

The New York National Guardsman



April, 1936

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

15c The Copy



The Adjutant General's Page

Officers Comissioned in the New York National Guard During the Months of December, 1935, January and February, 1936, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority.

COLONEL	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Thiede, Otto	Jan. 11'36	156th F.A.	Yates, Justin J.	Dec. 18'35..245th C.A.
MAJORS			Gray, Kenneth S.	Dec. 18'35..245th C.A.
Hertzog, Emile F.	Nov. 14'35	71st Inf.	Martin, Floyd R.	Dec. 26'35..174th Inf.
Clark, Louis H.	Nov. 19'35	10th Inf.	Kroencke, Edward J.	(Chap.) Jan. 9'36..Chap., 258th F.A.
Moses, DeMaurice	Jan. 14'36	369th Inf.	Bidwell, Miles O.	Jan. 11'36..107th Inf.
CAPTAINS			Swan, Henry T., Jr.	Jan. 17'36..156th F.A.
Carleton, Charles D.	Nov. 15'35	104th F.A.	Bidwell, James W.	Jan. 17'36..14th Inf.
Fischer, Walter	Nov. 19'35	104th F.A.	Madison, Charles	Jan. 23'36..87th Brig.
Ellis, Frederick W.	Nov. 19'35	174th Inf.	Leonard, Hubert C.	Jan. 23'36..101st Cav.
Siddle, Longsdan H.	Dec. 16'35	258th F.A.	Hughes, Harry R.	Jan. 24'36..Inf., 87th Brig.
Vincent, Roy F.	Dec. 18'35	174th Inf.	Morgan, John J.	Feb. 6'36..258th F.A.
Cowan, James J.	Dec. 18'35	174th Inf.	Barnes, Paul N.	Feb. 6'36..10th Inf.
Young, William, Jr.	Dec. 19'35	101st Cav.	Jantzen, William J.	Feb. 13'36..14th Inf.
Kornblum, Milton	Dec. 20'35	101st Cav.	DeFoy, Walter E.	Feb. 14'36..108th Inf.
Drake, Charles L.	Dec. 24'35	10th Inf.	Schminke, George C.	Feb. 14'36..107th Inf.
Firmes, George A.	Dec. 26'35	71st Inf.	2ND LIEUTENANTS	
Sutherland, Francis W.	Feb. 3'36	107th Inf.	Payne, Robert E.	Nov. 1'35..369th Inf.
Coffey, Vincent J.	Feb. 3'36	156th F.A.	Fitzgerald, William F.	Nov. 12'35..Sp. Tr., 27th Div.
Prout, John T.	Feb. 10'36	165th Inf.	Courtney, Francis V.	Nov. 13'35..174th Inf.
Paganelli, Hugo R.	Feb. 13'36	M.C., 244th C.A.	Buskirk, Arthur H.	Nov. 15'35..107th Inf.
Richardson, Warren M.	Feb. 15'36	174th Inf.	Ennis, William E.	Nov. 18'35..258th F.A.
Hexamer, Clifford E.	Feb. 26'36	106th Inf.	Schutrum, Oswald M.	Nov. 20'35..174th Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS			Price, Walter S.	Nov. 29'35..108th Inf.
Cito, Albert V.	Nov. 6'35	244th C.A.	Haarman, Donald W.	Dec. 3'35..27th Div. Avi.
Norton, William V.	Nov. 6'35	Sp. Tr., 27th Div.	Hand, Clifford A.	Dec. 5'35..106th Inf.
Castle, Frederick W.	Nov. 6'35	27th Div. Avi.	Kraftschik, Ernest W.	Dec. 5'35..108th Inf.
Dunn, Robert V.	Nov. 6'35	27th Div. Avi.	Day, John J.	Dec. 13'35..121st Cav.
McManus, Raymond E.	Nov. 9'35	105th Inf.	Wilkes, John S.	Dec. 13'35..121st Cav.
Hermann, Arthur F.	Nov. 14'35	107th Inf.	Moroney, Joseph A.	Dec. 26'35..106th Inf.
Mossey, Earl J.	Nov. 14'35	M.C. 105th Inf.	O'Connor, Howard	Dec. 31'35..Q.M.C., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
Barrett, James V.	Nov. 14'35	M.C. 105th Inf.	Luberts, Walter H. W.	Jan. 6'36..101st Sig. Bn.
McDonald, John A.	Nov. 15'35	369th Inf.	Ellis, Robert F.	Jan. 6'36..101st Sig. Bn.
Davison, Floyd A.	Nov. 20'35	174th Inf.	Hettrick, Herbert L.	Jan. 17'36..106th F.A.
Thiede, Walter W.	Nov. 20'35	156th F.A.	Wessing, Lawrence A.	Jan. 21'36..10th Inf.
Nixdorff, Boyce G.	Nov. 29'35	14th Inf.	Feggler, Lawrence G.	Jan. 29'36..14th Inf.
Fisk, John L.	Nov. 29'35	165th Inf.	Pennell, Lockwood M.	Feb. 3'36..101st Cav.
Walls, Walter S.	Dec. 2'35	M.C., 121st Cav.	Bittner, Harry H.	Feb. 11'36..104th F.A.
Flynn, Vencino A.	Dec. 5'35	106th Inf.	Brinckerhoff, Gilbert G., Jr.	Feb. 13'36..244th C.A.
Weisburg, Benjamin	Dec. 12'35	258th F.A.	Carlson, Lloyd F.	Feb. 15'36..174th Inf.
Gerberg, Israel	Dec. 12'35	M.C., 27th Dv. QM. Tr.	Kelly, Walter L.	Feb. 15'36..174th Inf.
Miller, Edwin	Dec. 18'35	245th C.A.	Connor, Watson M.	Feb. 15'36..174th Inf.
			Halloran, Vincent F.	Feb. 18'36..14th Inf.
			Auchincloss, Samuel S.	Feb. 18'36..Sp. Tr., 27th Div.

Separations from Active Service, December, 1935, January and February, 1936

CAPTAIN	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	2ND LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Blakeman, Earle C.	Feb. 6'36	71st Inf.	Bryan, Herbert L.	Jan. 8'36	369th Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS			Caldwell, James U.	Feb. 21'36	258th F.A.
Milliken, Albert E.	Feb. 13'36	121st Cav.	Dwyer, Charles V.	Jan. 22'36	106th Inf.
Shults, John R.	Jan. 10'36	156th F.A.	Fossum, William	Feb. 6'36	106th F.A.
Van Auken, Howard A.	Feb. 21'36	M.C., 71st Inf.	Polakas, Anthony J.	Jan. 15'36	10th Inf.
			Sampson, William R.	Jan. 21'36	212th C.A. (A.A)

Transferred to Inactive National Guard, at Own Request

MAJOR	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	2ND LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Gibb, Harold C.	Jan. 31'36	107th Inf.	Murphy, Edward C.	Jan. 9'36	14th Inf.
CAPTAIN			Reed, Frank W.	Jan. 15'36	105th F.A.
Sweeny, William S.	Jan. 4'36	165th Inf.	2ND LIEUTENANTS		
1ST LIEUTENANTS			Gormsen, Olaf R.	Feb. 26'36	102nd Engrs.
Mooney, Charles P., Jr.	Jan. 10'36	104th F.A.	O'Hara, Joseph A.	Feb. 11'36	105th F.A.
			Van Leuvan, Charles S.	Jan. 20'36	156th F.A.

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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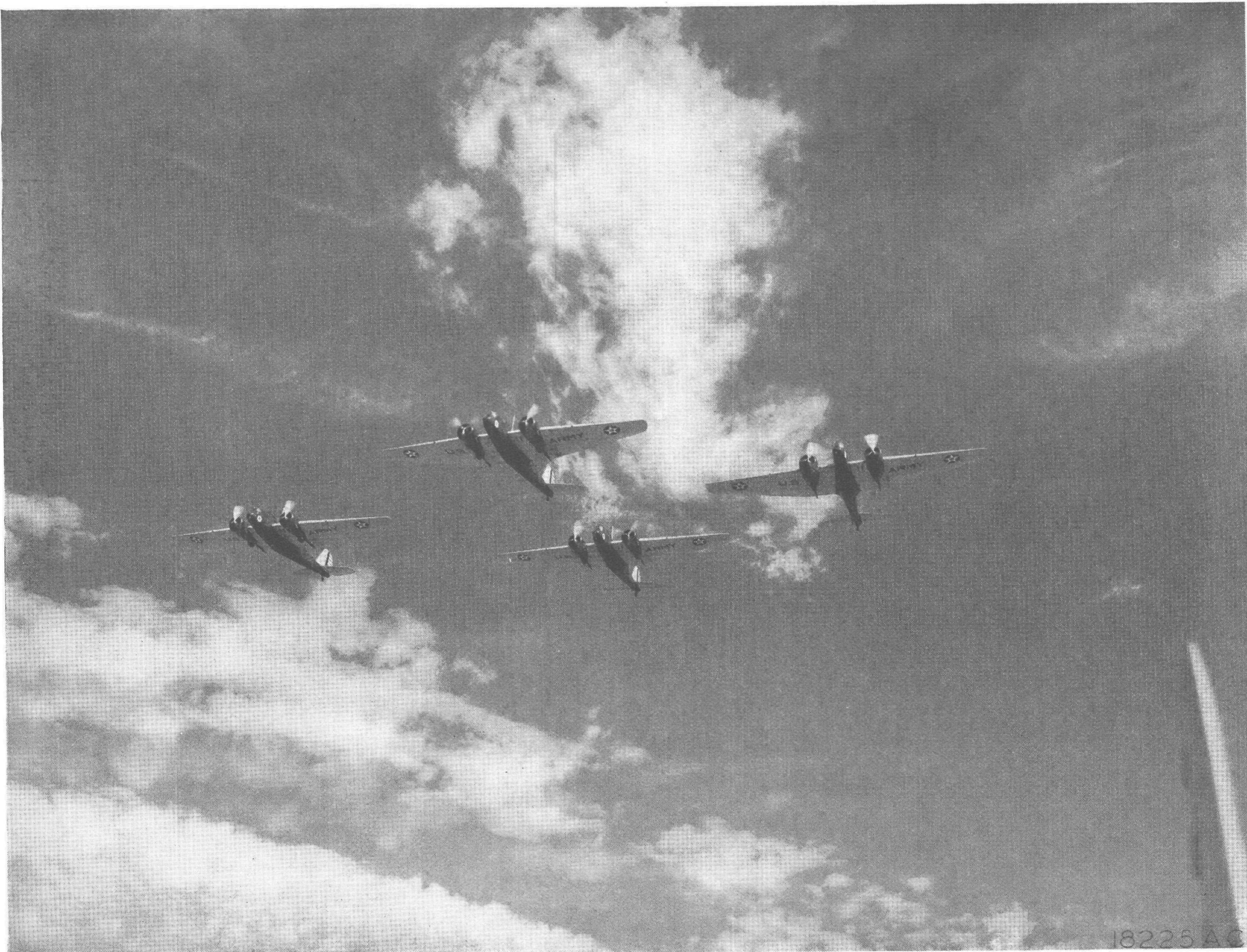
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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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



Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Corps

Army Air Corps Martin Bombers, Flying Above March Field, California

Keeping America Out of War

By MAJOR GENERAL OSCAR WESTOVER

Chief of the Air Corps

WE are all interested in how this country can keep out of war. If you ask the average American citizen this question, his answer will most likely embody a quotation from General Washington's farewell address, to wit: "In time of peace prepare for war."

Always a peace-loving nation, our people have consistently disregarded the sage advice of the father of our country, and the consequences have proved disastrous. We have been through a number of wars, and each has found us woefully unprepared. Fortunately, the courage, initiative and enterprise of our people enabled us to emerge victorious. But they were costly victories, resulting in the needless sacrifice of the manhood of this nation and the expenditure of billions of dollars. Even the next generation of taxpayers will not be able to make up the cost of our folly in failing to foster a policy of proper preparedness. We have always been penny wise and pound foolish, and our legislators in the past have consistently failed to make adequate appropriations with which to carry out the excellent program for National Defense prepared by the Congress itself.

It was only when we were suddenly confronted with a war emergency that we became veritable spendthrifts and gave our money with a lavish hand and with feverish haste in order to ward off the possibility of disaster to our national existence.

Are the bitter lessons of the past to avail us nothing? One thing is certain, and that is that, should we be confronted with another war emergency, our wealth is most

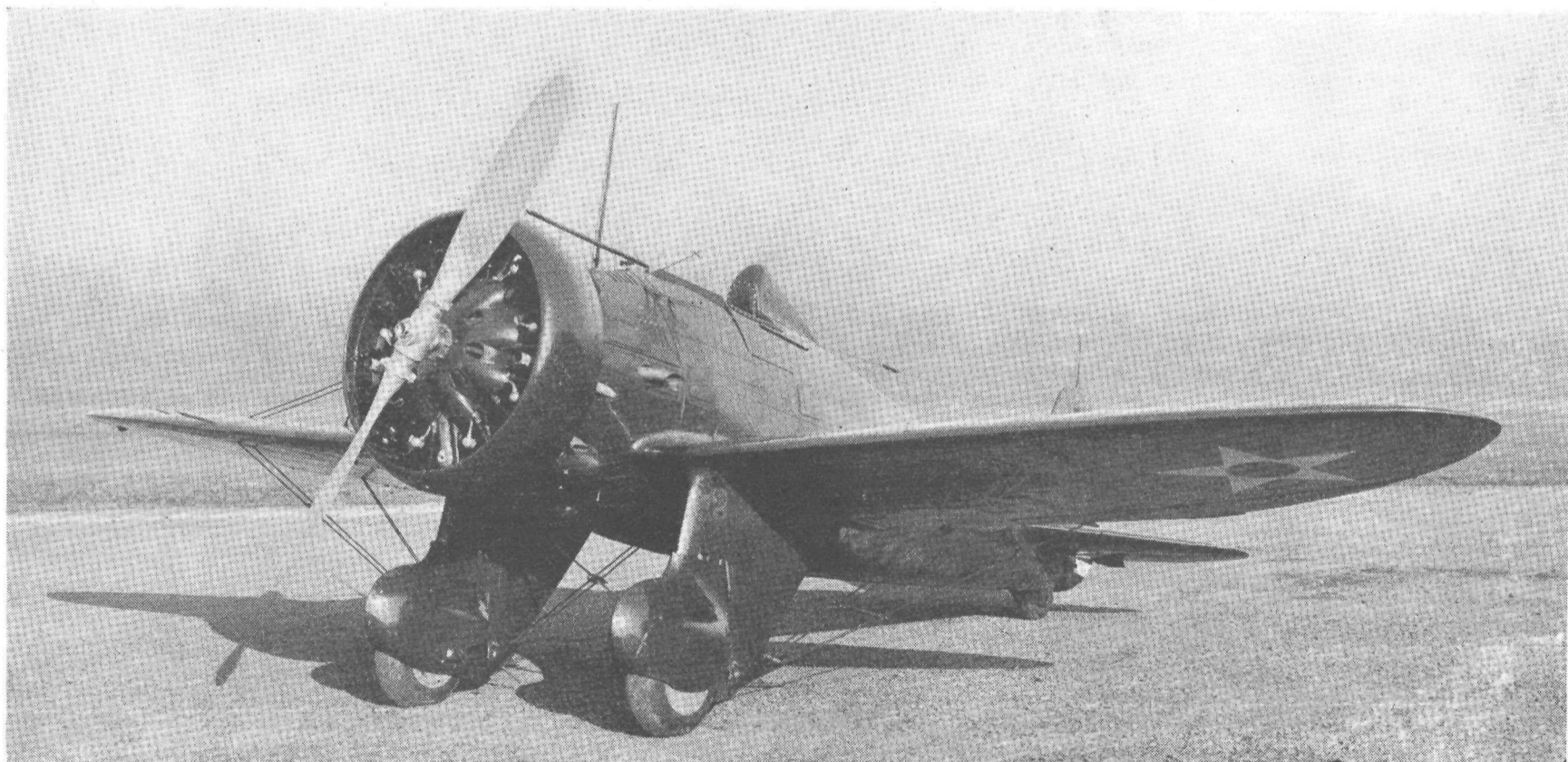
likely to avail us but little. The science of war has progressed to such a stage that there will be no time left for feverish defensive preparations. Mars' newest weapon, the airplane, has placed the war picture in an entirely new setting.

The last few years have been enlightening as to the importance of air power in the future. The feasibility of spanning continents with air fleets has been indicated and demonstrated many times. Only as recently as last December, our latest type Bombardment airplanes on the West Coast made a mass flight to the southernmost point of Florida in an elapsed time of 21½ hours and in an actual flying time of 15½ hours.

Isolation, the sort of security we were wont to fancy was given us by oceans for barriers, is being wiped out. We know now that aggressive warfare would take to the air and that neither oceans nor distance would provide the security needed for complete isolation.

When the Atlantic ocean was first crossed in an airplane, an epoch-making feat in the history of aviation was recorded. The astonishing achievement set the world agog. This pioneering trans-atlantic flight set the stage for other flights between America and Europe; it furnished the incentive to aeronautical engineers and to aircraft manufacturers to design and build larger and more

The modern airplane allows no time for preparation after war is declared. We must look to our defense now.



Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Corps

Designed Especially for Swift Combat Work at High Altitudes

This snappy-looking machine is a high-speed, single-seater Boeing P-26A pursuit plane. It is a low-wing monoplane equipped with a 550 h.p. supercharged Pratt & Whitney "Wasp" engine—a combination which makes it a dangerous opponent.

powerful airplanes. It focussed the attention of aviation enthusiasts to the possibility of flights across the broad Pacific, to spanning a distance almost three times as great as that across the Atlantic. And now this has also been accomplished—not once, but on so many occasions that an intermediate landing on the several islands in the Pacific no longer is the occasion for undue excitement.

So much for the power and range of the present-day airplane. So much, also, for the pet theory expounded by pacifists for many years that this country can rest in peace and security on the score of its location—the intervening great oceans. Some students of military operations predict that the wars of the future will be fought on a radically different scale from heretofore. They are of the belief that, in the event of the breakdown of existing international agreements and adherence to the rules of warfare, aircraft and chemicals will be the principal weapons used; that the initial operations of the invader will not be directed at the armed forces of the defending nation; that there will exist no such term as a “non-combatant”; that the attacks will be directed at the defender’s nerve centers—her principal communities and industrial centers; that, using bombs and chemicals, the highly destructive effects caused thereby will demoralize the civilian population to such an extent that they will set up a clamor for peace even before their armed defenders will have made a move to contact the enemy.

If the predictions of these military students are to be taken at their face value, it is not difficult to picture the plight in which this country would find itself in the event its shores were threatened with invasion, were we as totally unprepared in the matter of air defense as we are at present.

On the Atlantic and Pacific coasts we have shore lines totalling over 2,000 miles. Many of our large industrial communities, our vital centers, are located along these shores. It is needless to picture the consequences following an air attack upon these thickly populated communities. Anyone knowing the destructive effect of bombs and chemicals can easily imagine what would follow. Lucrative objectives for enemy aircraft are innumerable. Water and power supplies and communications systems would be targets for enemy aircraft, the destruction of which would cause more death and suffering than direct assault upon our populations.

There is only one answer to the whole proposition, and that is the immediate initiation of steps to develop sufficient air power to protect our people and our country against aerial attacks. The development of air power and the ground facilities that must necessarily go hand in hand therewith is a task that will take considerable time. It is a task which should be initiated without further delay and not left for future action, for were this country confronted with an immediate emergency all our plans, all our well-meant intentions to provide adequate National Defense for this country, might be for naught, for an enemy strong in air power might inflict untold destruction upon us before proper defensive measures could be initiated.

At present the airplane is not a com-

modity which can be placed on a mass production basis in this country at a moment’s notice. The American aircraft industry is not now organized to manufacture airplanes in large quantities to supply an immediate demand. It takes time to build airplanes and to equip them properly under conditions as they now exist. Commercial aviation in this country has not reached that stage of development as to offer an incentive for the investment of capital in aircraft manufacturing establishments additional to the comparatively few now in operation.

The problem of aircraft production simmers down to the one principle which governs the output of every commodity in existence, namely, the law of supply and demand. With commercial aviation in a flourishing state, should an emergency suddenly arise, the problem of supplying this country with needed military aircraft would not be the vexatious one it is today, insofar as concerns the availability of aircraft plants.

Dealing with present-day conditions, however, it is obvious that time must be taken by the forelock and provision made for the steady production of military aircraft to provide this country with an adequate number of them with a minimum amount of delay.

The time element incident to aircraft production also applies to the installation of the necessary ground facilities upon which an Air Force must rely in order that it may operate efficiently; to the training of additional flyers and to setting in motion the machinery necessary for the smooth functioning of an Air Force such as this country really should have.

It is essential that the country become aroused to the importance of inaugurating at the earliest possible moment a program wherein all the elements of air defense, personnel, organization, aircraft production and air base facilities will move forward together under a well coordinated plan. With such a program under way the people will be entitled to a sense of security, arising from the knowledge that this vital phase of National Defense is not being neglected.



Wide World Photo

Black Shirt Soldiers Are Not All Hot

While Mussolini’s legions suffer from the heat and rain in Africa, the Alpini keep cool way up in the Alps. A machine gun detachment, mounted on skis, is here shooting at a target on the snow-covered slopes of the mountains along the Austrian border.

Major General William Weigel Dies

**Early in World War, served as Inspector-Instructor of the N.Y.N.G.
Then organized 88th Division and led it through heavy fighting.**

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM WEIGEL, retired, formerly in charge of the Philippine Department of the United States Army, died of coronary thrombosis March 4th, at the station hospital on Governors Island. He was seventy-two years old.

General Weigel entered the hospital on Monday for treatment of a boil, and suffered a heart attack soon afterward. He retired from the Army in 1927, having reached the statutory age limit of sixty-four. His permanent home was in New Brunswick, N. J., where he was born, but in New York he lived at the Columbia University Club, 4 West Forty-third Street.

Three brothers and a sister survive. They are Frederick Weigel, of New Brunswick, N. J.; George Weigel, of Highland Park, N. J.; Jacob Weigel, of Pasadena, Calif., and Mrs. Minnie De Hart, of Bound Brook, N. J. The general was unmarried.

The career of General Weigel included forty-four years of active service, beginning in the Indian wars. When he was graduated from the Military Academy at West Point in 1887, he was sent west as a second lieutenant to command a band of Indian scouts and settled the last of the border disputes. He passed two and one-half years in Arizona and on the Canadian frontier in a final campaign against the Apache and Navajo Indians.

He served in the Spanish-American War and, in 1899, after being promoted to captain, he sailed with his regiment, the 11th Infantry, to the Philippines, where he took part in the campaigns. Notable among the events of those days was the massacre of Company C, 9th Infantry, at Balangiga in September, 1901, in which three officers and fifty-nine enlisted men lost their lives. General Weigel, then a captain, held Balangiga with only forty-eight men for twelve days against more than 500 natives. Finally the Americans drove the natives over the mountains to the coast, probably saving the small command of regulars from a fate like that of Company C.

When he returned to the United States with his regiment in 1909 Weigel was promoted to the rank of major and assigned to recruiting duty in Philadelphia. Early in the World War he served as an inspector-instructor of the National Guard of New York. On May 15, 1917, he was appointed a colonel and assigned to command the 1st Infantry at Schofield Barracks, Hawaii. Several months later he was made a brigadier general and assigned to duty at Camp Devens, Mass., where he was in command of the camp during the winter of 1917-'18.

GENERAL WEIGEL sailed for France on May 5, 1918, and from July 4 to September 5 was continuously

under fire. For gallant service in action he was raised to the rank of major general and put in command of the 88th Division, a new unit which he was ordered to whip into shape. He commanded the division until the last shot was fired on November 11, at one time also having a large contingent of French troops under his direction.

Among the campaigns in which General Weigel participated were Champagne-Marne, Aisne-Marne, Oisne-Aisne, Meuse-Argonne, and the defensive sector of Haute Alsace. He was cited for bravery three times by the French government, he received the Croix de Guerre with three palms, and he was created a commander in the French Legion of Honor. The United States awarded the Distinguished Service Medal to him for "exceptionally meritorious and distinguished services." After his return with the A.E.F. in 1919, Rutgers University gave him an honorary degree of Master of Science.

General Weigel was chief of staff of the 2d Corps Area at Governors Island in 1920 when the bomb was exploded in front of the Sub-Treasury at Wall and Nassau Streets. General Weigel commanded the troops which surrounded the area twenty-five minutes after the explosion.

In February, 1922, he was assigned to duty as deputy commander of the 12th Army Corps, at 39 Whitehall Street, a post which he occupied until November 24, 1924. On that date he was promoted to the permanent grade of major general, and was ordered to Manila to command the Philippine division. Soon after his return in 1927, he retired from active service.

General Weigel was an enthusiastic supporter of the \$2,000,000 fund proposed by the late General Leonard Wood for the cure of leprosy. He was also an ardent

(Continued on page 26)



Photo by Associated Press

Nearing Home After a Long Hike

These French troops look as if they are just finishing a good long march, judging by their broken step, ragged formation, and the way their thumbs are hooked under their pack straps. Those French kilometers always go further than you think!

SIGNAL CORPS GOLDEN JUBILEE

Three hundred veterans and active members of the N. Y. State Signal Corps celebrate 50th anniversary of formation at sumptuous banquet.

THE veterans of the Signal Corps units of the New York National Guard, consisting of the 101st Signal Battalion of Manhattan and Brooklyn and the 27th Signal Company of Yonkers, in conjunction with the active members of those organizations, celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the formation of Signal Troops in the State of New York at an elaborate and well planned dinner which was held in the Hotel Pennsylvania in New York City on Tuesday evening, February 11, 1936. Veterans of all campaigns since the formation of the units were present including Lieutenant Charles W. Blackburne who was a charter member, having enlisted in 1885.

Lieutenant Colonel William L. Hallahan, D.S.O., wartime Division Signal Officer of the 27th Division, A.E.F., was ably assisted by many of the veterans and active members in the many details preparatory to the event and his conduct of the office of toastmaster left nothing to be desired. The affair was unanimously voted the outstanding Signal Corps event in the half-century since its inception.

Among the distinguished guests present were Major General George S. Gibbs, D.S.M., formerly Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army; Colonel Alvin C. Voris, D.S.M., Signal Officer, Second Corps Area; Colonel Sosthenes Behn, formerly Executive to the Chief Signal Officer, A.E.F.; Major John C. Mansfield, Commanding the Special Troops, 27th Division, N.Y.N.G., and Captain William J. Walsh, Adjutant, 93rd Brigade, N.Y.N.G. Signal Corps veterans and active members at the speakers' table included Lieutenant Colonel Hallahan; Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Maloney, Division Signal Officer, 27th Di-

"Live up to the high traditions of the past, and you will be better soldiers and citizens."

—Message to the Signal Corps from Major General Wm. N. Haskell.

vision, N.Y.N.G.; Major Andrew C. Otto, D.S.C.; Major Lawrence J. Gorman, commanding 101st Signal Battalion, N.Y.N.G.; Major Lewis H. DeBaun; Lieutenant W. T. Davenport, 9th Company, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps (Spanish-American War) and Lieutenant George A. Marshall, 3rd Company, U. S. Volunteer Signal Corps (Spanish-American War).

At 7:30 P.M. approximately three hundred veterans and actives took their places at previously designated tables and the evening was opened with the sounding of "Taps" and one minute of silence in memory of departed comrades. All present then fell to the pleasant task of consuming a meal which contained an item of food designated to name each campaign or maneuver in which the various organizations had participated.

AT the conclusion of the meal many interesting and historical talks were delivered. Lieutenants Davenport and Marshall spoke of the work of the New York Signal Troops in the Spanish-American War and Major Otto delivered an interesting and amusing discourse on the Mexican Border service from which it was gathered that one of the major hardships was the complete lack of a certain frothy liquid by reason of the issuance of the famous "General Order Number 6" which forbade the troops to follow their normal inclinations. He also referred to the work of the troops in constructing, maintaining and operating the greater part of the Border Telephone and Telegraph System in conjunction with the Regular Army. This activity was in addition to the regular field work and in that connection the Signal Battalion holds a letter of commendation from the District Signal Officer at Brownsville, Texas.

General Gibbs then spoke of the Signal Corps in the World War and outlined the tremendous task facing the communications service at the outbreak of hostilities—the problem of guiding the expansion of the small force of a few thousand men to a coordinated and comprehensive service of over 56,000 troops engaged in communication and its allied activities. He mentioned the splendid cooperation rendered by the commercial telephone and telegraph companies in providing the great number of technicians required and



Photo by Associated Press

Ethiopians Have Their Transport Problems

The smallest rivulet broadens into a considerable stream when the rains fall in Abyssinia and then it is man-power which counts in getting supply trucks through the sand-bottomed fords. Even if the "barbarians" possessed shoes, they would do well to discard them on these occasions.

sketched some of the difficulties incident to demobilization.

Colonel Voris followed with a talk on the Signal Corps as it is today and spoke of the efforts of the Army to keep abreast of communication progress through development work at the Signal School at Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, in conjunction with the various commercial communication companies.

Major Gorman delivered an address in which he detailed the organization of the present New York National Guard Signal Troops and spoke of the splendid *esprit-de-corps* and the high quality of work being done in the armories and in the field.

Major DeBaun told of the activities of the various Signal Corps veteran organizations and urged everyone to affiliate himself actively with one of them in the interest of preserving Signal Corps traditions and rendering practical assistance to the younger men who constitute the active organizations.

Telegrams and letters of regrets were received from many prominent persons, among whom were the following: His Excellency, Herbert H. Lehman, Governor of the State of New York; Major General James B. Allison, Chief Signal Officer, U. S. Army; Major General William N. Haskell, Commanding General, New York National Guard; Colonel A. S. Cowan, Commandant, The Signal School, Fort Monmouth, New Jersey, and Colonel David Sarnoff, Sig.-Res.

BECAUSE of its special message to all active signal and communications personnel the following is quoted from General Haskell's letter:

"As one who formerly served as an officer in the Signal Corps of the Regular Army, I desire to point out the tremendous changes which have taken place in communications within my memory and within the memory of your veterans. We formerly had merely the flag, heliograph, torch and telegraph. The first three are obsolete. We still retain the telegraph, and in addition we now have the teletype, buzzerphone, telephone, radio and air service. In place of runners and mounted messengers we now have the airplane, motorcycle and fast cars. The use of the airplane and the mechanization of other arms have completely revolutionized the elements of time and space as we knew them but a few years ago. The increased mobility of modern armies has introduced problems of communication which were unknown three decades ago, but troops moving even with the speed of wind must be controlled, and methods of communication to meet these developments, no matter how difficult and complex, must be devised. It is up to the signal Corps to solve these problems.

"*Esprit de corps* is an admirable thing, but it cannot be created by order. It grows slowly from traditions of the past, historic background, and pride in the accomplishments of the organization.

"To the veterans I desire to say that they are to be commended for their efforts to preserve the histories and traditions of the organization, and to bring these facts to the knowledge of the younger men. To the members of the active organization my message is 'Live up to the high traditions of the past, and you will be better soldiers

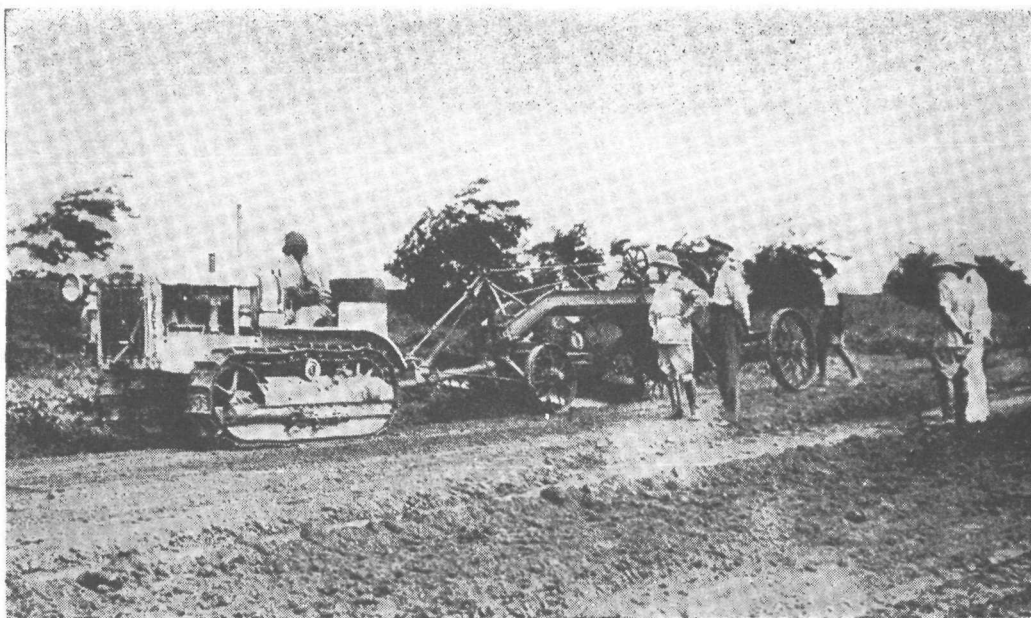


Photo by Associated Press

Consolidation in Abyssinia

Each step of the slow, methodical, Italian troops into Ethiopia is being consolidated before the next is undertaken. Here are natives, under Italian supervision, building new roads in order that motorized supply convoys may keep close touch with the field forces.

and better citizens. Work, study, and qualify yourselves for your respective missions, so that you can be worthy of the traditions of your past."

The banquet room was tastefully decorated with the standards of the 101st Signal Battalion, the guidons of all the active companies including the 27th Signal Company and old guidons and signal flags dating back many years. A place of honor at the speakers' dais was given the flag which was flown over the Signal Corps headquarters at Ponce, Porto Rico, during the Spanish-American War and which was the first American flag to be raised on that island. The flag is now in the possession of the 101st Signal Battalion.

AN elaborate souvenir program of the occasion was distributed. A feature of the program was the cover which bore the emblems and historical insignia of all the units in full color. This cover drew many favorable comments. In addition to historical sketches, commendations, citations, etc., the program contained facsimiles of the original field message from General Gilmore to the troops in Porto Rico suspending operations in the Spanish-American War and the original armistice message from the Commanding General, II American Corps to 27th Division, A.E.F. Both of these interesting and historical documents are in the possession of the 101st Signal Battalion.

After an evening of yarn-swapping, singing and general good-fellowship, the guests departed each bearing an elaborate, cedar-lined cigarette humidor specially designed by the well-known artist, McClenand Barclay. A young colt statuette on cover of the humidor served to complete the train of Signal Corps memories and to recall the days when Signal Corps troops were mounted.

Further to commemorate the Fiftieth Anniversary of the organization of the Signal Corps in the New York National Guard, the 101st Signal Battalion and the 27th Signal Company will tender a review to Major General Haskell on the evening of May 4th, 1936, at the armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue. The review will be followed by a demonstration of signal corps work.

Oswego History Shown in Murals

By LIEUT. COMDR. JOHN M. GILL

15th Sep. Fleet Division, N.Y.N.M.

Fort Ontario, one of New York's most historical spots, was the site, in 1758, of this country's first "West Point"—erected by a Scotchman, Major Duncan of Lundie.

MANY hours of painstaking research, which extended as far as the War Office in London, England, and to a number of historical societies and museums, are incorporated in murals at the Hotel Pontiac, Oswego, N. Y., which have been completed by George Gray, the artist whose work is so familiar to readers of the GUARDSMAN.

The mural of Pontiac, chief of the Ottawas, which is over the fireplace in the Roman garden at the Pontiac, has attracted wide attention and much favorable comment. The background is of the Oswego of the period, but the details in the costume of the warrior chief who threatened British supremacy along the Great Lakes before his death, has been worked out in detail that occasioned much research before being committed to canvas.

Into his second mural, The Pathfinder, even greater research results were placed. Details of uniform; of the interior of the old Fort Ontario; of the personnel of the garrison; the costume of the period for both sexes; and the other characterizations in the mural, all were carefully studied and worked out, and checked against recorded writings. Letters to London and elsewhere were involved, and the completed mural is authentic historically in these details. It is typically Oswego of 1758, from the fiction of James Fenimore Cooper, whose characters in

The Pathfinder are brought to the painting to live again for those who wish to visualize frontier days on Lake Ontario in 1758.

Details in connection with this mural are as follows:

This mural depicts the interior of Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, at about 1758.

Major Duncan of Lundie, commanding the 55th Regiment of Foot (Scottish), British Army, blazed the trail in military education in the Colonies, instituting at Fort Ontario the first military academy, amid scenes of the heroic deeds of that other Pathfinder, made celebrated by James Fenimore Cooper, 1755-1760.

Foreground characters—

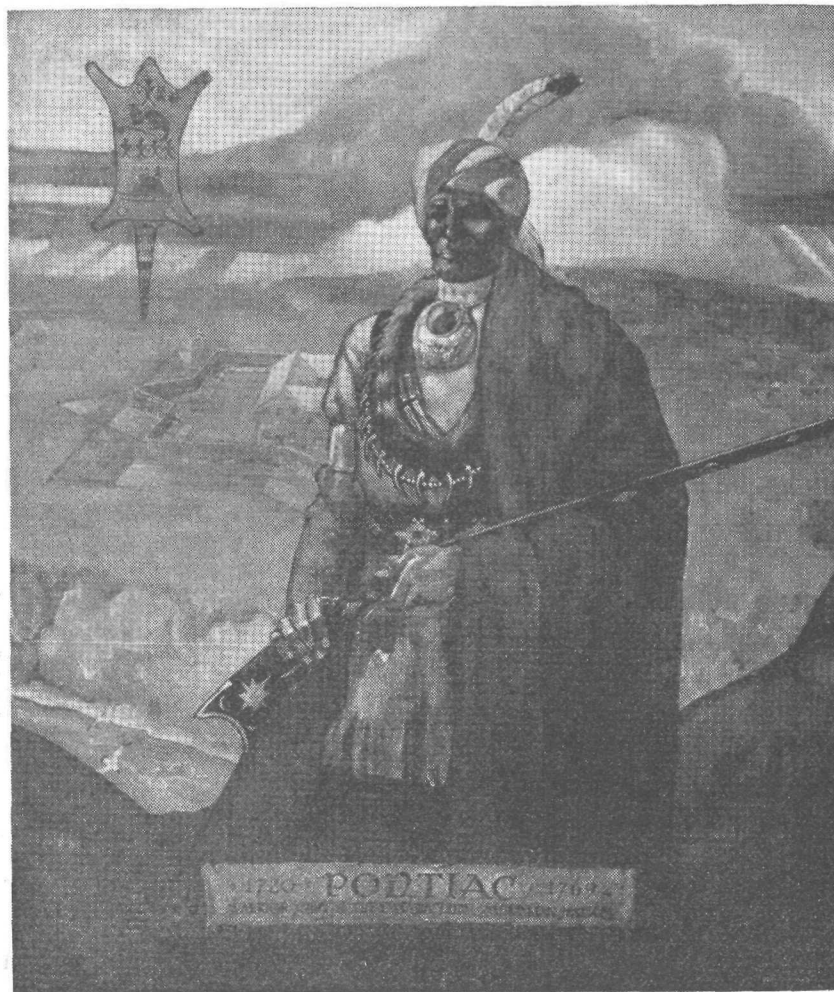
1. Sergeant Dunham of His Majesty's Colonial troops.
2. Charles Cap—a salt-water mariner is shown holding a model of the 1789-ton *Britannia*, 1782, one of the most colorful ships of the Royal Navy.
3. A Young British Boy of that period modeled by Master Robert Vincent, son of Captain Vincent, Post Adjutant, Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, 1936, is shown holding a pole and at his feet we find a hoop used in the game of Dart. The Dart game consisted of shooting (over-hand) a 5-foot pole through a rolling hoop of a diameter of five inches.
4. Mabel Dunham—the sergeant's daughter.
5. Pathfinder—the peerless guide.
6. Jasper Western (Eau-douce), master of the scud.
7. Arrowhead, Tuscarora Indian.

Rhododendron bush indicated in the lower right corner of the mural—research indicates this plant or growth abundant at Fort Ontario at this period.

Middle distance—"House on Wheels"—one of the first, if not the first, schoolhouse in this region and certainly the first West Point or Military Academy in the country. The figures in the middle distance represent Major Duncan of Lundie conducting a class of instruction made up of officers of the garrison. The officers are shown seated in a semi-circle garbed in red coated uniform of their regiment, the 55th Foot, British Colonial troops (Scottish). It will be noted although the officers are wearing their sabre straps, the swords are absent. Books and equipment from Major Duncan's study are scattered in front of the house (books on instruction, maps, folios, and a large globe). In the background, with the lake's ever-present seagulls above, is shown the wall or barricade of the Fort with the two lines of loopholes—one line for men to fire through in standing position, and the other line is placed near the top and fired through by men on scaffolding, about eight feet off the ground.

Alexander Duncan was promoted captain on December 28th, 1755, and promoted major, 14th February, 1760.

The "Major Duncan" of Fenimore Cooper's "The Pathfinder" was taken from Alexander Duncan.



Pontiac, the famous Indian warrior, who sealed the pact by which the Indians, first in title, surrendered America to the English.

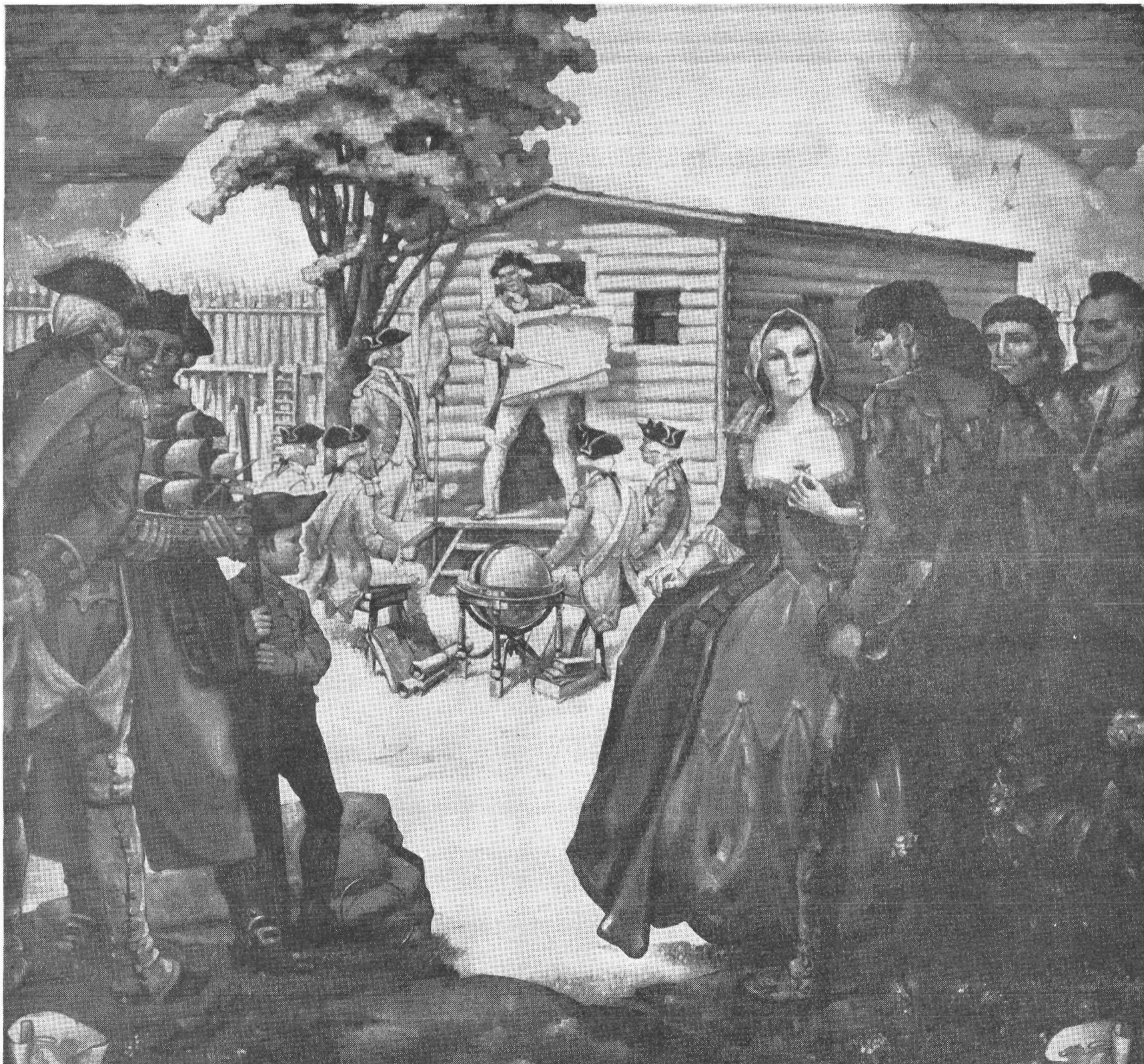
THE following description of Fort Ontario at that time is extracted from "Memoirs of an American Lady," by Mrs. McVicar Grant:

"The 55th had by this time acquired several English officers; but with regard to the men, it might be considered as a Scotch regiment, and was indeed originally such, being raised but a very few years before in the neighborhood of Stirling. There were small detachments in other forts; but the greatest part were in this, commanded by Major (afterwards Colonel) Duncan, of Lundie, elder brother of the late Lord Duncan of Camperdown. He was an experienced officer, possessed of considerable military science, learned, humane, and judicious, yet obstinate, and somewhat of a humorist withal. Wherever he went, a respectable library went with him. Though not old,

he was gouty and war-worn, and therefore allowably carried about many comforts and conveniences that others could not warrantably do. The fort was a large place, built entirely of earth and great logs; I mean the walls and ramparts, for the barracks were of wood, and cold and comfortless.

"The officers were all very young men, brought from school or college to the army; and since the dreadful specimen of war which they had met with on their first outset, at the lines of Ticonderoga, they had gone through all possible hardships. After a march up the St. Lawrence, and then through Canada here—a march, indeed (considering the season, and the no road), worthy of the hero of Pultowa—they were stationed in this new-built gar-

(Continued on page 29)



The PATHFINDER. • MAJOR DUNCAN of LUNDIE, COMMANDING THE 55th REGIMENT of FOOT (SCOTTISH), BRITISH ARMY BLAZED THE TRAIL IN MILITARY EDUCATION IN THE COLONIES, INSTITUTING AT FORT ONTARIO, THE FIRST MILITARY ACADEMY AMID SCENES OF THE HEROIC DEEDS OF THAT OTHER PATHFINDER MADE CELEBRATED BY JAMES FENIMORE COOPER * * * CIRCA 1758

World's Smallest Naval Base

Once Commanded by a Woman

Navy Point Sackets Harbor, now the training station of the 13th Fleet Division, N.Y.N.M., was once the scene of a great naval armament race between Great Britain and the United States

By LIEUT. (jg) H. M. RICE

13th Sep. Fleet Division, N.Y.N.M.

FEW National Guardsmen, maneuvering at Pine Camp last summer, realize that a few miles from those sand barrens lies the smallest naval station in the world, occupied moreover by comrades of the Naval Militia.

Opposite the Madison Barracks base hospital for the Pine Camp maneuvers, at Sackets Harbor, N. Y., is the Lake Ontario training ground of the 13th Separate Fleet Division, New York Naval Militia, of Watertown. It is the only "navy yard" in the commonwealth outside the metropolitan district. Navy Point, as it is named, came into existence with the first United States war vessel on the Great Lakes, the brig *Oneida*, launched at Oswego in 1809. Since that time it has remained property of the government, now leased to the State of New York.

The entire provincial navy of Canada attacked Sackets Harbor shortly after war was declared in 1812. There, July 19 of that year, was fought what might be called the "battle of the rag carpets," largely a duel between the squadron and a 32-pounder under a freshwater skipper.

Defenses were meager, compared with the six ships and nearly 60 cannon of the attacking squadron. The single 32-pounder principal ordnance of those days, was mounted on a promontory and directed by Capt. William Vaughn, a local sailing master. The village artillery company manned two nine-pounders and the *Oneida* presented a broadside, but the distance at which the encounter took place precluded participation by the light guns, forcing a militia regiment under Col. Christopher P. Bellinger, of Montgomery County, to stand by as spectators. The soldiers, incidentally, were receiving \$6.66 monthly pay.

Unable to find 32-pound shot in the magazine, Cap-

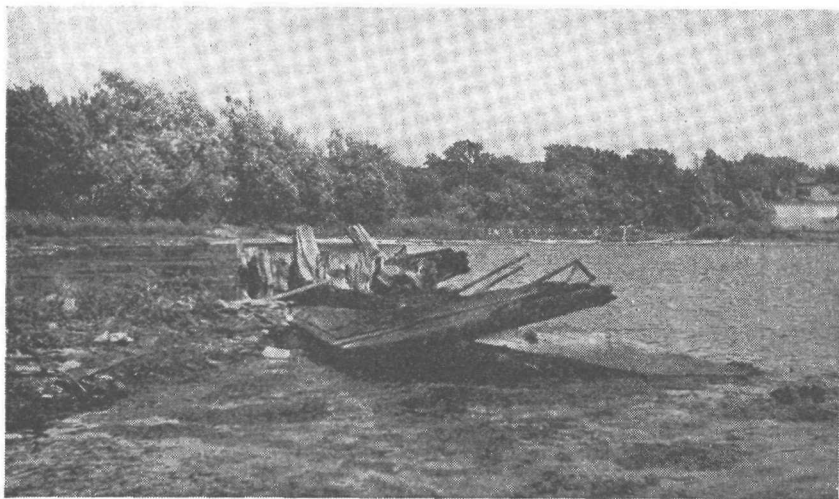


Airplane view of Sackets Harbor Battlefield.

tain Vaughn used 24-pounders, wrapped in strips of rag carpeting to fill the bore. With such extemporized ammunition, accuracy was impossible until a 32-pound ball, fired by the British, was picked up and shot back again. It raked the flagship, *Royal George*, raising havoc on the gun deck, causing 32 casualties, whereupon the Canadians withdrew.

ENGLAND already had a sizeable force on Lake Ontario. As often has transpired when our country has gone to war, deficient preparedness became a problem for industry to solve. A man was found equal to the emergency. Henry Eckford, a private ship builder in New York, was commissioned to provide a fleet for Ontario. With him came to Sackets Harbor a force of carpenters, smithies and sailors, and very soon Commodore Isaac Chauncey, who had commanded the *Constitution* before Tripoli, was assigned to command the lake navy.

Admiral Jellicoe paid his respects to the efficiency of United States industrialists in his book, "The Crisis of the Naval War." Eckford was the outstanding ship industrialist of his time. Surrounded by virgin forest, in a pioneer country that had heard the axe of its first settler



Hull of the U.S.S. Jefferson, built at Naval Station, Sackets Harbor, N. Y., in 1813, sole survivor of the U. S. fleet which then protected Lake Ontario.



Today the U. S. Sub-Chaser 431 is stationed at Navy Point and is assigned to the 13th Separate Fleet Division, N.Y.N.M., for training purposes.

only 20 years before, 300 miles from a base of supplies, with no roads or continuous water ways, Eckford matched and out-built the naval constructors of Great Britain, backed by a British fleet with unobstructed water communication from Montreal to Kingston.

Under Eckford's guidance, the shores of Sackets Harbor became a gigantic shipyard, the *Oneida's* station forming its nucleus. Oxen dragged in logs of oak for bulwarks and keel, oaken "knees" ready formed, towering pine trunks for masts and yards. About the stocks for each new creation forges bellowed and anvils rang as smithies fashioned rods and spikes and hand-formed nails. They built a 44-gun frigate in 34 days.

By late November, 1812, Eckford's industry gave Chauncey superiority over his rival, Commodore Sir James Lucas Yeo. Chauncey's new ship of war *Madison* mounted 24 guns and was supported by the *Oneida* and a company of armed merchantmen. On both sides of the lake shipbuilding now became the factor in naval operations. England, with its policy of maritime supremacy, led in conceptions of ever increasing dimensions. Eckford countered with overpowering designs and a rapidity of creation that gave brief domination to Yeo's command.

In one of these periods of lake control, while Chauncey was at Niagara, Yeo and Prevost, British commander-in-chief, attacked Sackets Harbor with the squadron, 1,000 regulars and several hundred Indians. Brigadier General Jacob Brown of the New York militia, mustered for its defense 400 regulars, largely dragoons under Colonel Backus, 250 Albany volunteers under Colonel Mills and local militia rallied from surrounding villages. The regulars sustained the action after the volunteers and militia broke before the British column of Peninsular veterans, but rallied militiamen, led by Brown, taking the landing

force in flank, caused a precipitous retreat. Twenty-nine British dead, including the adjutant general, and 22 wounded, were left on the field. Four officers and 32 men were captured. Brown's brigade lost 156 killed and wounded, including Colonels Backus and Mills. It was the most signal victory of American arms in the land war to that time. Brown became a major general of regulars and later commander-in-chief of the United States army.

HEREAFTER, army and navy combined to make Sackets Harbor impregnable. Its shore bristled with cannon and a circle of forts surrounded it. On the promontory above Navy Point, Fort Tompkins mounted 20 guns, two or three mortars and had a hot-shot furnace. Beyond was a log cantonment, defended by a blockhouse at each corner, accommodating 2,500 men. Opposite Horse Island, where the British had landed, the beach was protected by Fort Kentucky, its earthworks topped by palisades and 28 guns. South of the village was a barracks for 2,000 troops, and Fort Virginia, a square with blockhouse and bastions and 16 guns. To the east, where the Albany road entered, a circular rifle tower bore the name Fort Chauncey. Up the bay north from the village, Fort Pike, ditched, banked and picketed, bore 20 cannon around its two-story central blockhouse. The entire village was surrounded by log breastworks.

These defensive measures caused no interruption in shipbuilding. The armament race shamed modern constructors in the rapidity of deliveries. Eckford completed the 20-gun schooner *Sylph* in 33 days from standing timber, launched the frigate *Superior* of 66 guns, after 80

(Continued on page 27)



View of Sackets Harbor in 1867

Shiphouse Point, across the water, was so called because of the great building, known as the Ship House, which was erected over the hull of the "New Orleans" when she was being built in 1814. Declaration of peace put an end to the vessel's construction and it was not until 1882 that she was finally sold for breaking up.

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A DILEMMA SOLVED

“THE Whole Guard on Review” section of the GUARDSMAN has finally committed suicide. Periodic efforts have been made to save it from this fate (see Editorials of February, 1935, and January, 1936) but these proved unavailing and, after taking a fatal dose of egocentric poison and being last seen alive in the March issue, the section is hereby pronounced dead.

We very much doubt whether anyone will seriously mourn its passing. Criticisms concerning it were continually being received from members of the Guard who complained that the items published were of no interest to the majority of readers and tended, if anything, to lower the tone of the magazine. The last comment we received a few days ago, states: “The weakest feature, in my opinion, is ‘The Whole Guard on Review.’ There are too many sub-divisions grabbing space in it.” Another recent critic wrote, “It seldom represents even a fair-sized fraction of the total and if it did, would be entirely too much for the magazine.”

Originally intended to be an outlet for *Regimental* news, it deteriorated into a section for Battery or Company items which interested no one except the few individuals mentioned therein.

From now on, it is proposed to publish only items of regimental calibre which might be of interest to other organizations and to the Guard as a whole. Such contributions (especially if accompanied by photographs) will always be welcomed.

The omission of this section will probably be felt the less now that so many units of the N.Y.N.G. are publish-

ing their own bulletins, news-sheets, magazines, etc., in mimeographed or printed form. These are excellent mediums for the announcement of social functions, personal notes, promotions, and matters of local interest, and do not conflict with the function of the GUARDSMAN—which is to promote the efficiency and to serve as the mouthpiece of the New York National Guard as a whole.

Regimental publicity officers are invited to contribute articles dealing with important regimental events and activities, such as the winning of honors, trophies, matches, games, etc., records of outstanding members, reviews, parades, and so forth. These are admissible for they promote *esprit de corps* within the organization and friendly rivalry without.

In addition to topical articles of the above sort, we are always on the look-out for articles of a technical military nature for publication and occasionally for a short story with a military background. There must be quite a number of competent writers among our 21,000 readers and we look forward in the coming year to publishing their work in our pages.

THE WAR TIME GAP

THE President of the National Guard Association of the State of New York, Colonel Wright, has asked us to bring to the attention of our readers what might be termed the “War Time Gap” in the records of the Association, namely the period from 1916 to 1921, inclusive. No printed reports for these periods have so far been discovered, and if they were published, copies thereof are greatly desired by the Association.

It is known that a convention was held on January 28th and 29th, 1916, in the Common Council Chambers of the Albany City Hall. Colonel Austin of the 8th Coast Defense Command presided, and officers for the ensuing year were elected as follows: President, Colonel James M. Andrews, 2nd Infantry; First Vice President, Colonel John H. Foote, 14th Infantry; Second Vice President, Colonel John F. Klein, 10th Infantry; Secretary, Major W. A. Taylor, 2nd Infantry; Treasurer, Captain Wm. R. Fearn, 71st Infantry.

No meetings are reported for 1917, 1918, 1919, and it seems probable that, in the multiplicity of duties involved in the Border service, the departure of the New York National Guard for the World War and the formation of the New York Guard to take its place in the state, none were held, but definite information on this point is lacking.

When we come to 1920 we find Colonel R. H. Gillett to have been chosen president of the Association upon the return of the organizations from overseas and to have called a convention which was held in Albany on March 19th and 20th, 1920, at which Colonel J. Hollis Wells of the 71st Infantry was elected president, and Colonel Wm. R. Pooley, 74th Infantry, vice president. No printed minutes of this convention have been discovered.

In 1921 a convention was held in Albany on April 1st and 2nd but no printed record of its proceedings have come to light.

If any of our readers or their friends have any information as to whether any conventions were held in 1917, 1918 and 1919, whether any reports were published for 1916 to 1921, both dates inclusive, will they therefore

(Continued on page 26)



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

THE OPTIMIST AND THE PESSIMIST

DO not pretend to quote verbatim, but I recall reading an epigram which was approximately as follows: "An optimist is a man who sees things as they ought to be. A pessimist is a man who sees things as they actually are."

Without entering into any discussion of optimism and pessimism or of the truth of the above epigram, I believe that we can get something of material value out of it.

All of the world's progress is due to two kinds of men: the Dreamer, who sees things as they ought to be, and the Doer, or Practical Man, who sees things as they actually are.

Often the dreamer has brilliant ideas but lacks the practical ability to put them into effect. Often the doer lacks vision, and while his work is well done it is of no permanent benefit to mankind.

The men who have done the most for the world are the rare individuals who have the ability both to dream fine dreams and to put those dreams into practical effect, and, the final test of all, to have their work live after they are gone.

Few of the world's great conquerors fully meet that test. Usually ambition causes them to attempt too much, unavoidable circumstances thwart them, or the lack of men strong enough to take over their work causes the disintegration of their empires, and they go down in history as magnificent but transitory comets instead of steady planets or fixed stars.

Civil life has produced more examples of the dreamer whose dreams survive. The United States Patent Office is the paradise of the dreamer. Its records and models embrace devices for everything including one for marking the name of the hen and the date on eggs as they are laid. Many of these patents are useless but others have survived to be of inestimable value to humanity. Only the oldest of us realize what life was in the days of candles, oil lamps and finally gas, before Thomas A. Edison revolutionized our lighting. What a difference the automobile, and especially the low priced automobile has made in our modern world. How the airplane has developed since those first experiments of the Wright brothers at Kittyhawk showed that man could successfully attempt to fly.

Progress demands optimists or dreamers who can visualize things as they ought to be, but to make the dreams come true we must also have the doers who can actually put the dreams to practical use.

Our National Guard is only a small cross section of the world, but what is true in the world is also true in

the Guard and in all of the subdivisions thereof.

Our New York National Guard, as it stands today, is not a monument to any one great man. It is the result of the work of many men. For three-quarters of the last century there was comparatively little central control or direction, and a top-heavy, over-ranked organization was the result. The great railroad strikes of 1877 brought these defects into the limelight. Zealous and practical officers became dissatisfied with conditions and with organizations which existed mainly to satisfy the military aspirations of egotistic individuals. These practical officers could do little individually but they joined together into an Association (first called the Military Association of the State of New York and later our present National Guard Association), several progressive and able Adjutants General helped, and the combined pressure prevailed with Governors and legislatures to secure reforms, reorganizations and efficiency.

In a National way also the present National Guard of the United States is a monument to these men and others like them in other states. For

over a century the regular army was generally hostile to the National Guard system and had many good reasons for such hostility. The Guard, however, refused to die. It struggled along, gradually improving itself and eliminating its defects. It fought in the Civil War, the Spanish-American War and finally in the World War, and showed such stamina that gradually it won appreciation and is now a part of the Nation's first line of defense.

Every corporal, every sergeant, every captain, every colonel must be a practical man; he has to be in order to keep up with the procession. However, he should, if he fills his job to the full, find time also to figure out how he can better his rifle practice or other instruction, how he can get the most out of his limited time, how he can make the service more pleasant, how he can attract recruits, how he can best keep contact with, organize and use his veterans.

He must be an optimist and a dreamer to think of these improvements. He must also be a pessimist at least to the extent of seeing men and things and means and ways as they actually are in order to transform his dreams into actual realities.



W. H. Haskell

Major General

N.Y.N.G. Short Wave Contacts Flood Areas

101st Signal Bn. and 245th C. A. keep Headquarters in touch with up-state organizations, directing N. G. activities in promoting flood relief.

COMMUNICATION with upstate organizations of the N.Y.N.G. stationed in the areas where floods began inundating densely populated communities on March 19th, was quickly established following an order from 27th Division Headquarters to Major Lawrence J. Gorman, commanding the 101st Signal Battalion which was received at 3:30 p.m., March 19th, to open the N.Y.N.G. Short Wave Radio Net. The stations of the 101st Signal Battalion and the 245th Coast Artillery reported on the air at 4:15 p.m. and telegrams were immediately dispatched to the communication officer of the 53rd Brigade in Albany, 105th Infantry at Troy, 108th Infantry at Syracuse, and the 174th Infantry at Buffalo, with instructions to open their radio stations as soon as possible. All of the above stations reported in the net at approximately 8:00 p.m.

For some time it was difficult to establish contact with the 104th Field Artillery at Binghamton, the center of the stricken area, owing to the power supply to the radio station having failed. Power was finally restored through a connection with Niagara and thereafter messages came in on schedule.

Some difficulty was experienced also with the station operated by the 174th Infantry in Buffalo. This was due partly to the distance, but chiefly to severe interference from amateur stations. New York could hear Buffalo, but Buffalo could only pick up New York at intervals. Interference from amateur stations continued to give trouble throughout the 19th and 20th, but did not again actually prevent communication.

From the 108th Infantry in Syracuse came the report that while there was no water in Ithaca or Marathon, snow was falling and that both the bridges at Marathon and McGraw, on the road to Binghamton, were "out."

The 53rd Brigade reported conditions in Albany and Rensselaer under control, with the American Legion Post No. 741 directing salvage and relief work in the latter district. Later another message stated that the waters were fast receding and that the 10th Infantry Armory in Albany was available to flood refugees.

AT Troy, the State Armory radioed that its doors were open to receive all who might apply for food and shelter. The units of the 105th Infantry, stationed there, were working hand in hand with the Red Cross and, at the time of their message, had about thirty-five refugees taking advantage of their hospitality.

This number (which included men, women, and children) was increased during the night and medical officers were examining all applicants, isolating those who had been exposed to contagion. Food was supplied by the Red Cross and cooked in the Armory kitchens.

Just before midnight, March 19, Troy reported that the river, which had started receding at 4:00 p.m., had begun to rise again during the evening. Several miles of the river front, to a depth of three to five city blocks, were inundated; the Troy business section was without lights

and heat, the lack of which had caused many business houses to close; and several hundred persons had been driven from their homes by the swirling flood-waters. The situation was reported as being "serious but not dangerous."

The 104th Field Artillery, at Binghamton, had the worst conditions to report. Their first communication arrived on the evening of March 19th. The peak of the flood was reached at 9:00 p.m. on Wednesday, March 18, and during the next twenty-four hours the waters of the Susquehanna and Chenango rivers had receded about 18 inches.

Refugees were arriving and were being cared for in the armory where more than 100 were furnished with cots and blankets. Five out of the seven bridges over the river were closed to all traffic, one was pronounced safe for pedestrians, and one only for pedestrians and vehicles. On the morning of the 20th, two more bridges were opened to light vehicle traffic and the flood waters were steadily receding. The waterworks were once again bringing water to the city which had had to rely on two small pipe lines from Johnston City for the past twenty-four hours.

FINALLY, on the morning of the 20th, the 104th F.A.'s message reported "crisis passed and conditions approaching normal." A National Representative of the Red Cross was in direct charge of all relief work in the district and four of the largest schools had been turned over to him for the housing and feeding of refugees.

National Guard armories in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Vermont, have been thrown open as refuges for those driven from their homes by the rising tide of waters and in some districts, companies have been called out to protect property, prevent looting, and render first-aid to flood-sufferers. Working hand in hand with the Red Cross, police and state authorities, the National Guard has demonstrated again its preparedness to meet any emergency with promptness and efficiency.



Radio section of Hq. Troop, 51st Cavalry Brigade, operating in the field during their training period at Pine Camp, N. Y., last June.

Troy Citizens' Corps Review

**Colonel Kearney, Commander of 105th Infantry,
Presents Awards at Annual Competitive Drill.**



Col. Kearney Pins MacDonald
Badge on Sgt. Cocca.

**SERGEANT
JOHN
COCCA**
won possession of the coveted Macdonald Badge for the ensuing year, at the annual competitive drill of Company A, 105th Infantry, conducted at the Troy Armory recently. Company A is the junior unit of the Troy Citizens' Corps, an organization rich in military traditions extending back one hundred years.

One of the most interested spectators among the several hundred persons present, was Lieut. James L. Thompson, one of the oldest living members of the Corps and the man who originally presented the beautiful trophy to First Sergt. William J. Macdonald back in 1879. At that time, Mr. Thompson presented the badge to Sergeant Macdonald "for his service to the Corps, his soldierly bearing, his gentlemanly conduct and his ability as a disciplinarian."

The badge is of solid gold, in handsome design with a large, sparkling diamond set in its center. After the death of Sergeant Macdonald, his brother, Col. John A. Macdonald presented the badge to the Corps to be awarded annually in competitive drill. Lieutenant Thompson always maintained deep interest in the drill and has made it a practice to attend the competition from year to year.

Each year the badge is awarded to the man, selected by competitive drill as "the best drilled soldier in the company." Competition is open only to those members of the company having 100 per cent attendance at drills during the year. Nearly a score of members, through perfect attendance, were eligible for this year's competition, which consisted of a vigorous drill program including facings, manual of arms, positions, etc.

Pvt. First Class John B. Decetise was the runner-up in the competition, being eliminated only after going through the paces for several minutes with Sergeant Cocca as the only remaining competitor.

The drill commands were given by Lieut. William J. O'Brien of Company A and the judges were, Capt. William A. Fletcher, commander of Company C; Capt. Edwin F. Livingstone, commander of Service Company and Capt. A. J. McGovern, commander of Company M.

Two other outstanding company awards were presented following the drill. These were, the company championship indoor rifle medal, awarded to Corp. John Fucci and the Lieut. Col. Ogden J. Ross medal for high

score with the automatic rifle in the company, awarded to Corp. Frank Gordon. These two medals and the Macdonald badge were presented by Col. B. W. Kearney, regimental commander. In addition, the many marksmanship medals won by the company members in last season's record firing were formally presented by Lieut. Col. Per Ramee, Regular Army instructor attached to the 105th Infantry.

The program opened with a review of the Corps battalion, taken by Colonel Kearney. The battalion was commanded by Maj. Charles A. MacArthur. The three companies were commanded by Capt. Robert L. Ricker, senior company; Capt. W. Frank Leverage, commander of Company A, and Lieut. John B. Prout, of Company A. The Corpsmen made a truly striking appearance in their colorful dress uniforms of scarlet and blue. Following the drill and presentation of awards was the evening parade ceremony. Music for the military program was furnished by the snappy drum corps of Lieut. John A. Patten Post, American Legion, of Watervliet. Dancing was enjoyed until midnight with music by A. Olin Niles' 105th Infantry orchestra.

MAJOR BROWER TO PROMOTE AIR EXPRESS



MAJOR LAWRENCE G. BROWER, commanding the 27th Division Aviation, and a prominent figure in the development of commercial aviation in the United States, has just been appointed eastern sales representative of the Air Express division of the Railway Express Agency.

"Larry" Brower, as he is known to most, was formerly general manager of the General Air Express, many of whose lines merged recently in

the Air Express division. As a result of this unification, the Express Agency's Air Express division, whose air mileage now totals 28,800 miles, provides direct airport contact between 215 principal cities and, by combination air-rail service, to and from virtually every city and town in the United States. Five hours in transport time between New York and Chicago, and twenty hours between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts are typical of the fast schedules maintained by the Air Express division.

Hearty congratulations, "Larry"! The best wishes of of all your friends in the Guard go with you.

"**J**ACK, that old German helmet—jagged holes, ugly, out of place—why do you keep it around?" I asked in annoyance of innocence.

Jack Murray's face clouded, steely blue eyes almost closed as the darkening expression travelled upward into his gray hair. Through his partly closed eyes a shaft of light seemed to shoot straight at me. In that instant, along that beam, I saw the soul of a man uncovered; I knew I had blundered—but where?

The light faded, Jack's face returned to normal, he swung his swivel chair about to look at the battered helmet. Grasping the arms of his chair to aid him he got to his feet; raising an arm that did not bend too easily, he executed the salute of a soldier.

"That ugly, out-of-place, to quote you, German helmet because of its jagged holes, I look upon as my—Star of Bethlehem."

Too taken back to speak at this display of sentimentality I sat staring at the man. As I watched, his legs sort of gave way, then he gripped again the arms of the chair and eased himself into the

seat. His face had the same features of old but the habitual look of coldness, I knew, was gone.

I've known Jack Murray for years; knew he served in France; knew he was very fond of his wife and kids; had plenty of money; moved among the best in society; but I also knew he was cold, shrewd in business; a driver of hard bargains and yet he tolerated the worst office force I have ever met up with. A male secretary, simple of mind and useless of body; a gray-haired office boy, sour and at times insulting. The others, too, like the helmet, seemed out of place. And to top this I was sore. A slip up in his office had cost both of us money—big money. I don't know why I spoke of the helmet, certainly it was none of my affair. As for the war it had never been mentioned by either of us. I'm not proud of my record in the war—I never left the States.

Those cold eyes were boring into my very heart. I roused myself, "Star of Bethlehem? Why—the Star of Bethlehem led the wise men to the manger . . ."

"Yes . . . I know . . ." his voice faded.

"But how . . ."

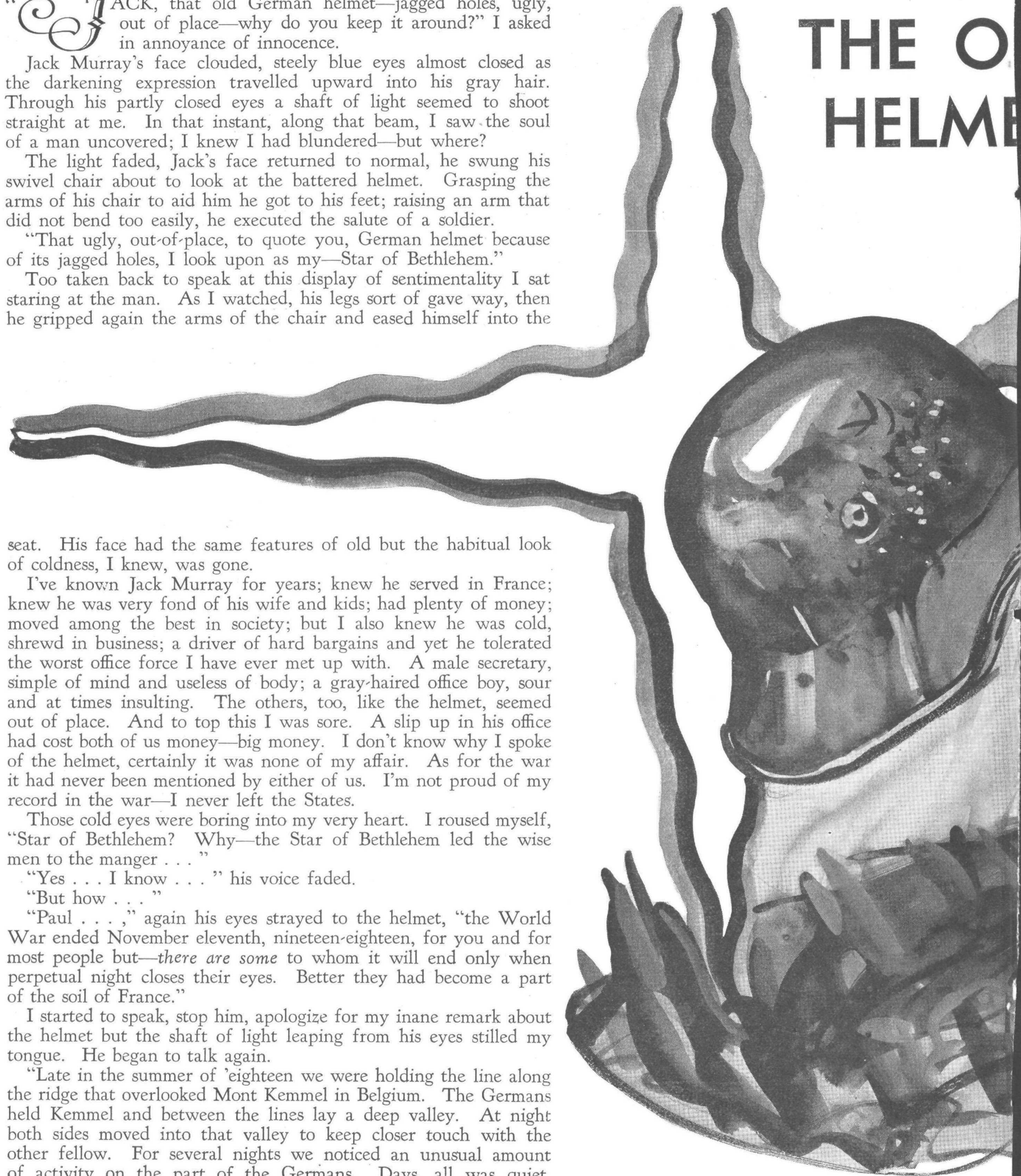
"Paul . . .," again his eyes strayed to the helmet, "the World War ended November eleventh, nineteen-eighteen, for you and for most people but—*there are some* to whom it will end only when perpetual night closes their eyes. Better they had become a part of the soil of France."

I started to speak, stop him, apologize for my inane remark about the helmet but the shaft of light leaping from his eyes stilled my tongue. He began to talk again.

"Late in the summer of 'eighteen we were holding the line along the ridge that overlooked Mont Kemmel in Belgium. The Germans held Kemmel and between the lines lay a deep valley. At night both sides moved into that valley to keep closer touch with the other fellow. For several nights we noticed an unusual amount of activity on the part of the Germans. Days, all was quiet, except for desultory firing. The 'Old Man' began to get worried. He sent for me—I was a sergeant then—to come to his dugout. Night was falling as I entered the curtained doorway.

"Sergeant Murray," he said, "we've got to get some prisoners to find out what is going on across the way." My stomach fell—trench raiding was something I had no love for—particularly in that hell

THE OLD HELMET



By **CAPT. M. H. GRAY, R.L.**
102nd Engineers

Illustrated by
GEORGE GRAY



hole of artillery
fire.

"A raid, Sir?" I asked,
my teeth rattling.

"Yes. Pick six men from your
platoon. Take pistols and knives as
well as rifles. Get ready. Be prepared to
start as soon as it gets good dark. Report
to me then."

"Yes, Sir," was all I could say as I backed out
the doorway. I could hardly get the curtain pro-
tecting the light into place because I was shaking
so. Six men—selected for death . . ."

"But, Jack," I broke in, "trench raiders often
come back."

"Some do—Paul—some don't."

"But to continue. I reported back when it was dark.
Captain Joyce told me he wanted us to slip over, drop
into a trench—grab two or three men and get back before
the surprised Germans could get into action. No fighting
—unless unavoidable—just snatch and run. Also he had
a plan to cover us going over and coming back if the
Germans did start something. He walked with me to
the point we were to slip out of the trench. I gave the

order to start. As I turned to go the Captain held out
his hand, saying, 'Good luck, Murray.'

"Releasing his hand I climbed over the top of the
trench. A group of Engineers was repairing the wire
and wished us luck as we slipped through the gap left
in the wire for forays.

"Cautiously we made our way forward down the face
of the hill. Every few minutes a flare light from the
German trenches lit up the sky and we had to drop to
the ground or, if too late, we stood motionless until the
light died. We reached the valley safely. Our hearts,
or rather mine, began pumping so hard I was sure it
could be heard for a mile. Our troubles were just
beginning.

"No Man's Land. Any second a file of gray-jacketed
Germans might rise before us. I went to my hands and
knees, the others followed suit. Foot by foot, in the
inky blackness, we made our way. At the least sound
I halted, the men following, hand on his leader's heel,
stopped also. Dead men were lying about, mutilated,
limbless and foul with decay.

"We came to a band of wire hidden in the weeds.
I knew that somewhere there would be a gap and I
made my way along using the bottom strand as a guide.
I must have gone forty, maybe fifty yards before I found
the opening. I signalled with my heel to the man fol-
lowing me that I was going to turn. As you know, the
gap in wiring is made by carrying two bands of wiring
parallel so no opening can be seen. Between the bands

(Continued on page 22)

A Foreign Legion Breakfast

By ALBERT MAUER

Ex-Legionnaire 13247



Breakfast with the Foreign Legion seems to consist in working up an appetite—and then pulling in the belt a hole or two. You will relish your own breakfast at camp much more when you have read this story by an ex-Legionnaire.

WHEN in the early dawn of a new day the red glow of the African sun illuminates the windows of the Legionnaires' barracks at Sidi-Bel-Abbes, in every room a man has to get up whose turn it is to be the "Guarde Chambre." His duty is first, to fetch the coffee. Later, he has to clean the room and see to it that the supply of drinking water is kept up during the day.

He rises silently and carefully—so as not to wake the others. This precaution is taken, not so much out of any in-born consideration for the sleeping Legionnaires, but because he well knows that if he wakes them before time, boots and curses will fly at him.

He takes a large earthenware water pitcher and goes to the Company's kitchen for the men's coffee, presenting to the cook a slip of paper prepared and signed the evening before by the Corporal-in-charge of the room. It is always made out for twenty-four cups (the number of beds in the room) even if five or six men are absent.

Returning, he lights the kerosene lamp and with a tone in his voice which denotes resentment for his previous obligatory carefulness, he revenges himself by shouting at the top of his lungs—"Au jus, au jus! Sauce! Sauce!"—the name for coffee in the Legion.

His call jerks the men rudely from their sleep, but there is no grumbling now: coffee is never refused by a Legionnaire. Every man raises himself on his elbow and reaches for the tin cup hanging above his head: nobody even bothers to look as the cup is always in the same place. It has to be, like everything else, in perfect order, hanging alongside the bayonet belts underneath a board which runs above the heads of six cots. On top of this board, in line with each man's cot, is his whole equipment, everything folded to the exact width of the knapsack, the overcoat not any longer or shorter than the hankerchief. And so with the rest of his clothing.

THE guard goes from cot to cot pouring the coffee into the tin cups held by the out-stretched arms: Black coffee—no milk—but sugared. It is good and strong and drives away any drowsiness, even the drowsiness of some who were lucky enough to have had the price of a couple of bottles of Vino the evening before.

There had been however, some mornings when it had been neither good nor strong! The previous evening, the Company's cook, bent on doing himself well, had gone to the canteen carrying with him as offering to the Cantinière a couple of pounds of the Company's coffee. In

return, he had been treated to Vino and absinthe until he could stand no more, and had to be brought back to his quarters by his comrades!

The guard makes the rounds with his pitcher, not neglecting the extra cup for the Corporal (this must always be managed, even if all of the twenty-four men are present).

Suddenly, in the courtyard, the bugler of the Guard blows the Reveillé. Everybody jumps up, and in a second there is a bedlam of noise and hurry. Everyone is conscious now of the strict Legion discipline: all must be down in the courtyard in ten minutes for the Company's Assembly, and within this time he must run down flights of stairs to the washroom, come back, dress, fold the mattress carefully in an exact half and place the blankets on top. No one must forget to sweep underneath his cot: the Adjutant of the Company will inspect the rooms soon after the men have left, and the slightest negligence will bring a strong reprimand to the Corporal-in-charge which he, of course, will pass on to the offender with two days of confinement in Quarters.

Finally dressed, with blue *centuron* (sash) smartly round his stomach, he girds the bayonet belt with the cartridge pouches, hooks up the knapsack, reaches for his rifle in the rack and runs wildly downstairs to fall in line. The Sergeant Major commands "Attention!" Each Section Sergeant reads the roll-call, reporting to the Sergeant Major who in turn reports to the Company Adjutant who then passes inspection of the Company.

Everyone, it is expected, must have his drill suit clean, even if he had to wash it by moonlight. The leggings also must be a perfect white, while the belt, cartridge pouches, the knapsack with straps and rifle carrier have to be polished with black wax. Special attention must be given to the rifle: a neglected rifle means sleeping four nights on hard boards in the guard house, while still doing duty with the Company during the daytime!

INSPECTION over, the Sergeant Major again calls "Attention—Forward march!" The Legionnaires, with a quick, light, springy step proceed along one of the main streets of Sidi-Bel-Abbes and passing through a gateway of the wall surrounding the town, arrive at "Au Plateau" (drill ground).

The Plateau is a large square; the yellow loamy ground stamped down hard from many thousand marching feet of Legionnaires who passed there before. It is partly surrounded by olive trees and the red African oak; and on one side is the so-called "Village Nègre" (which is

really inhabited by Arabs, Morrocans and Spaniards, living in small delapidated mud houses with doors leading direct into the none-too-clean streets).

In front of the village, however, facing the drill-ground direct, there stands a Mosque with graceful minarets reaching up into the blue sky. In her white beauty she seems to stand there like a bulwark against us—the "Infidels" (the unbelievers).

Every hour a cracky Arab voice is heard from the top minaret calling the faithful to prayer—"Allah il Allah! Allah Akbar!"

Arriving on the drill ground the command—"Halt! Stack rifles!" is given and knapsacks are placed on the ground per file of four; then, "Attention! Forward—Pas gymnastique—March!" (Double quick step.)

Some Arabs coming across the square with heavily laden donkeys hurry them on with hoarse scolding words, poking them with their long sticks, while Arab women trot along with the donkeys, carrying heavy bundles on their heads. The women's legs are bare up to the knee; the face, however, is chastely covered with a veil, showing only a small space of the forehead on which is a round red henna spot—the sign of the married Arab woman. Giving the Legionnaires shy and hateful looks, they hurry on as fast as they can.

In the meantime the Legionnaires keep up their steady run, round and round. At the end of every ten minutes they have two minutes quick step—one two, one two, and then "pas gymnastique" again; round and round, till the eyes smart, the heart beats like a sledge-hammer, and the lungs are taxed to the utmost.

THIS is kept up for half an hour; then the command is given—"Halt! Rest!"—but rest, of course is impossible! With head whirling, everyone has to keep on moving till the panting gradually stops. The perspiration runs down face, back, and legs; the clothing is soaked; however, the sun is shining, and soon dries

it all up. One soon becomes hardened on the Plateau.

The rest of the morning is spent in rifle movement, squad and section drill: later in the day (or night) there is field service—or a so-called "Marche Militaire." A few months of this training makes soldiers who are quite willing to fight Arabs in the desert, or to be sent to the Colonies—Dahome, Sudan, Madagascar or Tonkin.

After four hours of this morning drill, the men march back to the barracks, the Company's field music playing martial airs, interspersed with the Regimental refrain—"Tien, voilà du Boudin, voilà du Boudin"—which straightens up everyone.

Again, with step light and springy, rifles at a perfect angle, they pass through the town, giving the inhabitants of Sidi-Bel-Abbes (with whom the Legionnaires are always at war!) the same defiant looks as to the passing Arabs visiting the town.

This is the beginning of the day—"a Legionnaire's Breakfast."

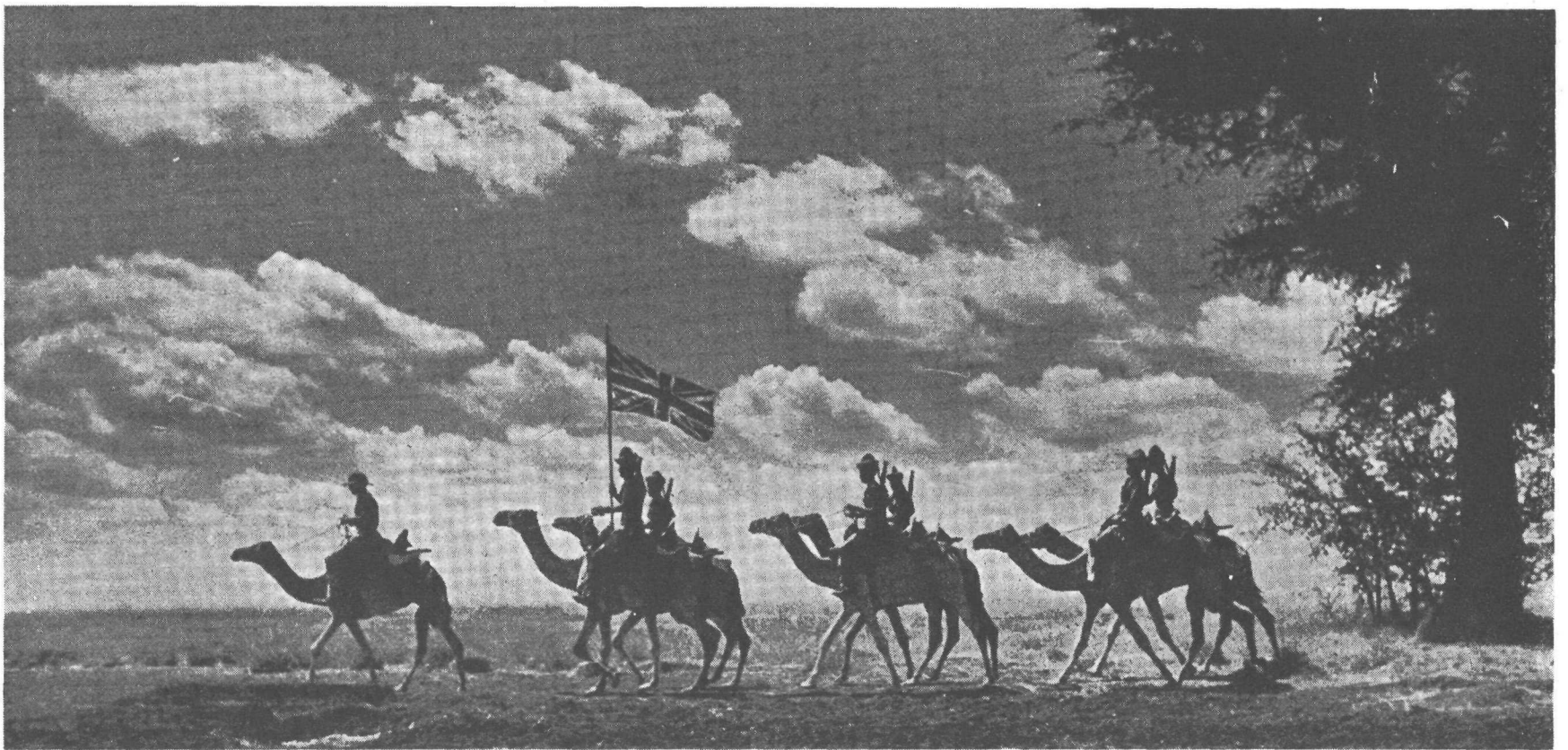
93rd BRIGADE N. C. O.'s HOLD BALL

THE Non-Commissioned Officers Association of the 93rd Brigade, comprising the Brooklyn 14th Inf. and 165th Inf. (old 69th) are tendering a Ball in honor of Brig. Gen. John J. Phelan, Commanding the 93rd Brigade, N.Y.N.G., to be held at the Pennsylvania Hotel, New York City, on May 9th.

Tickets are \$2.00 each and can be obtained from Sgt. Dave Nash at the 14th Regiment Armory or Corp. Anthony McIntyre of the 69th Regt.

Officers' reservations can be secured from Lieut. Al Helmar of the 165th Infantry or Lieut. Amunds of the 14th Infantry.

Boxes at the Hotel cost \$25.00-\$50.00 and reservations for these should be obtained from 1st Sgt. Edward Ward of the 165th or 1st Sgt. McKenna of the 14th. A large attendance is expected to welcome General Phelan.



Wide World Photo

British Camel Corps Guards Sudan Border

This border patrol of the King's African Rifles is just starting out along the Sudan-Abyssinia border on the Sudanese side. The enlisted personnel of this regiment are Egyptian, officered by the British.



Photo by Associated Press

OFFICERS FROM NEW YORK AT FORT SILL

FIFTY-TWO National Guard and Field Artillery Reserve Officers reported March 2nd for the opening of their special course at the Field Artillery School at Fort Sill, Okla.

Twenty states from the Atlantic to the Pacific sent selected officers of their Guards and sixteen states are represented by Reserve Officers.

The course, which ends May 30th, will major Gunnery—a total of 233 hours being allotted to that subject; 130 hours will be taken by the Material Department, while Tactics and Communication will occupy 88 hours. The balance of the instruction will be devoted to Fire Direction and Field Exercises.

The students from the State of New York attending this course are: 1st Lieut. R. S. Ellis, 106th F.A., Buffalo; 1st Lieut. E. N. Vestner, F.A.-Res., Bronxville; 1st Lieut. B. Weisberg, 258th F.A., New York City; 1st Lieut. T. S. Outitta, F.A.-Res., Jamaica; 1st Lieut. J. J. Murtha, 105th F.A., Bronx, and 2nd Lieut. S. C. Ronald, 106th F.A., Buffalo.

Fifty-seven enlisted men of the Regular Army and National Guard started studies in the much longer Communications Course of the Field Artillery School on February 25.

1st Sgt. M. Dolitsky, Hq. Battery, 105th Field Artillery, New York City, is the only student on this course from the New York National Guard.

The course, which will end June 27, covers all functions pertaining to the details of the battery and higher artillery units, including instruments, firing data and topography under the Department of Gunnery; materiel under the Department of Materiel; details, electricity, message center, radio procedure, visual signaling and wire communication under the department of Tactics and Communications and in addition will receive military instruction covering inspections and discipline, instruction in motor and horse transportation and practical work in the duties of all members of the battery, battalion, regiment, and brigade details during field exercises, totaling 843 hours of academic work.

They Hate the Reds

These Fantze cameleers are dangerous when Communist forces try to invade the borders of Chinese Turkestan. Their tactics are simple—and effective. When an attack is imminent, they disappear and let the enemy occupy the town or district. They then close in and massacre the invaders to a man.

TWENTY YEARS AFTER

THE 27th Division Adjutant General, Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. S. Mundy, is at present on leave and is taking a motor trip, in the course of which he had occasion to visit the scenes of our Texas border service of 1916.

In a letter which he recently wrote to the Chief of Staff, he makes the following report, which will undoubtedly be of interest to our Border veterans:

“Tuesday, still showers, but we left Corpus Christi for Brownsville. I wanted to go via Kingsville but the rain forced me to go via Robbstown. We came into the Magic Valley through Edinburg and Pharr, and, believe me, it sure deserves its name of Magic Valley today. Where you and I and all the rest saw in 1916 nothing but mesquite, now it is all citrous fruits, cabbage, onions, celery, radishes—in fact anything you want to grow. We drove from Pharr through San Juan, Llano Grande, Mercedes, et al, to Brownsville, following the railroad on a swell paved road at 50 miles per hour. Left Brownsville via the old military road on as swell a piece of concrete as you could find in New York. It is not all finished to Hidalgo—about 8 miles more to do—but can you imagine twenty years ago going from Pharr to Brownsville and back to McAllen in four hours. Stayed over night in McAllen. Tried to get into the Casa des Palmas but it was full and had to stop at the McAllen, which is not a 12-story hotel—only 3—but we were very comfortable. Rained all the time we were in the Valley, so could not get any pictures of the business blocks which now cover the old camp. Very few of the old 1916 residences are left, but Zachary and Cawthon, who sold us most everything we wanted in 1916, are still in business. Met some old timers in Pharr and talked a bit with them. The only landmark left there is the old corner building where the M.P.’s had their headquarters.”

For the benefit of the present members of the Guard, it may be said that concrete roads, 12-story hotels, etc., were somewhat of a rarity in 1916. Maybe the irrigation ditches are kept full all the time now, instead of only when a trainload of “prospects” was expected.

BANS A.E.F. CAP FOR DRESS OCCASIONS

WEARING of the overseas cap for dress occasions by enlisted personnel of the Regular Army is not favored by the War Department. It appears that the 2d corps area in a recent letter to the War Department requested the wearing of the overseas or field cap, as it is designated in Army Regulations No. 600-40, for formal purposes, such as dress parade, but it was disapproved by the department.

Authority was granted for the issue of the overseas or field cap, because there was a demand for its use by personnel of mechanized or motorized units, and it was the most suitable headgear available for use by personnel required to work around motor vehicles. It is almost impossible for a man wearing the garrison cap (with visor) to work in comfort around motors, the reason being the visor protrudes so far that in continually comes in contact with some part of the vehicle and falls to the ground. Personnel of motorized coast artillery, mechanized cavalry, and tank units since 1933 have been issued the same familiar type of overseas cap that troops of the American Expeditionary Forces wore during the World War. At the present time, however, its use is restricted to hours of duty. When in uniform off duty or on dress parade, the more formal garrison cap is normally worn by personnel of the Regular Army.

DO YOU KNOW

By Brig. Gen. H. A. Allen, Inf., U. S. A., Ret.

WHAT Flavins Vegetins Renatus published a military work at Rome in 1478 and his book is the source of the principal military writers since that time, according to the translator (Lt. Clark, British Army)?

Vegetins has been translated into many languages, the first English translation appearing in 1572, under the following title: "The four bookes of Flavins Vegetins Renatus, briefelye contayninge a plaine Forme and perfect Knowledge of Martiall Policye, Feats of Chivalrye, and whatsoever pertayneth to Warre." Lieutenant John Clark's translation from which quotations will be taken appeared in 1767.

General Howland (U.S.A.) is the authority for the statement that a copy of Clark's translation was carried by Washington during the Revolution and was his chief military guide.

These maxims written by Vegetins nearly 500 years ago are as true today as the day they were written:

"Victory in War depends not absolutely on numbers or mere courage—Conduct and Discipline only will ensure it."

"The Roman * * * conquest of the World was due to no other causes but a continual exercise of arms, an exact observance of Discipline in their Camps, and an unvaried cultivation of the other Arts of War."

"The courage of a soldier is heightened by his knowledge of his profession, and he wants but an opportunity to execute what he is convinced he has been perfectly taught."

"A handful of men, inured to War, proceed, as it were, to certain Victory, while on the contrary, numerous Armies of raw and undisciplined Troops are but Multitudes of Men dragged to Slaughter."

—Oregon Guard Bulletin.

MAJOR LEO FITZ NEARON

SEIZED by a sudden heart attack, Major Leo Fitz Nearon, who commanded the Medical Dept. Detachment of the 369th Infantry, died suddenly at his home on the afternoon of March 16th, 1936.

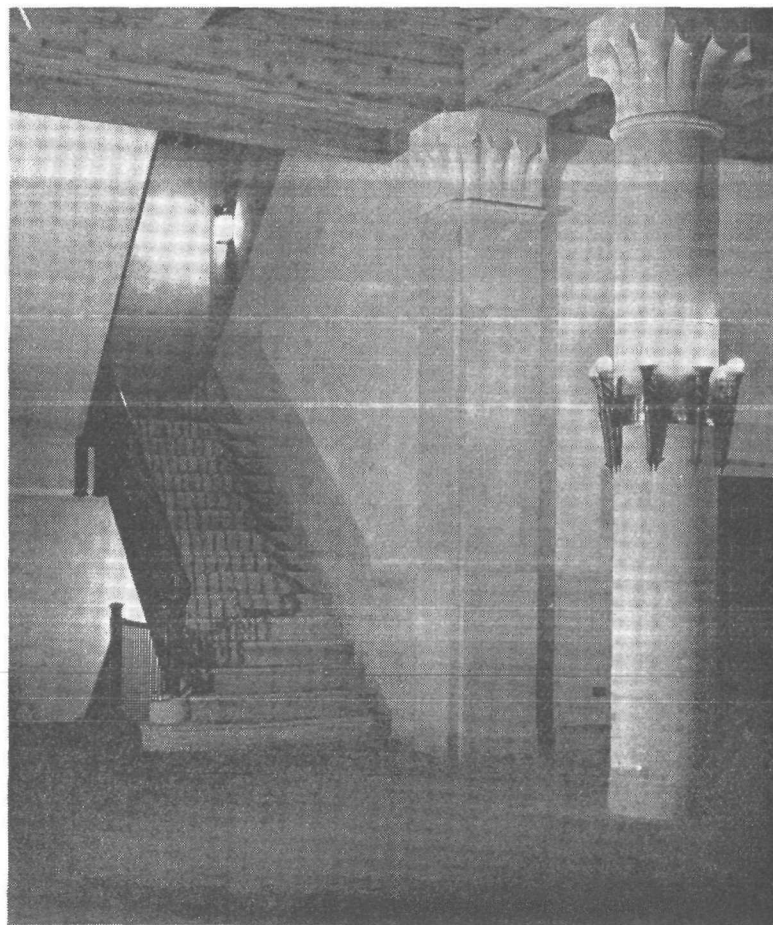
Major Nearon was born in St. Georges, Bermuda, on July 17, 1877. He graduated with the degree A.B. from Lincoln University in Pennsylvania in 1903 and received the degree M.D. from the Flower Hospital Medical College in New York City in 1908.

Major Nearon was commissioned a First Lieutenant, M.C., and assigned to the Medical Department Detachment, 15th Infantry, N.Y.G., on October 16th, 1918. He was promoted to the rank of Captain, M.C., and served with the Medical Department Detachment of the regiment until it was redesignated the 369th Infantry, N.Y.N.G. He was promoted to Major, M.C., on October 11th, 1926. Major Nearon served on the Staff of the Commanding Officer as the Regimental Surgeon and commanded the Medical Department Detachment, 369th Infantry, N.Y.N.G., from December 23rd, 1925, until the date of his death.

As a final tribute of honor and respect, Major Nearon's body lay in state in the Armory from late in the evening of March 19th until the following morning when funeral services, attended by all the officers of the regiment, were held at St. Philip's P. E. Church, West 134th St., New York City.

A funeral escort of a provisional battalion accompanied the cortège on its route from the armory to the church.

Major Nearon's sudden death came as a shock to his many friends and his loss is one which is felt with deep sorrow by the regiment whose interests he had always held so close to his heart.



A corner of the 106th F.A. armory in Buffalo.

THE OLD HELMET

(Continued from page 17)

I hesitated to check my men. All were there. I started again. We were making our way back between the two bands to get around the end of the inside strip when a flare lit up the sky. I flattened out, so did the others. Suddenly a machine gun opened up, it seemed just over our heads. We could hear bullets spattering about us.

"I heard a gasp and one of the men said, 'Mac got it.' I turned about to ask how bad he was hit when there was a blinding flash. The world turned upside down. I knew no more."

"Jack, don't," I was trying to tell him to stop as I could see it was rending his very soul, but he raised a hand for quiet.

"I woke up; it was dark. I had no idea how long I had been out. I hurt all over. My legs were numb. I tried to move them; I couldn't. I tried to raise my right arm; it was caught under a planking of some kind. I was unable to move any part of my body; I did manage to twist my head so my lips would not be against the earth. As my senses returned I could hear a voice muttering nearby. I called out but my voice seemed to go into blank space. I strained my ear to listen. The voice was pleading, 'Get off my leg. Charlie, Charlie, I can't move till you get off my leg.'

"The voice died out. Minutes later—it seemed years—the voice cried, 'You damned Dutchman, get back!' A flash, a ting of metal, deafening noise, and again all was still. Again an eternity, the voice asked, 'Did he get you, Sarge?'

"I answered but my face was turned the wrong way. The voice exclaimed, 'Damn you, Heinie, I'll get you this time!' Another flash. The flesh seared across my back. I felt my doom was sealed—and I was glad. I hoped it would be quickly over. The Germans must be coming. My man shooting was down—I couldn't aid. Then came four shots in rapid succession, each one seemed to bore into my back. The pain was getting unbearable.

"I was almost out again when I heard someone far off in the distance cry, 'Here they are!'

"Quickly four men were about us. They set to work, lifting, pushing and shoving, releasing first me then the others. *What a relief!* I moved paralyzed legs, bloodless arms; it was just a different pain, I ached all over. As I rolled over I saw we were in a pit of some kind.

"The voice that had been muttering asked, 'Did I get the Heinie that was after the Sergeant?'

"Where's any Heinies?" asked one of the rescue party as he drew his automatic and scanned every direction.

"There—that's his tin hat."

"A helmet's here, but no Heinie."

"Then I been shooting at a helmet—only?"

"Sure, Buddy, but don't worry—it was those shots that led us here. We were going back—given up hope of finding you."

"Where are we?" I asked weakly.

"In a German tunnel of some sort."

"How many—left?"

"Three still alive—including you. Let's get going."

"Let me take the helmet, fellows," I urged.

"That helmet? It's full o' holes. Get a good one to send home."

"No, that one," I muttered and passed out."

Jack's voice trailed off. His hand slid along the desk, pressed a button. The office door opened. Jack's secretary, crutches carrying the weight of his body as legs swung uselessly, came in. Behind him followed the office boy, youngish looking but gray headed.

"Charlie," Jack said, "our guiding star."

The office boy leaped across the room. Lovingly he picked up the silver tray on which the helmet rested, bore it to the desk. There he reached under it and drew forth an Army .45 automatic, handing it to Larkin, the lame secretary. Larkin aimed it at the helmet. The three raised a hand in salute.

"Our Star of Bethlehem!" they said in unison, faces aglow. For the first time I saw each wore in his button-hole the ribbon of valor.



Wide World Photo

Take These British Marines at Their Face Value

Ugly? Yes—but they mean business with that Lewis gun of theirs. They form part of the defense of the aircraft-carrier, H.M.S. *Furious*, which is now snooping somewhere in the Mediterranean.



Wide World Photo

"Mercy Bombs" for Bird Food

Officers of the New Jersey National Guard, cooperating with State Game officials, recently took off on a "mercy trip" carrying one thousand one-pound bags of grain for birds deprived of food because of the severe cold weather.

102nd MOTORCYCLE CO. WIN AWARD

Silver Trophy for Proficiency Won for Second Time by Yonkers Unit.

FOR attaining the highest rating for proficiency among Special Troop companies of the metropolitan area, the 102nd Motorcycle Company, New York National Guard, of Yonkers, has been awarded the Major B. M. Douglas Company Efficiency Trophy.

The unit also won the trophy a year ago. Receiving the award for three consecutive years permits a company to keep it permanently.

Companies are rated according to administrative duties, supplies, attendance, appearance, military bearing and ability of non-commissioned officers. The motorcycle company received a rating of 90½ per cent.

The 27th Signal Company under Captain John E. Susse and the 27th Military Police Company commanded by Captain Francis Schaeffer, other Yonkers units in the contest, received commendations for their ratings.

In a recent communication, Lieutenant Colonel X. F. Blauvelt, regular army inspecting officer, stated that the armory inspection report showed clearly that "the 102nd Motorcycle Company is in excellent condition, the company commander, First Lieutenant Colin R. Kidd, is an excellent officer and has worked hard to build a very efficient unit, the enlisted men are above average and the company presents an appearance of a real military outfit."

YONKERS GUARD UNITS HOLD BALL

First Annual Ball Draws 1,000 to Entertainment in State Armory

MORE than 1,000 persons attended the first annual military and civic ball of combined Yonkers National Guard units and the Yonkers City Bugle, Fife and Drum Corps Friday, February 21st, at the State Armory, at 127 N. Broadway, Yonkers, N. Y.

The ball was the first of its kind. Guests of honor

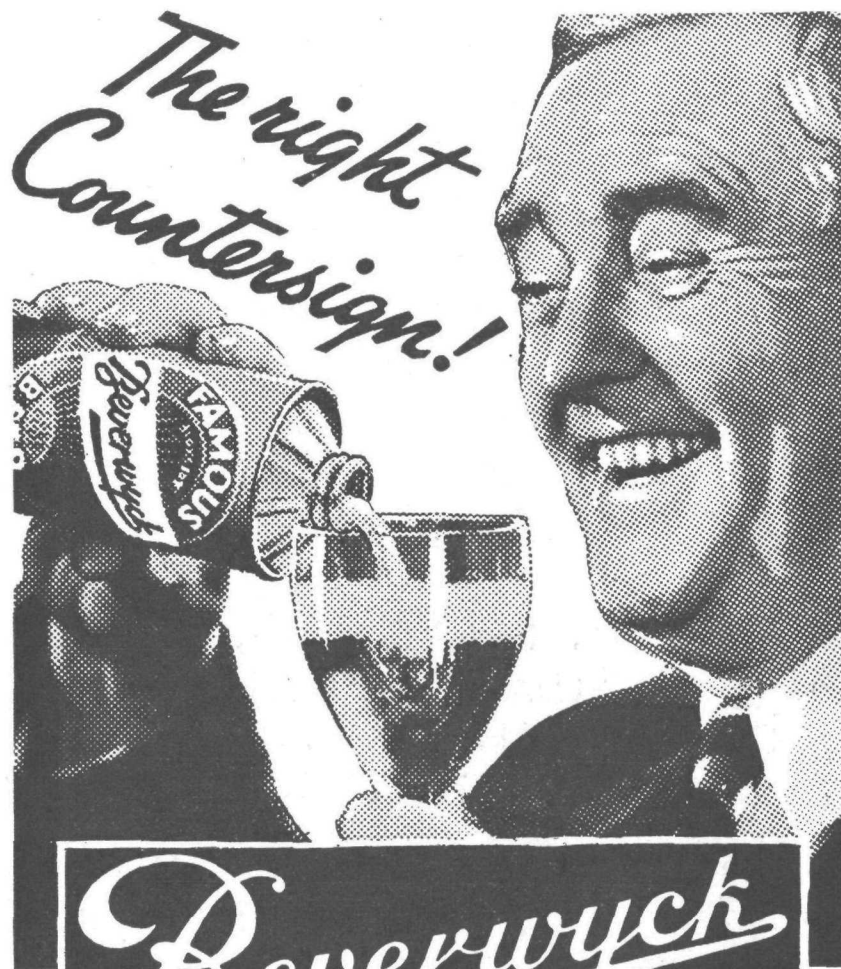
were Major John C. Mansfield, commanding officer of the Special Troops which includes the Yonkers units; Captain Littleton E. Robert, adjutant; Captain David Washburn, signal instructor for the 27th Signal Company, and other high ranking army and naval officials from National Guard and reserve branches.

A spotlight review by the Edith Lomax dancers of this city was presented. An amplifying system and colored lighting effects were installed by the 27th Signal Company. The drum corps under Major George S. Smithers marched in review and played several military selections. Lorraine Ward, daughter of Lieutenant Oswald Ward of the 27th Military Police Company, presented a solo spotlight dance.

Captain John E. Susse, general chairman and commanding officer of the 27th Signal Company, speaking briefly on the success of the ball, thanked Yonkers merchants for cooperation and Public Works Commissioner Edward J. Murray for removing snow near the armory to allow parking.

Committees in charge included: 27th Signal Company, First Sergeant John G. McGuigan, Technical Sergeant Frank P. Chamberlain, Master Sergeant John Zimmer, Sergeant Charles Turner and Private Raymond Powers; 27th Military Police Company, Sergeants Arthur E. Van Voorhis and Kenneth M. Ash; 102nd Motorcycle Company, First Sergeant George B. Peters and Sergeant Franklin Sim; Drum Corps, James Bell and Everett Owen.

The success of this first annual military and civic ball of the combined National Guard units stationed in Yonkers, indicates a repetition of the affair in subsequent years.



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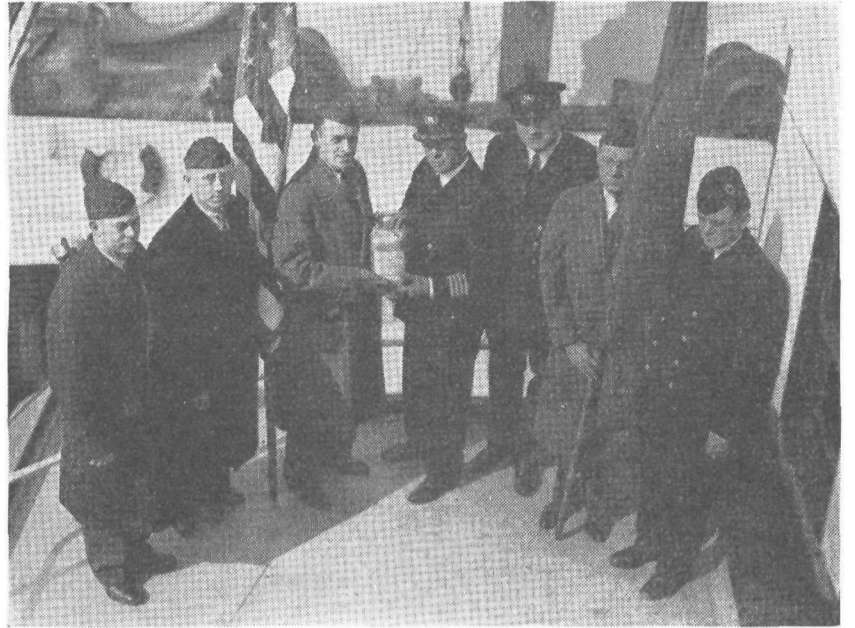
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**WORLD'S CHAMPION MARKSMAN GOES TO REST**

IN deference to his last wishes, the ashes of the late Lieutenant Colonel William F. Leushner, 71, of Buffalo, N. Y., retired army officer and former Olympic and world's champion marksman, are here shown being placed in the custody of Captain Harold L. Winslow, commander of the United States liner *President Harding*, to be cast upon the waves in mid-Atlantic.

Colonel Leushner, who died on October 25, 1935, after a short illness, was superintendent of the 174th Infantry armory in Buffalo.

He enlisted in the old 74th Regiment at the age of 19. Promotions came rapidly and in a few years he was commissioned a lieutenant.

In 1897 he was appointed armorer of the regiment. He early became an expert marksman, achieving international fame for rifle and pistol marksmanship. In 1908 he was high man on the American rifle team which won the Olympic games in England.

He was on American teams in 1912 when the games were held at Stockholm and in 1920 at the Olympics in Antwerp.

He served with the 74th on the Mexican border and in 1917 when the United States entered the World War, he was promoted to Captain. During the war he was an instructor in marksmanship at Camp Perry. In 1919 he was ordered to Coblenz, Germany, where he served a year with the American Army of Occupation.

Back in the United States promotion continued and several years ago, before his retirement from the active list, he was commissioned a lieutenant colonel in the reserve corps. He became superintendent of the 174th armory in 1920.

BASEBALL CHALLENGE

THE 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, Headquarters Battery, is getting ready for the baseball season, after finishing up the basketball season with 14 wins and 4 losses.

Bookings are open for Sundays on their diamond at the Wingate Athletic Field for the months of May and June, at one o'clock. All teams interested communicate with Sgt. Walters, Hdqrs. Btry., 52nd F.A. Brigade, 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.



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MILITARY POLICE DETACHMENT

Peekskill—1936

APPLICATIONS are now being received for detail to the Military Police Detachment which will be on duty at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., during the field training period June 13th, 1936, until September 20th, 1936.

The Military Police at Camp Smith police the camp and the area surrounding, including the village of Peekskill and nearby lake summer resorts. They operate the post fire department and also conduct all the chemical warfare instruction.

Applicants should answer the following questions and forward their application to Major Alfred D. Reutershan, Headquarters, New York National Guard, 80 Centre Street, New York City. *Send your application through channels; do not send it direct.*

1. Full name.
2. Organization.
3. Rank.
4. Age.
5. Height.
6. Weight.
7. Prior military service.
8. Education—Schools attended and if graduated.
9. Previous police experience.
10. Can you swim and act as a life guard?
11. Previous fire department experience.
12. Have you a chauffeur or operator's license?
13. Have you ever qualified with rifle, pistol or revolver?
14. If you are detailed, do you agree to serve for the entire period?

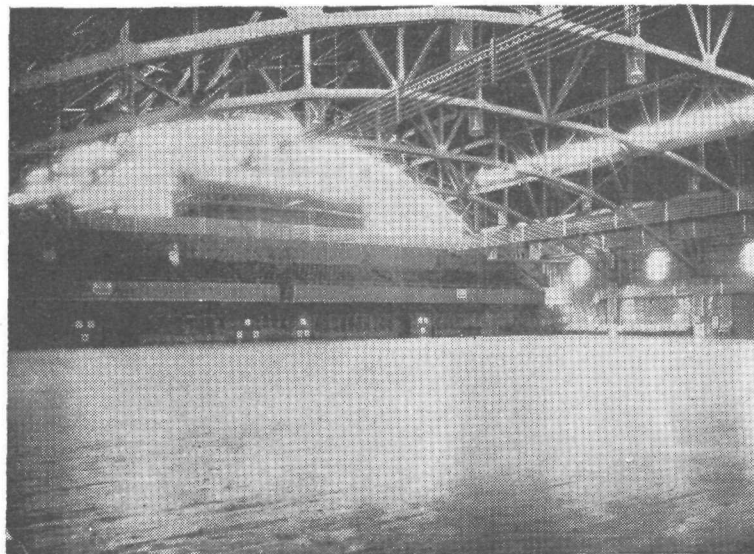
Answer these questions in full and hand your application to your unit commander who will see that it is forwarded through channels to Division Headquarters.

Applicants accepted for this duty will receive transportation from home station to camp and return, and base pay of grade and subsistence of \$1.25 per day.



May the Pair of Them Always "Keep Step"

An escort from the 71st Infantry turned out in full dress when Staff Sgt. John J. Rizza of the Service Co. was recently wedded to Miss Margaret V. Melish. The knot was tied in the bride's home and a reception held later in the Company's beautifully furnished quarters.



A Big Heating Problem

The problem of heating an armory whose drill hall has an area of tens of thousands of square feet is a difficult one in these days when budgets are hard to balance. The health, the comfort, and often the drill attendance of your unit depend upon a sufficient supply of heat in the armory. The problem therefore is to get as much heat as possible out of each dollar expended.

How It Was Solved

Tests made by Prof. Fulton, University of Vermont, have proved conclusively that Niagara Hudson Coke gives you *more heat for less money*. Many armories in New York State have cut down their fuel bills by using Niagara Hudson Coke which heats quickly, burns steadily, and leaves fewer ashes.

Money-Back Guarantee

Try it! Look up "Niagara Hudson Coke" in your classified phone directory. Buy a ton or two now. If you are not satisfied, we'll remove the coke and refund your money.

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MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM WEIGEL DIES

(Continued from page 5)

advocate of national defense, serving in 1924 as chairman of the New York committee for the celebration of National Defense Test Day. He frequently said that the United States had suffered throughout its history from a lack of preparedness.

"Lincoln's great trouble in the Civil War," he said once, "was the lack of an army. If he had had 50,000 men, there would have been no battle of Bull Run, and the war would have been averted or at least curtailed. One thousand five hundred British soldiers captured and destroyed our capital. If England had not been engaged with Napoleon just then, it is easy to imagine how the War of 1812 would have ended."

In 1930, General Weigel was decorated with the insignia of honorary companion of the Military Order of Foreign Wars of the United States. He also was a member of the Society of Indian Wars and the Carabao Society.

SOCIAL ACTIVITIES IN THE 106th INFANTRY



SOCIAL dishes have been and still are being served up in the 106th Infantry with considerable rapidity these days.

On Saturday, March 14, the officers of the Regiment opened their new club rooms with a dance and celebration. On the 28th of March, a review tendered Colonel Robinson brought more festivity and possibly the biggest occasion of all will be the enlisted men's dance on April 28th.

At the review, Company E. commanded by Capt. Clarence E. Blake-Lobb, carried off the honors of the evening when they were presented the Veterans' Rifle Trophy, the Josephthal Trophy for recruit marksmanship superiority and the Sergeant Moore Efficiency Banner for general efficiency. These trophies were awarded as the result of qualification firing at Camp Smith last summer and for armory work throughout the year.

The musketry competition sponsored by William Randolph Hearst created pronounced interest and the rifle companies are awaiting the results with impatience.

THE WAR TIME GAP

(Continued from page 12)

kindly inform Colonel Wright at Division Headquarters, and if, in addition, they can supply any of the printed reports listed below, such reports will, if sent to Colonel Wright, be greatly appreciated and help to complete the files of the Association.

1853 (two copies), 1854 (one copy), 1855 (2), 1856 (1), 1857 (2), 1858 (1), 1859 (2), 1860 to 1872, both inclusive, (2 each), 1873 (1), 1874 (2), 1875 (1), 1876 (2), 1878 (1), 1879 (1), 1880 (1), 1881 (1), 1891 to 1896, both inclusive, (1 each), 1901 (1), 1904 (1), 1912 (1), 1913 (1), 1915 (1), 1916 to 1921, both inclusive, (2 each), 1922 (1), 1923 (1), 1924 (1), 1925 (1), 1926 (1), 1929 (1), 1931 (1).

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WORLD'S SMALLEST NAVAL BASE

(Continued from page 11)

days, and the *Mohawk* of 44 guns in 34 days. The *Superior* was the reply to Yeo's *Prince Regent* of 58 guns and 500 men. Yeo now took the final step in naval armament, laying down at Kingston the *St. Lawrence*, ship-of-the-line of 102 guns. British naval writers listed her among the largest warships of their fleet—198 feet long, 52 feet 7 inches broad, 20 feet draft, 2,305 tons. The answer could be nothing less than two ships-of-the-line. Eckford laid keels for the *New Orleans* and *Chippewa*, both rated as 100-gunners. The *St. Lawrence* came forth late in 1814 and Chauncey took refuge in port. Before his battleships could be finished peace was declared. The *New Orleans*, well advanced, was protected by a great building erected about its hull, giving to the naval station the local name, Shiphouse Point. Officially it has been known from the first as Navy Point.

Construction of the *Superior* occasioned an incident still related in tales of those days; commemorated in bronze markers stretching across Jefferson county. Guns, cordage, carriages and supplies had to be brought from Brooklyn Navy Yard. Equipment for the *Superior* was forced into a creek north from Oswego by British blockaders while being transported in batteaux after passing through the Hudson, Mohawk and Oneida lake and river to Lake Ontario. The ship's cable, 22 inches in circumference, weighed 9,600 pounds, baffled all methods of transport. Two hundred militiamen solved the problem, carrying the load on their shoulders 16 miles over rough byways to its destination.

The expanding lake navy drained the seaboard to supply crews for its growing units. England based a squadron at Montreal, drawing upon it for men and material. Three hundred picked seamen from the *Kent*, 74, supplied the *Wolfe*. Captain Elliott and the crew of the *Macedonian* were dispatched to Sackets Harbor from New England in 1814, as the entire crew of the *Congress*, under repair at Portsmouth, were detailed to Ontario. Every month or so new levies poured in from New York to meet the call for man power.

NAVY POINT with its yard, quarters and warehouses, a respectable squadron of ships and schooners, its line-of-battle-ship on the stocks, was retained as a yard and station, at first commanded by a lieutenant, later with full complement of commandant, captain of the yard, ship keeper and men. In 1825, all square riggers were sold, but the *New Orleans* was retained, listed among United States forces as an 84, "on the stocks," until 1882, when sold for breaking up. Eckford had designed her to carry 120 cannon. She was longer than the *St. Lawrence*, 214 feet, and measured 3,200 tons.

On the eve of the Civil war, Navy Point was one of nine yards in the United States. Commodore Josiah Tatnall, famed as author of "blood is thicker than water" when an English gunboat was in peril before a Chinese fort, was in command. Brick residences, still standing, had been built in the fifties for the commodore and captain of the yard. In one of these Tatnall wrote his resignation and set out to join the navy of the Confederate States. A fellow officer under the Stars and Bars, Commodore George N. Hollins, had preceded Tatnall at Sackets Harbor.

AT YOUR ARMORY

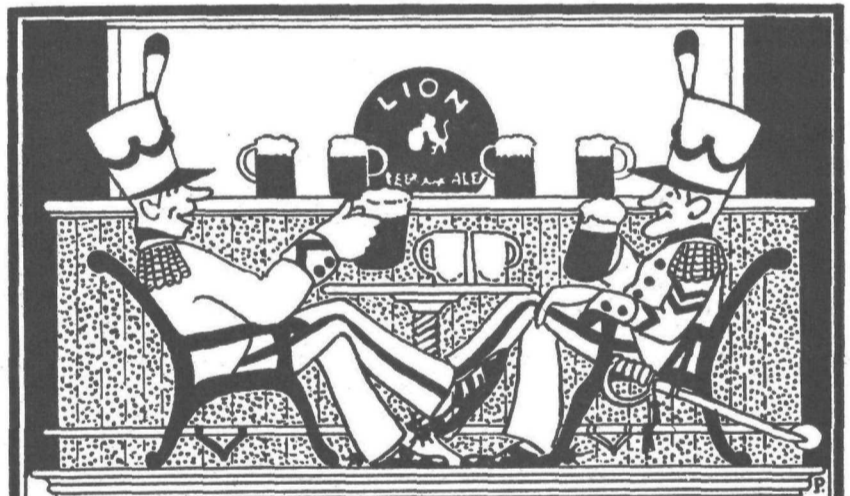


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Available at all armories, or direct home delivery if you prefer.

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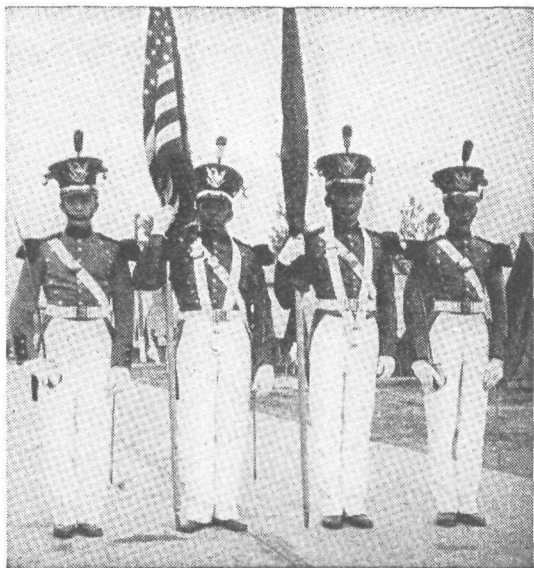
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Stanton Beer

Try a glass of this golden brew after your next armory drill. Its rich malty flavor is a joy to the palate and when the last drop is drained you will agree that it is

Absolutely the Best ever Brewed

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In the early seventies, when the navy was dropping from the high standing it had attained in the rebellion to the position of a secondary power, Navy Point ceased to be a "rest home" for captains and commodores back from arduous service. The ship keeper, Albert H. Metcalf, whose father, Henry Metcalf, had been in charge from the latter years of the Civil war until 1866, was made its custodian. Upon his death his widow continued the trust, occupying the commandant's dwelling and receiving \$1 per day; only woman to command a navy yard. Like her husband and father-in-law, she held the empty title of ship-keeper. Of all the fleet Eckford and the British had created in those industrious years, the weathered hulk of a lone brig, the *Jefferson* of 22 guns, rotted in the mud off Navy Point. Today receding waters have left it nearly upon the beach, heeled over on its port side, keel in air, sole existing handiwork of the craft of a master shipwright, native of Great Britain, citizen of the United States, servant to the sultan of Turkey, where he died as constructor of the Turkish navy.

JANUARY 13, 1913, the Fourth Division, Third Battalion, New York Naval Militia, was organized at Watertown by Lieut. Harrison J. Angley, now lieutenant commander, reserve. Soon thereafter several buildings on Navy Point were made available for summer training of the Watertown sailors, and eventually the entire property, now restricted to about four acres, was leased by the navy department to the State of New York for their occupancy.

In 1916 the river gunboat *Sandoval*, a prize of the Spanish war, was based at Sackets Harbor as training ship, replaced after the World War by Sub-chaser 431.

At this historic spot, replete with memories of heroes, the 13th Separate Fleet Division, New York Naval Militia, as now designated, has its training. The little point, barely 100 feet broad, forming one side of the harbor, with a hook-shaped spit at the end where stood the *New Orleans*, contains, besides the *Jefferson* upon its shore, the ship keeper's cottage and a shed supposed to date from the War of 1812.

The many gun carriages, some of mahogany, others of oak, with lignum vitae wheels, designed for the *New Orleans*; scores of Dahlgren and Parrott muzzle loaders stored there after the Civil war, are gone, gradually, as souvenirs to communities and museums. Of the military works that screened the naval base, trace remains only of Fort Pike within the precincts of Madison Barracks.

Navy Point is still the world's smallest naval station, antedated by only eight yards in the nation, scene of the first international shipbuilding competition. Those who go to Pine Camp each summer for their field training might spend a very pleasant Saturday or Sunday afternoon visiting this lovely, historical spot.



OSWEGO HISTORY SHOWN IN MURALS

(Continued from page 9)

rison, far from every trace of civilization. These young soldiers were, however, excellent subjects for the forming hand of Major Duncan.

“**T**HE major, by the manner in which he treated them, seemed to consider them as his sons or pupils; only he might be called an austere parent, or a rigid instructor. But this semblance of severity was necessary to form his pupils to habitual veneration. Partaking every day of their convivial enjoyments and showing every hour some proof of paternal care and kindness; all this was necessary to keep them within due limits. Out of regard to their own welfare he wanted no more of their love than was consistent with salutary fear; and yet made himself so necessary to them, that nothing could be so terrible to them as, by any neglect or imprudence, to alienate him. He messed with them, but lived in a house of his own. This was a very singular building divided into two apartments; one of which was a bedroom, in which many stores found place, the other a breakfasting-parlor, and, at the same time, a library. Here were globes, quadrants, mathematical instruments, flutes, dumb-bells, and chessboards; here, in short, was a magazine of instruction and amusement for the colonel's pupils, that is, for all the garrison. (Cornelius Cuyler, who had now joined the regiment, as youngest ensign, was included in this number.)

“This Scythian dwelling, for such it seemed, was made entirely of wood, and fixed upon wheels of the same material, so that it could be removed from one part of the parade to another, as it frequently was. So slight a tenement, where the winters were intensely cold, was ill calculated for a gouty patient; for this however, he found

a remedy; the boards, which formed the walls of his apartment, being covered with deer skins, and a most ample bear skin spread on the floor by way of carpet. When once the winter set fully in, Oswego became a perfect Siberia, cut off even from all intelligence of what was passing in the world. But the major did not allow this interval to waste in sloth or vacancy; he seemed rather to take advantage of the exclusion of all exterior objects.

“**H**IS library was select and soldier-like. It consisted of numerous treatises on the military art, ancient and modern history, biography, etc., besides the best authors in various sciences, of which I only recollect geography and the mathematics. All the young men were set to read such books as suited their different inclinations and capacities. The subalterns breakfasted with their commander in rotation every day, three or four at a time; after breakfast he kept them, perhaps two hours, examining them on the subject of their different studies. Once a week he had a supper-party for such of the captains as were then in the fort; and once a week they entertained him in the same manner. To these parties such of the subalterns as distinguished themselves by diligence and proficiency, were invited. Whoever was negligent, he made him the subject of sarcasms so pointed at one time, and at another so ludicrous, that there was no enduring it. The dread of severe punishment could not operate more forcibly. Yet he was so just, so impartial, so free from fickleness and favoritism, and so attentive to their health, their amusements, and their economy, that every individual felt him necessary to his comfort, and looked up to him as his ‘guide, philosopher, and friend.’”

Col. Mungo Campbell was killed leading on the attack of Fort St. Anne, at the battle of White Plains, anno 1777.

THE other mural is titled "Keep Up the Fire," and relates to the Boxer uprising in China in 1900. It depicts troops of Company C, Ninth United States infantry, which went out from Fort Ontario, fighting before the gates of the great wall surrounding Tientsin. Colonel Liscum, commanding the troops, is shown as he grasped the regimental standard from the wounded color sergeant, only to be mortally wounded himself, shortly afterward.

Much research involving arms, uniform and terrain, went into this mural, in the center of which the regimental colors in the hands of the Colonel, makes a vivid splash of color that black and white reproduction fails to show.

George Gray, the artist, has painted many murals that have attracted wide attention in art circles. He was formerly staff artist for the *U. S. Infantry Journal* and the *U. S. Cavalry Journal* and is now on the staff of the *N. Y. NATIONAL GUARDSMAN* and the *Pennsylvania National Guardsman*. He studied with the Art Students League, New York City; the Howard Pyle School of Illustration, Wilmington, Del.; the School of Industrial Art, Philadelphia, Pa.; under Felix Mahoney at the National Academy, Washington, and elsewhere.



Photo by Associated Press

Tough, Even for Tanks!

This squadron of Italian tanks, on maneuver just outside Rome, found really war-time conditions when they came to cross the front-line trenches.

A MASSED MASSING OF COLORS

THREE distinct Veteran Organizations (9th Regt. Veterans Ass'n.; Expeditionary Post 1511, Veterans of Foreign Wars; Knickerbocker Post 240, American Legion) and all allied Veteran Posts throughout Greater New York, are going to hold their First Veterans Military Ball and Massing of the Colors at the armory of the 244th Coast Artillery, 125 West 14th Street, N. Y. C., on Saturday evening, April 18, 1936.

Major L. Roberts Walton, commander of the 9th Regt. Veterans and general chairman of this great function, promises the several thousand of persons who will attend an especially good time. Two dance orchestras will play continuously and entertainment will be provided by prominent stage stars. Three valuable door prizes will

be given away and dancing will continue until the small hours of the morning.

Individual tickets cost one dollar and may be obtained by writing to Major Walton, Hdq., Veterans Room, 125 West 14th Street, N. Y. C.

SERGEANT ALLEN, BATTERY A, 105th F. A.

WITH profound sorrow the officers and men of the 105th F. A. mourn the loss of Sergeant Thomas F. Allen, who passed away after a three months' illness, on January 15, 1936.

Sergeant Allen was born in Brooklyn, N. Y., and was 60 years old. His services as an armory employee and supply sergeant of Battery "A" were efficient and faithful. His enlistment expired on Dec. 11, 1935, and his illness prevented the further continuation of a long and faithful service.

Sergeant Allen enlisted in Battery "B," 2nd F. A., N. Y., on Jan. 12, 1914. He was mustered into Federal Service for Mexican Border duty, where he served from July, 1916, to January, 1917. Again he was mustered into Federal Service for World War duty in June, 1917. He arrived in France in May, 1918. Sergeant Allen fought at St. Mihiel, west bank of the Meuse, between Forges Creek and Scery; Vilnes; Breuilles; east bank of the Meuse, northeast of Cousonvoie; at Bois de Chaune; Bois de Platchene; Bourne de Courmouiller; Haramount Ridge; Scery; Reville; Etraye; Crespeon; hills 319 to 373; Cote de Romagne; Cote Morimont and Cote Chateau.

While in France the 2nd F. A. was redesignated the 105th F. A.

Sergeant Allen returned to the U. S. in 1919, from which time he served in the 1st Battalion Combat Train and Battery A, giving to them "services honest and faithful."

A GOOD COOK ALWAYS COMMANDS RESPECT

"COOKING is not difficult"—so runs the opening sentence in the War Department's new Training Manual, "The Army Cook." But the true clue to successful cooking lies in the second sentence: "Any person of average intelligence can cook a satisfactory meal provided he takes an interest and follows a recipe."

This training manual (TM 2100-152, December 31, 1935), prepared under the direction of The Quartermaster General, is invaluable to any cook who has to prepare food to the liking of men who are hungry, and critical. Sections of the manual deal with such subjects as the principles and practice of cooking, rations, kitchen management, field cooking, etc., and in an appendix at the back are 329 recipes, suitable for the army mess and based on service for 100 men. There are 25 ways, for instance, listed of preparing beef and 18 ways of serving the humble potato.

There would be far less talk about the "— Army ration" if each company cook provided himself with a copy of this manual and then carried out the above two requisites—of taking an interest and following the recipe.



"MOST VALUABLE SOLDIER"

AT the Lincoln Day Banquet of the Wadsworth Corps of the Regimental Hq. Co., 105th Infantry, Troy, a silver cup awarded annually to the "most valuable soldier in the Company" was presented by Capt. Albert Geiser (left) to Sgt. William Armstrong.

Captain Geiser, in the course of a brief address, spoke of Sgt. Armstrong as "a sergeant who is able to shoulder any responsibility," and cited him for his unselfish devotion and service which makes a good soldier and sets a good example to every member of the company.

Captain Geiser welcomed the Senior Company of the Wadsworth Corps. The speakers included Assemblyman Jeremiah Wadsworth, a member of the family after whom the corps is named; Assemblyman Harry Gaynor of Monroe County; Lieut. Col. Ogden J. Ross; Lieut. Col. Per Ramee, Regular Army instructor attached to the 105th Infantry; County Treasurer John J. Tower; Capt. Edwin F. Livingstone of Service Company, 105th Infantry, organizer of the Wadsworth Corps, who, while lieutenant in Headquarters Company, suggested the name which the organization has carried ever since, and Lieut. W. C. Preston, assistant adjutant of the 105th Infantry and president of the Senior Company of the corps.

Lieut. Thomas R. Horton, of the Junior Company, was general chairman of the committee of arrangements, and to him and his committee is due a great deal of credit for the splendid success which the banquet proved to be.

Hope It's Clean

"Is my face dirty or is it my imagination?"

"Your face is clean; I can't tell about your imagination."

FIFTH DIVISION HOLD REUNION

VETERANS of the Fifth Division will have a chance to swop yarns of bygone days when the Society of the Fifth Division hold their 16th Reunion at Providence, R. I., on September 5th, 6th, and 7th, 1936.

Headquarters of the reunion will be at the Biltmore Hotel, Providence, and it is hoped that there will be a large attendance of veterans to commemorate the 300th anniversary of the founding of Providence by Roger Williams in 1636.

Veterans will also be interested to learn that a history of the Fifth Division has been published and can be procured by writing to Wm. Barton Bruce, 48 Ayrault Street, Providence, R. I. Mr. Bruce is Chairman of the committee handling the sales of this history.

DANCE DATE CHANGED

THE Second Annual Reception and Dance of the 1st Bn. N.C.O.'s Association of the 258th Field Artillery, which was announced in the March issue of the GUARDSMAN for April 11th, has now been postponed exactly one week to Saturday evening, April 18th, 1936.

The affair will take place in the Mess Hall at the armory (believed to be the largest single-span armory in the world), at 29 West Kingsbridge Road, Bronx, N. Y.

Special efforts have been made by the Dance Committee to assure everyone a really good time, with plenty of music, dancing, and everything that goes to make a social function a true success. All are invited to attend.

Getting Old

She: "How old do you think I am?"

He: "Oh, about twenty-one."

She: "How did you guess?"

He: "I didn't; I just counted the rings under your eyes."

Fifty-Fifty

She: "Sometimes you seem so manly and other times absurdly effeminate. Why is it?"

He: "Hereditry. You see half my ancestors were men and the other half women."

Knew His Squaws

"See here," said the Indian inspector, "it is a violation of the law now to have more than one wife, and the law must be obeyed. When you get back home you tell all of your wives except one that they can no longer look upon you as their husband."

"You tell 'em," suggested the Indian after a moment's reflection.



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

HORTON'S ICE CREAM

ALL REGIMENTAL CRESTS

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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1936

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (FEBRUARY 1-29, Inclusive) . . 90.01%

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.....1387 Off.	20 W. O.	18818 E. M.	Total 20245

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.

71st Infantry 93.81% (2) ⁶	Maintenance1038 Actual1107
212th Coast Art. 93.53% (3) ¹⁵	Maintenance705 Actual739
106th Field Art. 93.06% (4) ⁸	Maintenance647 Actual686
102nd Med. Regt. 92.54% (5) ³	Maintenance639 Actual679
369th Infantry 92.25% (6) ¹⁹	Maintenance1038 Actual1099
105th Field Art. 91.53% (7) ²⁴	Maintenance599 Actual629
14th Infantry 91.52% (8) ¹⁰	Maintenance1038 Actual1097
156th Field Art. 91.40% (9) ⁵	Maintenance602 Actual633
165th Infantry 91.34% (10) ¹⁴	Maintenance1038 Actual1038
101st Cavalry 91.12% (11) ⁹	Maintenance571 Actual644
Special Trps. 27th Div. 90.81% (12) ¹³	Maintenance318 Actual378
174th Infantry 90.07% (13) ²³	Maintenance1038 Actual1136
10th Infantry 89.95% (14) ²⁵	Maintenance1038 Actual1106
102nd Eng. (Com.) 89.81% (15) ¹²	Maintenance475 Actual509
245th Coast Art. 89.59% (16) ⁷	Maintenance739 Actual794
106th Infantry 89.26% (17) ²⁰	Maintenance1038 Actual1070

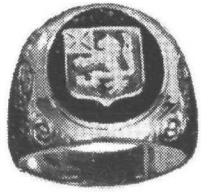
HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. of Dr.	Aver. Pres. & Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
121st Cavalry 95.12%				
Maintenance	571			613
HEADQUARTERS	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. TROOP	5	66	63	96
BAND	4	32	29	91
MACHINE GUN TR.	4	71	65	92
HDQRS. 1st SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP A	4	67	62	93
TROOP B	4	67	64	96
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP E	4	65	62	95
TROOP F	4	68	67	99
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD.	4	2	2	100
TROOP I	4	67	65	98
TROOP K	5	68	64	94
MEDICAL DET.	5	33	33	100
		616	586	95.12

258th Field Art. 89.04% (18) ²¹	Maintenance647 Actual660
244th Coast Art. 88.97% (19) ¹¹	Maintenance646 Actual670

27th Div. Aviat. 88.37% (20) ¹	Maintenance118 Actual127
104th Field Art. 88.05% (21) ¹⁶	Maintenance599 Actual648
27th Div. Q. M. Train 86.63% (22) ¹⁷	Maintenance235 Actual248
101st Signal Bn. 86.33% (23) ¹⁸	Maintenance163 Actual182
108th Infantry 86.28% (24) ²²	Maintenance1038 Actual1095
105th Infantry 86.20% (25) ⁴	Maintenance1038 Actual1110
107th Infantry 80.89% (26) ²⁶	Maintenance1038 Actual1061
Hdq. Coast Art. 100.00% (1) ¹	Maintenance11 Actual11
State Staff 97.77% (2) ²	Maximum140 Actual90
Hdqrs. 27th Div. 96.26% (3) ⁴	Maintenance65 Actual81
54th Inf. Brig. 95.45% (4) ⁷	Maintenance27 Actual45
51st Cav. Brig. 93.42% (5) ⁵	Maintenance69 Actual76
53rd Inf. Brig. 93.02% (6) ³	Maintenance27 Actual45
52nd F. A. Brig. 90% (7) ⁶	Maintenance36 Actual51
87th Inf. Brig. 88.37% (8) ⁸	Maintenance27 Actual43
93rd Inf. Brig. 84.21% (9) ⁹	Maintenance27 Actual38

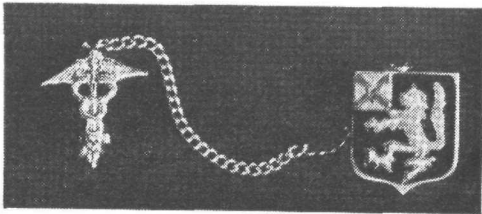


Hines Attendance Trophy
 Winner, 1935
 106th Field Artillery

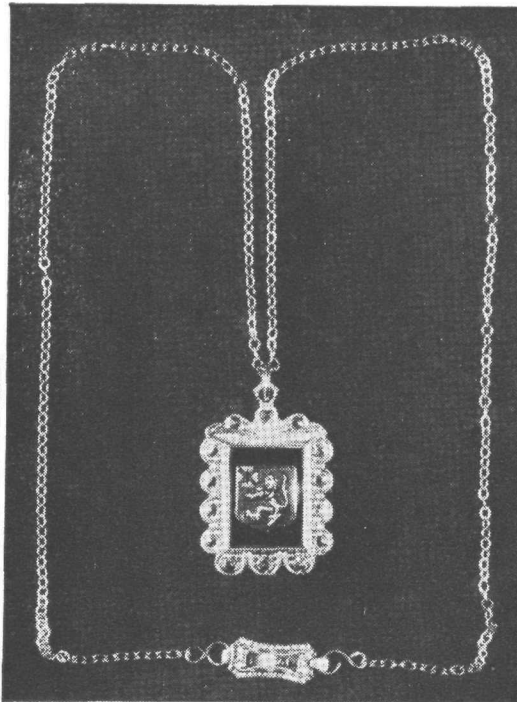


MANY OTHER STYLES

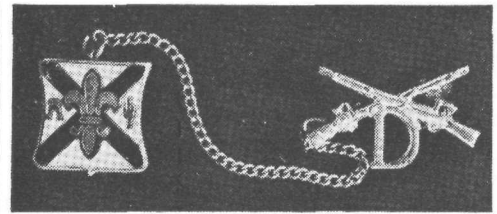
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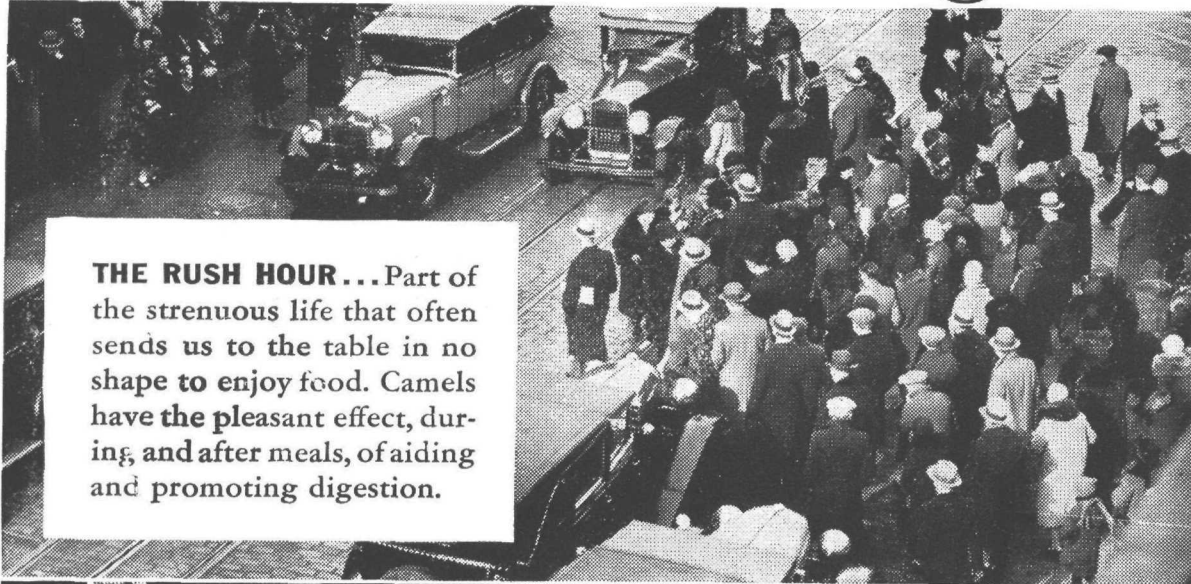
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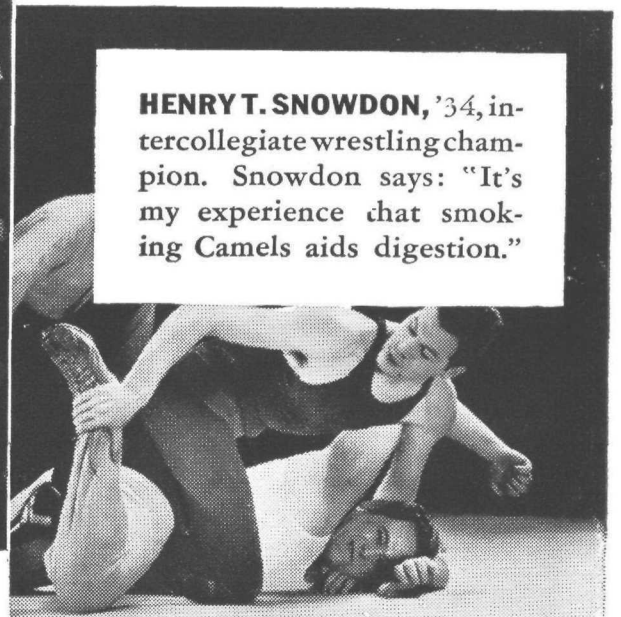


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