp. The meeting was called to order by Sgt. Carl F. Chirico, treasurer.

Corp. Leonard Rollins, chairman of the entertainment committee, reported that the committee had been looking into a fall affair. Corp. Christopher L. Pappas moved that the Battery have a dinner-dance. The motion was seconded by Sgt. Ramon Richards. The motion was overwhelmingly passed.

Corp. Rollins then appointed the various committee chairmen to assist him and the regular entertainment committee, which is composed of Pvt. 1cl. Arthur Burt and Pfc. Philip Di Prima besides himself. Capt. M. Thomas Katz, commanding officer, is honorary chairman and 1st Lieut. Joseph G. Becker and Lieut. Mario Geminiani are

Rheingold

food beer

LIEBMANN BREWERIES, INC., NEW YORK

Haig & Haig has just that extra touch of quality which makes all the difference

Superlatively Fine - The World's Verdict

Haig & Haig
SCOTS WHISKY

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

Special Advisers. The chairmen of the various assisting committees are Sgt. Ramon Richards, Seating; Corp. James W. Grogan, Catering; Sgt. Conrad F. Cardiello, Floor and Pvt. Richard W. Dodge, Journal and Publicity.

Pvt. Dodge then placed before the Battery a suggestion to have a monthly Battery publication. This suggestion was tabled till the next meeting.

Immediately after the meeting light refreshments were served through the capabilities of Sgt. Chester Ludwiczak, Corp. James W. Grogan, Pfc. Maurice O'Connell and Pfc. Philip DiPrima.

More news of "E." Basketball is beginning to get the boys of this battery. Twelve enthusiasts have signed up to try out for what we all hope will develop into a competitive team. Corp. Sherman with his six feet and some is a potent candidate for the center position, while the others are to be decided between Sgts. Cardiello and Ludwiczak, Corp. Pappas and Karwick, Pfc. Aquina (our track champion) and Srutkowski and Pvts. Cabellero, Gilbakian, Cervino, Garcia and Faerber. Let's show them we can win in basketball as well as in track and swimming.



147 YEARS' FAITHFUL SERVICE

A NOTABLE record, only beaten to our knowledge by the seven longest-serving members of the Service Btry., 212 Coast Artillery, whose total service amounts to 180 years, is that of the seven members of the 27th Military Police Company, shown above, who have given a total of 147 years of their lives to the service of their state and nation.

Left to right, seated, are Captain Francis J. Schaeffer, commanding the company, 11 years; Pvt. John J. Eimer, 37 years; 2nd Lieut. Oswald H. Ward, 14 years. Standing are 1st Sgt. Charles Bell, 24 years; Sgt. Arthur E. Van Voorhis, 17 years; Sgt. Kenneth M. Ash, 14 years, and Pfc. Ambrose Van Tassel, 30 years.

This gives an average service of each individual of twenty-one years—an average which could have been boosted considerably if the two really old-timers on duty in the armory could have been included. These are Sgt. Thomas Frazier, armorer, and Sgt. Ninian S. Kidd, one of the armory employees, both of whom were retired from active National Guard service because they had passed the age limit. Sgt. Frazier served 45 years and Sgt. Kidd, 42 years, and even after retirement retained their interest in armory work.

Attention!

OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN
OF THE
NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD

You are now offered the opportunity of purchasing your clothing requirements at prices equivalent to those quoted regular U. S. Army Post Exchanges in wholesale lots. You are privileged to buy as many as you desire.

Officers Elastique Slacks	\$7.50 pr.
Officers Serge Shirts	\$5.75 ea.
Officers Fur Felt Caps.....	\$9.50 ea.
Officers Wool Felt Caps.....	\$6.50 ea.
Officers Serge Caps.....	\$4.75 ea.
Enlisted Serge Slacks.....	\$5.25 pr.
Enlisted Serge Shirts.....	\$5.50 ea.
Enlisted Serge Caps	\$2.50 ea.

All orders must be accompanied by Money Order, or permission granted to ship C.O.D.

WE GUARANTEE SATISFACTION

URIS SALES CORP.
222 4th Avenue
New York City



FATHER AND SONS

Flanked by his sons (Capt. Herman F. Heesch on the left and 2nd Lieut. Walter A. Heesch on the right), Master Sergeant William H. Heesch was photographed in Camp Smith on the day of his retirement after 45 years' service.

MASTER SERGEANT HEESCH, 245th COAST ARTILLERY RETIRED AT CAMP SMITH

AFTER serving for more than forty-five years, Master Sergeant William H. Heesch, of the 245th Coast Artillery, was retired from duty. He was tendered a review on Saturday, August 24th, by the entire regiment while at Camp Smith during its Field Training period.

This review was unique in that the entire regiment was commanded by Non-Commissioned Officers with the Regimental Sergeant Major Edmund DeYoung acting as commanding officer and the staff comprising of Staff Non-Coms. The battalions were commanded by Battalion Sergeant Majors and the companies by their First Sergeants, with the officers of the regiment as spectators in line behind the reviewing party.

Before the acting colonel took his position, Colonel Pendry, Commanding Officer of the regiment, directed Captain Herman Heesch and his brother, Second Lieutenant Walter Heesch, to join their father's staff and accompany him in reviewing the regiment.

During the ceremonies Private First Class Thaddeus M. Nosek of Battery B, commanded by Captain Herbert A. Jones, was presented with a gold medal by First Sergeant Joseph E. Fee of Battery M, President of the Non-Commissioned Officers' Association and a member of Sergeant Heesch's staff, in recognition of his being selected as the outstanding Private First Class in the regiment, Nosek then joined the reviewing party. This contest was conducted by the Non-Commissioned Officers of the regiment.

WEST POINT ENTRANCE EXAMS

MEMBERS of the New York National Guard, desirous of taking the entrance examinations for the Military Academy at West Point, are advised to read the following extracts from G.O. 9, Adjutant General's Office. Further information can be obtained from the intending applicant's Regimental Headquarters.

The candidates will be selected by the Governor,

With well browned beef
and good, rich gravy . . . drink

RUPPERT'S BEER

"MELLOW WITH AGE"

Your neighborhood store carries Ruppert's
—supplied direct from our brewery.
If he is out of stock, phone us

JACOB RUPPERT BREWERY
Atwater 9-1000 or, if more convenient
New Rochelle 573-574
For Long Island: Fieldstone 3-6736

DON'T SAY BEER — SAY RUPPERT'S



Now at Home!

REMEMBER how good the Great Bear Ginger Ale, Club Soda and Lime Dry tasted at camp. Of course this was because they are all made with pure spring water—and yet their cost is surprisingly low for quality products.


Now you can obtain these beverages at your local dealer. If he does not have them in stock he can get them in 24 hours!

*Made by the producers of Great Bear
Spring Water—for homes and offices*


Great Bear Spring Company

NEW YORK NEWARK PHILADELPHIA ALBANY BUFFALO


RIGHT BY FILE!



FOR LION BEER AND ALE

18  50

LION BREWERY OF NEW YORK CITY

MURINE

YOUR EYES

**What a Good Cleaning Oil is to Your Rifle
 Murine is to Your Eyes**
 Try it before your next match

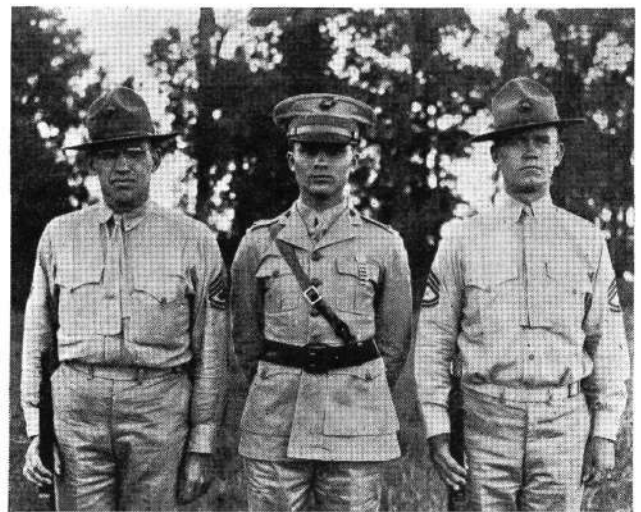
Use Murine Daily to Promote a Clean, Clear, Healthy Condition of Your Eyes
 Write for Free Eye Care Book, THE MURINE CO., DEPT. G, CHICAGO

from successful competitors in a preliminary examination to be held November 8 and 9, 1935, at various points throughout the State to be announced later.

An enlisted man who desires to take the preliminary examination will forward through his company and regimental commander, who will forward same direct to this office (not through channels), an application in the form of a letter so that same will reach The Adjutant General of the State, Albany, N. Y., on or before November 5, 1935.

The candidates selected by the Governor as a result of the preliminary examination will be authorized by the War Department to report for the regular entrance examination to West Point, which is scheduled to be held beginning on March 3, 1936, and the appointments available on July 1, 1936, will be awarded to qualified candidates in the order of merit established at that examination, which is competitive among all National Guard candidates.

To be eligible for appointment from the National Guard, an applicant must, at the time of designation, be an enlisted man of a unit recognized by the Federal Government. He must, on the date of admission, July 1, 1936, have served as an enlisted man not less than one year, must be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two years, and must be not less than five feet, four inches in height. The age and service requirement are statutory and cannot be waived or modified but it is not essential that the service be continuous.



REPRESENTING THE N. Y. NAVAL MILITIA

When the Marine Corps Reserve selected its team of 16 members for the National Matches, the above three bullseye-hitters were chosen from the 1st Marine Battalion, New York Naval Militia, to shoot on the team. From left to right they are: 1st Sgt. Pardee, Co. C, Rochester; 2nd Lt. M. J. Davidowitch, Co. B, Brooklyn, and Gy. Sgt. Searle, Co. C, Rochester.

Brooklyn Academy

Forty years' experience in giving intensive preparation for

WEST POINT
 ANNAPOLIS
 and the
 COAST GUARD
 ACADEMY

Examinations for
**GENERAL HASKELL
 SCHOLARSHIP**
 For Members of the N. Y. N. G. Only
 DECEMBER 7th

Examinations for
**ADMIRAL LACKEY
 SCHOLARSHIP**
 For Members of the N. Y. N. M. Only
 NOVEMBER 16th

ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT
 Further information if desired
 Montague and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, New York
 MAin 4-4957

BULLSEYES COUNT AT CAMP PERRY

(Continued from page 3)

THE ENLISTED MEN'S TEAM MATCH

	34 Entries			
	Winning Score 565			
	New York National Guard—544			
		200 Yds.	600 Yds.	Aggre-
Team Total		272	272	gate
				544

TWO MAN TEAM MATCHES

	200 Yds. S. F. Standing	
	15 Entries	
Won by Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102 Eng.		
Sgt. H. R. Klein, 102nd Eng.—Team Total....		98
	200 Yds. R. F.	
	5 Entries	
Won by Lieut. H. A. Manin, 102nd Eng.		
Staff Sgt. P. Rizzo, 102nd Eng.—Team Total....		98
	600 Yds. Prone	
	109 Entries	
	Winning Score 99	
4. Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.		
Sgt. H. R. Klein, 102nd Eng.—Team Total.....		98
	1000 Yds. Prone	
	29 Entries	
	Winning Score 96	
Sgt. H. R. Klein, 102nd Eng.		
Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.—Team Total.....		89

THE HERRICK TROPHY MATCH

	71 Entries			
	Winning Score 1,380			
	New York National Guard—1,275			
		800 900 1000		
		Aggre-		
Team Total	376	364	535	1,275
Cpl. Chas. Mason, 107th Inf.—Team Captain.				
Sgt. B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.—Team Coach.				

THE NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL RIFLE TEAM MATCH

	1,661 Entries	
	Winning Score 239	
97 2nd Lt. H. A. Manin, 102nd Eng.....		228

THE NATIONAL RIFLE TEAM MATCH

	113 Teams Entered					
	Won by U. S. Marine Corps—2,816					
	28 New York National Guard—2,647 (Class C)					
		200 300 600 1000				
		S R S S	Total			
Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald,						
107th Inf.	43	45	43	47	88	266
Cpl. C. Mason, 107th Inf..	44	50	42	45	89	270
Sgt. C. A. Barnett, Jr.,						
107th Inf.	41	48	46	43	92	270
Cpl. C. H. Sample,						
107th Inf.	40	42	47	44	87	260
Pvt. H. M. Lutz, 165th Inf.	42	47	46	44	85	264
1st Sgt. K. H. Kemp,						
71st Inf.	44	47	42	42	92	267
Staff Sgt. P. Rizzo,						
102nd Eng.	33	45	46	49	82	255
2nd Lt. H. A. Manin,						
102nd Eng.	44	50	47	43	82	266
2nd Lt. W. J. Maloney,						
165th Inf.	44	45	44	49	78	260
Sgt. B. A. Evans,						
102nd Eng.	46	48	44	48	83	269
Team Total	421	467	447	454	858	2,647

Team Captain

Lt. Col. H. E. Suavet, Hq. 27th Div., N.Y.N.G.

Team Coach

Pvt. T. E. Brown, Jr., 107th Inf.
 The pistol team, composed of Pvt. P. H. Agramonte, 107th Inf.; Sgt. Weston, 71st Inf.; Pvt. Maloney and Pvt. E. J. Walsh, 101st Cav., as regular members, with Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald, 107th Inf.; Sgt. B. A. Evans and Lt. H. A. Manin, 102nd Eng., added from the rifle team, acquitted itself nobly and was high National Guard Team in the National Pistol Team Match, thereby winning badges for themselves. The results of the pistol matches were as follows:

RE-ENTRY MATCHES

	R. F. Cal. 45 Pistol	
	74 Entries	
	Winning Score 286	
13. Pvt. E. J. Walsh, 101st Cav.....		256

THE NATIONAL INDIVIDUAL PISTOL MATCH

	582 Entries	
	Winning Score 273	
64. Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald, 107th Inf.....		250

THE NATIONAL PISTOL TEAM MATCH

	43 Entries	
	Winning Score 1,254	
13. New York National Guard.....		1,189 (Badge Winner)

27TH DIVISION TEAM WINS PISTOL MATCHES

The Inter-Divisional and East Coast Pistol Matches were held at Camp Hoffman, Sea Girt, N. J., on September 28th, and the 27th Division which was represented by a team composed of the following won both Matches. The scores which follow are an indication of the closeness of the competition.

INTER-DIVISIONAL PISTOL TEAM MATCH

(The Gillmore Trophy)

Team	25	15	25	Quick	Final
	Yd.	Yd.	Yd.		
	S.F.	R.F.	R.F.	Fire	Percent-
	age				
27th Division, N.Y.N.G.					
Pfc. P. H. Agramonte,					
107th Inf.	99	92	95	100	97.5
Capt. R. A. Devereux,					
107th Inf.	94	96	94	100	96.33
Capt. A. N. Gormsen,					
102nd Eng.	93	98	92	100	96.
2nd Lt. J. R. Herron,					
105th Inf.	93	98	86	100	95.
2nd Lt. H. J. Billings,					
108th Inf.	93	89	87	100	93.66
Team Average					95.69
44th Division, N.J.N.G.....					94.25
77th Division, Org. Res.....					94.18
98th Division, Org. Res.....					93.58
78th Division, Org. Res.....					90.82

THE EAST COAST PISTOL TEAM MATCH

(The Old Oaken Bucket)

Team	50	25	25	Team
	Yd.	Yd.	Yd.	
	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	Total
27th Division, N.Y.N.G.				
Capt. R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf...	78	88	84	250
Pfc. P. H. Agramonte, 107th Inf..	83	91	74	248
2nd Lt. J. R. Herron, 105th Inf....	73	90	81	244
Capt. A. N. Gormsen, 102nd Eng...	70	80	83	233
1st Lt. J. R. Cavanaugh, 104th F. A.	69	72	72	213
Team Total				1,188
44th Division, N.J.N.G.....				1,144
77th Division, Org. Res.....				1,121
98th Division, Org. Res.....				1,114
78th Division, Org. Res.....				1,103



JOIN

Still the Greatest Mother

Never Surpassed

**P-R-E-M-I-E-R
PURE FOODS**

Rarely Equalled

**FRANCIS H. LEGGETT & CO.
NEW YORK**

Manufacturers—Distributors

**QUALITY MILITARY EQUIPMENT
At Lowest Prices**

Write for latest price lists.

**NATIONAL GUARD
EQUIPMENT CO.
155 E. 34th Street
New York City**



106th INFANTRY

THREE new small-bore rifle ranges and a musketry range for small-bore machine guns have been built in the armory basement. The rifle ranges afford not only invaluable training in marksmanship, but the overhead trolleys for use in returning targets are a source of un-failing delight to the happy boys-with-their-new-toys. Five nights out of the week, now, the popping of the .22s accompanies the squeal of the target carriers as the pulleys and wires haul the results back and forth.

Another improvement is a newly washed, scrubbed and painted drill shed. Freshly shellacked seats, a white roof relieved by green girders, give the impression of a new building. If a threatened new floor is laid, the impression will become positive reality. Up on the third floor there is strange building activity in the area around the old and not often used, officers' club—hints of ripped-out partitions, a renovated kitchen, new floors and a fireplace, and plenty of fresh paint. Consensus of opinion seems to center around a combined officers' and men's club. Such an improvement, combined with the third floor Squad Room which has also been newly done over, will afford ideal facilities for many and varied social events of the future.

27th TANK COMPANY

THE Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the 27th Tank Company have held a series of meetings since camp, at which we discussed the general policy of the Association for the coming year. Election of Officers was held in September: Captain Bell, *President*; Sgt. Roby, *Vice-President*; Sgt. Nieb, *Recording Secretary*; Sgt. Guarino, *Treasurer*. The Association has had a few beer parties and is planning to have a party and dance in the near future. The enlisted men of the company are behind any reliable movement of this kind.



Americans are proud of the industrial achievements that have made their brawn, courage and ingenuity world famous. The chief disease which threatens that supremacy is tuberculosis. It is the greatest cause of death between the ages of 15 and 45. Help protect American man power from this enemy by purchasing the Christmas Seals that fight it all year round. The seals you buy today may save your life tomorrow.



**BUY
CHRISTMAS
SEALS**

The National, State and Local Tuberculosis Associations of the United States

The Tank Company recently held a civic meeting at which definite plans were founded for the good of the Company. The Company library is to be enlarged and the numerous clippings of the Tank Company when it "hit the headlines" in the N. Y. newspapers are to be organized and put into an appropriate scrap-book for reference. It will be the policy this year to have numerous small parties with possibly one large dance instead of fewer parties on a larger scale as has been done before. It is hoped that conditions will enable the men to have five or six beer parties before camp.

Captain Bell read extracts from the report of the Tank Company's camp tour. The conduct and accomplishment of the unit was excellent. The report specifically praised the way in which the tanks and trucks, though now obsolete, were kept running. Staff Sgt. Frank and his associates deserve the credit for their work in making this possible.

MIGHT BE HIS DOUBLE

Wife to hubby who has stumbled over a chair in the dark, trying to get to bed after a large evening:

"Is that you, John?"

"Ysh, m'dear. If 'tain't I'm going to 'ply for a divorce."

—California Guardsman.

EXPERT GUNSMITHING — Reasonable Costs

Improve your shooting by restocking your rifle with an "Alpine Model" stock. Send for pamphlet G.

MANHATTAN GUN AND REPAIR SHOP, 35 W. 44th St., New York, N.Y.



AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1935

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (September 1-30, inclusive).....84.36%

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.....1409 Off.	20 W. O.	18895 E. M.	Total 20324

NOTE

(1) The small figure placed beside the bracketed figure shows the organization's standing on last month's list as compared with its present rating.
 (2) The "How We Stand" page has been condensed into the "Average Percentage of Attendance" page by showing, beneath each organization's percentage, its maintenance and actual strength.

27th Div. Q. M. Train	94.76% (2) ₁₀
Maintenance ... 235	Actual 236
71st Infantry	93.69% (3) ₄
Maintenance ... 1038	Actual 1105
156th Field Art.	93.33% (4) ₁₁
Maintenance ... 602	Actual 634
121st Cavalry	92.80% (5) ₁₄
Maintenance ... 571	Actual 603
Special Troops, 27th Div.	91.67% (6) ₈
Maintenance ... 318	Actual 369
102nd Medical Regt.	91.50% (7) ₃
Maintenance ... 639	Actual 669
104th Field Art.	91.13% (8) ₇
Maintenance ... 599	Actual 648
106th Field Art.	89.68% (9) ₁
Maintenance ... 647	Actual 685
174th Infantry	89.20% (10) ₉
Maintenance ... 1038	Actual 1128
10th Infantry	88.93% (11) ₁₆
Maintenance ... 1038	Actual 1109
244th Coast Art.	88.89% (12) ₁₇
Maintenance ... 646	Actual 687
105th Field Art.	87.99% (13) ₁₅
Maintenance ... 599	Actual 643
101st Cavalry	87.44% (14) ₂₅
Maintenance ... 571	Actual 662
102nd Eng. (Com.)	87.00% (15) ₁₈
Maintenance ... 475	Actual 495
212th Coast Art.	86.57% (16) ₂₆
Maintenance ... 705	Actual 738
101st Signal Bn.	86.46% (17) ₅
Maintenance ... 163	Actual 167
108th Infantry	86.19% (18) ₂₀
Maintenance ... 1038	Actual 1085

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. and Dr.	Aver. Pres. Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
369th Infantry			97.02% (1) ₁₂	
Maintenance ... 1038			Actual 1102	
HEADQUARTERS ..	2	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	1	67	63	94
SERVICE CO.	1	100	96	96
HOWITZER CO. ...	1	63	62	98
HQ.&HQ. CO., 1st BN.	1	23	22	96
COMPANY A	1	63	61	97
COMPANY B	1	63	61	97
COMPANY C	1	64	64	100
COMPANY D	1	63	63	100
HQ.&HQ. CO., 2d BN.	1	23	23	100
COMPANY E	1	64	62	97
COMPANY F	1	66	66	100
COMPANY G	1	66	65	99
COMPANY H	1	63	60	95
HQ.&HQ. CO., 3d BN.	1	23	22	96
COMPANY I	1	63	59	94
COMPANY K	1	64	59	92
COMPANY L	1	63	62	99
COMPANY M	1	65	63	97
MED. DEPT. DET... 1	35	35	100	
	1106	1073	97.02	

245th Coast Art.	86.08% (19) ₁₃
Maintenance ... 739	Actual 786
105th Infantry	85.93% (20) ₁₉
Maintenance ... 1038	Actual 1100
14th Infantry	84.90% (21) ₆
Maintenance ... 1038	Actual 1119
106th Infantry	82.02% (22) ₂₃
Maintenance ... 1038	Actual 1100
258th Field Art.	81.48% (23) ₂₁
Maintenance ... 647	Actual 676
165th Infantry	80.55% (24) ₂₄
Maintenance ... 1038	Actual 1110
107th Infantry	78.44% (25) ₂₂
Maintenance ... 1038	Actual 1057
27th Div. Aviation Drills Suspended	(26)₂
Maintenance ... 118	Actual 127
52nd F. A. Brig.	100.00% (1) ₃
Maintenance ... 36	Actual 50
53rd Inf. Brig.	100.00% (2) ₄
Maintenance ... 27	Actual 46
Hdq. Coast Art.	100.00% (3) ₈
Maintenance ... 11	Actual 11
State Staff	97.56% (4) ₁
Maximum 140	Actual 88
Hdq. 27th Div.	95.18% (5) ₂
Maintenance ... 65	Actual 82
54th Inf. Brig.	89.36% (6) ₇
Maintenance ... 27	Actual 47
51st Cav. Brig.	89.33% (7) ₉
Maintenance ... 69	Actual 77
87th Inf. Brig.	86.67% (8) ₅
Maintenance ... 27	Actual 45
93rd Inf. Brig.	82.93% (9) ₆
Maintenance ... 27	Actual 41



Hines Attendance Trophy
 Winner, 1935
 212th Coast Artillery



Blow, Bugles, Blow!

Beginning with Reveille and Ending
With Taps Bugler Blows Many Calls

FROM the penetrating blasts of reveille in the morning to the plaintive notes of taps at the close of day the range of army bugle calls can be traced back through the centuries to biblical days, when according to the best authorities the forerunners of the modern trumpet and bugle were first used for military purposes by the armies of Gideon and Saul.

Present bugle calls in the United States army show the influence of foreign allies with whom our soldiery in pre-Revolutionary and Revolutionary times came in contact and it is well known that many calls and signals of the various nations were used by Caesar's army in some form or other.

Tribute to Dead Comrade

Taps, heart-touching tribute of the American soldier to his dead comrade and used in barracks and field as the final call of the day, is the American army's contribution to the history of bugle calls being credited to Gen. Daniel Butterfield, a brigade commander in the Army of the Potomac in the Civil War.

The private soldier, who has invented doggerel verse to sing with bugle calls, never seems to have composed any ribald words for taps, dearest of all calls to him.

During the World War, Madame Schumann-Heink sang these lines adapted to taps:

"Fading light lims the sight

And a star gems the sky gleaming bright.

From afar, drawing nigh, falls the the night.

Dear one, rest!

In the West, sable night lulls the day on her breast.

Love, sweet dreams!

Lo, the beams of the light fairy moon kiss the streams,

Love, good night! Ah, so soon, peaceful dreams."

Disturbs the Sleepy Heads

Reveille, that morning clarion bringing sleepy soldiers from their bunks to dress hastily for roll call, has many variations of verse but one of the most popular comes from the lips of the bugler himself:

"I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up,

I can't get 'em up in the morning, I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up,

I can't get 'em up at all.

Get up you sleepy monkeys
And wake up your lazy bunkies,
Put on your working breeches,
And go out and do your work.

I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up,

I can't get 'em up in the morning, I can't get 'em up, I can't get 'em up,

I can't get 'em up at all."

Everyone recognizes the call "to arms." It is the same in practically every army in the world. The verse reads:

"To arms, to arms;
Get your guns, get your guns,
Get your guns, get your guns,

Get them from the stacks,
Get them from the racks."

Attendance at church in the United States army is voluntary but soldiers are familiar with the call, one of the sweetest of the whole collection and something like a hymn.

"Go to church if you care,
Do the right if you dare.
Some folks go to church to sing and pray

Others to hear the preacher's say,
Many for they were raised that way,
Go, all are welcome there."

Mess Call Popular

Mess call is popular with one and all. Lines set to the notes read:

"Soupy, soupy, soupy, without a single bean,
Coffee, coffee, coffee, without a bit of cream,
Porky, porky, porky, without a bit of lean."

Retreat is sounded just before sunset. Parades and formal guard mountings (the latter considered one of the most beautiful ceremonies in the service) are held often before retreat and with the turn-out of families of the garrison and civilian friends become a sort of social function on the post especially on summer evenings.

Many calls have become obsolete with the constant changes in the army but those most frequently sounded are first calls, call to quarters, tattoo, taps, mess, sick, church, recall, officers, first sergeants, assembly, fatigue, reveille, retreat and the general. The latter is the signal for striking tents and loading vehicles preparatory to marching.

—The Fifth Corps News.

RIDABOCK & CO.



OUR uniforms and equipments adhere to the high standards required by the well dressed Officer, and possess a degree of swank individuality that lends distinction to the wearer.

RIDABOCK & CO.

Military Outfitters since 1847

65-67 Madison Ave. at 27th St., New York, N. Y.
LExington 2-3992-3993



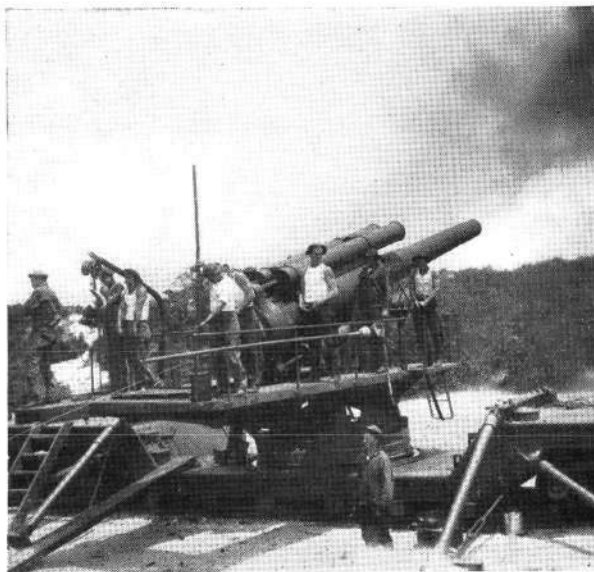
Burgomaster Beer and Fitzgerald's Ales

WERE IN GREAT DEMAND ALL
SUMMER AT THE
CAMP SMITH AND PINE CAMP
CANTEENS

A Soldier's Drink



FITZGERALD BROS.
BREWING CO.
TROY, N. Y.



"COMMENCE FIRING"

YOUR Advertising guns, like our "Big Berthas," are aimed to make hits, and—profitable scores.

Here is a target, worthy of your best in copy ammunition, within easy range, requiring little elevation, and—no windage.

Twenty-thousand National Guardsman, alert, physically fit, and up to the minute in everything are the paid subscribers who receive and read this publication each month.

For the necessities and pleasures of life, they spend annually *FORTY MILLIONS OF DOLLARS*, and represent as fine an audience of potential consumers as can be reached by any advertising medium.

Remember—weak copy makes poor ammunition, even for practice firing. If you seek a clean score, fire your best, and hits are bound to result.

Distribution to our many units covers all important commercial areas in the state of New York, as follows:

ALBANY	HUDSON	POUGHKEEPSIE
AMSTERDAM	JAMAICA	QUEENS
AUBURN	JAMESTOWN	RICHMOND
BINGHAMTON	KINGSTON	ROCHESTER
BUFFALO	MALONE	ROME
BROOKLYN	MEDINA	SARANAC LAKE
CATSKILL	MIDDLETOWN	SARATOGA
COHOES	MOHAWK	SCHENECTADY
CORNING	MT. VERNON	SYRACUSE
ELMIRA	NEWBURGH	TICONDEROGA
FLUSHING	NEW YORK	TONAWANDA
GENESEO	NIAGARA FALLS	TROY
GENEVA	OGDENSBURGH	UTICA
GLENS FALLS	OLEAN	WALTON
GLOVERSVILLE	ONEIDA	WATERTOWN
HEMPSTEAD	ONEONTA	WHITEHALL
HOOSICK FALLS	OSWEGO	WHITE PLAINS
HORNELL	PEEKSKILL	YONKERS

Advt.

Leaf tobacco being
sold to highest bidder

United States
Treasury Building

From 1900 up to 1934 the leaf tobacco used for cigarettes increased from

13,084,037 lbs. to
326,093,357 lbs.;
an increase of 2392%

*There is no substitute
for mild, ripe tobacco.*

During the year ending June 30,
1900, the Government collected
from cigarette taxes

\$3,969,191

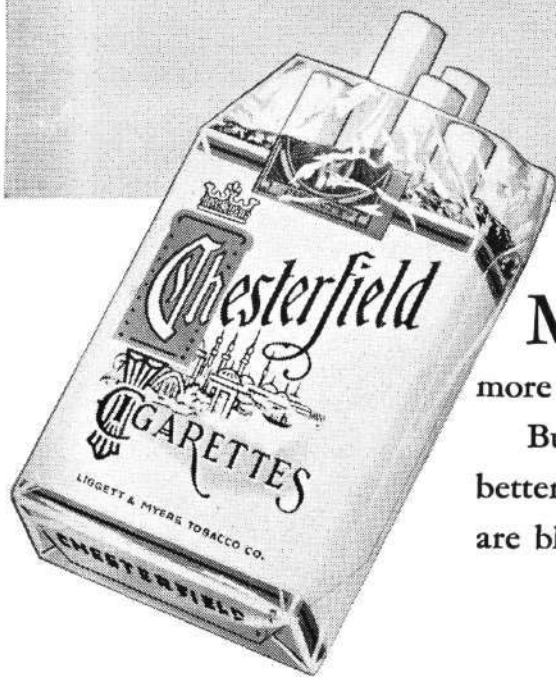
For the year ending June 30,
1934, the same taxes were

\$350,299,442

an increase of 8725%

—a lot of money.

*Cigarettes give a lot of
pleasure to a lot of people.*



More cigarettes are smoked today because more people know about them—they are better advertised.

But the main reason for the increase is that they are made better—made of better tobaccos; then again the tobaccos are blended—a blend of Domestic and Turkish tobaccos.

*Chesterfield is made of mild, ripe tobaccos.
Everything that science knows about is used in
making it a milder and better-tasting cigarette.*

We believe you will enjoy them.