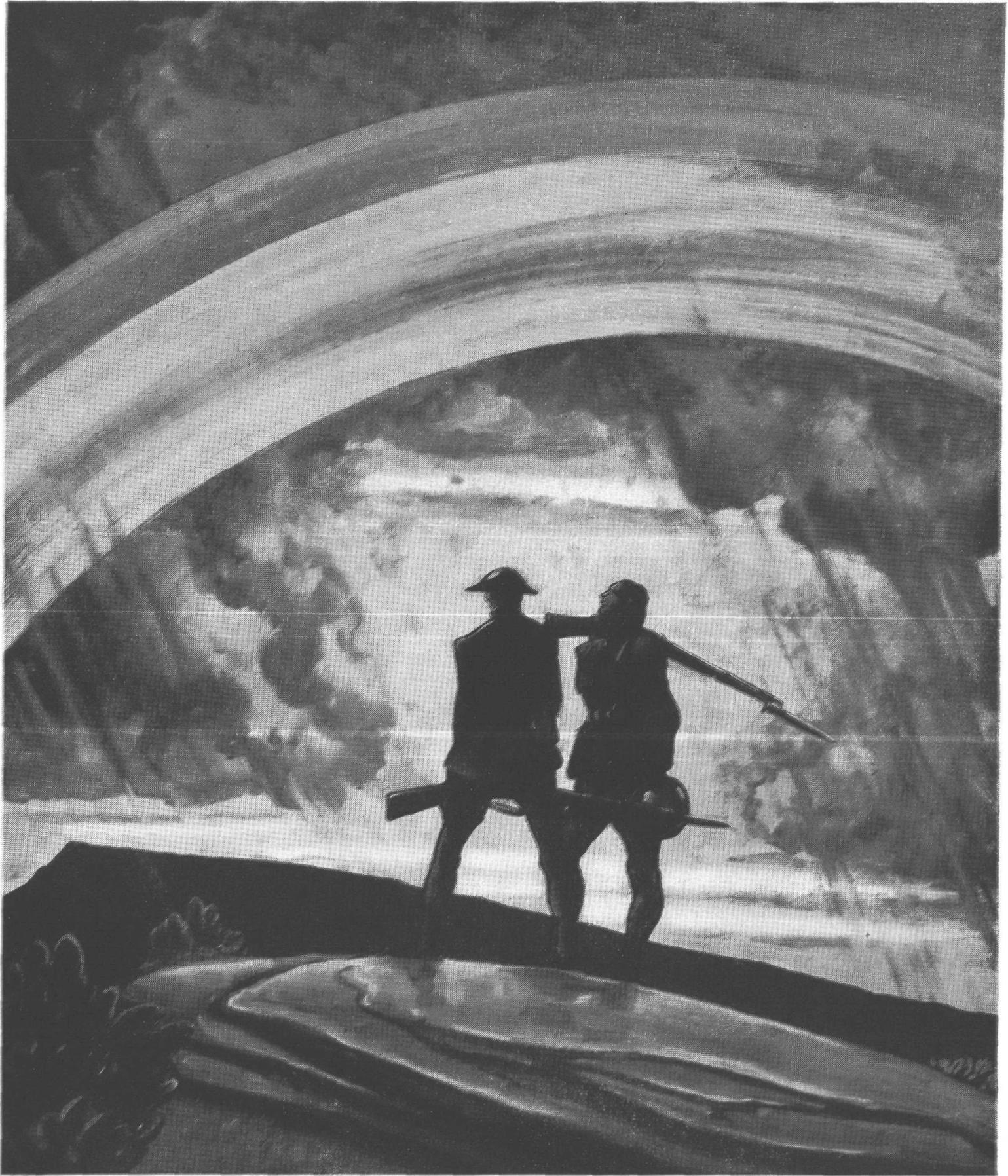


The New York National Guardsman



May, 1936

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

15c The Copy



Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Month of March, 1936, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority.

MAJOR	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization	2ND LIEUTENANTS	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Kitts, Earl B.....	Mar. 13'36..	107th Inf.	Hyde, James W., Jr.....	Mar. 4'36..	107th Inf.
CAPTAINS			Frankl, Ernest A. W.....	Mar. 4'36..	10th Inf.
Cutherland, Arthur E., Jr..	Mar. 4'36..	121st Cav.	Batstone, John K.....	Mar. 5'36..	107th Inf.
Brandon, David R.....	Mar. 13'36..	107th Inf.	Scheibner, Maurice M....	Mar. 7'36..	165th Inf.
Seeland, Elias	Mar. 14'36..	107th Inf.	Witman, George H.....	Mar. 13'36..	Q.M.C., 27th Div. Q.M. Tn.
1ST LIEUTENANTS			Rose, Stanley H.....	Mar. 14'36..	107th Inf.
Toms, Raymond W.....	Mar. 2'36..	165th Inf.	Hickey, Peter J.....	Mar. 14'36..	107th Inf.
Kennedy, John	Mar. 2'36..	165th Inf.	McLaughlin, Frank	Mar. 16'36..	107th Inf.
Kellnor, Arthur	Mar. 7'36..	M.C., 102nd Med Rgt.	Sullivan, John L.....	Mar. 23'36..	156th F.A.
Brisbane, Joseph V.....	Mar. 11'36..	14th Inf.	Schroeter, John C.....	Mar. 23'36..	27th Div. Avi.
Murphy, Owen F.....	Mar. 13'36..	Q.M.C., 27th Div. Q.M. Tn.	Dettelback, Walter W....	Mar. 24'36..	156th F.A.
MacKrell, William H.....	Mar. 13'36..	107th Inf.	Susskind, Gilbert D.....	Mar. 26'36..	258th F.A.
Connery, Richard F.....	Mar. 14'36..	107th Inf.	Malpezzi, Robert M.....	Mar. 26'36..	258th F.A.
Brown, Herbert L.	Mar. 14'36..	107th Inf.	Munster, Daniel F.....	Mar. 26'36..	258th F.A.
Titus, George F.....	Mar. 18'36..	71st Inf.	Hillery, James T.....	Mar. 26'36..	258th F.A.
Lambert, Leo J.....	Mar. 18'36..	165th Inf.			
Huber, Henry S.....	Mar. 20'36..	M.C., 107th Inf.	WARRANT OFFICER		
Mattei, James J.....	Mar. 24'36..	104th F.A.	SIMMONS, HARWOOD C....	Mar. 19'36..	(B.L.), 101st Cav.
Sullivan, Robert W.....	Mar. 24'36..	104th F.A.			
Cavanagh, Sylvester V....	Mar. 26'36..	258th F.A.			

Separations from Active Service, March, 1936, Resigned, Honorably Discharged

LT. COLONEL			2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Guggenheim, Robert	Mar. 24'36..	Inf., 27th Div.	Campbell, Charles C., Jr..	Mar. 10'36..	Inf., Sp. Tr. 27th Div.
CAPTAIN			McDonnell, Mark M.....	Mar. 24'36..	101st Cav.
Orgill, John C.	Mar. 12'36..	105th F.A.	Sheikowitz, Nathan E....	Mar. 21'36..	258th F.A.
1ST LIEUTENANT			WARRANT OFFICER		
Bowen, Redvers	Mar. 24'36..	C.E., 102nd Engrs.	Ledwith, Peter G.....	Mar. 19'36..	B.L., 101st Cav.

Transferred to Inactive National Guard, at Own Request

CAPTAIN			2ND LIEUTENANT		
Sutherland, Francis W....	Mar. 6'36..	107th Inf.	Lewis, John	Mar. 7'36..	71st Inf.

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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



Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Corps

A squadron of Boeing pursuit ships (34th Squadron) flying in beautiful, precise formation, winging their way over the mountain-flanked Corona valley, between Santa Ana and San Bernadino, California.

AIR FORCE REQUIREMENTS IN THE UNITED STATES

By Major General OSCAR WESTOVER

Chief of the Air Corps

Official Photographs by Courtesy of U. S. Army Air Corps

AT this time when conditions in other parts of the world point to the necessity for preparedness in our own country, it is of importance to check up our military aviation position. Every person in America has a stake in our national defense position since everyone would be affected in case of national emergency if he considers the problem strictly from the standpoint of our traditional military policy of defense only, as apart from aggression.

High ranking military authorities agree that the Army Air Force of the United States has certain peace-time requirements which may be summarized as follows:

1. A sound organization within the Army providing a striking force of military aviation available for effective operations immediately on M-day. This implies a headquarters and staff capable of determining logistics requirements in movement and supply.
2. An adequate industry to furnish the essential equipment for military purposes.
3. Peace-time depots and means of transportation for the storage and issue of equipment and supplies.
4. Tactical organizations so constituted as to enable the most effective utilization of the military equipment assigned to them.
5. The peace-time ground facilities (barracks, hangars, shops, airdromes) and air force facilities for training and operation of the air force units.
6. Peace-time organization of ground facilities to furnish promptly supplies of bombs and ammunition in strategic areas. Detailed plans for the maximum utilization of peace-time and governmental facilities and comprehensive expansion of government, commercial or private facilities to satisfy all our re-

quirements in time of war.

7. Modern airplanes and auxiliary equipment to completely equip the G.H.Q. Air Force.

Having stated our air force requirements, we should then take stock to determine how well our present set-up meets those requirements:

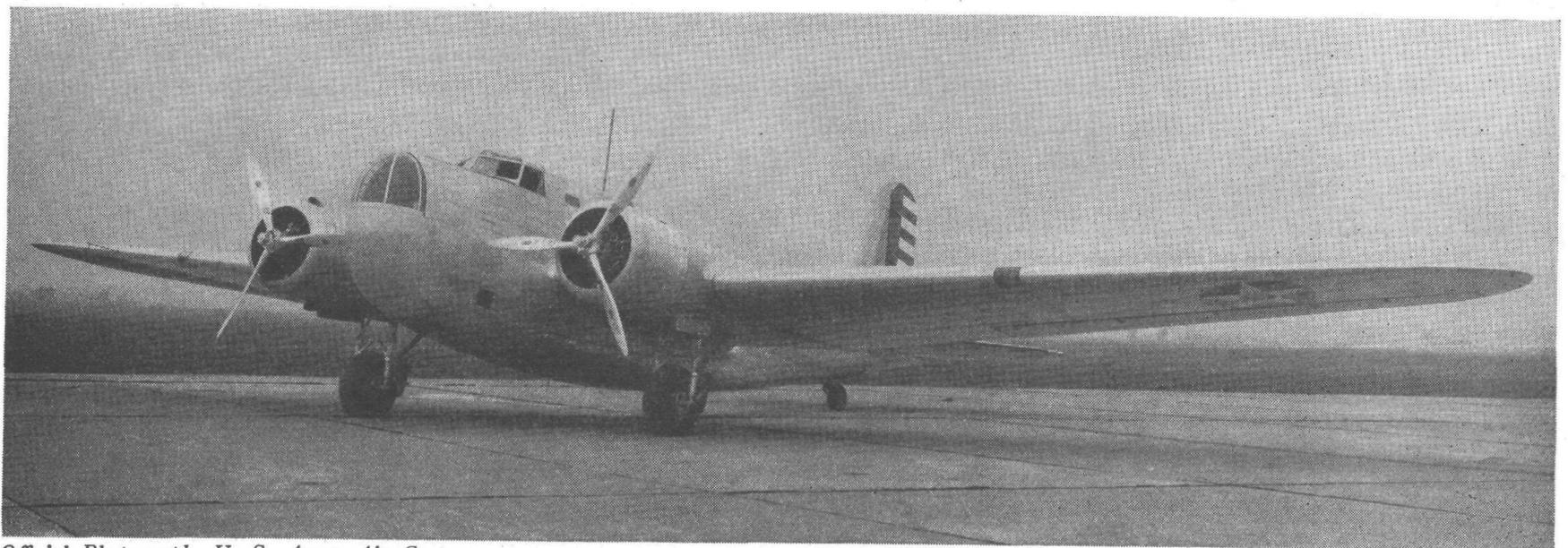
We have our G.H.Q. Air Force, an organization within the Army reporting directly to the Chief of Staff.* It is too early in the test period to determine whether this organization will meet all requirements.

Our aeronautical industry, although it has suffered heavily from the general depression and the lack of orders from the Government during the period of depression, is capable of meeting our peace-time needs for military aviation, under prescribed governmental procurement procedure. This Industry is recognized as having kept abreast of and, in many respects, ahead of other countries in the development of military aircraft and their accessories, so that our Air Force can obtain as good, or better, equipment as is available to any air force.

WE have today in the United States four Air Corps Base Depots located respectively at Middletown, Pennsylvania; Fairfield, Ohio; Duncan Field, Texas and Rockwell Field, California. The latter named



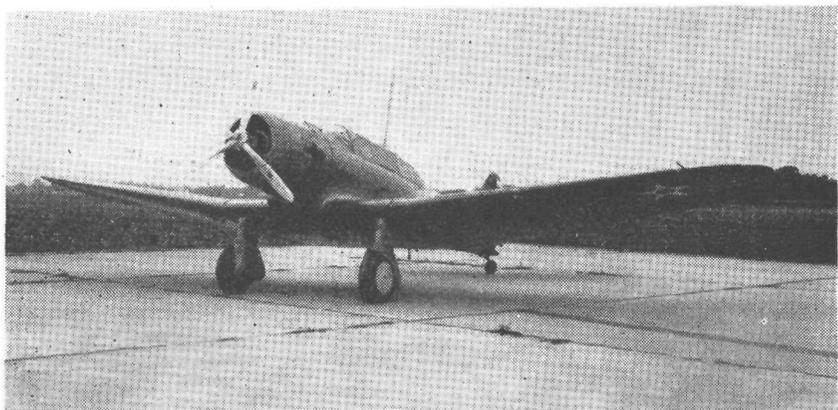
Major General Westover
Chief of U.S.A. Air Corps



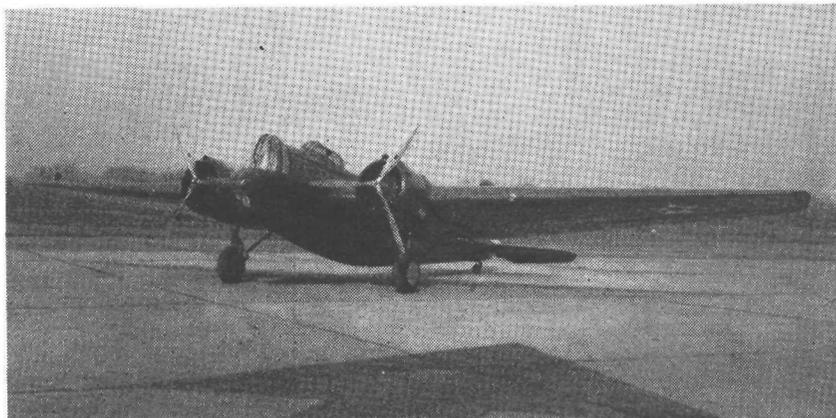
Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Corps

The New Douglas Bomber DB-1

The Army Air Corps has contracted for 90 bombers of the above type, to be manufactured by the Douglas Co., Santa Monica, Calif., at \$72,200 each. It is claimed that the Douglas Bomber, equipped with two Wright "Cyclone" engines, can cruise with heavy load at more than 250 miles per hour.



Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Corps



Official Photograph, U. S. Army Air Corps

Two New Planes for the Air Corps

On the left, the Northrop A-17 attack plane, of which the Air Corps has ordered 115, at a cost of \$2,560,074. The Pratt & Whitney two-row 750 h.p. radial engine gives the ship a speed of 250 m.p.h. On the right, is the two-engined plane designed by the Glenn L. Martin Co., manufacturers of the now famous "China Clipper."

station has recently been placed under the jurisdiction of the Navy and the depot facilities thereat will be removed as soon as a new housing is provided for them. The air base legislation now on the books authorizes two additional depots.

The home stations of the various units of the G.H.Q. Air Force are well equipped with barracks, hangars, shops, and other technical buildings. However, a large number of stations lack gunnery and bombing ranges for the proper training of the Air Force Unit stationed thereat.

What, then, do we need to round out the requirements of our Air Force? They may be stated simply as follows:

We need peace-time organization of ground facilities, supplies, bombs and ammunition, in strategic areas, and detailed plans for the maximum utilization of peace-time governmental facilities, and plans for the comprehensive expansion of Government, commercial or private facilities to meet the requirements in time of war.

The Wilcox Bill, passed in the last session of Congress, authorizes the War Department to conduct a survey to determine the strategic areas and the peace-time training requirements of the Air Force, and the facilities needed to meet requirements in time of war. This survey has gone forward rapidly, and it may be hoped that a plan will soon be presented.

The Wilcox Bill provided no funds. It is sincerely hoped that means will be provided by the Congress to place into effect the recommendations of this Board, whereupon this most important requirement of our Air Force will be filled.

TO present an authoritative picture of our equipment needs, insofar as airplanes are concerned, we quote from the Report of the Chief of Staff of the United States Army for the year ending June 30, 1935:

"Air Corps.—The first need of our Air Corps is for fighting planes. The difficulties of sustaining strength and efficiency in air equipment for the Army can scarcely be appreciated by the layman. The principal obstacles are the rapidity with which this material grows obsolete, its appalling rate of wastage, and its high unit cost.

"Under present conditions it is accepted as an axiom that a military plane more than 5 years old has almost no combat usefulness. While it is logical to suppose, judging from past experience in similar developments, that the useful life of these machines will increase somewhat as the industry grows older and periodic innovations are less startling, yet the fact remains that at present a complete turnover every 5 years is almost inescapable in

the combat elements of the Air Corps. Having regard for this factor alone, procurement of 500 planes annually would fully sustain an efficient force of approximately 2,500, even if the useful life of a plane for training and like purposes were no greater than in the fighting units. This was the approximate objective established by the Baker Board. But there is to be considered also the casualty rate, currently estimated at about 20 per cent yearly. In this regard, also, distinct improvement should soon be realized. But under present conditions, in order to develop within a reasonable time an effective and balanced force of 2,500 planes with a small complement of operating reserves, an annual procurement of 800 completely equipped planes is necessary.

"Legislative authorization to this effect should form the basis of a continuing air program until the required strength in the Army Air Corps has been attained. Thereafter a schedule of procurement calculated to sustain both strength and efficiency should be adopted. With this expansion assured, Air Corps progress toward efficiency * * * would go forward swiftly and surely."

This quotation is a very concise and complete statement of the airplane requirements for the Army Air Corps, the greater portion of which is the shortage in the G.H.Q. Air Force.

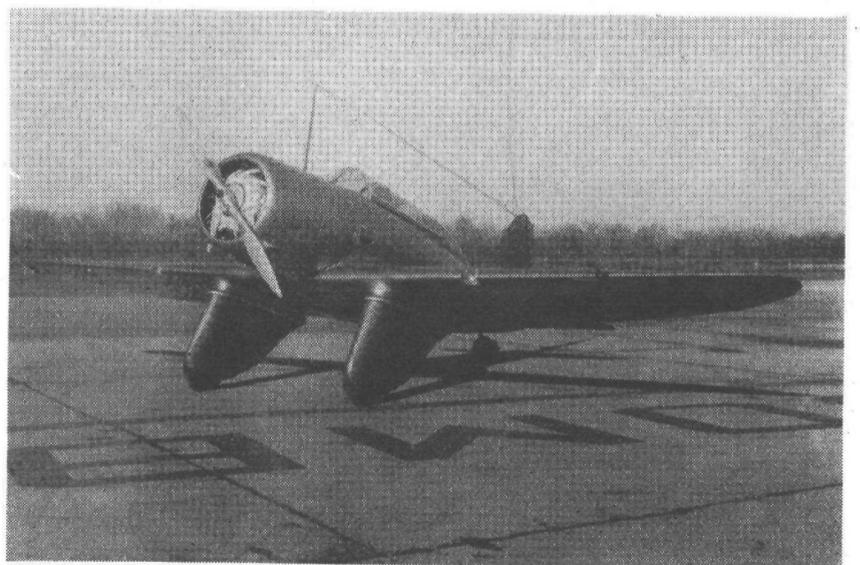
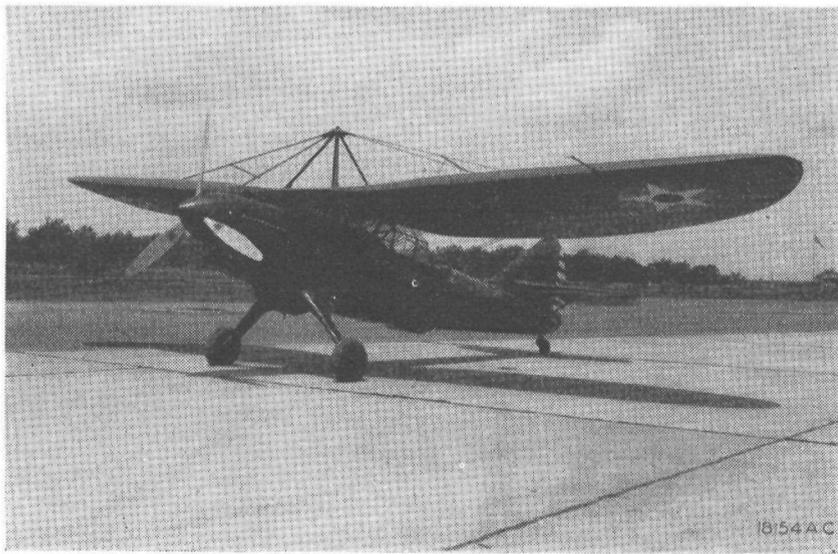
The G.H.Q. Air Force has less than fifty per cent of the airplanes which have been set up as a minimum requirement.

Of the number of airplanes on hand in the G.H.Q. Air Force, approximately fifty per cent are either five years old, or rapidly approaching that age.

The same is true throughout the rest of the Air Corps, a large proportion of these airplanes being in our insular possessions.

The dire need, therefore, of adopting the program as outlined by the Chief of Staff is obvious.

*"Within the past year a General Headquarters Air Force comprising all elements of the Air Corps, except those engaged in technical development, procurement, administration, and formal schooling, has been established. These latter functions remain under the jurisdiction of the Chief of the Air Corps. The mission of the General Headquarters Air Force is to develop and maintain a unit of maximum quality and efficiency and adequate in strength to meet the probable initial requirements in emergency. It is subject only to the orders of the military head of the Army."—Report of the Chief of Staff, U.S.A., 1935.



Official Photographs, U. S. Army Air Corps

The large photograph shows the 3rd Attack Group flying their Curtiss A-12's in formation. Below (left) is the high-wing Douglas O-43 and (right) the low-wing Seversky Basic Trainer.

BIGGER 'N' BETTER THAN EVER!

The Rifle and Pistol Matches—June 6th to June 12th, inclusive—will draw a record number of teams to Camp Smith, and strong competition is expected

By Lt. Col. HENRY E. SUAVET

Executive Officer, State Matches

THE 1936 Rifle and Pistol Matches are approaching and we, like the circus folk, can truly say that this year they will be bigger and better than ever.

Through the cooperation of the Commanding General, we are assured of the presence of teams representing all Infantry, Cavalry, and Engineer Regiments in the State so that we may look forward to some very keen competition.

The Adjutant General has extended an invitation to his Excellency, Governor Herbert H. Lehman, to make formal presentation of prizes on the final Friday (June 12th) following the State Match which will be fired that morning. The Governor has tentatively accepted.

Now as to the Matches themselves. In order to take care of the increased number of competitors, the starting hour has been advanced to 7:30 a.m. daily. The Cavalry regiments have in the past been greatly handicapped by the fact that the pistol matches were always held on the last Saturday of the tournament and they had to leave for Pine Camp the same night. To overcome this disadvantage, the Pistol Matches will be held on the first Saturday—June 6th—which will enable competitors to fire without having to rush off. Furthermore, as they will be held in the afternoon, no interference with business will result.

The third important change is in the time of firing the State Pistol Match. This year, the match will be fired on one day only—June 10th at 10:00 a.m. It was found that the old system of firing throughout the week did not work out. Few of the men competing in the rifle matches had enough free time to enable them to get to the pistol range until the final Saturday. Those who did fire during the week often fired under conditions very different from those encountered by competitors on the final days so that much of the element of competition was lost. It is believed that this change will be welcomed by competitors; incidentally, it will greatly simplify the administrative problem.

The presence of teams from the regiments which have been absent from the competitions for some years will undoubtedly bring out a great many new shots who have been prevented from showing their ability by the lack of opportunity to compete.

Our friends of the Naval Militia

are again assisting us with a detail of men for the range service. With the great advance made by the Naval Militia in shooting under Admiral Lackey's watchful eye, we can look for some keen competition from this quarter.

We are assured by Major General Hay that we shall have two more targets for use at 1,000 yards. So now we have the facilities, the competitors, and the *Old Farmer's Almanack* promises fair weather. So we're all set!

By the way—and most important too—the mess will be operated cafeteria-style under the capable direction of Captain E. J. Rodgers, who will conduct this operation, as last year, for the State. The schedule of Matches follows:

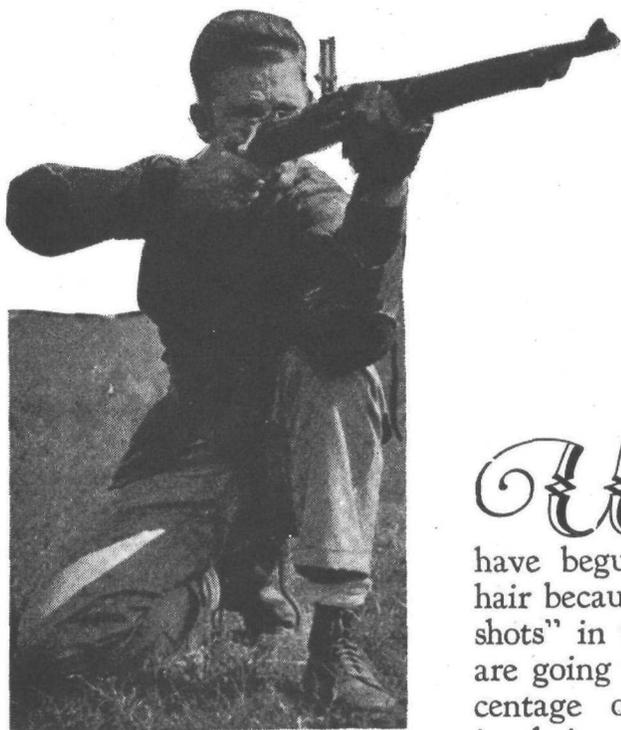
The General Richardson Pistol or	
Revolver Match	June 6th— 2:00 P.M.
The Colonel MacNab Pistol or	
Revolver Match	June 6th— 2:00 P.M.
The Sayre Trophy Pistol Match.	June 6th— 3:30 P.M.
The State Pistol Match.....	June 7th—10:00 A.M.
The Adjutant General's Match..	June 9th—10:00 A.M.
The Thurston Match.....	June 9th— 3:30 P.M.
The Governor's Cup	June 10th— 7:30 A.M.
Brig. and Hq. Matches.....	June 10th— 1:00 P.M.
The State Match.....	June 12th— 7:30 A.M.



Wide World Photo

Soviet Tanks Lined Up for Parade

Some of the hundreds of Soviet Army tanks that took part in a huge military display in Moscow. The Soviet government is evidently lavish with its appropriations for military purposes!



WILL YOU QUALIFY THIS YEAR?

Be sure to read this article if
there is any doubt in your mind.

UNIT commanders all over the state have begun tearing their hair because of the "lousy shots" in their outfit who are going to pull the percentage of qualifications in their unit down. No matter how good their

coach is, there are always from ten to fifty per cent failures when the company goes on the range and every one of those men has a different story to tell as to just why he failed.

If you fail to qualify, you are not necessarily a "lousy shot." You may have the makings of an expert and still fail, simply because you have never learned the correct sight setting for the particular rifle that has fallen to your lot.

One of the most popular myths that seem to die very hard is the belief that every army rifle is "sighted-in" before it leaves the factory. The lot of a private on the 200-yard range would be a happy one if this were so; but actually, there is no Santa Claus sighting-in rifles on Uncle Samuel's payroll. Each rifle is as different in character as one private from another and each rifle must be sighted-in by its owner.

A man's failure to qualify is often his failure to sight-in his rifle correctly (and sometimes his failure to remember his correct setting after he has found it). Do you realize, how differently different rifles shoot? Do you know that some rifles have to be set below the 100-yard elevation mark in order to hit in the bull at 200-yards range? That some others have to be set around 500 to register the same hit? Do you know where to set the sights on *your* rifle to shoot at 200?

You cannot have a coach on the firing-point during qualification. You've got to do all your own reckoning of elevation and windage and must remember for yourself what sight-changes you found necessary for different positions and kinds of fire. You know that when your shots are all going in the same place but that place is not the bull's eye, certain changes in your sights should be made. Suddenly, without a coach, everything you ever learned about sight-setting (the "square of the range in hundreds of yards" rule, the number of inches on the target for a hundred yard range, the size of the bull's eye and the four ring, etc.) becomes a confused jumble in your mind and you feel helpless and doomed to failure. If you feel that way at the start, you're ditched!

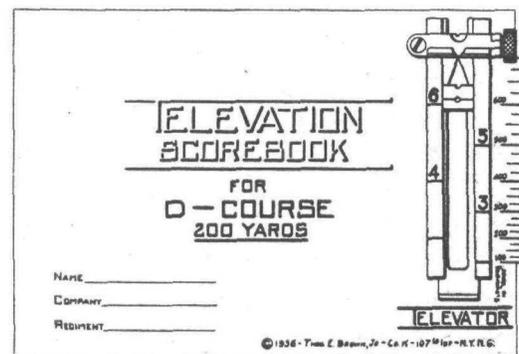
Let us suppose that you have already fired your first few shots. They are fairly close together but they are way out of the "black." Can you tell, by your own reckonings, which way to change your elevation? Where to re-set

your peep? Which way you should move your wind-gauge? And how much you should move it? Do you ever get confused as to whether you should move your sights to the right or left, or up or down, to bring you into the bull?

WELL, listen! Here's some good news. The GUARDSMAN has just published the TELEVATION SCORE-BOOK, designed especially for the 200-yard Qualification D-Course and arranged to give you all the above information for your particular rifle. It tells you *at-a-glance* in which *direction* to move your sights and *exactly where* to re-set them. Its novel feature, making it a great improvement over all other types of score-books, is the TELEVATOR, printed on the front cover of the book (see illustration). With the aid of this device you can find out in an instant, not only what elevation *change* is necessary but the *exact elevation* at which you should re-set your peep. All you have to do is place the Televator over your plotting-target, set it to your shots and read off the correct new elevation. This extremely simple device irons out all the difficulties of "doping out" elevation changes. It is no longer necessary to figure out, by some means or other, the number of yards to change and then to add or subtract this number to or from your setting. Just a glance at the Televator and the answer is read. Also with this book you cannot go wrong as to the direction to move your windage. Just look at the edge of the plotting target and there is the story.

The Televator device was recently invented by Tom Brown, a member of the Seventh Regiment (107th Inf.), who was team coach of the New York National Guard Team at the 1935 National Matches. He has had nearly 20 years' experience in rifle shooting, team-coaching and instruction of recruits. He has also spent a considerable period of time at Springfield Armory in the manufacture of the Springfield rifle. The Televator has already been used with success in the Seventh Regiment.

Copies of the Televation Score-Book may be obtained either from THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, Room 718, 80 Centre Street, New York City, or from the Canteen, Camp Smith. The price is 25 cents per copy. Unit commanders will be glad to avail themselves of the 10% discount on all orders of 25 up and 15% discount on all orders of 50 up.



KIPLING LOOKED US OVER

(When he was twenty-five!)

"Such a beautiful little army, and the dear people don't quite understand what to do with it."

Reprinted by courtesy of The Illinois Guardsman

THE recent death of Rudyard Kipling aroused world interest in the career of the poet, the writer and the foremost interpreter of the British Empire. His burial in Westminster Abbey placed the seal of governmental approval on his work.

Few men in history have been so widely read as Kipling; seldom has a writer, dependent on the sale of his output, been franker in expressing his views; and judged by the financial reward, probably no author has equalled Kipling's record. He died possessed of nearly one million dollars.

The young Rudyard Kipling found himself while editing a paper in India. His Tommy Atkins became a familiar character to the world; the life of the British colonial, with its picturesque surroundings and tragic isolation, he vitalized for the admiration, sympathy and amusement of millions of readers.

And America? What had he to say to America?

Kipling left India in the early "Nineties," toured the Far East and landed in San Francisco. He reveled in the breezy life of that gay and reckless city; he fished for salmon in the Columbia River, explored Yellowstone Park, and inspected the Palmer House in Chicago. After viewing the falls of Niagara he called on Mark Twain. During this tour he formed some interesting impressions regarding the life of the American citizen, on the eve of our debut as a world power,—the Spanish-American war. His eye was penetrating, his pen at times was dipped in caustic; in other words, he gave us hell—from the viewpoint of a dyed-in-the-wool Britisher, steeped in the problems of colonial government. However, Kipling paid us the compliment of marrying an American girl, and lived in Vermont a few years. In 1896 he settled in England to enjoy the reputation of the foremost writer, in the English language, of his day.

What did he think of America? As this is a professional magazine devoted to military subjects, we will quote a few paragraphs giving Kipling's impressions of the American Army, apparently written in 1890 or '91, after his first U. S. visit:

I SHOULD very much like to deliver a dissertation on the American army and the possibilities of its extension. You see, it is such a beautiful little army, and the dear people don't quite understand what to do with it. The theory is that it is an instructional nucleus round which the militia of the country will rally, and from which they will get a stiffening in time of danger. Yet other people consider that the army should be built, like a pair of lazy tongs—on the principle of elasticity and extension—so that in time of need it may fill up its skeleton battalions and empty saddle troops. This is real wisdom, because the American army, as at present constituted, is made up of:

Twenty-five regiments infantry, ten companies each.

Ten regiments cavalry, twelve companies.

Five regiments artillery, twelve companies each.

The military needs of the States be three: (a) Frontier warfare, an employment well within the grip of the present army of twenty-five thousand, and in the nature of things growing less arduous year by year; (b) internal riots and commotions which rise up like a dust devil, whirl furiously, and die out long before the authorities at Washington could begin to fill up even the third skeleton battalions, much less hunt about for material for the fourth; (c) civil war, in which, as the case in the affair of the North and South, the regular army would be swamped in the mass of militia and armed volunteers that would turn the land into a hell.

Yet the authorities persist in regarding an external war as a thing to be seriously considered.

The Power that would disembark troops on American soil would be capable of heaving a shovelful of mud into the Atlantic in the hope of filling it up. Consequently, the authorities are fascinated with the idea of the sliding scale or concertina army. This is an hereditary instinct, for you know that when we English have got together two companies, one machine gun, a sick bullock, forty generals and a mass of W.O. forms, we say we possess "an army corps capable of indefinite extension."

(Continued on page 21)



Photo by Associated Press

An informal photograph, taken shortly before his death, of the man who put the British Empire "on the map."

WEAPONS OF A BYGONE AGE

With These Arms, Rome Conquered the World

By JOSEPH E. ALEXANDER

Illustrated by DAN V. SMITH

WITH the advent of the Roman Republic, first of the so-called democratic forms of government, many radical changes took place in the arms and armor of the period. First, and most important, was the introduction of the pilum, which became the standard weapon of the heavy-armed troops. According to Polybius, noted historian, it was this weapon alone that changed the geography of the world. The weapon, an actual specimen of which is now on exhibit at the Museum of Wiesbaden, Germany, was between six and seven feet in length, consisting of a stout iron head with a soft nose, carried on a slender rod about two feet long which terminated in a tang for insertion into a wooden shaft. Thus the pilum, which was used primarily for a missile, was lighter and consequently more effective than a similar instrument made entirely of steel. The wooden shaft was between two and three inches in diameter at the point of the rod's insertion, tapering off gradually toward the base to fit the individual grip of the user. Also it was the forerunner of the bayonet. When used at close quarters it assumed all the purposes, offensive and defensive, of the latter weapon fixed for the charge. The soft nose of this peculiar arm would twist in the enemy's shield or armor and could not be easily removed. Thus, if the distance was too great or the thrust not strong enough to cause a direct casualty, its weight when embedded in the defender's shield, would render the latter's protective device useless, thereby making the wearer an open target.

The pilum also effected a change in the Roman phalanx, which formation previously had followed closely the lines of attack employed by the Greeks. After its adoption as the standard weapon of the Roman legions, especially in the early days of the Empire, the first ranks of the phalanx were thus armed, while the next four ranks were armed with the hasta or heavy spear. The ninth rank of this dense formation was composed of auxiliaries equipped with the bow. The place of the cavalry

and projectile throwing engines was then moved to the wings and rear of the phalanx. Further still to the rear, was a reserve of picked troops, ready to render aid at any point where help was needed.

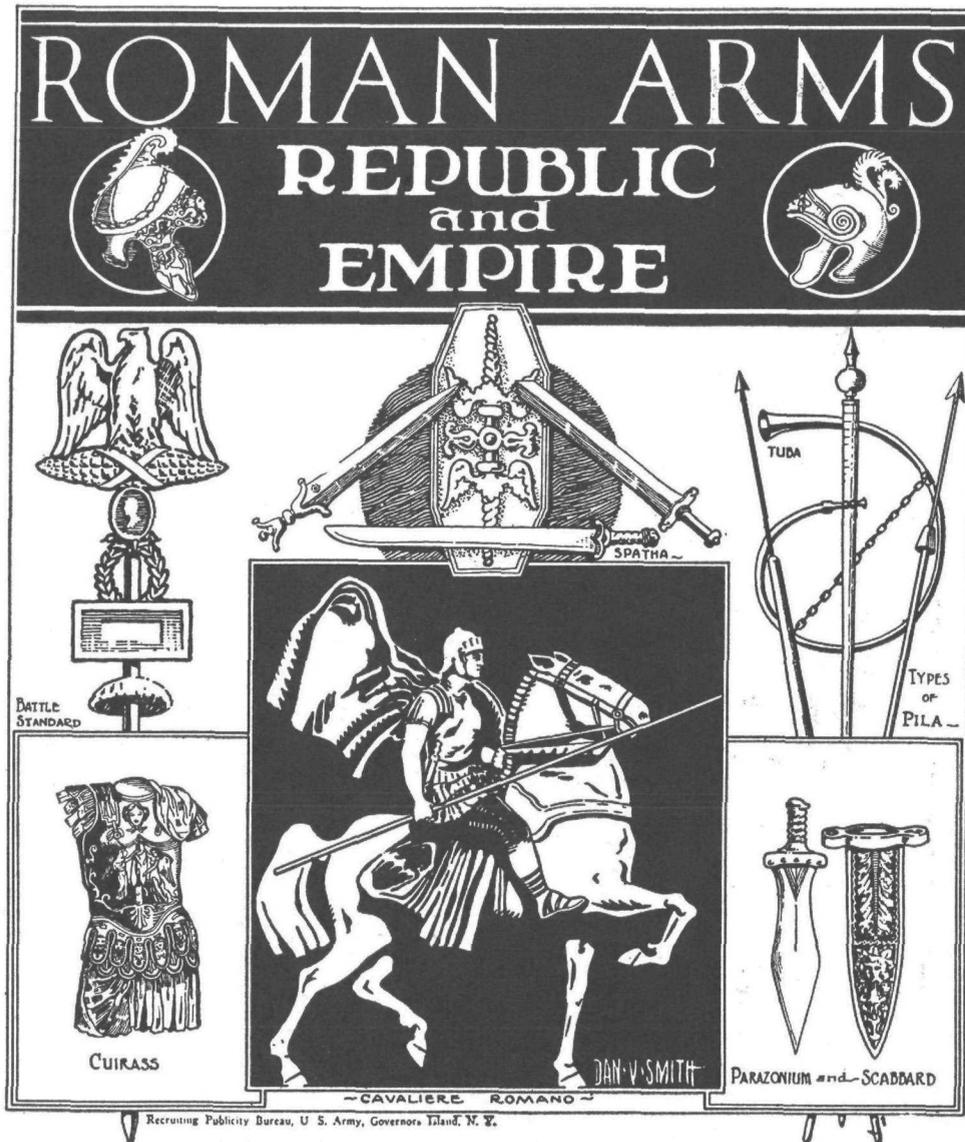
The sword, too, underwent a remarkable change. The Roman short sword, a very deadly weapon of combat at close quarters, was supplanted about the first century A. D. by the spatha, a long single-edged weapon, among the better armed troops. Under the Flavian emperors this arm continued to appear with the short sword as a standard part of the Roman soldier's equipment. The short sword was never more than two feet long, increasing in width from the hilt to the base, where it tapered off acutely to a sharp point. The spatha or long sword, was an innovation in the armorer's craft.

It is one of the earliest cases on record of a long, single-edged cutting instrument, and an ancient ancestor of our cavalry saber. While the short sword was used primarily as a thrusting instrument, the latter was a deadly cutting and hacking weapon, highly effective against inferior armor.

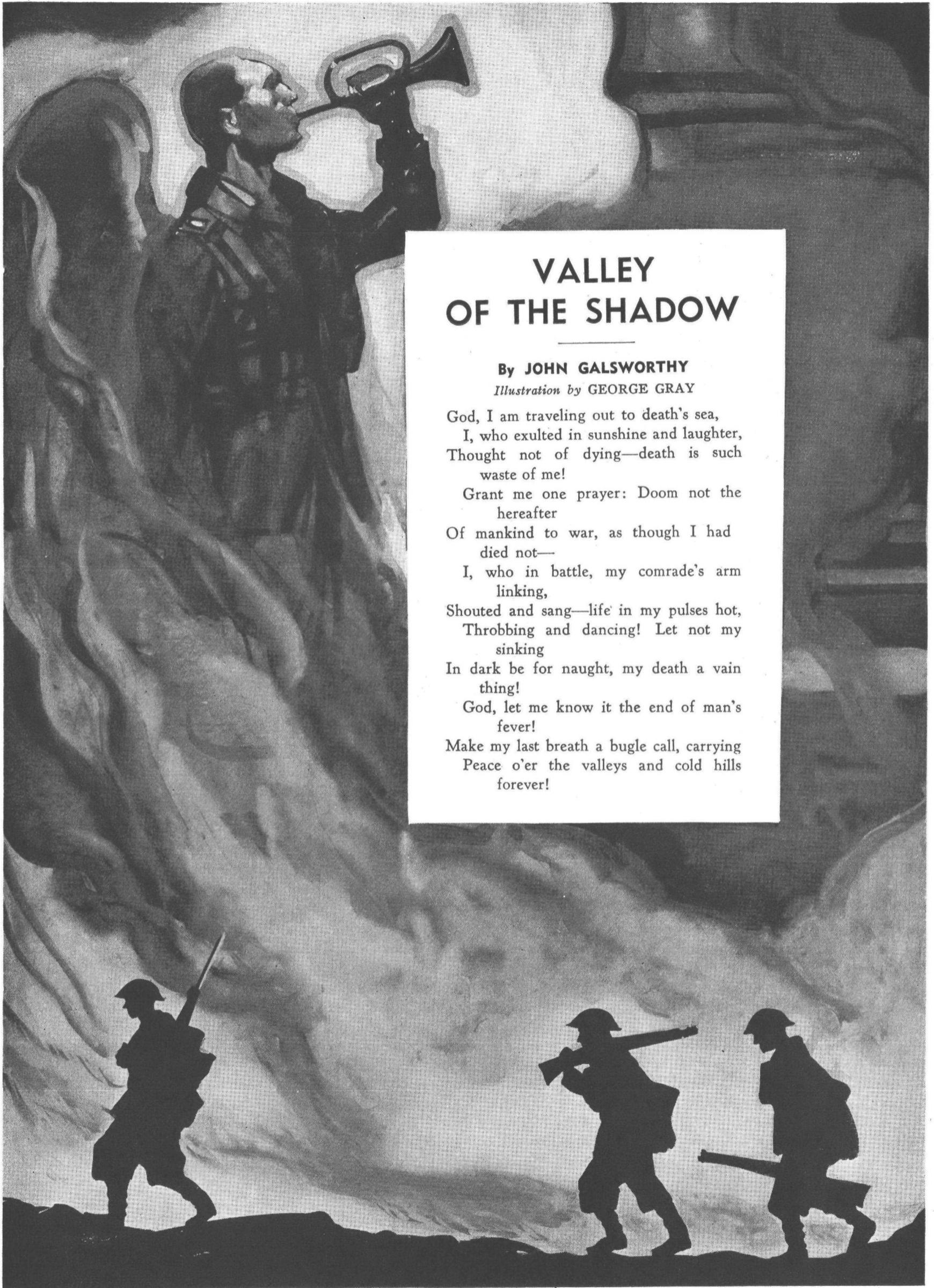
The post of standard-bearer, with its lion-skin head-dress, was a coveted one, carrying with it great honor. The standards were various symbols, usually carried on long poles, and each was the distinctive insignia of a separate organization, just as are our present-day guidons and flags. The standard bearer was chosen from the ranks purely on his personal merits, advancing from cohort to cohort, as his bravery in battle warranted.

The period of the Roman Republic and Empire is characterized by a greater complexity of armor, due primarily to experience gained in conflict with a wider range of peoples. Armor was made of chain mail and metal discs sewn on leather and the wealthier classes, especially the Sarmatians (natives of Russia and Poland, who were pressed into Roman service as auxiliary troops), clothed both riders and steeds in complete scale of armor.

—U. S. Recruiting News.



Recruiting Publicity Bureau, U. S. Army, Governors Island, N. Y.



VALLEY OF THE SHADOW

By **JOHN GALSWORTHY**

Illustration by **GEORGE GRAY**

God, I am traveling out to death's sea,
I, who exulted in sunshine and laughter,
Thought not of dying—death is such
waste of me!

Grant me one prayer: Doom not the
hereafter

Of mankind to war, as though I had
died not—

I, who in battle, my comrade's arm
linking,

Shouted and sang—life in my pulses hot,
Throbbing and dancing! Let not my
sinking

In dark be for naught, my death a vain
thing!

God, let me know it the end of man's
fever!

Make my last breath a bugle call, carrying
Peace o'er the valleys and cold hills
forever!

Major William J. H. Ryan

Many National Guardsmen admired and respected "Paddy" for those qualities that made him a fine officer, a noble gentleman, and a true friend.

MAJOR WILLIAM J. H. RYAN of Oneida, instructor for the 10th Regiment, a man loved, respected and admired by officers and enlisted men alike,



died in Walter Reed Hospital, Washington, D. C., Friday night, April 3, after a lingering illness.

Full tribute in accordance with his rank was paid him by officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army, officers and men of the National Guard, the New York State Police, and citizens at a military funeral in Oneida on Tuesday, April 7.

"Paddy" Ryan, as he was more familiarly known, was born July 19, 1891, in Boston, and first obtained military experience when he enlisted in the

Massachusetts National Guard in 1911. Later he was appointed a sergeant of Company A, Ninth Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, serving on the Mexican Border from June 25 until November 18, 1916.

He was commissioned on August 15, 1917, a second lieutenant; Nov. 3, 1918, a first lieutenant; as captain on July 1, 1920; and major on August 1, 1935. He was graduated from the Fort Benning Infantry School in Georgia in 1926.

Major Ryan participated in four major offenses in the World War, served in the Panama Canal Zone, Philippine Islands, Hawaiian Islands, and China. He had been stationed in California, Nevada and Texas.

Also, he was sent two years ago to Idaho to organize a CCC camp, remaining from June until November. For several years he was instructor at Camp Smith at Peekskill, teaching machine gun units of the National Guard.

During the military maneuvers at Pine Camp last summer, Major Ryan was engaged in quartermaster duties consisting mainly of experimental work in supplying troops of the First Division in the Government's plan to motorize the division. He was successful in developing a plan whereby four lines of trucks could be refueled from one gasoline tank at the same time.

Major Ryan married Genevieve Hogan, daughter of

Mrs. Anna Hogan, in Syracuse. When the major was transferred to the Third Battalion as instructor he moved to Oneida and made their home with Mrs. Hogan on Lenox Avenue. Also surviving are two children, James and Katherine.

The body lay in state in the 10th Infantry Armory from Sunday night, April 5, until the time of the funeral. A guard of two men from Co. K stood at attention at the bier being relieved every half-hour.

Residents of Oneida had their first opportunity to witness a military funeral, hundreds lining the streets to watch the procession pass with the casket borne on a motorized caisson from the 104th Field Artillery. Directly following was a horse draped in black and hanging from the saddle were Major Ryan's reversed boots and sword.

The escort consisted of the 3rd Battalion of the 10th Infantry augmented by the 1st Battalion, Headquarters Company, Troop A of the 121st Cavalry and the Medical Detachment of the 10th Infantry under the command of Major Thomas C. Dedell. The 10th Infantry Band led the escort.

The honorary pall bearers were Major William H. McCutcheon of Syracuse, Major Louis H. Clark of Albany and Major William A. Collier of Fort Ontario, Oswego, who marched on one side of the caisson and on the other side were the three other bearers, Sergeants Walter H. Mather, Martin F. Dillon and William McNichol of Troop D, State Police, all former service men.

THE military mourners included the following officers of the 10th Infantry: Col. William H. Donner, Lieut. Col. P. H. Clune, Maj. Charles T. O'Neill, Captains Drake, Brown, Walsh, Marston, and Archer and

(Continued on Page 23)

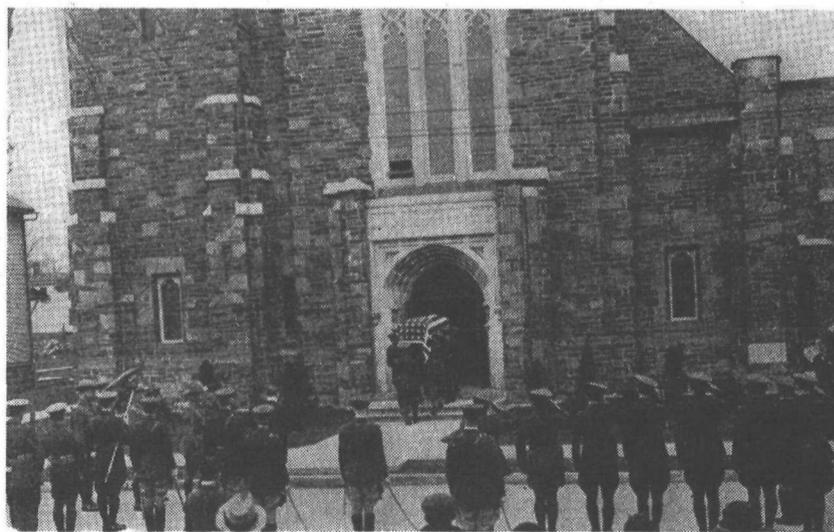


Photo by Torrey Cruthers

"Lead, Kindly Light" was played as the casket was borne by "Paddy's" former friends into St. Joseph's Church.

THE

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SHORT-STORY CONTEST

ON pages 14 and 15 are announced two contests for readers of the GUARDSMAN: one for short stories and the other for articles. Cash prizes will be awarded in each contest.

Here is a chance to earn a little money on the side. Many of you have a good story of old times up your sleeve—stories of your Border or World War service; stories of some camp episode or of an incident that happened in the armory. The story needn't be true—it can come right out of your head. Write it down. It may be worth twenty-five honest bucks.

Or, instead of a story, try to broadcast some training wrinkle you've thought up; write an essay on markmanship, infantry weapons, mechanized cavalry, tank tactics, aviation in the next war; suggest ideas on National Guard publicity, ways of improving the physique, morale, attendance, efficiency of your organization. An infinite number of subjects will present itself to anyone who has an itch to write and a knowledge of National Guard affairs.

For the benefit of budding authors, we reprint the following from the pages of the *Infantry Journal*:

GIVE THE EDITOR A BREAK

ACTUALLY, the title of this squib should be "Give Yourself a Break," for anything you may do to make things easier for the editor increases the chances for the acceptance of that article you are going to write for the *Journal*, the *Saturday Evening Post*, *Woman's Home Companion*, or even Captain Billy's *Whiz Bang*.

Always remember that the editor thinks he is a busy man, and that his eyesight is not what is used to be. Give him a manuscript that is easy to read. Use a typewriter, and find out where that double-space gadget is before you start. You already have two strikes on you when you single-space a manuscript.

Use plenty of clean, white, durable paper. Give the editor generous margins for making corrections, for you may be sure he is going to make them. Your ideas on spelling, capitalization and punctuation may be entirely correct, and still not agree with those of the editor; and he has to keep a uniform style. If you must make interlineations in pencil or ink, write them legibly. Very few editors go in for cryptography and hieroglyphics. Start typing half-way down the first page.

Don't send a carbon copy. To do so tells the editor that you have submitted the original somewhere else, and he isn't interested in seconds. Moreover, onion skin carbons and mimeographed copies cause an editor acute suffering. If accepted they must be retyped which doesn't help their prospects.

Don't write reports. This is a magazine—not the commanding officer's desk. Get a little life—a little human interest—into your stuff.

Don't explain why your article was written. If its purpose is not self-evident you had better do a bit of revising.

When you have finished writing your yarn, cut it. It is a rare literary gem that cannot be improved by drastic use of a good soft pencil, drawn horizontally through words. A short article stands a much better chance of acceptance than a long one. Remember that type is not made of rubber. If you write 1,231 words and the page holds 956, you may take it for granted that the editor will cut 275 words to make the article fit the page.

Avoid cliches. Why say "each and every" when one word will express what you mean? Don't use the expressions "in other words" and "that is to say." Say what you mean and select the right words the first time. Don't "venture the assumption." Go ahead and assume, or come right out and say it.

Forget the eye wash. When you write "so ably commanded by Colonel Whoosis," we know that you are only toadying to the Old Man, and invariably delete "so ably." We take it for granted that unit commanders are able.

If you have an opinion, don't be afraid to express it. The fact that all of your friends disagree with you makes your ideas that much more valuable.

If you talk about places, furnish maps, and be sure every place mentioned in the article is shown on the map. If you send photographs, have them large—at least 4 x 5 inches, if possible—and don't write on the back with a hard pencil or attach them to the manuscript with paper clips. Marks and creases on photographs will appear on the cuts. If you must point out details on your photo, paste a flap of transparent paper over the print and make your letters and lines on that; then our artist can do a neat lettering job on a clean surface. If you furnish drawings, do them in black ink. Blue ink can be swiped off the first sergeant's desk easily, but it just won't reproduce.



★★ GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL ★★

THE FUTURE SECURITY OF THE UNITED STATES

WITHIN the relatively recent past we have all read of the unsettled conditions in Europe, and, prior to that, of the unusual happenings in the Far East. It is of vital interest to all Americans, and particularly to those belonging to, or interested in, the military and naval services, as to what relation these unsettled conditions have upon the future security of the United States. I think it is generally accepted throughout the world that the United States of America is definitely committed to a policy of peace and good will. Surely the United States has no imperialistic ambitions, and is ready, and has been ready always, to lend its influence to preserving the peace of the world.

There are many peacefully-inclined people in our country who honestly believe that if we are peacefully inclined and do not seek trouble with other nations, we may be allowed to drift along in the even tenor of our ways, that nobody will disturb us, and that, by a policy of avoiding foreign entanglements, we should be immune from participation in any new war, whether in Europe or elsewhere.

Unfortunately, I cannot agree with that idea. History has shown repeatedly that a peacefully-inclined nation can be dragged into a war, much against its will, and especially if that country is unprepared, from a military and naval point of view, to protect its neutrality. If that is true, then the one sensible national policy for the United States would be to maintain an adequate army and navy, of sufficient strength and effectiveness to guarantee the peace which is the universal desire of our people. It is a fact that since the closing of the World War armaments on land and sea and in the air have increased far beyond what they were prior to the World War. Furthermore, with the great improvements in aviation and communications, and the invention of new and more terrible engines of war, the United States, in spite of its relative remoteness from the danger spots of Europe or the Far East, is in much closer proximity to any upheaval than ever before, and is more vulnerable to sudden and overwhelming attack. It is most disturbing to gaze about the world and study the relationship between Russia and Japan with respect to their conflicting interests in Manchuria and China, or to consider the tension over the Ethiopian situation between Great Britain and Italy, or the more recent tension created between France and Germany by the occupation of the Rhineland. Without going into the merits of these conflicting national interests, it is perfectly evident that, in one spot or another, some incident might set off the ex-

losion that would involve practically all of Europe in a great conflagration, and into which, in spite of our peaceful intentions and desire, we can well conceive ourselves being embroiled finally, if not immediately.

What is the answer for the United States? To repeat,

I can see nothing myself, so long as the armaments of other nations are being increased and the tension between nations is increasing, except that we must take full measures to place our government in a strong enough military position, so that we may back up, by force if necessary, our decision to abstain from being embroiled. In the old days we relied upon the oceans to keep invaders from our shores while we could give over many months to the raising and equipping of an army. But the engines of war today, including the increased facilities for transporting troops, and the swiftness of aircraft, have put us in a different position. There would no longer be time, in case of trouble, to build airplanes and ordnance and all of the technical equipment that is needed for defense after the outbreak of war. Furthermore, commercial relations and the increase of foreign



trade and the international character of banking have, with other things, tended to increase the points of contact with other nations, and consequently the possibility for misunderstanding or for interference with the rights of our citizens and their business activities throughout the world.

In the old days it seemed sufficient to have an adequate navy, equal to any, which could sally forth and protect the sea lanes, and retain control of the sea, with the object of preventing the conveying of troops to our shores. With the ocean free we could then go to work to prepare an army and equip it to defend any subsequent attacks against us. In other words, the navy could be relied upon to keep the invader from our shores. Even if our government was unable to do that against a coalition in the past, it still would have required considerable time for the mobilization and transportation of any foreign army to either coast.

Today our first thought would turn to the air. In what situation do we find ourselves? Surely there is not enough anti-aircraft artillery in the whole United States, if concentrated, to adequately protect the City of New York against the bombing activities of a first-class foreign nation. The way to defeat such an attack would be to meet such invaders in the air, or on their landing fields, or plane carriers, wherever they might be. In other words, we must have an overwhelming force of attack and bombing

(Continued on Page 23)

AUTHORS!

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL
GUARDSMAN

Announces a

Short Story Contest

(See opposite page for Military Article Contest)

1st PRIZE \$25.00

2nd PRIZE \$15.00

\$5.00 for each further story published

Stories submitted must have a military slant. They may be true or imaginary, with either a war—or peace-time background.

Length . . . approximately 2,500 words . . . Typewritten manuscripts, double-spaced preferred.

All mss. must be in the hands of the editor by July 31, 1936.

(See Editorial—Page 12)

Address your manuscripts to

Short Story Editor, N. Y. National Guardsman

718 State Office Building

80 Centre Street

New York City



The Dining Section, Looking Toward the Kitchen from the Colonel's Table.

New Club-Rooms

Plans for new Enlisted Men's club-rooms

THE 106th Infantry, whose armory is located at 1322 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., has recently opened its newly completed officers' club-rooms and celebrated the occasion with a supper-dance in its beautiful new quarters.

The rooms were built through Works Administration Project cooperation and furnished by funds provided by the officers themselves. The site is the old officers' club which was entirely torn out to make way for the new arrangement. This arrangement is ideally suited to the needs for which it is intended. The club proper consists of three main rooms, all connected yet capable of being shut off by folding doors. The three rooms form a U, the uprights of which might be termed the main dining room and a tap room. The base is the lounge. A well appointed kitchen adjoins the dining room. Between the uprights is a stairway leading upstairs to still another portion. This consists of a locker room, washrooms and a large circular tower room that may be used for games, lounge or any other recreational purpose.

Another ideal feature of the arrangement is the fact that the squad room, also newly rebuilt, is only a step across the hall. This room is equipped with handball courts, a large, hardwood floor for dancing or sports, and a completely equipped stage. Thus, there is every social and recreational facility in a cleverly arranged proximity.

Furnishings of the new club-rooms are in lavish keeping with the handsome walnut wall panelling and hardwood floors. A rich carpet softens the effect of the wood; beautifully upholstered easy chairs and divans are plentifully arranged about the lounge. Dining room chairs are a specially selected design finished in blue leather while chandeliers of the same color afford a "tie-up."

It is planned to maintain regular club service, including dinner, later on. Officers will be expected to "dine at the Club" on Monday administrative evenings and perhaps on their drill nights also.



The Tap Room, Cleared for Dancing, Showing the Bar and Part of Lounge in Background.

for 106th Infantry

to be built in basement also approved

THE enlisted men of the Regiment will be no less fortunate than their officers when their club-rooms are eventually opened. Plans already have been approved to rip out the bowling alleys in the basement and utilize this large area plus adjacent space now occupied by restaurant bar and adjoining smaller rooms. These plans call for a restaurant or dining section, bar, lounge areas and ample space for dancing, table games, writing and similar activities. It will mean that men of the Regiment will have an opportunity to entertain their ladies in a refined and pleasing atmosphere at lowest possible cost.

Permanent features of the new rooms, it is expected, will be provided in the same manner as were the officers' club-rooms. Additional furnishings, drapes, rugs and decorations will be bought from funds obtained in whatever manner seems most acceptable to the men.

It is a wise arrangement that gives the officers the new responsibilities of club management first. It has been no easy or simple problem to obtain funds, decide upon an arrangement most befitting the officers' social requirements, decorate, furnish and operate a real club that will satisfy the tastes of more than half a hundred exacting members. When the same problems must be met for almost twenty times that number of members, it is well that the experimentation has been first tried out on a smaller scale.

For the new social plans are only in their initial stages. The rooms are only the foundation stones and upon them must be built administrative details for future guidance—such items as dining room management, the conduct of social occasions, the functioning of committees and even new dress regulations for various occasions.

The new policy will go a long way toward improving the 106th in every respect. Every man and officer can and will aid in that improvement, but the new club facilities, both built and to-be-built, are providing the first step.

Authors!

Earn Money!

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL
GUARDSMAN

will award

1st PRIZE \$25.00

2nd PRIZE \$15.00

\$5.00 for each further article published

for

MILITARY ARTICLES

(See opposite page for Short Story Contest)

Articles must be of a technical nature dealing with military subjects. Tactics, strategy, details of training, tips to promote efficiency, marksmanship, discipline—hundreds of subjects are wide open. Constructive rather than destructive articles are looked for.

Length . . . approximately 2,500 words... Typewritten manuscripts, double-spaced preferred. All mss. must be in the hands of the editor by July 31, 1936.

(See Editorial—Page 12)

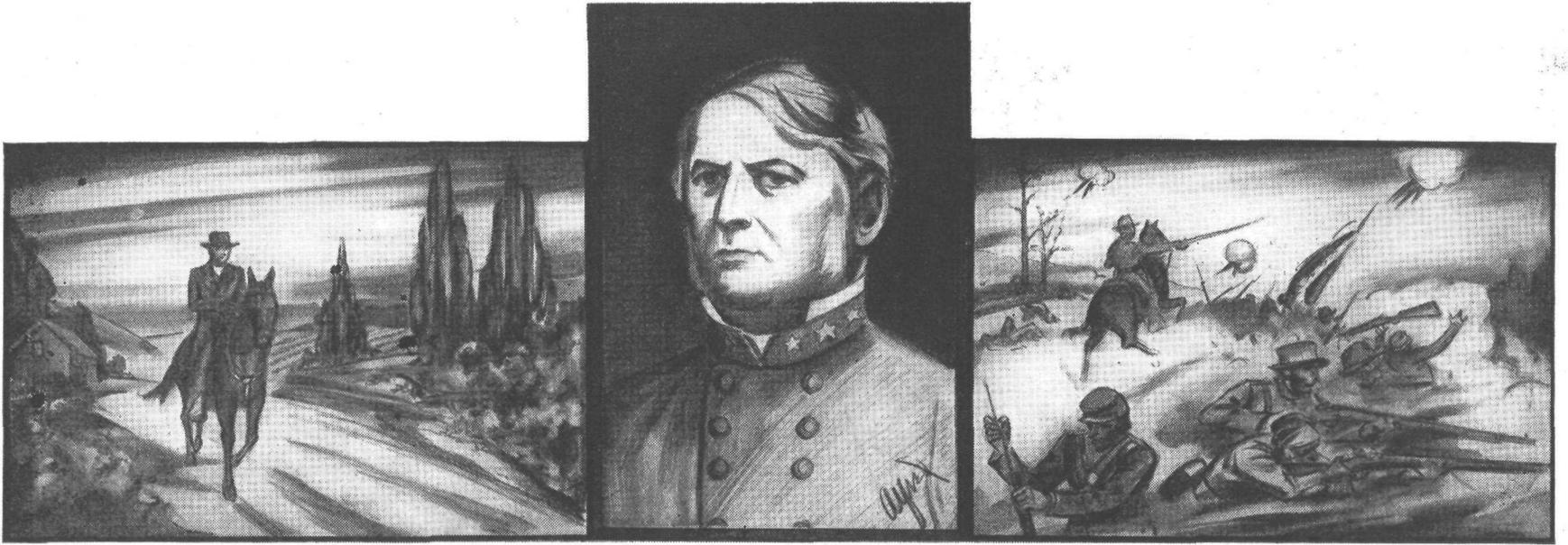
Address your manuscripts to

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N. Y. National Guardsman

718 State Office Building

80 Centre Street

New York City



The Fighting Bishop of Louisiana

Lieutenant General Leonidas Polk, graduate of West Point, Bishop of Louisiana, and brilliant Confederate leader, met a soldier's death during the Civil War.

By EDWARD DICKINSON*

Illustrated by Newton Alfred

THAT a priest should throw aside his cassock, enter the army, retire from military life and become a bishop comprises the imaginings of a famous French writer. That a soldier of the United States should put away his sword, don a cassock, retake his sword, and, holding the commission of a lieutenant-general, meet death in battle on a desolate mountain top in Georgia are facts of American history. That was the life of Leonidas Polk.

Leonidas Polk was born at Raleigh, North Carolina, April 10, 1806, the second son of the second marriage of Colonel William Polk, a successful regimental commander in the revolutionary war, and a friend of Lafayette.

At fifteen he was admitted to the University of North Carolina and while a sophomore at this university Leonidas Polk secured an appointment to the United States Military Academy at West Point, which he entered in 1823. Here he immediately struck up a close friendship with Robert Anderson who was in command of Fort Sumpter at the outbreak of the civil war, with Jefferson Davis, Robert E. Lee, Joseph E. Johnston, Charles F. Smith, S. P. Heintzelman, A. A. Humphreys, and Albert Sydney Johnston. The last mentioned became Polk's room mate in the latter's second year at the Point. At this time Lafayette made his second visit to America, was entertained at the academy and was presented to the son of his old friend. Polk's work at the academy was good and he always stood near the top in his classes.

Dr. Charles Pettit McIlvain, who later became bishop of Ohio, was suddenly appointed chaplain to the post, and arriving there aroused considerable interest in theology among the students through his unusually brilliant sermons. From these sermons and from many, lengthy con-

versations with the chaplain Leonidas Polk conceived the idea that he could do more for his fellowmen and for his country by taking the cloth than by following a military career. But he continued his work as a cadet, and was graduated from the academy on July 4, 1827. The next year, much to the dismay of his father, he entered the Seminary at Alexandria, Virginia.

It was with great reluctance that his father's blessing on his new profession was obtained. And even then, this blessing was not altogether whole hearted, as shown in one of Colonel Polk's letters which said: "You are spoiling a good soldier to make a poor preacher." In conversation with ex-president, Andrew Jackson, who had asked the colonel where his son was stationed, knowing that the son had been graduated from the academy, the colonel said, "Stationed? Stationed? Confound it, sir, he's over there at the Seminary" and motioned in the direction of Alexandria, the conversation mentioned taking place in Washington.

IN May 1830 Leonidas Polk and Frances Devereau were married at Raleigh and later in the same year the young man became assistant to Bishop Moore of the Monumental Church of Richmond.

Between 1830 and 1840 Leonidas Polk led a life of adventure and service, making his home in Tennessee, having a European journey, attempting farming, fighting cholera in one of the epidemics that attacked the country, assisting in the salvaging of a cargo of furs in a boat that had foundered on the Mississippi River, and performing innumerable bits of help of one kind or another among the scattered inhabitants of the south-middle-west. He traveled at great length into Texas, Indian Territory, Arkansas, and Louisiana, making many of his journeys in a light carriage and many more on horseback, accompanied by a single, colored servant.

* The author wishes to thank, publicly, Dr. Frank Lyon Polk, grandson of General Polk, for valuable assistance in finding facts concerning the General.

The events that were bringing the Civil War were hurrying forward. The election of Lincoln in 1860 seemed the last straw. However, on the fourth of February, 1861, the confederate government was set-up, with its election of Jefferson Davis taking place on the ninth. Polk's sympathies were toward those who were seeking to build a new nation, and he offered his assistance to Jefferson Davis as soon as the latter's election was assured. In reply to this offer Davis advised the Bishop to assume military duties, a thing far removed from Polk's ideas; but after some urging he agreed to a command with the understanding that by the first of the year (1862) someone to take his place would be found and that he, then, might be permitted to return to his ecclesiastical work. He also urged Davis to give the command of the confederate troops in the west to Albert Sydney Johnston who had been in California and was by this time hurrying home to take sides with the south. Thus it came about that on June 25, 1861, Bishop Leonidas Polk was commissioned "Major-General." He immediately set out for his headquarters at Memphis, Tennessee, which he reached on July 13.

A friend, learning of Polk's action, addressed him, "What? You, a bishop, throw off the gown for the sword!" To which Polk instantly replied: "No, I buckle the sword over the gown." And a few years later, perhaps but a few days before his death in battle this gallant soldier remarked to a friend: "I feel like a man whose house is on fire, and who has left his business to put it out. As soon as the war is over I shall return to my proper calling." It was but natural that this "buckling of the sword over the gown" should surprise a great many people, and in the north Polk was roundly condemned.

BY the fifteenth of September Albert Sydney Johnston had arrived from the Pacific Coast and on the recommendation of Polk was placed in command of all confederate troops in the west. In turn, Johnston assigned Polk the command of the defences of the Mississippi River. He also proposed that the latter command the fortifications on the Tennessee and Cumberland Rivers, but Polk knew that this was too much for one officer and declined all but

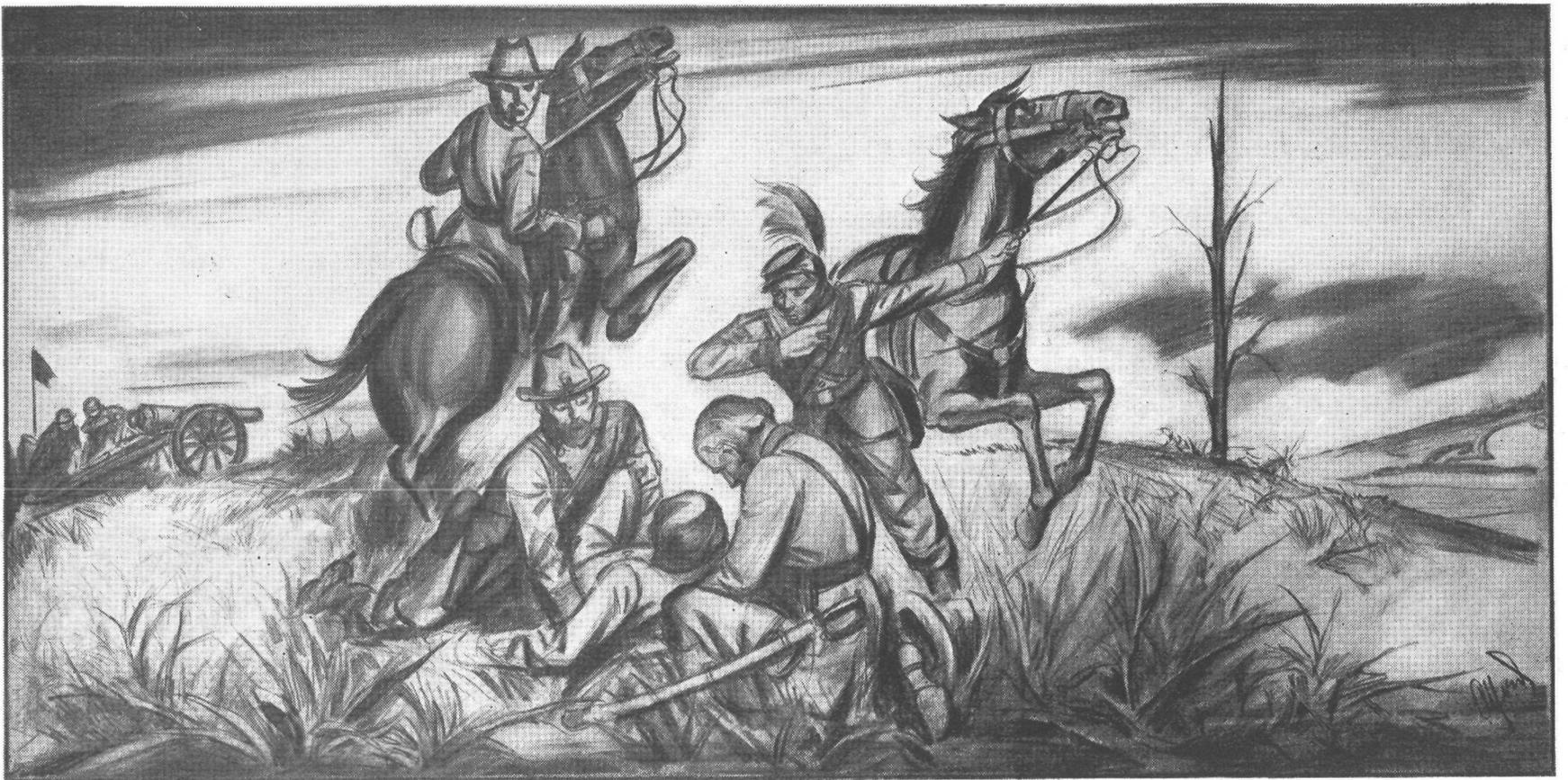
the first. He also knew that, while the south could combat with success almost any attempt at invasion up the river it would have a hard time of it holding back what might come down river, although at that time the ability, soon to be shown by Grant, was unsuspected. During the summer Missouri was won by the north and in November Grant with some seven-thousand men attacked the rebel camp at Belmont, but was driven off. Some time later, however, Grant made up for this by his successful Fort Henry and Fort Donelson campaign.

Just before the fall of these forts General Polk offered his resignation and sought to return to his profession, but in the face of these two disasters he consented to remain in the army a while longer. In March, 1862, he was gratified to learn that General Pierre Beauregard had arrived in the west to aid with his fine, engineering skill, getting there just in time to witness the carnage at Shiloh and Corinth and to receive the first official news of the death in battle of Albert Sidney Johnston.

The Murfreesboro Campaign led to considerable bickering among the southern officers, and was a step toward further difficulties among them that arose around the terrific losses in the Chickamauga affair the next year. In this, through the misunderstanding of orders, Polk's corps delayed an attack and for it Polk was relieved of his command. Soon, the thing was cleared up and Polk reinstated. Next it became Bragg's turn to be relieved, and to Polk fell the task of reorganizing what was left of Pemberton's army when Grant had completed the Vicksburg drive. In December, 1863, Polk sought the appointment of General J. E. Johnston to the command in the west which was granted. Early in 1864 Polk was sent to northern Alabama to organize units whose later duty became that of fighting Sherman's advance to the seaboard, and in this Polk was given a duty like that of Marshal Ney on the retreat from Moscow, but with certain variations that arose from time to time.

On May 5, 1864, General Sherman with 98,000 union troops started east, and opposed to him was General J. E. Johnston with about 45,000 confederates. For the pur-

(Continued on Page 22)



The Historical Background of the Italo-Ethiopian Dispute

By Major PORTER P. LOWRY, C.A.C.

Reprinted by courtesy of *The Coast Artillery Journal*

Italy missed out in the great "colony-grab" of the nineteenth century. Now she claims her share and resents the discovery that the old rules have been changed.

A glance at the index of *A History of the Nineteenth Century* shows such items as:

- Algiers: opened to French (1802); attacked (1829); conquered (1830).
- Burma: British expedition to (1824-1825).
- Congo: annexed by Belgium (1895).
- Dahomey: annexed by France (1892).
- Delhi: annexed by England (1803).

While many historical details pertaining to the realm of diplomacy are missing from the great majority of text books, the foregoing chronology serves to remind us that as industry developed in Western Europe during the 19th century the nations of that part of the world vied with each other in securing colonies for use both as sources of raw materials with which to feed their growing industries and as home-controlled outlets for manufactured products.

What of Italy during this period? Under "I" in the index appears the entry:

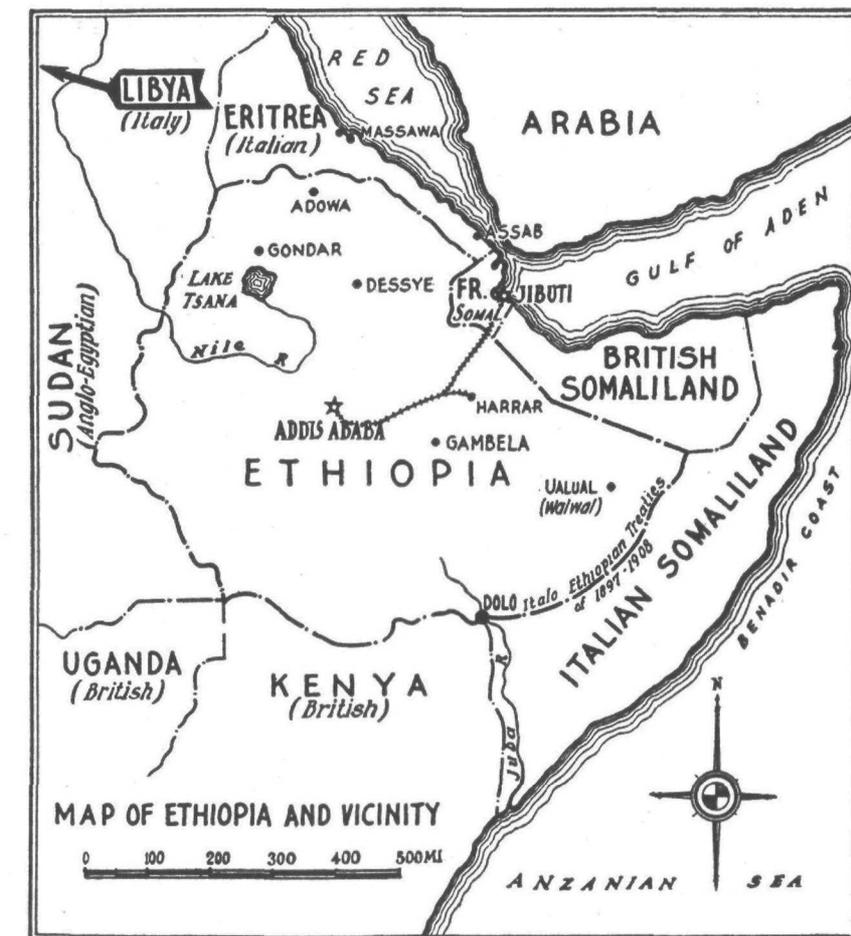
Italy: revolution (1824); revolution (1848); unity accomplished (1861).

It is therefore evident that while the other nations of Western Europe were building colonial empires and extending spheres of influence in Africa, Asia, and elsewhere, Italy was busy with internal affairs which eventually led to her unification in 1861.

By the time the unification of Italy had been effected most of Africa had been divided among her neighbors, but she was as prompt in entering the race of colonial expansion as the settlement of her internal affairs permitted.

Early in 1870 an Italian company purchased the port of Assab in what is now Eritrea. In 1882 the Italian government took over the holdings of this company and three years later extended its possessions by the purchase of Massawa from Egypt. In 1892 Italy leased from the Sultan of Zanzibar certain territory along the Benadir Coast which has since become Italian Somaliland.

The signing of the Treaty of Ucciali in May, 1889, consummated the first amicable relations between Italy and Ethiopia. Rapprochement had been undertaken with the coming of Menelik to the Ethiopian throne in that year. Cordial relations, however, were short lived. Either by design or accident the transposition of the terms of the Treaty of Ucciali into the language of the two peoples injected distinct differences in meaning into the two texts. According to the Italian version Italy had acquired



a virtual protectorate over Ethiopia. Upon being apprised of this, Menelik, in 1893, denounced the treaty and indicated his determination to maintain Ethiopia independent and unentangled.

In the meantime an Italian force of some 17,000 had advanced into Ethiopia from Eritrea until on March 1, 1896, it was overwhelmed by an Ethiopian force estimated at about 90,000. This defeat was followed by a treaty of peace signed at Addis Ababa in October, 1896; in this Italy recognized the complete independence of Ethiopia, thus voiding the previous treaty of Ucciali.

A glance at the accompanying map shows that England and, to a lesser degree, France are also interested in this section of Africa as far as colonies are concerned. Italy and her colony, Libya, already straddle England's line of communication between the homeland and India; further colonial expansion on the part of Italy in the vicinity of this line—the so-called "life line of the British Empire"—would cause fear for the safety of the British Lion.

The British Isles are dependent upon imports for much of the foodstuffs necessary for the subsistence of the islands' population, but such supplies come largely from across the Atlantic rather than from India and those which are brought from Australia and New Zealand can easily be transported via the Panama Canal. With regard to distribution of the products of British manufacture, particularly to the great population of India, the Mediterranean route offers the convenient short haul but it cannot be considered as absolutely essential; however,

the "Life Line of the Empire" tradition is firmly fixed in the minds of the British people.

The Blue Nile has its source in Lake Tsana in Ethiopia. For Italy to acquire Ethiopia might endanger the water supply of the valley of that stream in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan where the vast cotton fields so necessary to England's textile industries are situated.

Apparently as a prelude to her next treaty, England ceded some 8,000 square miles of British Somaliland to Ethiopia in 1897. This cession of territory was followed in 1902 by a treaty between England and Ethiopia which provided: (a) that the headwaters of the Blue Nile would not be dammed or diverted without England's consent, (b) that England could connect the Sudan and Uganda by railroad across Ethiopian territory, and (c) that a British trading station could be opened at Gambela.

In 1894 the French obtained a concession from Ethiopia which permitted the construction of a railroad from the principal seaport of French Somaliland, Jibuti, to Harar. Ten years later permission was obtained to extend this railroad to Addis Ababa. The line was completed in 1917 and is the only railroad in Ethiopia today.

In December, 1906, Italy, France, and England entered into a tripartite treaty in which the three nations agreed to cooperate in maintaining the political and territorial integrity of Ethiopia. This treaty further provided for a division among the three participants of economic spheres of influence in Ethiopia; recognized the French railway concession; and provided that one would not accept concessions injurious to the other two, that all would refrain from interfering with the internal affairs of Ethiopia except upon mutual agreement among all three parties of the treaty. It is noteworthy that this treaty was signed in London and was agreed to without Ethiopia being consulted or represented.

Although never published to the world, it is believed that an Italo-Ethiopian treaty establishing a boundary between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland was consummated in 1897. Such a pact is mentioned in the treaty signed by these nations in 1908, which dealt mainly with the determination of boundaries between Ethiopia and the adjoining Italian colonies. The boundary pertaining to Italian Somaliland was specified, roughly, to extend northeast from Dolo along a line generally parallel to the

Benadir Coast and about 180 miles therefrom. This line was never definitely laid out on the ground and, while official Italian maps (to include that of 1925) indicate this boundary essentially as described above, maps subsequent to that date indicate no boundary between Ethiopia and this Italian colony. It is interesting to note that the boundary between Ethiopia and Eritrea as established by this same treaty was actually delineated on the ground and has never been in dispute.

As Italy has grown in pride, prestige, and population the expansionist sentiment also has grown among her people; to this sentiment her late start in the race for colonies has been a serious handicap. Even prior to the

World War she felt that her colonial empire was far too small. This feeling was doubtless a determining factor in causing Italy to desert her alliance with Germany and Austria-Hungary and throw her lot with the Allies in the World War. The secret Treaty of London (1915) which brought Italy into the war on the side of the Allies provided as a price for such participation that in case England and France acquired additional colonial territory in Africa at the expense of Germany, then Italy could demand from them an expansion of her African colonies of Libya, Italian Somaliland and Eritrea.

At the peace table in Versailles in 1919 Italy attempted to "collect" on the promissory note of 1915. Repercussions of this attempt were heard

around the world and only recently the "secret treaty" has been discussed at length by the so-called Munitions Investigating committee in Congress. Among other things, Italy demanded that France turn over to her the port of Jibuti and the Jibuti-Addis Ababa railroad and that England cede to her the Juba River valley which was then a part of Kenya. Much to the dissatisfaction and disgruntlement of Italy, accession to these demands was refused by France and England. In recent years however, in apparent attempts to stem the rising tide of her colonial ambitions, a portion of the stock of the Addis Ababa railroad and the Juba River valley have been given to Italy.

France has always considered the League of Nations an important adjunct to her scheme of national defense, and has ever desired to have the largest possible number of voting friends among the nations composing the League. In accordance with this policy she proposed, in

The following list of treaties pertaining to the Italo-Ethiopian dispute will be a convenience in connection with the article covering the historical background of that controversy:

Year	Between What Nations	Terms in Brief
1889	Treaty of Ucciali between Italy and Ethiopia. (This treaty was denounced by Ethiopia in 1893.)	Italian text of treaty gives Italy a virtual protectorate over Ethiopia.
1896	Treaty of Peace of Addis Ababa between Italy and Ethiopia.	Annuls the Ucciali Treaty and Italy recognizes the absolute independence of Ethiopia.
1897	Between Italy and Ethiopia.	Agrees on frontier between Ethiopia and Italian Somaliland.
1897	Between Great Britain and Ethiopia.	Great Britain cedes 8,000 square miles of British Somaliland to Ethiopia.
1902	Between Great Britain and Ethiopia.	Ethiopia grants certain trading and railroad rights to Great Britain and provides against damming the Blue Nile.
1906	Tripartite Treaty of London, between France, Italy, and Great Britain.	Provides for maintaining the status quo in Ethiopia and that neither nation will be favored by Ethiopia to the injury of one of the others.
1908	Between Italy and Ethiopia.	Fixes the boundary between Eritrea and Ethiopia.
1915	The Secret Pact of London between France, Great Britain, and Italy.	Recognizes (with restrictions) Italy's right to colonial expansion in Africa, in exchange for Italy's participation in the World War on the side of the Allies.
1928	Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration between Italy and Ethiopia.	Provides for settlement of disputes by negotiation, conciliation, and arbitration, and makes certain concessions to Ethiopia relative to trade routes through Italian territory to the sea.
1929	Between Italy and Ethiopia.	Reasserts the terms of the treaty of 1928.

1919, that Ethiopia be admitted to membership in the League. This proposal bore no fruit at that time due to contentions on the part of other members to the effect that slavery prevailed in Ethiopia.

In 1923, fearing that the signers of the tripartite treaty of 1906 might decide to dismember her, Ethiopia applied for membership in the League, the application was approved and she became a member in September of that year.

In 1925 Italy and England entered into a tentative agreement, without consulting Ethiopia, to aid each other in securing certain concessions in that country. France, however, objected under the terms of the tripartite treaty and Ethiopia appealed to the League, so the matter was dropped.

The signing of the so-called "Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration" between Italy and Ethiopia was consummated in 1928. This treaty would appear to make war between the two nations impossible. Under its terms any dispute which might arise was to be settled, if possible, by negotiation; if negotiations failed then two nationals from each country were to sit as a "board" and settle the dispute by conciliation; if differences could not be reconciled by conciliation, the board was to select a fifth member from a neutral nation and thus augmented was to settle the controversy by arbitration. By the signing of such a treaty it would appear that Italy had accepted Ethiopia as a responsible nation and had signified her intention to respect the absolute independence of that nation.

Another treaty between these two countries was signed in 1929. The terms of this treaty renewed the pledge of arbitration and friendship and provided for the construction of a motor road from Assab, in Eritrea, toward Dessye, and for Ethiopian access to the sea via a free zone through the port of Assab.

An unfortunate and unwarranted attack was made on the Italian consulate at Gondar in November, 1934. Ethiopia was prompt in meeting Italy's demands for an

apology and indemnities. A month later the world was attentive to an Italian-Ethiopian skirmish at Ualual (Walwal), where the Italians claimed that their outpost had been attacked by Ethiopians. It is noteworthy that Ualual, which is some 240 miles from the Benadir Coast, is some 60 miles within Ethiopian territory under the terms of the 1897 and 1908 boundary treaties.

During recent months our newspapers have told of the maneuvers of England and France to effect a settlement of the dispute; the collapse of attempts of the two belligerents to close the controversy through the medium of the several steps provided in the "Treaty of Friendship and Arbitration"; the seemingly half-hearted application of sanctions by the League of Nations; and in spite of all this, the Italian invasion of Ethiopia.

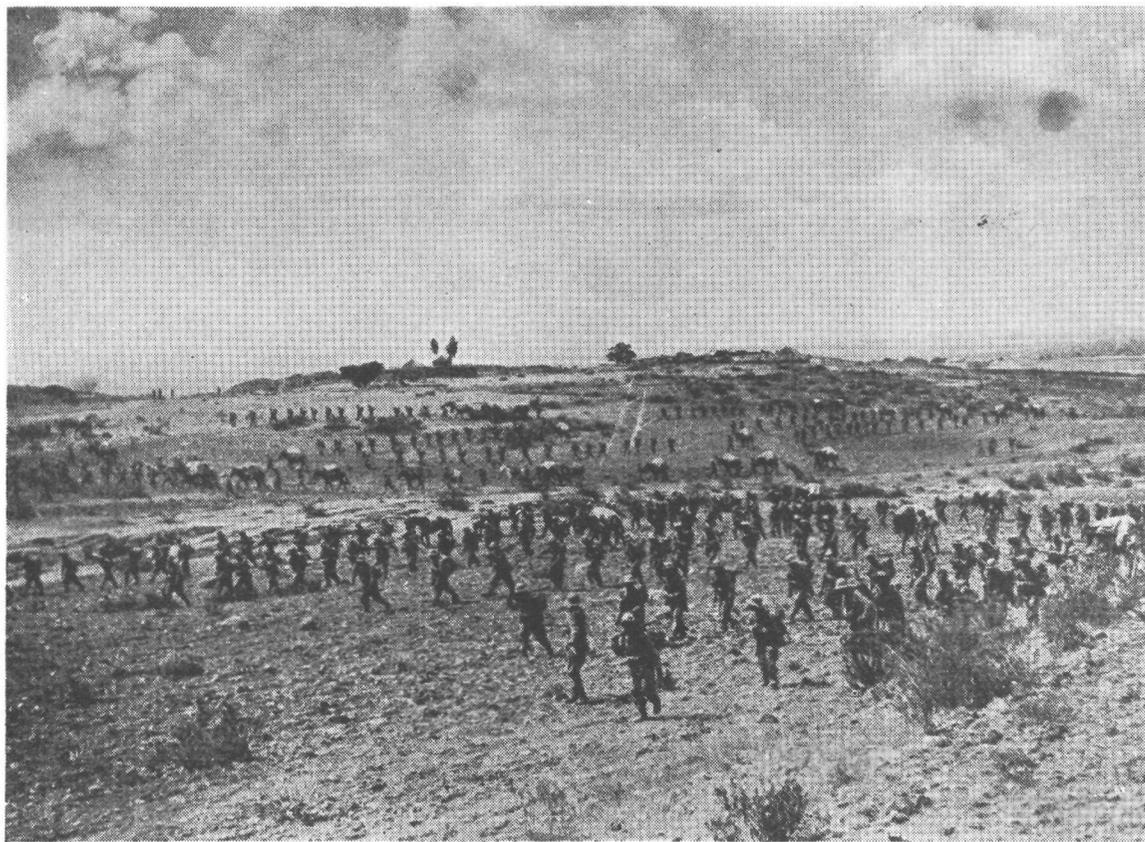
A study of the historical background of this dispute might well cause us to ponder on the value of treaties. Will either treaties or membership in the League of Nations prevent an ambitious nation, with the means at its disposal, from attempting to absorb a nation unable to defend itself?

There are those who hold that conquest in order to secure sources of raw materials, markets for products of manufacture, or room for excess population, has proved fallacious. Proponents of this idea point out that raw materials can be purchased in the world market at less cost than that involved in conquest and the subsequent cost of colonial maintenance. With regard to colonial conquest for the purpose of securing home-controlled markets, these proponents point to the fact that Japan is now capturing the market of India, with its population of 350,000,000 people, from England, and that for every yard of British textiles imported into Kenya there are six yards of Japanese goods. As for colonial expansion for the purpose of providing room for surplus population, it is noted that while the population of Japan has been increasing at the rate of from 600,000 to 1,000,000 a year for a generation, only 200,000 Japanese had settled in South Manchuria during the twenty-five years following

its acquisition from Russia; that in 1914 there were but 8,000 Italians settled in all of the Italian Colonies acquired since 1880—approximately one-fiftieth of the number in New York State alone; and that in all the 900,000 square miles of the German colonies in Africa in 1914 there were only some 22,000 Germans.

It appears that this whole matter might well be likened to a hypothetical poker game, in which there are four players; for easy reference we will call them Mr. Brown, Mr. Blue, Mr. White, and Mr. Green. Brown is an amateur, the others are professionals. The game is being played in Brown's room, let us say, in the International Hotel. Before going to Brown's room, White, Blue and Green met and entered into a tripartite agreement, under the terms of which (1) Brown is to be fleeced, (2) no one of the three will do the fleecing act unless the other two agree, (3) the fleecing act will

(Continued on page 24)



Wide World Photo

Through the Ethiopian Desert

Italian infantry marching in open artillery formation through the sandy terrain near Amba Alagia. A diplomatic dream, first conceived seventy years ago, is coming true.

KIPLING LOOKED US OVER

(Continued from page 8)

THE American army is a beautiful little army. Some day, when all the Indians are happily dead or drunk, it ought to make the finest scientific and survey corps that the world has ever seen; it does excellent work now, but there is this defect in its nature; it is officered, as you know, from West Point.

The mischief of it is that West Point seems to be created for the purpose of spreading a general knowledge of military matters among the people. A boy goes up to that institution, gets his pass, and returns to civil life, so they tell me, with a dangerous knowledge that he is a suckling Von Moltke, and may apply his learning when occasion offers. Given trouble, that man will be a nuisance, because he is a hideously versatile American, to begin with, as cock-sure of himself as a man can be, and with all the racial disregard for human life to back him, through any demi-semi-professional generalship.

In a country where, as the records of the daily papers show, men engaged in a conflict with police or jails are all too ready to adopt a military formation and get heavily shot in a sort of cheap, half-constructed warfare, instead of being decently scared by the appearance of the military, this sort of arrangement does not seem wise.

The bond between the States is of an amazing tenuity. So long as they do not absolutely march into the District of Columbia, sit on the Washington statues, and invent a flag of their own, they can legislate, lynch, hunt negroes through swamps, divorce, railroad, and rampage as much as ever they choose. They do not need knowledge of their own military strength to back their genial lawlessness.

That regular army, which is a dear little army, should be kept to itself, blooded on detachment duty, turned into paths of science, and now and again assembled at feasts of Free Masons, and so forth.

A MAN in the train said to me: "We kin feed all the earth, jest as easily as we kin whip all the earth."

Now the second statement is as false as the first is true. One of these days the respectable Republic will find this out.

Unfortunately we, the English, will never be the people to teach her; because she is a chartered libertine allowed to say and do anything she likes, from demanding the head of the empress in an editorial waste-basket, to chevying Canadian schooners up and down the Alaska Seas. It is perfectly impossible to go to war with these people, whatever they may do.

They are much too nice, in the first place, and in the second, it would throw out all the passenger traffic of the Atlantic and upset the financial arrangements of the English syndicates who have invested their money in breweries, railways, and the like, and in the third, it's not to be done. Everybody knows that, no one better than the American.

Yet there are other powers who are not "Ohai band" (of the brotherhood)—China, for instance. Try to believe an irresponsible writer when he assures you that China's fleet today, if properly manned, could waft the entire American navy out of the water and into the blue. The big, fat Republic that is afraid of nothing, because nothing up to the present date has happened to make her afraid, is as unprotected as a jelly-fish. Not internally, of

course—it would be madness for any Power to throw men into America; they would die—but as far as regards coast defense.

From five miles out at sea (I have seen a test of her "fortified" ports) a ship of the power of H.M.S. *Collingwood* (they haven't run her on a rock yet) would wipe out any or every town from San Francisco to Long Branch; and three first class iron-clads would account for New York, Bartholdi's Statue and all.

Reflect on this. 'Twould be "Pay up or go up" round the entire coast of the United States. To this furiously answers the patriotic American:

"We should not pay. We should invent a Columbiad in Pittsburgh or—or anywhere else, and blow any outsider into h—l."

They might invent. They might lay waste their cities and retire inland, for they can subsist entirely on their own produce. Meantime, in a war waged the only way it could be waged by an unscrupulous Power, their coast cities and their dockyards would be ashes. They could construct their navy inland, but you could never bring a ship down to the waterways, as they stand now.

They could not, with an ordinary water patrol, dispatch one regiment of men six miles across the seas. There would be about five million excessively angry, armed men pent up within American limits. These men would require ships to get themselves afloat. The country has no such ships, and until the ships were built New York need not be allowed a single-wheeled carriage within her limits.

BEHOLD now the glorious condition of this Republic which has no fear. There is ransom and loot past the counting of man on her seaboard alone—plunder that would enrich a nation—and she has neither a navy nor half a dozen first class ports to guard the whole. No man catches a snake by the tail, because the creature will sting; but you can build a fire around a snake that will make it squirm.

The country is supposed to be building a navy now. When the ships are completed her alliance will be worth having—if the alliance of any republic can be relied upon. For the next three years she can be hurt, and badly hurt. Pity it is that she is of our own blood, looking at the matter from a Pindarris point of view. Dog cannot eat dog.

These sinful reflections were prompted by the sight of the beautifully unprotected condition of Buffalo—a city that could be made to pay up five million dollars without feeling it. There are her companies of infantry in a sort of port there. A gun-boat brought over in pieces from Niagara could get the money and get away before she could be caught, while an unarmoured gun-boat guarding Toronto could ravage the towns on the lakes. When one hears so much of the nation that can whip the earth, it is, to say the least of it, surprising to find her so temptingly spankable.

The average American citizen seems to have a notion that any Power engaged in strife with the Star Spangled Banner will disembark men from flat-bottomed boats on a convenient beach for the purpose of being shot down by local militia. In his own simple phraseology:

"Not by a darned sight. No, sir."

Ransom at long range will be about the size of it—cash or crash.

THE FIGHTING BISHOP OF LOUISIANA

(Continued from Page 17)

poses of aiding Johnston, Polk started north with some 19,000 he had picked up in Mississippi and Alabama, hoping to fall heavily on Sherman's right. In this plan Polk was handicapped by the interference of General Bragg to whom had fallen the task of recovering control of the lower Mississippi River and who sought by all kinds of means to prevent Polk's 19,000 from moving northward rather than westward to back up his own plan. This intrigue turned Polk's way, and on the eleventh he reached Resaca, which town he was ordered to hold. Resaca was held by the confederates till sometime on the sixteenth.

On the night of Polk's arrival at Resaca he went with General Hood to Dalton to report to General Johnston, and on the way to this point General Hood signified to Polk that he desired to be baptized and received into the communion of the Episcopal Church, which service was to be performed that very evening.

The retreat from Resaca went on, and on the eighteenth Polk received a call from General Johnston who handed him a note from Mrs. Johnston requesting a similar service for her husband. And late that night Leonidas Polk again performed a task of his chosen calling.

On the nineteenth the retreat swung toward Cassville. There was considerable fighting. The northern and southern armies met again and again, and May slipped into

ON Tuesday, June 14th, General Polk gave some orders concerning the extension of his front, and then mounted to ride with General Johnston to the top of a hill, known as Pine Mountain, to view the union lines from a work constructed on the summit, where they arrived shortly before mid-morning. To the northeast Generals Sherman and Thomas were entertaining the same idea and from a prominence on which was a battery of

artillery these two northern soldiers picked up with their field glasses the confederate officers on Pine Mountain. One of them, turning to the battery commander who was near by, ordered a few shots fired toward them with the hope of making them take cover. The southerners started to move off. Polk hesitated an instant, turned, and faced the battery that had started firing. A heavy cannon ball struck him squarely in the chest, crushing out all life instantly. His staff gathered up the mangled body and carried it tenderly out of range.

General Hardee, as brave a man as ever wore a uniform, was in the party, and as they placed the body of General Polk down he turned to Johnston and said, "General, this has been a dear visit. We have lost a brave man, whose death leaves a vacancy not easily filled."

By nightfall the news had reached both Washington and Richmond, and General Johnston had issued "General Field Orders, No. 2," which said, "You are called to mourn your first captain, your oldest companion in arms. . . . We have lost the most courteous of gentlemen, the most gallant of soldiers. The Christian, patriot, soldier, has neither lived nor died in vain. His example is before you; his mantle rests with you."

It is difficult in as little space as this to know just what to write of such a man. Who was he? What did he do? How well did he do it? Those things have been told. He was a slave holder but no evidence can be found anywhere that he was such a type as furnished material for "Uncle Tom's Cabin," but rather was he the type immortalized by Dr. Thomas Dixon, Jr., in his construction of Dr. Cameron in "The Clansman." And, though he received an education at the hands of his country, though he fought against it, though with respect to slavery he was on the side we of the north have been taught to hate, we are justified by the kindness and courage that characterized him at all times to hail him as "An American who did what he believed to be right."



Photo by Associated Press

British Artillery Galloping Into Action

The 1st Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery (British Army) is at present stationed at Abbassia, Egypt, just in case. Here they carry out their training in the desert and the photographer has caught them above galloping into position through a cloud of gritty sand.

MAJOR WILLIAM J. H. RYAN

(Continued from page 11)

Lieut. Davis. Also the following officers from the 108th Infantry: Maj. George A. Elliott, Captains McCabe, Horsburg and Goodrich. Brig. Gen. Charles E. Walsh who retired last May as commander of the 10th Regiment was present. Maj. George W. Teachout, U.S.A. senior instructor of the 10th Regiment, was present representing Maj. Gen. Dennis E. Nolan, Commander of the 2nd Corps Area. Lieut. Col. William J. Mangine was in attendance representing both Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell and Adjutant General Walter G. Robinson.

Mrs. Ryan, her son and daughter, and a nephew, William Mackin of Oneida, rode in an automobile directly behind the caisson.

Captain Stephen McGrath, commanding officer of Troop D, State Police, headed a civilian delegation consisting of the Oneida American Legion Drum Corps, about forty members of Troop D New York State Police, members of the Oneida Post of the American Legion, the Oneida Lodge No. 767 of the B.P.O.E. and Boy Scouts.

Upon arrival at St. Joseph's Church the band played "Lead, Kindly Light," continuing the strain until the services were started.

The procession marched to the cemetery where the band played "Nearer, My God, to Thee" while the body was lowered into the grave. Taps was blown on the bugle by W. O. Adams of the 10th Infantry Band, with another bugler in the distance echoing the notes.

The entire 3rd Battalion, 10th Infantry, nearly 300 men in all, fired the three volleys over the grave.



MAJOR GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

(Continued from Page 13)

aircraft that can seek out the enemy that is attempting to attack us, and destroy them before their arrival. After arrival it would be too late. After a declaration of war it would be too late to build such a defensive air force. Anti-aircraft artillery would be of minor effect, for, even if New York were perfectly defended from the ground, a group of hostile bombers could be in Philadelphia in a few minutes or could attack Boston or Baltimore, or another large city, with terrible effect.

No one wants the terrific expense involved; every sane person regrets that money must be spent for such engines of warfare, but we have much to defend, and I hope that we shall not live to see the day when, for lack of adequate insurance, we present a picture to a hostile nation that would tempt it to destroy us, or to believe that an expedition against our country would have a prospect of success.

W. H. Haskell

Major General

The right Countersign!

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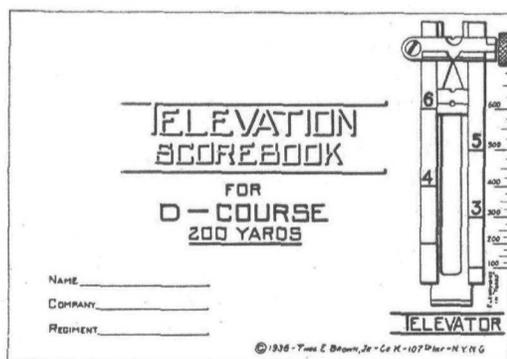
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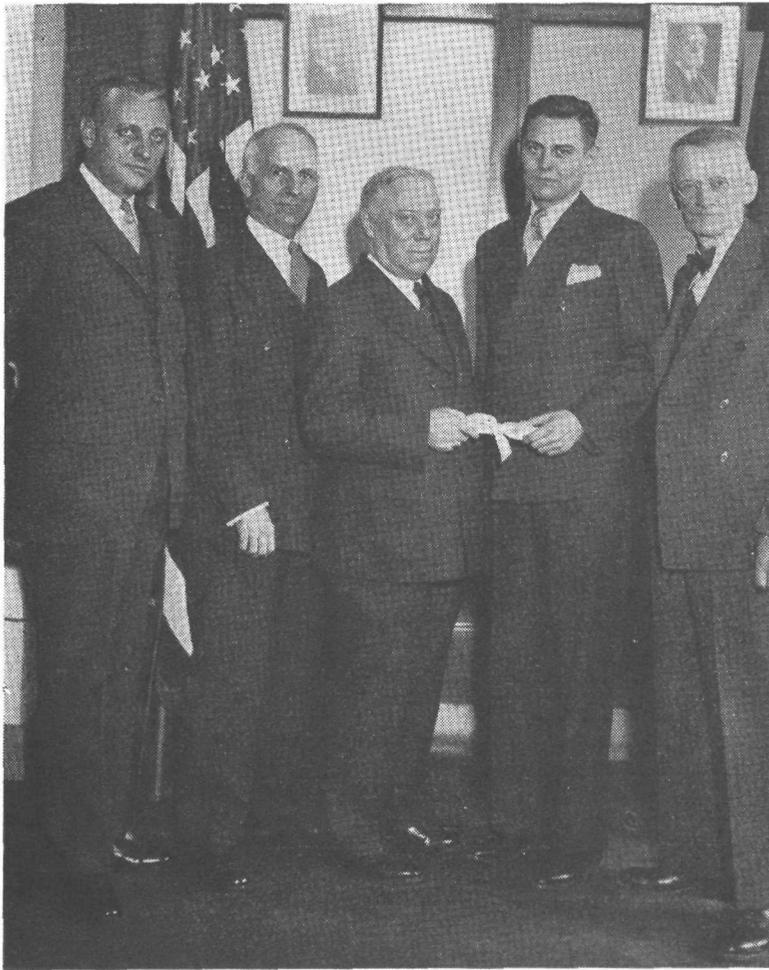
Every man in the company should possess a Televation Score-Book. It is at once a man's shooting record and his rifle-coach. *Order your copies now* before your company goes to the range and *break your qualification records this year* (see Page 7).

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Winner of Admiral Lackey Scholarship

Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey (center), commanding the N. Y. Naval Militia, presents Apprentice Seaman George Jardine Bagley, Jr., 8th Fleet Div'n., 2nd Naval Bn., Brooklyn, with the scholarship to the Brooklyn Academy he won in the recent competitive examination.

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THE BACKGROUND OF THE ITALO-ETHIOPIAN DISPUTE

(Continued from Page 20)

contain no element injurious to the interests of any of the three. On the way to Brown's room, Green decides that Blue and White held out on him on the occasion of the last division of spoils. The game begins. It is Green's deal. Apparently Green holds the best hand, but now that it is evident to White and Blue that Green intends to hedge on his agreement they will try to oust him from the game. With Blue's great resources perhaps he can raise the stakes beyond Green's capabilities of calling. This is all the more possible if White can be depended upon to run up the play. Who will win? The answer is difficult at this stage of the game, but it seems assured that Brown will lose at least a portion of his fleece—he is inadequately prepared to prevent it.

Here we have a positive verification of the fact that in order to maintain its liberty, independence, and property a nation must be able to defend itself. History is replete with innumerable examples proving that weakness invites aggression. Failure to provide adequate protection for territory, raw materials or wealth is to insure their loss. The only way calamity can be avoided is to make the price to be paid by any despoiler so high that the game is not worth the candle. And yet there are those who would have this nation disarm, pretending to believe that a rampart of paper is all the protection we need. To these we would counsel: consider Ethiopia!

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93rd BRIGADE MILITARY BALL

FINAL plans for the 93rd Brigade Military Ball and Entertainment were completed at the last meeting of the Ball Committee. It is hoped that every military and Veteran Unit of the Guard will be out to pay homage to our Brigade Commander, General John J. Phelan, in recognition of his sincere, loyal and devotional service to the 93rd Brigade, New York National Guard. Don't forget to come to the Hotel Pennsylvania, Saturday evening, May 9th, and enjoy a pleasant evening of dancing and entertainment for only \$2.00 per couple. Music will be played by Bob Fallon and his Leverich Towers' Hotel Orchestra.

A featured event of the evening will be the Massing of 400 Military and Veteran Colors at 12 Midnight under the personal supervision of General John T. Prout, prominent General of the Irish Free State Army. This Ball is sponsored by the Non-Commissioned Officers Associations of the 14th Infantry and 165th (old 69th) Infantry. The Committee making arrangements consists of 1st Sgt. Martin J. McKenna, Chairman; 1st Sgt. Edward Ward, Co-Chairman; Sergt. Lee Becker, Treasurer, and Corp. David K. Browne, Secretary.



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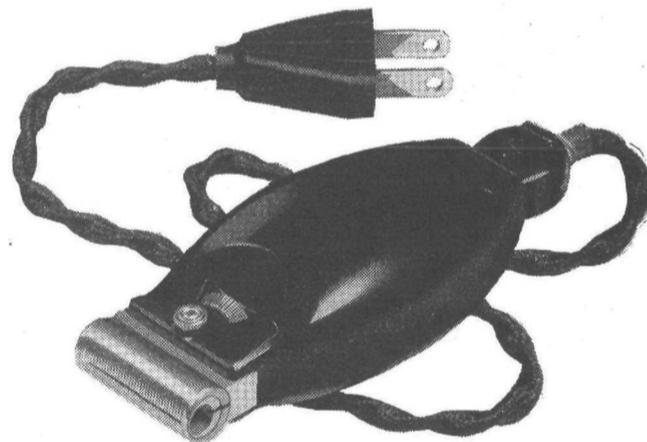
Perfect shaving? Yes, S-I-R!! Count me among your most satisfied customers. A. E. W. *Army and Navy Y.M.C.A., San Diego.*

My neck isn't "butchered" since I've been using your Packard shaver. A. C. P. *Post Exchange, Patterson Field, Fairfield, Ohio.*

I am a pilot and find that my face does not suffer so much from windburn since I have been using your shaver. Lieut. E. W. R. *Wright Field, Dayton, Ohio.*

Above names and addresses furnished on request.

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TAPS FOR THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

At the Memorial Services at the tomb of the Unknown Soldier at Arlington Cemetery, Taps will be sounded on May 30th for those who have given their lives in the service of their country.

DO YOU KNOW

By Brig. Gen. H. A. ALLEN, U.S.A., Ret.

THAT Vegetins (1478) says that the first thing a recruit should be taught is how to march properly, that they must practice the military step constantly. "Nor is any thing of more consequence either on the march or in the line than that they should keep their ranks with great exactness. For troops who march in an irregular and disorderly manner are always in great danger of being defeated."

Now listen to this "they should march with common military step twenty miles in five summer hours, and with the full step, which is quicker, twenty-four miles in the same number of hours."

Recruits were taught running, leaping, swimming, vaulting, to carry burdens frequently not less than 60 pounds. Recruits were armed with shields and wooden swords twice as heavy as those used in real service and then "every soldier, therefore, fixes a post firmly in the ground, about the height of six feet; against this, as against a real enemy, the recruit was exercised sometimes aiming at the head or face, sometimes at the sides, at others endeavoring to strike at the thighs or legs. He was instructed in what manner to advance or retire and in short how to take every advantage of his adversary but was above all particularly cautioned not to lay himself open to his antagonist while aiming his stroke at him." (You don't need a vivid imagination to see the origin of bayonet training in this.)—*The Oregon Guard Bulletin.*

RENDERED AID IN THE FLOODS

WHEN the GUARDSMAN went to press with the April issue, a full report of the operation of the New York National Guard Radio Net during the recent flood emergency was not available and a number of the organizations who took part in the operation were not included in the article published.

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Wide World Photo

National Guardsmen Kept Her Feet Dry

When this girl was rescued by members of the Connecticut National Guard from her flooded house, she reached dry land in the manner above shown. In the distance are the great gasoline tanks that broke loose and went bobbing down stream. Some of them had to be sunk by shell-fire.

Below is published a complete list of the organizations, with the radio operators, through whose efforts the successful operation of the net was possible. In addition to the communications mentioned in the previous article, messages and reports were also received from the 54th Infantry Brigade in Buffalo and the 3rd Bn., 105th Infantry, at Saranac Lake. Many of the stations, in addition to their work in this state, handled a considerable amount of traffic with other amateur stations, particularly in the Pittsburgh and Johnstown area.

Organization	City	Operators
53rd Inf. Brig.....	Albany.....	Cpl. Thurston Paul Cpl. Robert Pritchard
54th Inf. Brig.....	Buffalo.....	Sgt. Norman C. Edwards William W. Moore
244th Coast Artillery...	New York...	1st Lt. R. A. Martiny St. Sgt. Frank Vohs
245th Coast Artillery...	Brooklyn.....	Sgt. J. Nolan Sgt. J. Geddes
105th Infantry	Troy	Sgt. F. A. Granger Pvt. Thomas McDermott Pvt. Charles Merrigan Pvt. S. J. Stanisgewoski
108th Infantry	Syracuse	Tech. Sgt. Chas. Sellwood Pvt. Palmer Collins
Hq. Btry., 104th F.A...	Binghamton..	Sgt. Guy C. Stanley Pfc. Harvey L. White
174th Infantry	Buffalo.....	1st Sgt. Houldsworth Sgt. Traquar Cpl. Margquadt Pvt. Folger
369th Infantry	New York...	1st Lt. Luther A. Smith
101st Sig. Bn.....	New York...	Sgt. Herman Rugge Sgt. William Nelson Pvt. Robert L. Peterson
27th Signal Co.....	Yonkers.....	Sgt. F. P. Chamberlain Pvt. Sydarick
Co. B, 101st Sig. Bn...	Brooklyn.....	Sgt. Mazzola Pvt. Kors Pvt. Burros Pvt. Milark
Hq. Co., 3rd Bn. 105th Inf.	Saranac Lake.	Sgt. Carlton A. LeBeau

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ORIGINAL DRAWINGS ON VIEW

BY direction of the Adjutant General of the State of New York, the completed original drawings by Brig. Gen. DeWitt C. Falls, Retired, for the plates to illustrate the *History of the National Guard and Naval Militia* to be published by the State, are to be placed on exhibition in the Military Gallery of the Museum of the City of New York on May 1st for a month. The Museum is situated at Fifth Avenue and 103rd Street and is open free to the public every day except Mondays and Tuesdays from 9 to 5 o'clock. The Adjutant General is desirous that the members of the National Guard and Naval Militia and their friends be given an opportunity to visit the exhibition.

In addition to the above special exhibit, the Museum contains a large collection of objects pertaining to the history of the City of New York. In the Military Gallery and Marine Section are exhibits of National Guard and Naval Militia uniforms, equipments, pictures, ship models, etc., which will be of great interest to the officers and men of the Military and Naval services.

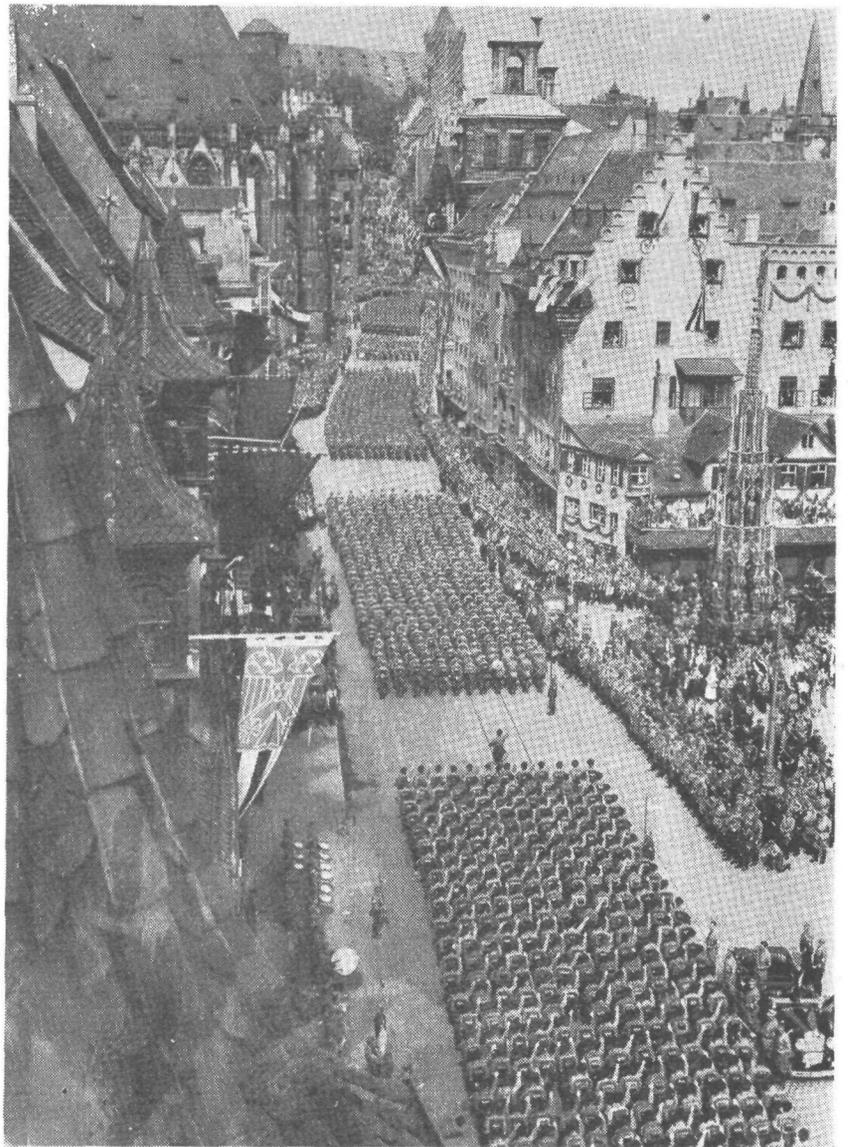


Photo by Associated Press

Historic Nuremberg Hails Hitler

Nazi Troops marched past Die Fuhrer in massed formation and on, up the hill, towards the famous Nuremberg cathedral, during the great Convention of the Socialist Party. Hitler is standing, taking the salute, in the powerful Mercedes-Benz at the lower right-hand corner of the photograph.

TRIPLE CELEBRATION OF 71st REGT.

THE three most important dates in the history of the Seventy-first Regiment, N.Y.N.G., since its organization in 1852—the departure of the regiment for

the Civil War, the Spanish-American, and the World War—were commemorated by the 71st Veteran Association at the armory, on April 20. This three-in-one celebration took place during the 620th regular monthly meeting of the Association on that date.

Although the Regiment's Civil War veterans have passed to the Great Beyond, the departure for the Civil War on April 21, 1861, was vividly described from the Regiment's history. Incidents relating to the Regiment's embarkation for the Spanish-American War, on May 2, 1898, were dramatized by a number of veterans of that conflict. The third major event, the departure of the Regiment for the World War, on March 25, 1917, was portrayed by veterans of the late war.

The program included a formal ritual ceremony by the American Legion post of the 71st, an exhibition by the Field Music of the 71st Vets, a burlesque amateur hour conducted by Comrade Fred Bohlig in which six of the vets performed, several vaudeville acts, group singing and refreshments.

Among the two hundred and fifty veterans were Col. George F. Terry and Lt. Col. Joseph W. Utter, of the 71st. Officers of the 71st Vets are Robert S. O. Lawson, president; J. B. Pearman, first vice-president; Jason Meth, second vice-president, and Henry L. Bryan, secretary. Major Stanley A. Bulkley was chairman of arrangements of the celebration. Herbert W. Smith, who retired as secretary of the Association to live in England, was given an ovation by the veterans.



Photo by Associated Press

Barbed Wire in the Desert

Ever tried digging trenches in sand? That's what the 2nd Cheshire Regt. (British Army), is doing in Egypt at present. It's pretty hot work, even when you're dressed right.

"A PLEASANT TIME WAS HAD BY ALL"

(Officers who have been attending the modern conventions of the National Guard Association of the State of New York may be interested in reading the following newspaper accounts of how their predecessors were entertained in 1876 and 1877.)

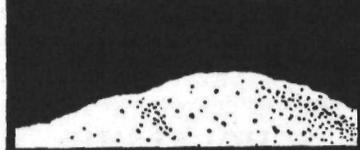
ALBANY MORNING EXPRESS

January 27, 1876

GENERAL TOWNSEND'S reception last evening in honor of the State Militia Association—It was perhaps the most brilliant of the many brilliant entertainments given by this estimable gentleman.

There were clergymen and laymen, journalists and professionals, Senators, military dignitaries and modest civil-

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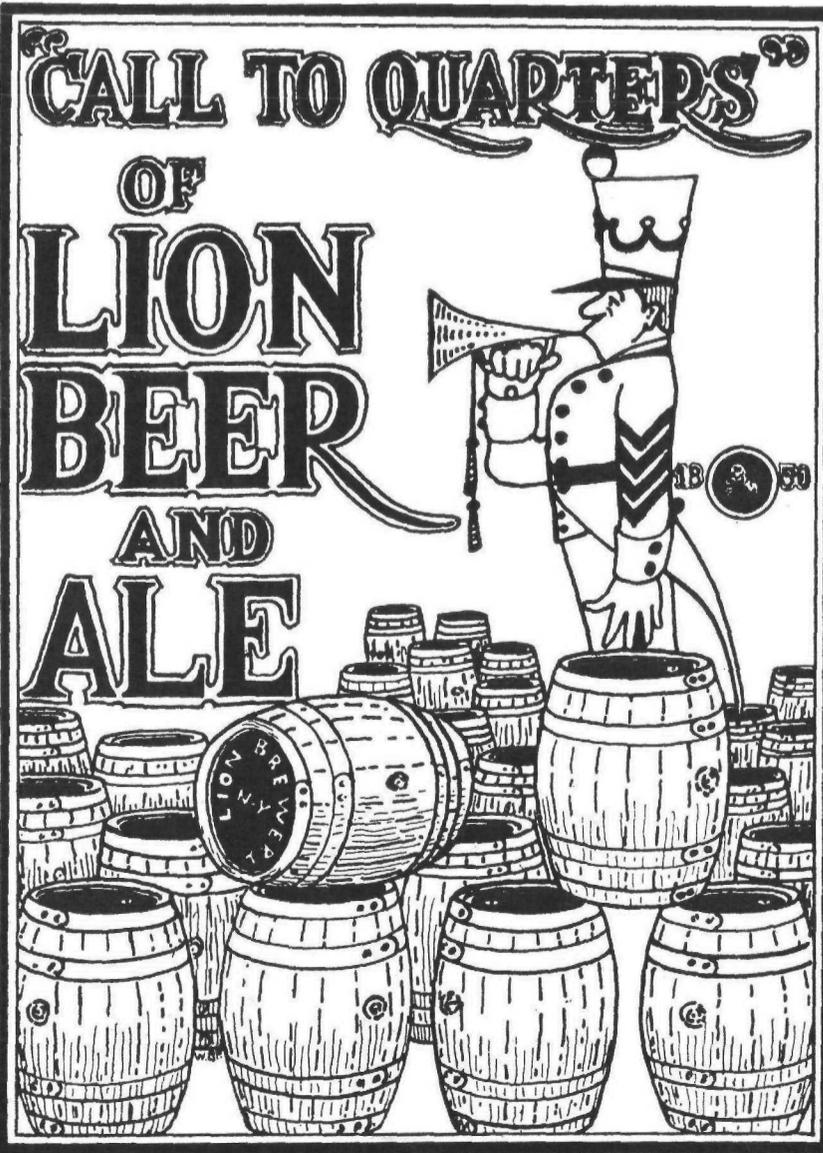
Ordinary fuel leaves more ashes, partly-burned lumps . . . you get less heat.

more heat for less money

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New York National Guard candidates attending this school have won appointments and cadetships every year since the school was founded in 1925. Candidate standing No. 1 in November, 1935, competitive examination held by N.Y.N.G. attended this school. H. G. Stanton, Lt. Colonel, O.R.C., Graduate, West Point, 1911; Instructor, Dept. of Math., West Point, 1914-17; Asst. Professor, West Point, 1921-25.

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ians, all in charming juxtaposition, enjoying themselves immensely.

The hospitality of the Adjutant General is boundless and when the supper room last evening was thrown open there was no limit to the quality or quantity the table afforded. Champagne sparkled, the merry clink of the glasses kept pace with the clatter of china and one of Briare's most faultless suppers was laid waste by material man.

Of course, in a company so extensive many incidents occur and perhaps the most entertaining, next to Mr. Perrin's inimitable story and General King's excellent management, was the young man who had secured a bottle of champagne for himself and his friends running upstairs and down in search of a corkscrew.

The reception was a brilliant success and many a gentleman in this city as well as the State Militia Association is indebted to our Adjutant General for a wonderful evening charmingly spent.

ALBANY MORNING EXPRESS

January 25, 1877

LATER in the evening the Association attended a formal reception at the residence of Adjutant General Townsend. There were many hundreds there. Men versed in letters, in theological lore, in the arts and sciences and in the fields of valorous battle. Men ready for action, quick in quarrel, with their glittering swords eagerly waiting for gore; men with their scabbards clattering ominously on the retreating sidewalk; men invisible in peace, invincible in war, but why recapitulate all the virtues of these embryo heroes? In spite of the eager soldiers, it was impossible to dismay the caterer. All felt deeply grateful to the honored Adjutant General for such a delightful evening.

NATIONAL GUARD AMMUNITION

A STUDY is now being conducted with the view of reducing the National Guard initial allowance to approximately 4,000,000 rounds of .30 caliber and 500,000 rounds of .45 caliber ammunition. The initial allowances now authorized for the National Guard represent approximately 14,000,000 rounds of caliber .30 and 2,000,000 rounds of caliber .45. This ammunition is generally stored in widely scattered and often unsuitable places throughout the several states. As a result of deterioration, change of grade, unauthorized firings, failure of annual rotation, National Guard losses, for which no replacement is received, are approximately 4,000,000 rounds of caliber .30 and 600,000 rounds of caliber .45.

The study being made to reduce the initial allowances to approximately 4,000,000 rounds of caliber .30 and 500,000 rounds of caliber .45 ammunition is based on an allowance of 25 rounds for each rifle, 125 rounds for each automatic machine rifle, 250 rounds for each machine gun, and 7 rounds for each pistol. This allowance will be computed from the authorized maintenance strength of units.

Each National Guard machine gun company or troop has been supplied with one caliber .22 machine gun. The training circular for machine gun marksmanship has been revised by the National Guard bureau.

•

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**PROVISIONAL ORDNANCE
DETACHMENT**

APPLICATIONS for duty with the Provisional Ordnance Detachment at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., should be forwarded so as to reach Headquarters New York National Guard not later than May 1st, 1936. They will be forwarded through channels and addressed to: Ordnance Officer, Headquarters New York National Guard, 80 Centre St., New York City.

The Detachment will perform duty from June 6th to Sept. 20th, 1936, which duty will consist of the usual range details. Base pay of grade, transportation and subsistence are provided.

Arrangements have been made by the Senior Instructor to have men while on this detail credited with their armory drills—see G. O. 5, 1928, Headquarters New York National Guard.

The Noble Art

"Dear Teacher," wrote an indignant mother, "you must not whack Tommy. He is a delicate child; and isn't used to it. We never hit him at home except in self-defense."

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"Well, why didn't you telephone the stewardess?"
"No, let her get her own men."

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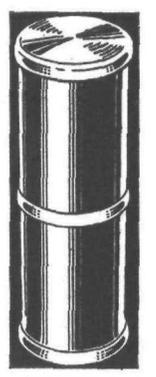


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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF MARCH, 1936

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (March 1-31 Inclusive).....90.61%

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.....1393 Off.	20 W. O.	18964 E. M.	Total 20377

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.

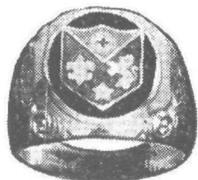
121st Cavalry	94.66%	(2) ¹
Maintenance 571	Actual	618
212th Coast Art.	94.37%	(3) ³
Maintenance 705	Actual	749
Special Trps., 27th Div.	94.27%	(4) ¹²
Maintenance 318	Actual	382
106th Field Art.	94.25%	(5) ⁴
Maintenance 647	Actual	673
156th Field Art.	93.63%	(6) ⁹
Maintenance 602	Actual	623
71st Infantry	93.51%	(7) ²
Maintenance1038	Actual	1110
27th Div. Avia.	93.18%	(8) ²⁰
Maintenance 118	Actual	127
27th Div. Q. M. Train	92.91%	(9) ²²
Maintenance 235	Actual	239
101st Cavalry	92.46%	(10) ¹¹
Maintenance 571	Actual	633
102nd Med. Regt.	92.46%	(11) ⁵
Maintenance 639	Actual	690
369th Infantry	92.46%	(12) ⁶
Maintenance1038	Actual	1132
258th Field Art.	92.43%	(13) ¹⁸
Maintenance 647	Actual	681
14th Infantry	92.00%	(14) ⁸
Maintenance1038	Actual	1105
245th Coast Art.	90.00%	(15) ¹⁶
Maintenance 739	Actual	785
106th Infantry	89.78%	(16) ¹⁷
Maintenance1038	Actual	1086
104th Field Art.	89.77%	(17) ²¹
Maintenance 599	Actual	635
165th Infantry	89.15%	(18) ¹⁰
Maintenance1038	Actual	1090

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. of Dr.	Aver. Pres. & Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
244th Coast Artillery			95.90%	
Maintenance 646			Actual	691
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BTRY.....	5	62	56	90
SERVICE BTRY. ...	5	81	79	98
1st BN. HDQRS.....	4	4	4	100
1st BN. HQ. B. & C.T.	4	37	36	97
BATTERY A.....	4	63	62	98
BATTERY B.....	4	59	58	98
2nd BN. HDQRS.....	4	2	2	100
2nd BN. HQ. B. & C.T.	4	40	39	98
BATTERY C.....	4	62	58	94
BATTERY D.....	4	66	62	94
3rd BN. HDQRS.....	4	4	4	100
3rd BN. HQ. B. & C.T.	4	33	31	94
BATTERY E.....	4	66	64	97
BATTERY F.....	4	63	61	97
MED. DEPT. DET... 5	35	33	33	94
	683	655	95.90	

10th Infantry	88.97%	(19) ¹⁴
Maintenance1038	Actual	1129
101st Signal Bn.	88.95%	(20) ²³
Maintenance 163	Actual	182
102nd Eng. (Com.)	88.52%	(21) ¹⁵
Maintenance 475	Actual	493
174th Infantry	88.02%	(22) ¹³
Maintenance1038	Actual	1140
108th Infantry	87.57%	(23) ²⁴
Maintenance1038	Actual	1088
105th Infantry	86.28%	(24) ²⁵
Maintenance1038	Actual	1118
105th Field Art.	85.21%	(25) ⁷
Maintenance 599	Actual	640
107th Infantry	84.12%	(26) ²⁸
Maintenance1038	Actual	1052
Hdq. Coast Art.	100.00%	(1) ¹
Maintenance 11	Actual	11
51st Cav. Brig.	97.40%	(2) ⁵
Maintenance 69	Actual	78
State Staff	96.55%	(3) ²
Maximum 140	Actual	90
Hdqrs. 27th Div.	96.25%	(4) ³
Maintenance 65	Actual	80
54th Inf. Brig.	95.65%	(5) ⁴
Maintenance 27	Actual	46
87th Inf. Brig.	92.85%	(6) ⁸
Maintenance 27	Actual	42
53rd Inf. Brig.	91.07%	(7) ⁶
Maintenance 27	Actual	44
52nd F.A. Brig.	90.19%	(8) ⁷
Maintenance 36	Actual	50
93rd Inf. Brig.	89.18%	(9) ⁹
Maintenance 27	Actual	38

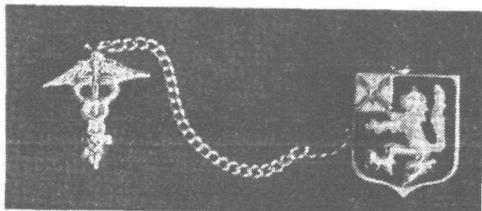


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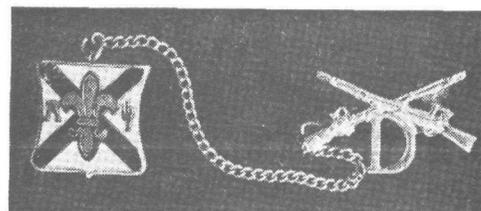
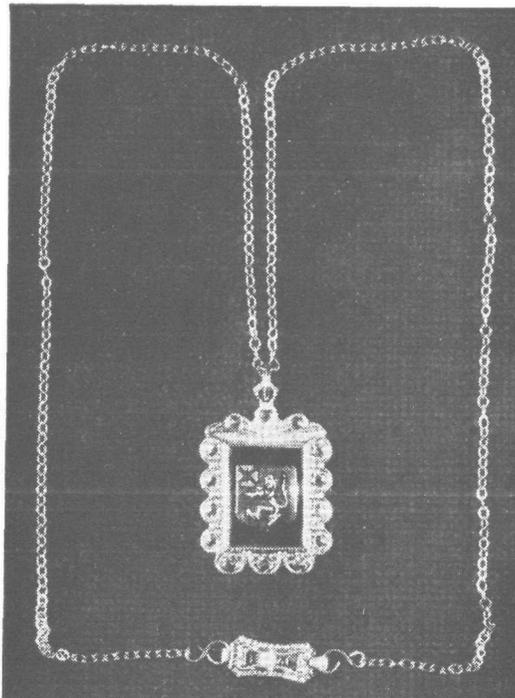
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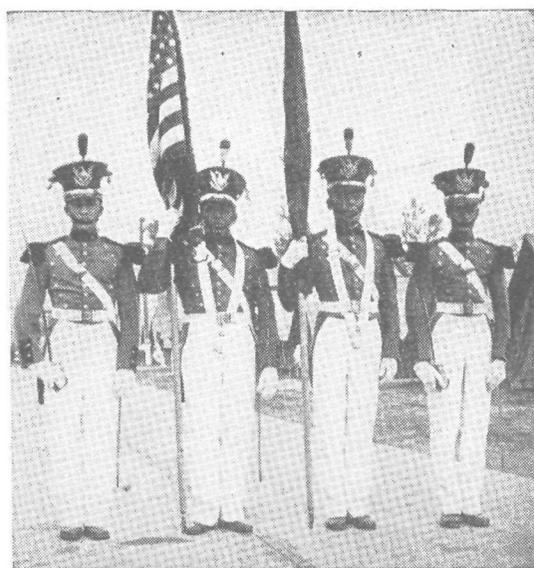
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