

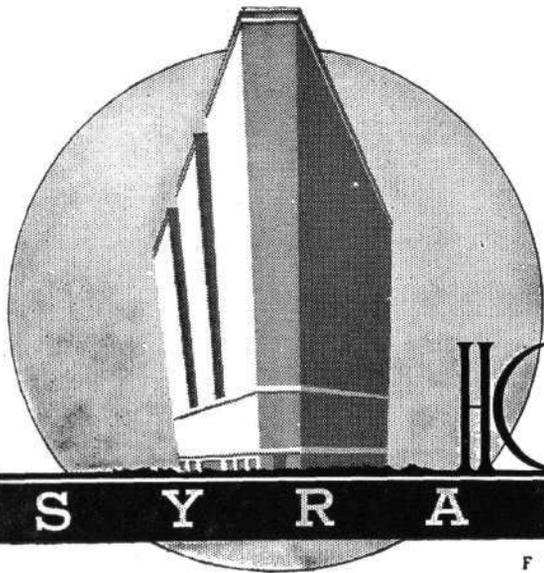
New York

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

JANUARY 1937



**National Guard Association
ANNUAL CONVENTION**
BUFFALO ★ JAN. 15-16, 1937



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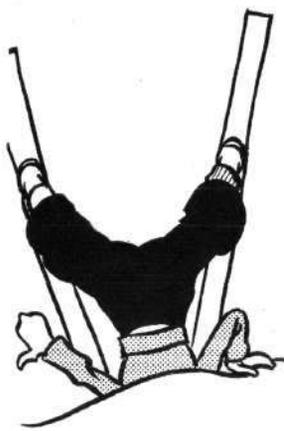


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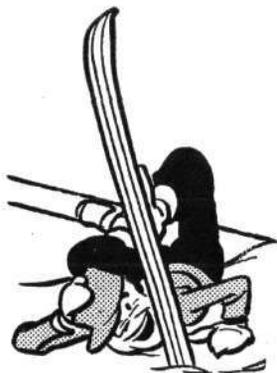
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To the Guardsman we offer the indispensable compliment of good citizenship — a savings account in this mutual savings bank.

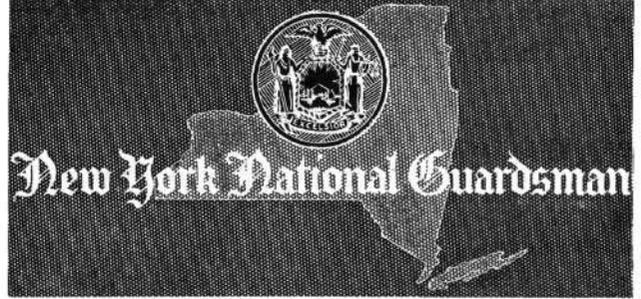


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Cover Design by George Gray

The 154th Issue

Vol. XIII, No. 10

**"For the propagation of one policy and only one:
'Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!'"**

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Filling Up the Ranks

Public indifference, often a barrier to recruiting, can be overcome by well-planned organization. Here are some suggestions.

by Sergeant Frank S. Howell

Co. F., 107th Infantry

IN THE course of a National Guardsman's year, whether he be Colonel, Captain, or No. 2 in the rear rank of the last squad, many problems will arise to be conquered. Armory training, reviews, inspections, camp tours, qualifications, each in its turn looms large in the future, is met, and is overcome by the united efforts of all concerned. But the one problem that is ever present, the problem whose successful solution aids in the mastering of all others, is far too often attacked in a desultory, disorganized fashion, and when an energetic, well-conceived attack is launched, it is almost certain to break down against an unforeseen, impermeable barrier.

The problem I speak of is that of recruiting; the barrier, that of public indifference.

Possibly "public ignorance" would be a better term. Only recently a columnist (female) on a New York City newspaper, writing about military training in the colleges, spoke of the qualities of "intelligence and initiative . . . certainly not to be fostered by training in arms"! When such a conception of soldiering can exist in the mind of a supposedly well-educated person, it is not difficult to imagine the kind of advice that the ordinary citizen will offer to some young friend or relative trying to decide whether or not he should join up with the bunch over at the Armory. Nor must we lose sight of the fact that, primarily because of the rigid necessity for attendance during field training, a certain degree of actual hostility to the Guard exists among short-sighted employers.

So much for our problem. Now, what are we going to do about it?

First and foremost, we must organize. The methods of each unit in this respect will differ, and one method of organization will probably prove as effective as another, but the organization must be there, and each committee, each subcommittee, each individual comprising it must have some definite duty to perform, and must be fired with an enthusiastic desire to perform it well.

Probably the most arduous task in our organization will be that of locating prospects for membership in our own particular unit. The farms, the shops, the offices of every community in the State are filled with



Illustration by George Gray

eager and alert young men, well equipped for membership in the Guard, and well able to enjoy the experience, but we cannot go from door to door soliciting recruits as we would subscriptions. We can, however, go to the places where young men gather, we can arrange to talk to them in groups at their schools, their clubs, their societies, and we can show them motion pictures. And let there be no mistake about it, a well-edited, well shown motion picture of a unit's activities, accompanied by some incidental band music, is ten times more effective in stimulating interest than the best lecture ever delivered. Again, in the larger cities, we can contact the personnel managers of the more advanced business houses, and arrange similar programs for groups of their employees. Not so easy as it sounds, you say, but any personnel manager worthy of the name knows that those of his men who go into the Guard will develop more rapidly, and along sounder lines, than those who stay out.

So we have, or we certainly should have by this time, a list of men who may be considered prospective recruits. We have not talked to them along technical lines; probably many of them are just names to us, and will never be anything more, but we invite

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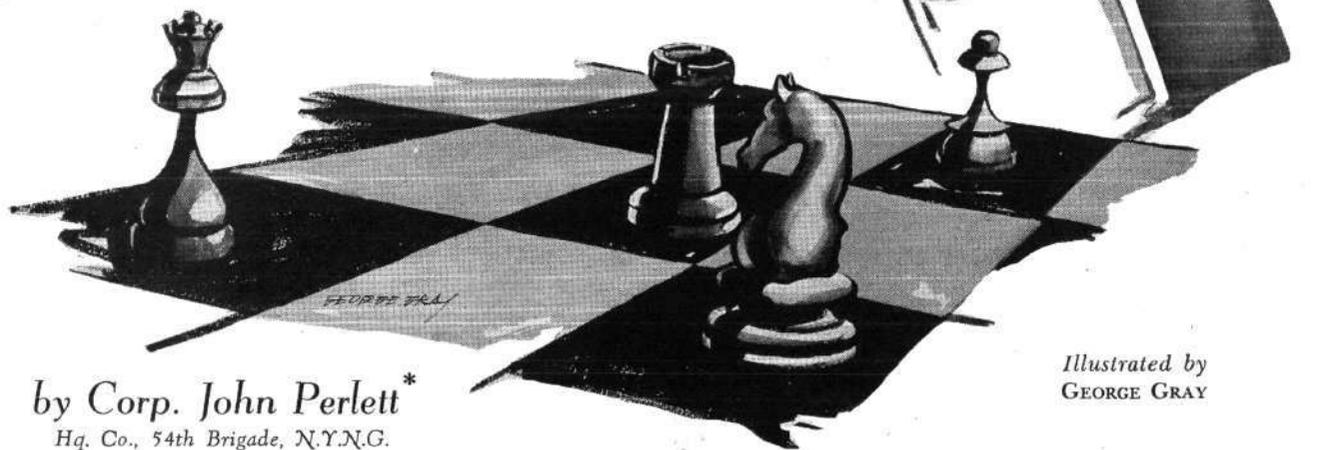


Wide World Photo

SILHOUETTED against the sombre London sky, looms this imposing monument erected "In proud remembrance of the forty-nine thousand and seventy-six of all ranks of the Royal Regiment of Artillery" who gave their lives for Great Britain in the World War, 1914-1919. At the base of the stone pedestal, on whose dado are sculptured war-time scenes in bas-relief of the regiment's service, are figures in bronze of gunners in characteristic poses. The photograph was taken while the "Last Post" was being sounded at the annual Armistice Day services.

"Up Jumped The Devil"

... Old Folk Saying



by Corp. John Perlett*
Hq. Co., 54th Brigade, N.Y.N.G.

Illustrated by
GEORGE GRAY

THE devil in this particular case being the promised concentration of the First Army in 1939. While the Devil pops up, the orchestra plays "Brigade vs. Division Field Training," and "Regimental Training's Best" furnishes the lighting effects. Having been through them all, the picture reminds me of the "Overture to William Tell."

The happy solution may be this—two years of brigade field training, one year of division, with graduation exercises in the form of army maneuvers. Or, the army concentration may be likened to final examinations—with the graduation exercises being staged by our respective staffs and commanders at home.

There is no brief for regimental field training. Efficiency to some degree may be accomplished in the enlisted man, but it is a dead loss for the commissioned personnel. And after all, officers must be trained as well as privates—neither must the non-commissioned officers be forgotten. This form offers the personnel little more than armory training, other than a mere change of scenery.

Brigade training brings sister regiments together, until both privates and non-commissioned officers learn that the other outfit is not "such a bunch of

eggs" as they first thought. Further, it spreads out their minds to the fact that it takes a little more than the "umteenth" regiment to do the job. Personally, from my own standpoint, I see that such association in camp has increased the efficiency of headquarters and communications groups, brought a better understanding among the men, formed many pleasant social contacts and friendships, and so on.

The same may be said in general of the division camps. In both, I believe, it gives all staffs a better understanding of their jobs and functions. Beyond an understanding, through sight, (for before the eyes of men and officers, there are the troops, materiel, and equipment of the 27th Division), such camps mean little to the average private.

In 1935 at Pine Camp, men were encountered daily who had no idea of what brigade they were, or even division; who did not recognize the insignia of any but their own regiment, and had no idea that such things as brigades or divisions existed, nor what the purposes of such organizations were. A sorry state, but nevertheless true.

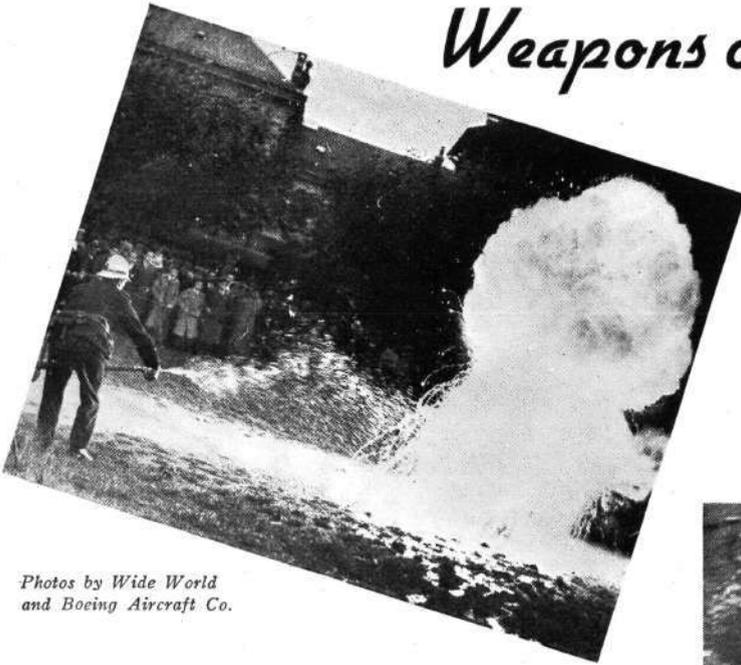
Under both brigade and division camps there is a greater opportunity for



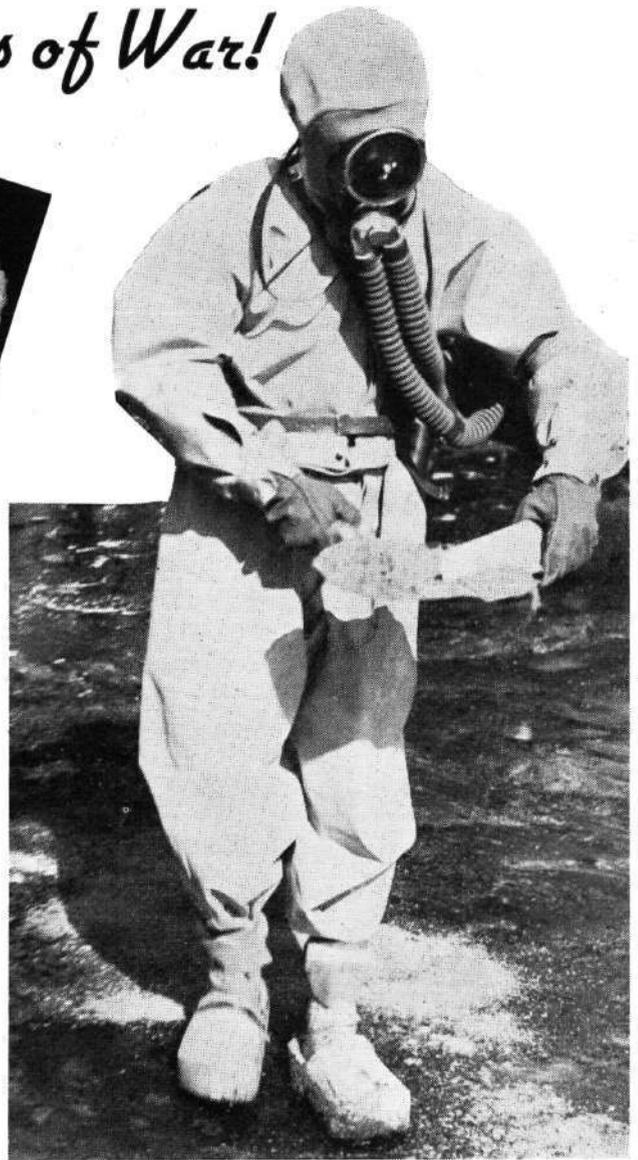
* This article expresses the personal opinions of the author and in no way reflects upon any training plans, policies, or individuals in the New York National Guard.

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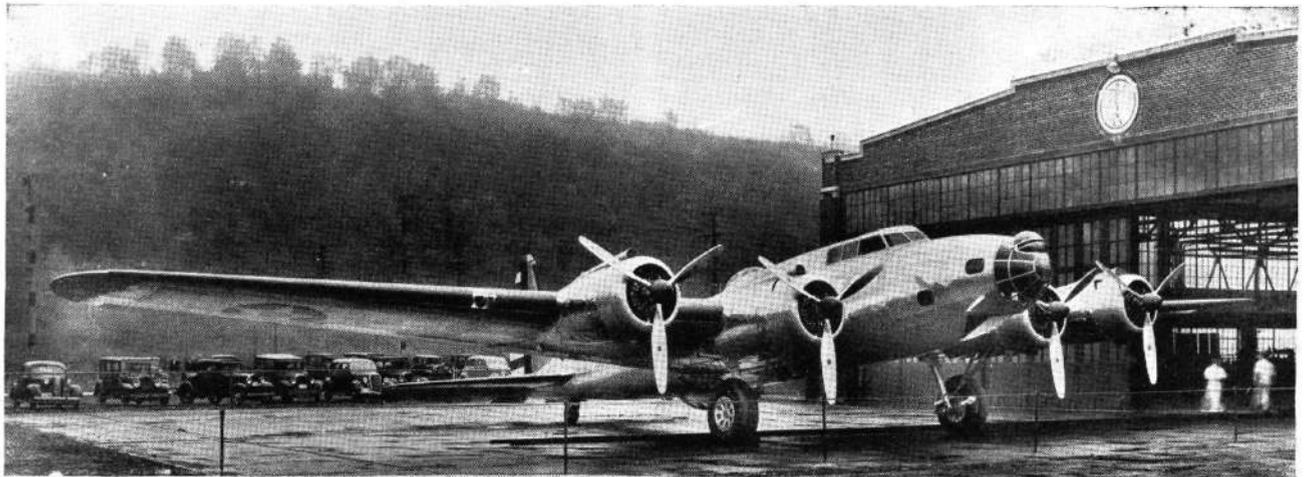
Weapons of War!



Photos by Wide World
and Boeing Aircraft Co.



Here are new weapons of attack and defense which have been developed since the World War. Upper left photo shows the futility of fighting fire produced by modern bombs with water—a demonstration made at Geneva. Beneath it is the new British "decontaminator" which will spray gas-neutralizing chemicals in the streets in the event of an air raid, while the same function is being performed by hand in Austria (see above) by rubber-uniformed soldiers. Below is the new Boeing "Flying Fortress"—the last word in U. S. bombers. Powered with four 1,000 h.p. Wright Cyclone engines, she has a span of 105 feet, length 70 feet, weighs 16 tons.



Diamond Jubilee Planned

The 106th Infantry of Brooklyn (old Twenty-third Regiment) will commemorate its seventy-fifth anniversary during this month. Celebrations of this occasion will last throughout the week January 16-23

THE 106th Infantry, old 23rd Regiment, is planning to observe its seventy-fifth anniversary as a regiment with a celebration extending over the week of January 16 to January 23, 1937.

The opening event will be a dinner at the armory, 1322 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, January 16, at which many men prominent in public affairs, military and naval leaders, veterans and members of the active regiment, will join in commemorating the formation of this historic organization. Major General George Albert Wingate, Surrogate of Kings County and a former member of the old 23rd, will preside as Toastmaster.

The final event of the celebration will be a review of the regiment on Saturday evening, January 23rd.

During the intervening days, events are planned which will be of interest not only to veteran and active members of the regiment but to the citizens of Brooklyn and the greater City as well.

Major Edmund S. Massel is chairman of a committee which is completing plans for the Diamond Jubilee celebration.

While the regiment was formed in 1862, the parent company, G, was organized in 1828 as an Artillery Company, "The Brooklyn City Guard," and in 1862 combined with the Brooklyn Greys, Carroll Hill Guards, South Brooklyn Independent Guards, Captain Bent's Company, Union Greys, Washington Home Guard, Clinton Guards, and the Independent Zouaves, to form the 23rd Regiment.

The first call for active duty came on June 18, 1863, when the regiment was mustered into the United States service, taking part in the Gettysburg campaign.

Incidentally, the period covered by the seventy-fifth anniversary celebration also includes the twentieth anniversary of the date of the muster out of the regiment on completion of its Mexican Border service (January 17, 1917). The regiment was called into Federal service on June 19, 1916, for service on the Mexican Border and remained on duty until January, 1917.

On March 31, 1917, the regiment was called into service and, after guarding public utilities and training at Spartanburg, participated in all operations of the 27th Division in France and Belgium as the 106th Infantry, having been so redesignated on October 1, 1917.

The 106th Infantry was the first American regiment to fight in Belgium, and its record of service overseas was most distinguished; members of the regiment earned two hundred and seventy-five individual citations for gallantry and over fourteen hundred individual decorations.

The regiment has also been called upon to aid the State authorities on numerous occasions and has the distinction of having been the first organization of the New York National Guard to use the State Camp of Instruction, or, as it is better known today, Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, for a National Guard encampment. The regiment left from Jewell's Wharf on the steamer Columbia and landed at Roa Hook on July 1, 1882.

The veterans and other visitors to the armory will be greatly interested in the historical museum of the regiment which has been collected and organized by Lieut. Colonel Rutherford Ireland. The museum contains uniforms and weapons of the various periods and many veterans of the regiment have bestowed personal war trophies and medals.

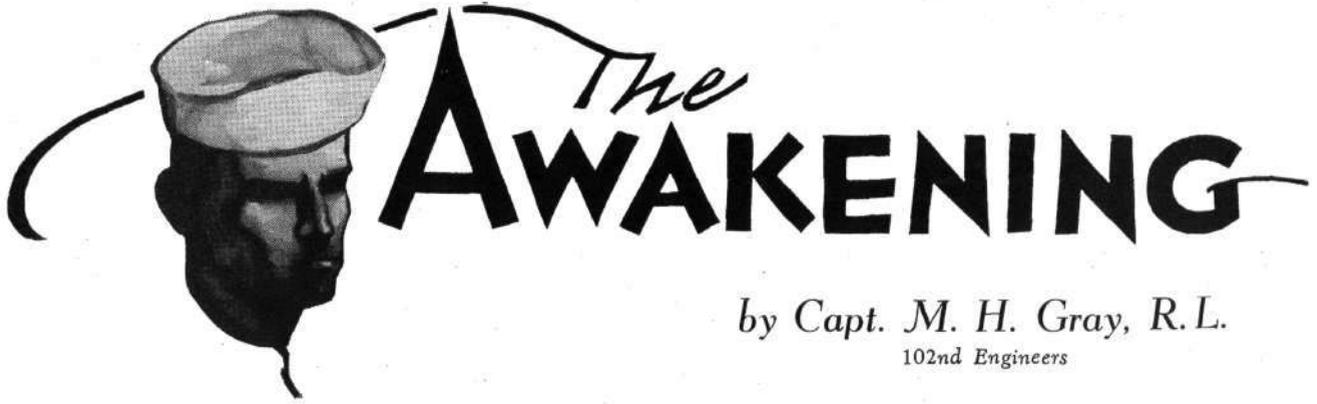
Veterans of the 106th will also be interested to know that Lieut. Colonel Ireland has practically completed his four years' task of writing a Regimental History.

The committee in charge of the celebration, faced with the task of staging an event which will be in accord with the distinguished history of the organization, is bending every effort to the end that the Seventy-Fifth Anniversary of the 23rd Regiment—106th Infantry will be one which the members of the regiment and the citizens of Brooklyn will long remember.

In order to facilitate the work of the committee, all veterans are urged to communicate with Major E. S. Massel, 106th Inf., 1322 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn.



Colonel Frank C. Vincent
106th Infantry



The AWAKENING

by Capt. M. H. Gray, R. L.
102nd Engineers

"BUDDY, don't I know you?"

Astride a stool in the quick lunch wagon looking across the long narrow counter, Jack Bennett addressed the man in cook's garb. The cook was dumping French fried potatoes from a carrying pan into the warming grill beneath the serving counter. At the sound of Bennett's voice the man raised his eyes to glance at the speaker. Without answering he turned, walking back into the kitchen. Bennett, taken aback by the cook's actions, let his eyes follow the man until the swinging doors closed behind him.

A voice close at his side startled Bennett as it asked, "Brother, do you know him—my cook?"

Facing about Bennett saw the owner of the lunch wagon leaning on the counter, a querulous look on his face.

"I'm not sure," Jack answered, "his face has a look that seems familiar—but I can't—just place him. Who is he?"

"I'd like the answer to that, myself," the owner replied.

"What do y'mean?" Bennett asked in surprise, "Don't you know him?"

"No. I don't and I'd like to. Try an' place him. Stir your memory." Noting the look of evident amazement on Bennett's face, he continued. "He came in one night—panhandling—about closing time. He was cold and near all in. I gave him some leftovers. He ate like he hadn't seen food for weeks. When he was satisfied—it was pretty cold—I asked him if he wanted to flop in the storeroom. It's cut off and he could only get away with a little canned goods — so I took a chance."

"That brush of gray, white hair doesn't fit my picture, I" Bennett broke in.

"That's not natural, he's not that old. Musta had a shock; has absolutely no memory. Doesn't even know who he is."

"Funny," commented Bennett swallowing the last of his coffee and rising.

"Got a minute?" the proprietor asked expectantly, adding, "I'd like to talk to you—about him."

"A couple o' minutes, I guess. Gotta run down country for the wife and kid. Got up late so had to grab some chow on the fly," Bennett replied, reseating

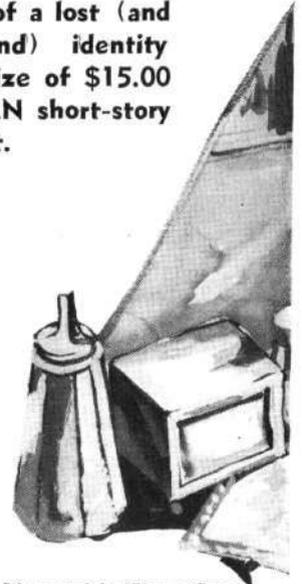
This strange story of a lost (and unfortunately found) identity won the second prize of \$15.00 in the GUARDSMAN short-story contest.

himself. "As I was saying—" the cook's employer continued, "it's sorta got me, his being that way. I let him bunk in the storeroom, it's warm an' I used to keep a cat; her blanket was still there. Next morning when I came to open up, 'Cook' (that's what we call him), was working away. Had everything spick an' span—fire going, ready for breakfast. Cracking eggs; had a couple o' dozen broken 'fore I could stop him. Said he needed twelve dozen; had to lock the crate up or he'd broken 'em all. Been here three months, now—won't leave an' I-I can't put him out. Never asks for anything; still bunks with the can goods. I got him a couple o' blankets and a cot, some clothes and a haircut. Grabs a pack of butts now and then—but I can't get a thing outa him—just doesn't know anything about hisself."

"I gotta beat it, now," Bennett cut in, "got a long ride. I'll try to work the old bean to recall him. I'll drop in—an' let you know, tomorrow. S' long."

"Don't forget, it's got me goin'," the lunch wagon man called after him.

Bennett climbed into his car, started the motor, setting out on a long ride. As he sped over the roads he let his mind drift aimlessly. His wife and three year old son would be eagerly awaiting him. It sure was great to have a family, a wife that loved you—and a kid that thought you were the greatest thing in the world. Life! But it must be tough to be like that fellow in the lunch wagon; nobody—no mind—nothing. Where had he seen him? That face? It was the face! Only the face—he did not know the man—only the face! That startled look. Hair was not



Illustrated by George Gray



white it was red—he was standing staring wildly Where? How? Bennett tried to stir the brain cell that fumblingly remembered that face but without success. He reached the farm; his wife and kid.

On his way home he told his wife of the incident; the face; the stirring of his memory; the lunch wagon man's story.

"Sad," she commented, gently.

Events took Jack Bennett's mind elsewhere. The following evening as he sat cozily in his home, the face came again to his mind. Recalling his promise to return, he took leave of his family and set out for the lunch wagon. The owner regretted Jack's inability to place 'Cook'; begged him to sit around awhile in hope watching the man might stir his brain. Jack agreed. Trade growing slack, the proprietor came to the table, sitting down opposite Bennett. Jack was toying with a bill of fare.

"What's a Canned Pattie?" he asked grinning, "That's a new one on me."

"That's one of 'Cook's'—the boys are crazy about it. It's canned corn beef mixed with potatoes, carrots, onions, any vegetable and"

"That sounds like France, the Army!" exclaimed Jack.

"By golly, it does. Never thought of that. You musta been there—I was too. Frank Anderson's my name."

"Yes. I'm Jack Bennett. That's where I saw him—I'm certain, now, I never knew him. Any other dishes or things—odd, about him?"

"Only one, he can't—won't make meat balls. I have to"

"Won't make meat balls?"

"No — absolutely refuses and won't give any reason."

"Meat balls—meat balls — ummmm. Wait—I've got it! Belgium! Abelle— had to get off the road; going up to the line. Fritz shelling like billie-be-damned. An outfit living in dugouts along the road; a kitchen wagon hidden under a tree; the cook making meat balls. He laughed when the 'Looie' told him to get under cover. Then-then a shell exploded near the wagon—blew it to hell. The cook was left standing holding a *meat ball in his hand*. Stunned. Shell shocked; couldn't move. They had to take the meat out of his hands and— carry him—he couldn't move a muscle. That's him! I see it all now. Had a mop of red hair. GOD!"

"Holy mackerel—so that's it! Poor devil. Wonder if we can stir his memory?"

"Don't know—maybe I could talk to him. But"

"Must be some way. I've heard"

"Might take him to a doctor."

"No. Let's try ourselves You try to remember just what happened and suddenly shout it—along side him."

"O. K." agreed Bennett. The two men rose, went to the kitchen. The cook was leaning back to them against a cupboard watching a pan of eggs. As Jack approached from behind he shouted;

"You'll be making meat balls in hell, *duck!* BANG!"

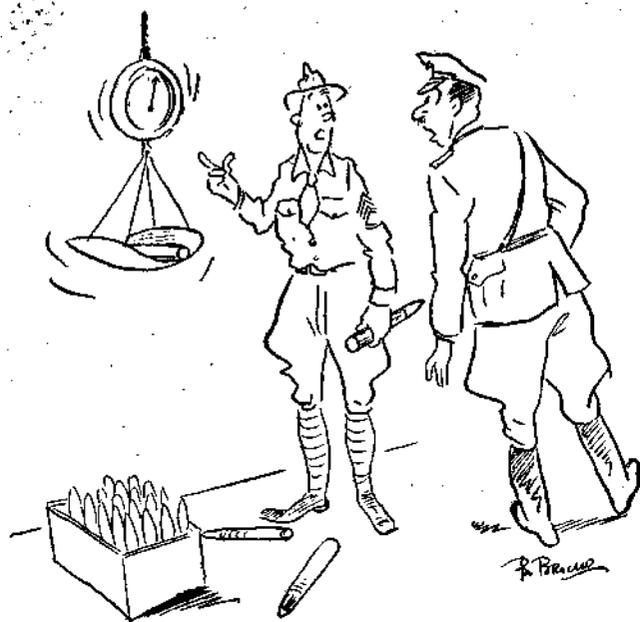
The cook was instantly alive. He leaped into the air, came down feet spread wide, hands out before him; palms together as though he was gripping something. A look of incoherent wildness on his face— *every muscle rigid!*

"God almighty!" cried Anderson the wagon proprietor.

Startled, Bennett exclaimed hoarsely, "*It's him—that fellow!*"

The man stood tense, set, a statue! The two men watching were appalled; then horrified as the man continued to stand tense in his impossible position. Panic took them! They tried to relieve the tenseness. They could not move a one of his muscles. He did not even appear to be breathing! Fear seized them. They doused him with cold water; without effect. They pried his arms until afraid the bones would crack.

In terror and desperation an ambulance was summoned. The young ambulance doctor was nonplussed. Bennett excitedly told the happenings. The doctor advised calling the Veterans Hospital some



"Major, they've been short-weighting us on these one-pounder shells!"

twenty miles away. After considerable explaining coupled with Bennett's positive identification, the Superintendent agreed to accept the man as a patient. Thoroughly wrought up, Bennett and Anderson put 'Cook' in a taxi; a statue of flesh; rushed him to the hospital.

Half-hour later, the man still unrelaxed, they reached the hospital. The surgeon ordered him immediately to the operating room. Attendants carried him there. Bennett and Anderson related the story. The surgeon heard them out; shook his head.

In the operating room the surgeon placed the patient under the fluoroscope; minutely examined his head. He called for a razor; shaved the hair behind the right ear. A perceptible dent in the skull was exposed.

"Pressure on the brain—a trepanning," he said.

The patient's arms still rigid and extended, he was placed on the operating table, etherized; the operation began. With hammer, chissel and saw the skull about the dent was cut through; the surgeon deftly lifted the loosed bone. A groan escaped the man; his extended arms dropped, his muscles relaxed.

"Now a silver plate; a long, hard fight and—I hope success," the surgeon said.

Jack Bennett and Frank Anderson made many trips to the Veterans Hospital to visit 'Cook'. Health but little memory returned. The hospital he seemed to know, its routine, etc. The surgeon advised, the man growing better, that one of them take him home for dinner and an afternoon, hoping the home atmosphere would stir the indolent mind—stilled these years.

Bennett agreed readily. Jack's wife, May, promised to do her part. It would be wonderful to complete the job, maybe restore the man to his family. The

day came; all was set, a fine meal cooking—to be ready when Bennett, Anderson and the patient arrived.

The house smelled of food; the luscious odor of roast chicken smote the nostrils of the three men as they entered.

Jack led the men to the living room. They were about to sit down as May entered. Jack said, "May, this is our friend 'Cook'."

'Cook's' back was to May. Slowly he turned to greet her. The two men watching him seemed to see a veil of darkness drop from his face; it slowly took on a gleam of brightness—understanding—almost a glow.

Jack Bennett turned to his wife—a look of absolute horror, ghastliness was on her face. Before he could speak, he heard her voice in a high falsetto exclaim; "Joe!"

"May!" returned 'Cook' in an even voice.

May Bennett tottered, seemed about to fall. Jack rushed to her side putting his arms around her.

"Who is he?" Jack asked.

"Joe, they told me—you were dead!" May moaned.

"Who is he?" cried Jack Bennett.

"My husband—Joe Martin," May sobbed as she fell against Jack in a faint.

The room was still, only the moans of the fainting, twice married, woman could be heard. The three men stood staring into space, none knowing what to say. As they stood thus the stillness of the house was wrecked by a noise like a crashing bomb. All swung to where the noise seemed to come. May came to herself, saying, "It's the doorbell, Jack."

Jack placed May in a chair; went to the door, opened it. A man and a woman stood on the doorstep.

"Does Mr. Bennett live here?" the man asked.

"Yes," answered Jack, "what can I do for you?"

Before answering the man flipped back his coat displaying a badge. As Jack flushed the man said, "Department of Justice."

"What do y' want with me?" Jack asked wonderingly.

"Better come outside for a minute, close the door."

Jack did as he was bid. When the door was closed the department man began, "I've just come from the Vet's Hospital. You have a man here for the day that we've been looking for—Thomas Smith, this lady's husband."

"What?" exclaimed Jack in amazement.

"Yes—the fingerprints taken at the hospital check his from the Marines. Also a thing that's not supposed to happen, they check a fellow's killed in France named," drawing from his pocket some papers, "Joseph Martin. This fellow Smith was hurt in Hayti and brought back to the hospital—and ran away."

"I was to take him home to rest up," the woman said, "but he was gone when I got to the hospital."

"We've been trying to find him for sometime and it was only because the hospital sent in his prints that we located him," put in the detective.

(Continued on page 27)



The Second Corps Area Command and General Staff School, 1936*

The New Command and Staff School

The first sub-course of this school for N. G. Officers held at Camp Dix, N. J., covered a wide range of subjects and was unanimously declared successful.

LATE in March, 1936, the Adjutant General of the Army, in a letter addressed to the Commanding General, Second Corps Area, announced the establishment of a new instruction course for National Guard Officers, to provide command and staff training for those who, for business or professional reasons, were prevented from attending the Command and General Staff School. This course was to be tried out in the Second and Sixth Corps Areas prior to its general adoption.

The plan adopted proposed a progressive course in which the student officers would complete three sub-courses, one sub-course of two weeks' duration each three years, to be held either in the fall or winter of each year. Its scope covered an abridgement of the course prescribed for the Special Course at Fort Leavenworth, and planned to cover the combined use of all arms, and the command and staff functions in the division and reinforced brigade.

* 1. Capt. M. J. Proops, 112th F.A. 2. Major H. G. Fowler, 244th C.A. 3. Major J. D. Humphries, 245th C.A. 4. Major R. L. Copsey, A.C. 5. Major M. W. Force, 244th C.A. 6. Major H. R. Drowne, Jr., 51st Cav. Brigade. 7. Major J. A. McDonough, 93rd Bg. 8. Major A. T. Smith, 108th Inf. 9. First Lieut. J. J. Fogarty, 71st Inf. 10. Major W. H. Kelly, 165th Inf. 11. Major M. S. Eddy, Inf. Instructor. 12. Major T. C. Dedell, 10th Inf. 13. Major J. B. Crowley, 165th Inf. 14. Major T. D. Davis, Inf. Instructor. 15. Major J. N. Caperton, Cav. Instructor. 16. Major L. J. Griffith, 71st Inf. 17. Capt. W. A. Lord, 113th Inf. 18. Capt. G. H. Barth, F. A. Instructor (Secretary). 19. Lt. Col. J. M. Roche, 369th Inf. 20. Col. G. F. Terry, 71st Inf. 21. Col. G. J. Schulz, 198th C.A. 22. Colonel G. A. Herbst, Inf. (Director). 23. Col. C. N. Morgan, 121st Cav. 24. Lt. Col. S. D. Davies, 106th Inf. 25. Lt. Col. D. S. Hill, Div. QM., 44th Div.

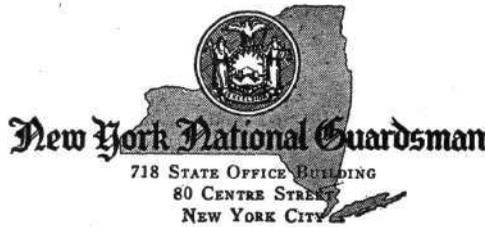
All instructional matter used, including conferences, lectures, map exercises, problems and texts were prepared at the Command and General Staff School. In addition two graduates of that school in June, 1936, who had previously been selected for detail as Instructors to the New York National Guard, were held over at Fort Leavenworth for approximately one month to assist in the preparation and to receive special instruction in the conduct of this new venture.

Student officers were to be selected from division and brigade staff officers of field grade, commanders down to include battalions, captains whose mobilization assignment carried promotion to field grade and specially selected officers below field grade. A prerequisite for selection as a student officer required the applicant to complete Sub-course 1, Part 1, Command and General Staff Extension Course, or the completion of a course at a Special Service School.

The Corps Area Commander was charged with the responsibility of selecting the school site, submission of estimates covering costs, such as incidental expenses, pay, travel, allowances, etc., and the final selection of the student officers.

Due to limitation of funds, the enrollment was held to twenty officers. Of these fifteen (15) places were allotted to New York, four (4) to New Jersey

(Continued on page 25)



VOL. XIII, No. 10 NEW YORK CITY JANUARY, 1937

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET <i>Editor-in-chief</i>	LIEUT. T. F. WOODHOUSE <i>Editor and Business Mgr.</i>
LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE <i>General Advertising Mgr.</i>	MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER <i>N. Y. C. Advertising Mgr.</i>

**LT. COL. GERARD W. KELLEY
ADJUTANT GENERAL, 27TH DIVISION**

THE appointment of Lt. Col. Gerard W. Kelley to the post of Adjutant General, 27th Division, N. Y. N. G., succeeding Colonel J. A. S. Mundy when he became Chief of Staff, was announced by Major General Haskell on October 29th, 1936.

Lt. Col. Kelley was born in New York City on January 11th, 1903, and was educated at the Epiphany School, at the Regis High School and at All Hallows Institute, from which he graduated in 1920. In 1921 he entered the United States Military Academy at West Point and graduated therefrom in 1925.

Commissioned a second lieutenant in the 28th Infantry, U. S. A., he served in that regiment at Fort Niagara, N. Y., until his resignation in 1926. Until February, 1927, he remained in the Reserve and then was commissioned Captain, Infantry, N.Y.N.G., being assigned aide to the Commanding General, 27th Division Headquarters.

In 1930, he transferred to Ordnance, N.Y.N.G. and commanded the 102nd Ordnance Company until 1931 when he returned to Infantry as Adjutant of the Special Troops. In 1933, he was transferred to the 87th Brigade as Adjutant and two years later, as Adjutant to the 165th Infantry.

On October 29th, 1936, he was promoted to the rank of lieutenant colonel and appointed to the post of Adjutant General, 27th Division.

ON THEIR WAY TO WEST POINT

GOVERNOR HERBERT H. LEHMAN has designated eight enlisted men of the New York National Guard to take the entrance examination to the U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., beginning on March 2, 1937.

These men attained the highest average in Preliminary Examination, of a scope and nature similar to the regular entrance examination to the U. S. Mili-

tary Academy, conducted under the supervision of The Adjutant General of the State on November 6 and 7, 1936, at New York City, Albany and Buffalo, for the purpose of selecting eight candidates, which is the National Guard allotment for New York State this year. Those who successfully pass the entrance examination in March will be eligible to enter upon their duties as cadets at the Military Academy on July 1, 1937.

The successful candidates are as follows:

Private 1st Class, Raymond I. Shnittke, Btry "C," 258th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G., 63 Hamilton Terrace, New York City.

Private William F. Esdorn, Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 71st Inf., N.Y.N.G., 33 Bon Air Avenue, New Rochelle, N. Y.

Private Charles L. Flanders, Jr., Co. "K," 14th Inf., N.Y.N.G., 25 Cedar Street, Huntington, N. Y.

Private Peter S. Tanous, Btry. "D," 245th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G., 259 Union Street, Lawrence, L. I., N. Y.

Private Joseph S. Tate, Jr., Hq. Btry., 156th Field Artillery, N.Y.N.G., Hurley Road, Kingston, N. Y.

Private 1st Class, Thaddeus J. Skoblicki, Co. "B," 102nd Engineers, N.Y.N.G., 2384 29th Street, Astoria, L. I., N. Y.

Private Eugene D. Haas, Jr., Co. "A," 102nd Engineers, N.Y.N.G., 829 Logan Avenue, Bronx, N. Y.

Private 1st Class Gibson Niles, Co. "D," 10th Inf., N.Y.N.G., 4 Pineridge Place, Delmar, N. Y.

NATIONAL GUARD REGISTER

THE work begun three months ago in connection with the preparation of the new National Guard Register, which will be dated as of July 1, 1936, has progressed to the point that it is expected the galley proofs will be in the hands of the public printer shortly. Though designated the 1936 Official National Guard Register, it is not expected that it will be ready for distribution until January or February of 1937. It will be the first National Guard Register issued in five years, the last one being dated September 30, 1931, but which was not distributed until 1932. To produce the register at the estimated cost of \$26,000 means that the history of National Guard organizations, included in the last register, will have to be eliminated. These histories require approximately 90 to 100 pages, and the elimination thereof will effect a considerable saving.

Prior to 1931, when the register was published every year, the changes approximated about 30 per cent, but, due to the five-year period that has elapsed since the 1931 issue, it is expected that the percentage of changes will be higher. A considerable amount of work is involved in the preparation of the register, for it means that the record of every National Guard officer must be checked over and any changes made therein included in the new compilation.



GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE



wish to take this opportunity to extend to each individual officer and enlisted man of the New York National Guard a few words of appreciation for the whole-hearted manner in which he has labored to perform, often under trying conditions, his service on behalf of the community, the state, and the nation.

The results obtained may be permitted to speak for themselves, but I should like particularly to express my appreciation of the spirit each one of you has displayed, your ready cooperation at all times and your loyalty to those principles for which our organization stands.

These achievements encourage me to view the future with assurance that the New York National Guard will carry forward the high ideals and best traditions of the military service.

Grateful for all you have done in the past I send you my greetings for the New Year and best wishes for your personal success and for still a better National Guard.

Major General

Tanks in India

It is a long reach to the North-west Frontier Province of India for a lesson from the use of the small tank in desert warfare against truculent clans of tribesmen which from time to time prove themselves a thorn in the side of Britain's peace in India.

The last encounter occurred in the fall of 1935, but only now can we read in the October issue of *The Cavalry Journal* (London) the interesting lessons learned from this conflict.

If you will take your Atlas you will find Peshawar in the Northwest Frontier Province at latitude 34 north, longitude 72 west. It was from this base the "Mohforce" operated.

Destruction of an important highway which had just been completed in 1933 was the cause of the uprising last year. The Government had made allowances to certain chiefs in order that the road might be protected, but some of the younger heads who felt that they had been slighted because they received none of these allowances were determined to destroy the road. These tribesmen are known as Mohmands.

The column which went from Peshawar on August

by Edmond C. Fleming

Britain's first use of tanks in frontier warfare proved their importance in the quick, merciful subjugation of lawless mountain tribesmen

Reprinted by courtesy of "The Reserve Officer"

15, 1935, to meet them was known as the Peshawar Mobile Column and afterwards became known as the "Mohforce." The force com-

prised four Infantry Brigades, the 18th Cavalry, two Artillery Brigades, several Medical and Sanitary companies, one tractor-drawn battery and a company of light tanks.

This was Britain's first use of tanks in frontier warfare, and it took but a little time to discover how in-

dispensable they were and what an important part they can play in the quick, merciful subjugation of these fierce mountain tribes. It must be remembered that these tribesmen really enjoy fighting, and as long as they are on even

terms they consider it as a great sport. Lt. Col. L. Lawrence-Smith in reviewing the action in *The Cavalry Journal* states that after the peace conference one of the tribesmen volunteered the information that "If we would leave our tanks, aeroplanes and guns behind they would give us a really good fight." And he adds: "I daresay he was right."

The country in which the operation took place is desert hills with no cover except the dry river beds known as *nullahs* and the broken natural roughness of the terrain.

An advance over the open country would be impossible without suffering severe losses. Even in advances along the *nullahs* each bend in the river beds held the danger of surprise.

With the tanks this was all solved, for they led the way. They dislodged the enemy from strategic positions and were closely followed up by the Cavalry or Infantry with much less loss of life than if the same result had been accomplished by shell fire.

That tanks can have their embarrassing moments too was demonstrated when one of them working with a squadron of cavalry slipped a track and was thereby out of action. It was necessary for the remainder of the tank section to form a close circle around the crippled tank while repairs were being carried out, and the squadron of cavalry spent a very busy hour defending the whole group.

The active operations lasted from September 18 till October 3, at which date an armistice was declared to make terms for peace.

Needless to say the "Mohforce" accomplished its mission and for the time being all is well on that frontier.



"I got this at the Army-Navy game!"

OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

POLYNESIAN PIPE

I'VE SEEN PIPES FROM ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD, JUDGE, BUT NONE FROM THE POLYNESIAN SOUTH SEA ISLAND GROUPS

FRANKLY, THE SOUTH SEAS ARE A POOR HUNTING GROUND FOR A PIPE COLLECTOR

SMOKING IS A FAIRLY RECENT INNOVATION THERE. LET ME FILL MY PIPE AND I'LL TELL YOU ABOUT IT

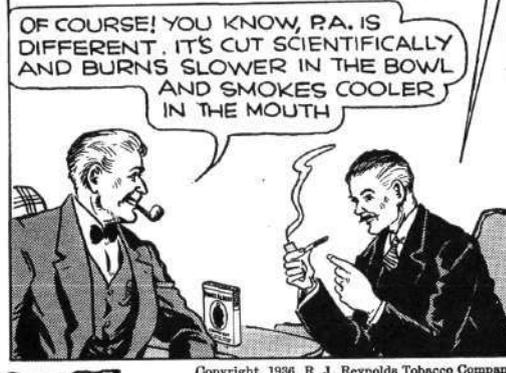
CAPTAIN COOK, THE EXPLORER, WAS THE FIRST EUROPEAN TO DISCOVER MANY OF THE ISLANDS. NATURALLY, THE BRITISH SEAMEN CARRIED PIPES AND TOBACCO ASHORE



THE NATIVES TRIED SMOKING-LIKED IT - AND TODAY MAKE A RATHER CURIOUS PIPE ALL THEIR OWN

HERE IT IS - A SOUTH SEA PIPE MADE FROM A SEA-SHELL. IT MAKES A SURPRISINGLY COOL SMOKE

IT ALWAYS SMOKED HOT BEFORE, BUT WITH **PRINCE ALBERT** EVERY PUFF IS AS GENTLE AS A SUMMER BREEZE



Copyright, 1936, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company



MEN, TAKE UP P.A.'S 'GET-ACQUAINTED' OFFER

PRINCE ALBERT MONEY-BACK GUARANTEE
 SMOKE 20 FRAGRANT PIPEFULS OF PRINCE ALBERT. IF YOU DON'T FIND IT THE MELLOWEST, TASTIEST PIPE TOBACCO YOU EVER SMOKED, RETURN THE POCKET TIN WITH THE REST OF THE TOBACCO IN IT TO US AT ANY TIME WITHIN A MONTH FROM THIS DATE, AND WE WILL REFUND FULL PURCHASE PRICE, PLUS POSTAGE.
 (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company, Winston-Salem, N.C.

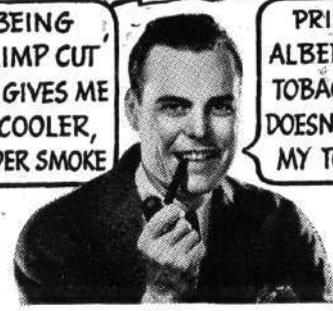
PRINCE ALBERT THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE!



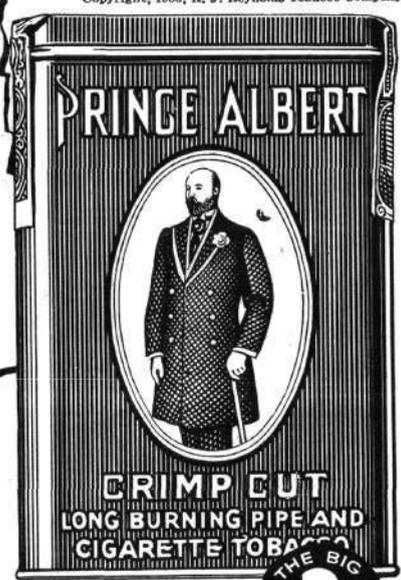
YOU CAN'T BEAT PRINCE ALBERT FOR TASTY 'SMOKIN'



BEING 'CRIMP CUT' P.A. GIVES ME A COOLER, MILDER SMOKE



PRINCE ALBERT'S MY TOBACCO. IT DOESN'T BITE MY TONGUE



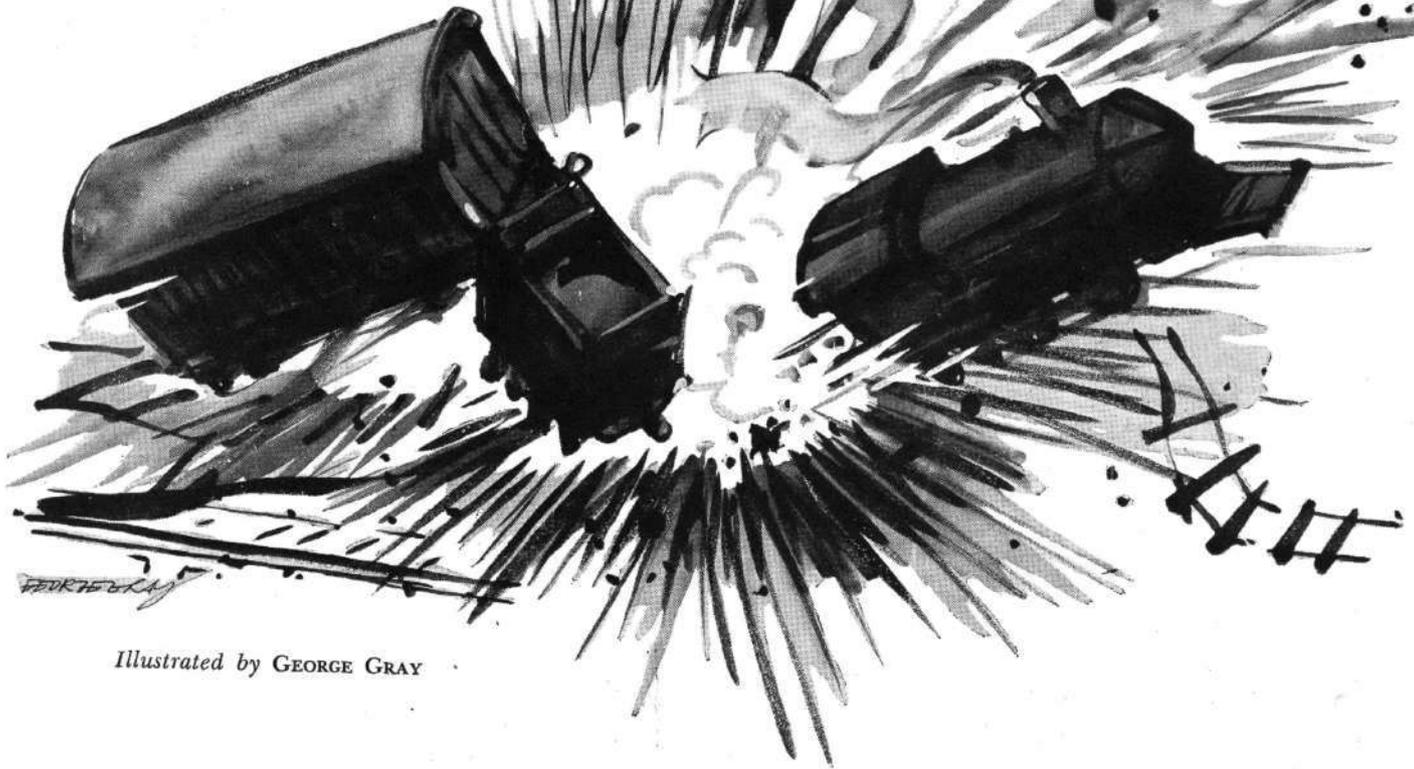
50 pipefuls of fragrant tobacco in every 2-oz. tin of Prince Albert

THE BIG 2 OUNCE RED TIN

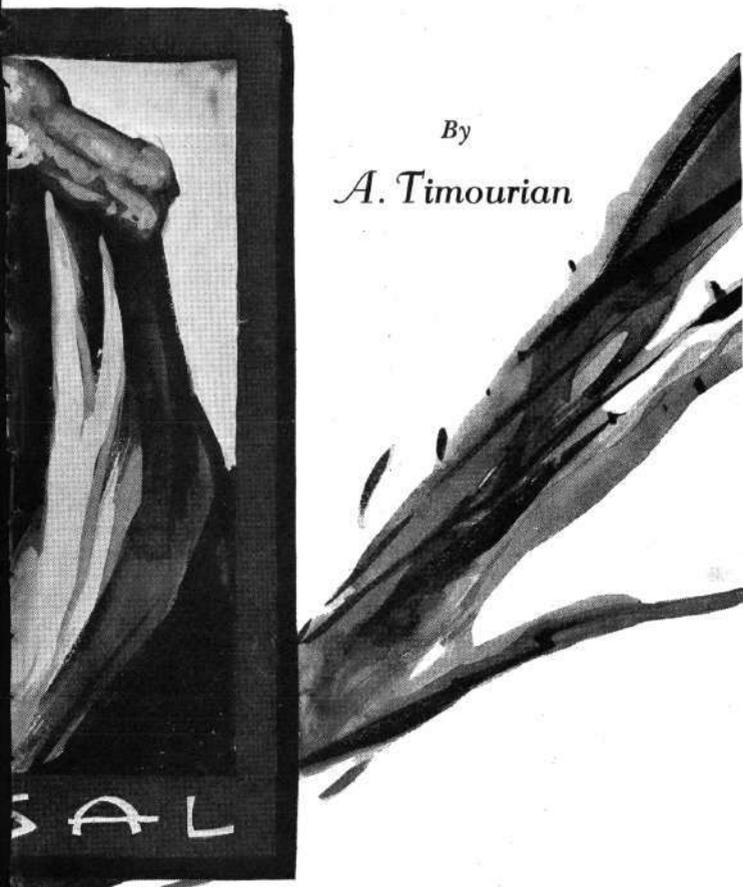
- AND PRINCE ALBERT IS SWELL "MAKIN'S" TOO!

Colonel Lawrence and the ARABIAN CAMPAIGN

This article was awarded
the Second Prize of \$15.00
in the recent GUARDSMAN
Article Contest.



Illustrated by GEORGE GRAY



By
A. Timourian

T. E. LAWRENCE—'the uncrowned king of Arabia' was the most daring strategist of the World War. Serving far from the Western Front, far from official command and regular lines of communication, Lawrence was sent to handle an apparently hopeless situation in the Near East. The British Dardanelles campaign had ended in a disastrous failure; the vital Suez Canal was menaced by attacks from the German-officered Turkish troops; and a British army of 15,000 men had just surrendered at Kut-el-Amara. Turkey and the German powers seemed to be victorious—when suddenly Lawrence and the Arabs appeared on the scene.

Within twenty-two months the Arab Army, starting from Mecca, and the British Army, starting from Egypt under Field-Marshal Allenby, drove the Turks back with their spear-head attack and took Damascus, their objective. And this was fully forty days before the Armistice of November 11 in the west!

How had the situation changed? What had happened in those twenty-two months? The best account has been given to us by Colonel Thomas Edward Lawrence himself in his *'Revolt in the Desert'* and in his *'Seven Pillars of Wisdom.'*

Consider, first, the military scene in the East. The Allies' plan of campaign employed three great armies to carry on the war against Turkey. One army was to move from Egypt up through Palestine and Syria

—an army to protect and defend the Suez Canal. A second began at the Persian Gulf, nearly one thousand miles away, and marched diagonally up towards Baghdad. The third struck boldly at the heart of Turkey—Constantinople—through the Dardanelles peninsula. These three sharp thrusts were to surround and crush the Turkish troops within their huge triangular embrace, and render them completely ineffective as a factor in the war.

By 1916, each army, we have seen, had failed. Added to this military failure soon came hostile Arab movements in Egypt, for these Arabs were now rising against the Allies. They had seen, first, the great defeat at the Dardanelles, where the Turks under Mustafa Kemal drove the British back with heavy losses; and second, the humiliating surrender, at Kut-el-Amara in April, 1916, of an entire British Army unit. Something was lacking in the Allied strategy, some spark to unite the Arab peoples—and through them, the three Allied armies—into an effective unified force.

T. E. Lawrence proved to be that spark.

LET us then meet Colonel Lawrence.

Lawrence had been acquainted with the Near Eastern lands and languages from his college days. He had travelled up and down Syria in native dress—flowing white robe and high turban—and could identify the tribe of any Arab by the latter's dialect. In contrast to the tall, dark Arab Bedouin, Lawrence was but five feet two inches in height, blond and clean-shaven, with light-colored eyes.

He had many qualities needed for desert leadership: he was familiar with Near Eastern topography and was hard-working; he had great powers of concentration, and of endurance, riding over 600 miles on camel-back in one trip, and had made an extensive study of military tactics and strategy, for his own interest, when a young man. He was, at this time in 1917, twenty-nine years old—the age in which Napoleon began his Egyptian campaign, one hundred years earlier!

The World War found Lawrence near Palestine, completing a secret military survey of the Suez Canal area. Soon he was sent to Cairo to serve in the Arab Bureau—the intelligence staff of the Egyptian Army. Here his problems were to discover and report on the movements of the Turkish army. At the same time he was to keep in touch with Arab groups favorable to the Allies and to unite them into allegiance against their former Turkish masters.

It was while he was engaged in such activity that news of the revolt in Arabia came to Cairo.

This Arab Revolt of 1916 was well planned. Many Arabs, discontented with the harsh rule of the Turkish sultans, had united around King Hussein of the Hejaz (Arabia). These Arabian zealots had for a long time plotted revolt against their Turkish overlords, and had negotiated for two years with Great Britain for supplies and support. When Great Britain made the necessary promises, the Arabians, under King Hus-

sein's sons, Feisal and Abdullah, rose up in revolt in the chief districts of Arabia. Mecca, the holy city, and other small towns were quickly taken; but soon the Arabs found themselves stationary before the Turkish resistance at the city of Medina and at the Red Sea ports of Wejh and Yenbo and Rabegh.

Appeals were sent to Cairo. Lawrence, as the one best acquainted with the Turkish and Arab movements, was at once called to serve in Arabia. No Allied troops could be sent, for Arabia and Mecca were regarded by faithful Arabs as 'holy ground' which could not be touched by the unfaithful. Only officers were sent with Lawrence, therefore, along with needed supplies, machine-guns, and most important, gold with which to convert recalcitrant Arab tribesmen. We are told that Lawrence would fill his saddlebags with these gold-pieces, and offer an Arab chieftain as much as his two hands could hold. Few chiefs remained obdurate!

EVERYTHING was thus at hand to carry through the Arab campaign: Arab volunteers, Allied supplies, British gold—everything but an Arab leader. The leader chosen by Lawrence was the Emir Feisal, a younger son of King Hussein. Lawrence has described for us his first meeting with Feisal at the Emir's camp in the hills around Mecca. Feisal looked very tall and pillar-like, his eyes alert, his hands crossed in front of him on his dagger.

I greeted him. He remained staring down at his hands, which were twisting slowly about his dagger. At last he inquired softly how I had found the journey. I spoke of the heat, and he asked how long from Rabegh, commenting that I had ridden fast for the season.

"And how do you like our place here in Wadi Safra?"

"Well; but it is far from Damascus."

The word had fallen like a sword in their midst . . . I felt that this was the man I had come to Arabia to seek—the leader who would bring the Arab revolt to full glory.

This new British aid served to stimulate the static Arab campaign. Soon the seaport cities were taken in brilliant attacks combining the guns of the British Navy in the Red Sea and the movements of the Arab camelry. Early in 1917 the key port of Wejh was taken and thus the entire coast of Arabia was under British control. The military problem now reduced itself to taking the remaining strong Turkish garrisons in the interior by attack.

From this important victory at Wejh, therefore, the Arabs prepared to attack the 25,000 Turkish troops stationed at Medina, famous as the birthplace of the prophet Mohammad. As men and supplies were being gathered, Lawrence began to have doubts about the effectiveness of such a direct attack. True, the coast cities had so been taken, but each victory brought a proportionally large loss of Arab lives—losses which spread sorrow among the many close-knit Arab tribes,

This Medina campaign would exact the heaviest mortality—and the Arabs could not endure casualties, being irregular detachments volunteering to expel the Turk. Their old system of warfare had been based upon surprise raids and quick shots from camel-back—not trench warfare and direct attack. Further, the Turks were powerfully fortified, and in addition had been well trained by German officers. The Arab war, Lawrence clearly realized, could not be won by standard strategy—by the destruction of the armed forces of the enemy by battle.

The Arab war thus demanded a new strategy, methods hitherto unknown to the western front locked in massive battles at Verdun, the Marne and the Somme. These attacks involved literally millions of men and machine-guns; Lawrence had but handfuls of Arabs, with a minimum of supplies, and each life was fatalistically valued. A sharp defeat might completely end the Arab movement.

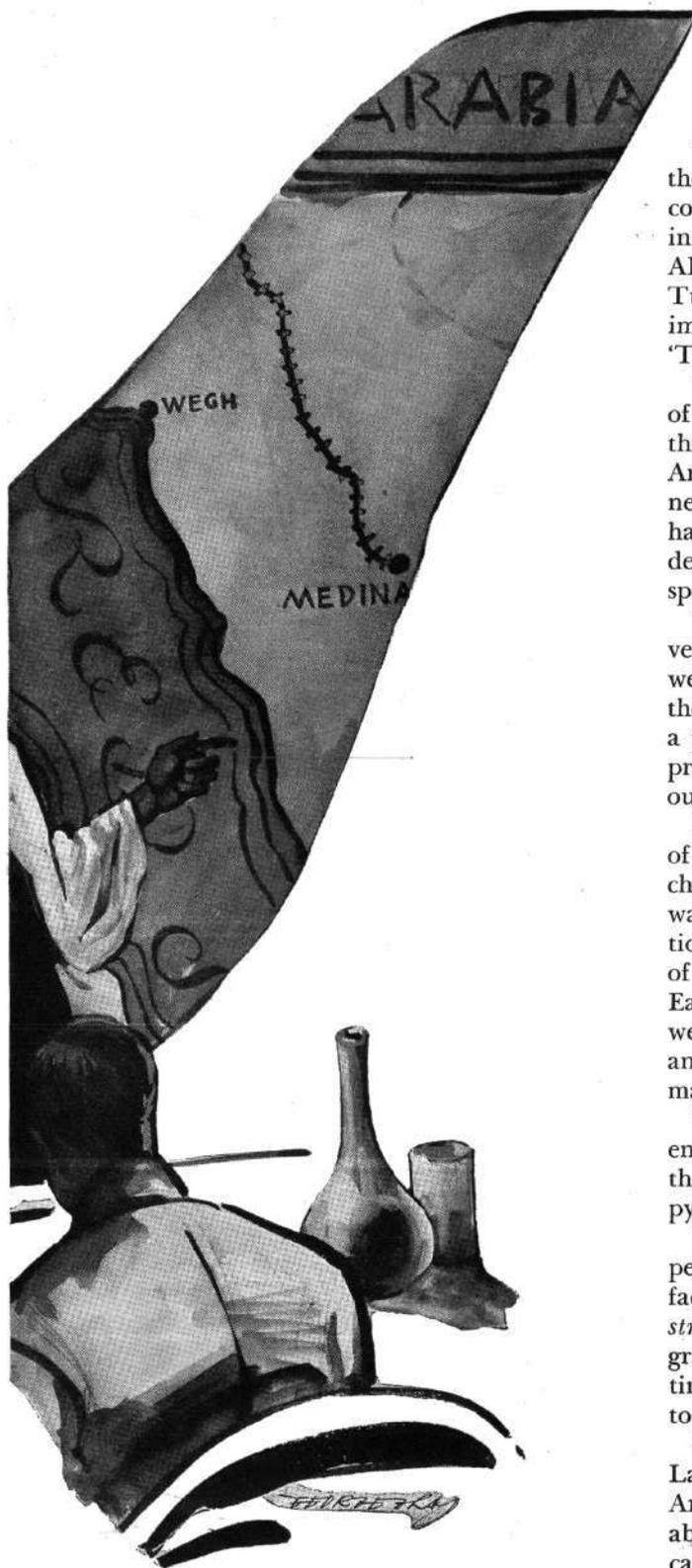
Lawrence turned the problem over in his mind. He had read the military writers from Napoleon to Clausewitz; had studied the campaigns of Marlborough and Napoleon in detail,

had seen sectors of the War in the west in 1914. But, none of these seemed to meet this concrete Arab situation and this war in the hot Arabian desert sands. The Arab war called for new and daring methods, and it was the posthumously published works of Saxe who died in 1750 which gave Lawrence a clue to the strategy he should employ.

WHILE on this problem, Lawrence fell sick from fever and dysentery in March 1917, and spent ten days in his tent on his back, thinking consecutively of Arab conditions. Why did the Arabs need to take Medina? Suddenly the answer came: the Arab aim was nationalistic—to expel the Turk from Medina and from all the Arab lands. But this aim had been largely fulfilled! The Arab war in its first phase had been won!

'The camp was bestirring itself after the torpor of the midday hours,' Lawrence tells us; 'I heard the stamping and snorting of the horses plagued with flies where they stood in the shadow of the trees, the





complaint of camels, the ringing of coffee mortars, distant shots. To their burden I began to drum out the aim in war . . . and as I pondered slowly, it dawned on me that we had won the Hejaz War.

Out of every thousand square miles of Hejaz nine hundred and ninety-nine were now free. The Hejaz war was won . . . won from the day we took

Wejh, if we had had wit to see it. The Turks were welcome to the tiny fraction on which they stood, till peace or Doomsday showed them the futility of clinging to our windowpane.'

The Arab war had been won. Its problems resolved themselves into attrition of the Turkish garrisons, into conversion of the local population to the side of revolt, into supporting the regular British army in Palestine. All of Arabia was now occupied and free but the few Turkish posts. The Turks were on the defensive, immobile, isolated, tied to the railroad for supplies. 'They were harmless sitting there.'

The Arabs, on the other hand, might take advantage of the factors involved, be active, cut the railroad, raid the Turkish garrisons in short, surprise attacks. The Arabs could abandon Medina and pursue their aim in new fashion, using space and time and speed. 'We had nothing material to lose, so our best line was to defend nothing and to shoot nothing. Our cards were speed and time, not hitting power.'

The factors and aims of the rest of the war soon revealed themselves in large, broad outlines. There were three factors involved, as Lawrence saw them: the land, the soldiers, the population. Each controlled a phase of the Arab campaign, and when combined, proved to be decisive and victorious. They are worth our attention.

First came the aim of the entire revolt—the creation of an Arab state, free from Turkey. In this, the psychological factor, the attitude of the native population, was involved, for these people, rooted to the old traditions, had to be won over. This could best be done, of course, by propaganda, hitherto undeveloped in the East. The printing press Lawrence called the 'greatest weapon in the armory of the modern commander'; and soon, these presses were turning out Arabic proclamations and appeals.

To keep the native Arabs in sympathy and to weaken the morale of the Turks—such was this phase of the war. 'Our victory lay not in battles, but in occupying square miles of country.'

This psychological element making for independence, led to the second, and perhaps the decisive factor, the mathematical. This factor, covering the strategy of the entire campaign, dealt with the geographical conditions, the hills and deserts, space and time. It concerned the area to be won, the distances to be covered.

The keystone of the Arab policy, therefore, Lawrence decided, must be extreme mobility. The Arab troops must be ever active, pricking the vulnerable sides of the Turkish posts with quick raids. Arab camels could do 250 miles between drinks—three days hard riding; man must match this pace. The Arab army, using its geographic advantage, must be swift as the wind, 'a thing intangible, without front or back, drifting about like a gas.' So successful was this policy that Lawrence was able to write later that 'many Turks on our front had no chance to fire on us' during the

(Continued on Page 24)

Buffalo Calling

This is Buffalo calling all officers of the N.Y.N.G. to stand by for the sixtieth Annual Convention, to be held in Buffalo, January 15 and 16, 1937.

by **Lt. Col. William J. Mangine**

Secretary, N. G. Ass'n of N. Y.

A RECORD-BREAKING attendance of officers from all sections of the state is expected at the sixtieth annual convention of the National Guard Association of the State of New York at the Hotel Statler, Buffalo, January 15 and 16.

Every effort is being made to make this year's convention one that will stand out among the finest that has yet been conducted.

Addresses will be given during the sessions by a number of the state's outstanding military leaders. The banquet, to be conducted Friday night, January 15, will be the outstanding feature of the convention again this year. The list of after-dinner speakers will be headed by Lt. Gov. M. William Bray, representing Gov. Herbert H. Lehman.

It is the plan of the association officers to carry on the convention much along the same lines as had been planned by our late president, Col. William R. Wright.

Colonel Douglas P. Walker, of the 106th Field Artillery, acting president of the association, is quoted as recently saying:

"I am endeavoring to carry out all of the known plans of our late beloved President, Colonel Wright,

for conducting this convention. In this manner the association pays tribute to the memory of one of its most endeared leaders and, I am sure, voices the sentiments of all those who knew him either intimately or otherwise."

Colonel Walker further stated these plans include an address by Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, wartime commander of the famous and glorious 27th (N.Y.) Division, A.E.F., to commemorate the 20th Anniversary of the Mexican Border and World War service. Major General Frank R. McCoy, who was closely associated with the New York division on the Mexican Border, Maj. Gen. Stanley H. Ford, Chief of Staff of the 27th Division overseas, Maj. Gen. Franklin W. Ward, former Adjutant General of the State, Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, Maj. Gen. George A. Wingate, Maj. Gen. Charles W. Berry, Maj. Gen. J. Leslie Kincaid, Brig. Gen. Edward Olmsted and Col. J. Mayhew Wainwright, are among the others invited to attend, who were connected with the old division.

The convention program for the first morning meeting will get under way at 10:30 a.m., January 15, after the invocation. Addresses of welcome will be given by the mayor and the president of the Chamber of Commerce of Buffalo, and the response to these officials by a member of the association.

The president, Colonel Walker, will make a brief report and also bring before the convention, reports from the history committee and from the committee on the revision of by-laws. Following the report of the treasurer, several special convention committees will be named and discussions will be conducted on such other convention matters as may develop prior to recess.

The afternoon session Friday will feature addresses by Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, Commanding General of the New York National Guard; Brig. Gen. Walter G. Robinson, Adjutant General of the State; Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, Commanding the



Col. Douglas P. Walker
106th Field Artillery



Wide World Photo

Smash! went this bottle of champagne when Miss Kathryn Jane Lackey (daughter of Rear Admiral Frank R. Lackey, commanding the N. Y. Naval Militia) swung it against the prow of the new light cruiser on November 30 and christened the ship U.S.S. Brooklyn.

(Continued on page 31)

A Resolution

Whereas it has often been proved in past years that the success of our National Guard Conventions is due in large measure to the "atmosphere" in which these Conventions are held,

And Whereas this "atmosphere" is the product of such ingredients as the hospitality shown by the local units in the city selected, the comfort of the quarters assigned to delegates, and the good-will evinced by the city residents themselves toward the individual and collective members of the New York National Guard,

Be it Resolved: therefore, by the undersigned units of the New York National Guard, that a warm and sincere invitation be extended to the National Guard Association of the State of New York to hold its next Convention (1938) in that city which prides itself with justification upon its ability to create this needful Convention "atmosphere"—the city which has proved its good-will, comfort, and hospitality at former conventions—the City of Syracuse.

Hq. & Hq. Co., 108th Infantry
Service Co., 108 Infantry
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn., 108th Infantry
Co. C, 108th Infantry
Med. Dept. Det., 108th Infantry
Btry. A, 104th Field Artillery
Co. E, 102nd Med. Regt.
Troop K, 121st Cavalry

(Advt.)

MAJOR KNIGHT DIRECTS PUBLICITY OF THE FRENCH LINE



Major Ed. F. Knight

EDWARD F. KNIGHT, for the past seven years assistant publicity manager of the French Line in New York, has been promoted to the post of publicity manager by Henri Morin de Linclays, the line's resident general manager here.

Commenting on Knight's appointment, Morin de Linclays said: "Knight's promotion is a well-earned reward for the splendid work he has done during the seven years

he has been assistant publicity manager. His combination of loyalty, good judgment and enthusiasm has won for him this tangible evidence of the French Line's confidence and appreciation."

Major Knight, who is 40 years old, spent much of his early twenties in uniform, and served overseas with the Seventy-first Infantry (105th U. S. Infantry). Wounded in the 27th Division's attack on the Hindenburg Line, Knight, then a sergeant, was awarded the order of the Purple Heart. On his return from overseas, he joined the Seventy-First as a second lieutenant remaining in the service until 1933, by which time he had risen to the rank of Major, which he now holds in the U. S. Army Reserves.

FLAGS OF AMERICA

"**T**HE history of America is wrapped up in the flags that have entered into the life of the Nation, and no collection of adventure tales could be more thrilling than those which tell their story."

This quotation is from "Flags of America" (by Colonel W. H. Waldron, U. S. Army; published by the Standard Printing and Publishing Co., Huntington, W. Va., 71 pp., price \$1.).

The forty-eight flags that have had a place in the making of "Old Glory" are shown in their original colors and the story of each is told in simple text. The method of rendering personal salute to the flag is also illustrated.

This admirable piece of research offers a groundwork in American History presented in a new and attractive way. The book is a veritable mine of information on the subject which it covers. "Flags of America" is a reference book without which no home library is complete.

Lt. Col. John H. O'Connor

LT. COL. JOHN HENRY O'CONNOR, who retired from the post of Surgeon of the 71st Infantry on June 13th, 1933, passed away a victim of pneumonia on November 17th, 1936.

Colonel O'Connor had made a host of friends during his eighteen years' service with the 165th and the 71st Infantry and many of these were present to pay their last respects at the funeral services of their departed friend. Among the honorable pall bearers were Colonel Ames T. Brown, representing the Adjutant General; Major General J. J. Phelan, Ret.; Brigadier Generals W. A. DeLamater, F. M. Waterbury (Ret.), and Wm. J. Costigan (Ret.); Colonels George Terry and Alexander Anderson; Majors T. J. Oakley Rhineland and Philip Rhineland, and many other ranking officers of the National Guard and Naval Militia. Also present were the Band and detail of the 71st Infantry, N.Y.N.G.

Colonel O'Connor was commissioned a 1st Lieutenant, M.C., in the 9th C.D.C., April 20, 1915, and later transferred to the 165th Infantry, in which regiment he rose to the rank of Captain. On September 1st, 1922, he transferred to the 71st Infantry and was promoted Major. He served upon the Staffs of Governors Smith, Roosevelt, and Lehman.

GENERAL HASKELL SCHOLARSHIP AT BROOKLYN ACADEMY



Raymond I. Shnittke

NOTICES have been sent out from the National Guard Headquarters to all the organizations throughout the state announcing the annual competitive examinations for the General Haskell Scholarship for West Point preparation at Brooklyn Academy.

These examinations are to be held at Brooklyn Academy, Montague and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, on

Saturday, January 23rd, 1937. Applications must be filed at the Academy on or before January 10, 1937.

Raymond I. Shnittke, Battery C, 258th F.A. who won the General Haskell Scholarship for 1936, has just been informed by the Adjutant General that he stood first in the National Guard examinations held in November. Of the eight men standing highest on the list in the November examinations, three were prepared by the Brooklyn Academy.

"UP JUMPED THE DEVIL"

(Continued from page 5)

well directed athletics, such as swimming meets, boxing and wrestling, baseball, track and field. To what company, battalion, regiment, or brigade is there no appeal in having within its ranks the battalion, regimental, brigade, or division champion of this or that—as well as honors in arms? And, what a field for publicity for the group who have such honors!

With a brigade or division in camp, one unit or organization can always face another in an actual field problem. Then we know, whether we be commissioned, non-commissioned, or a rear rank buck, if we are really good or if we only just think so. The brigade or division staff, under those circumstances could qualify as instructors, umpires, referees and observers in addition to their actual administrative and tactical duties. Army instructors could then constitute the board and declare the winner.

Eliminate qualification arms fire in camp, except for those companies who are unable to build or rent a range, by requiring it to be done at home station. Thus only combat range work would be done at camp and this would be wholly in keeping with the new training plan.

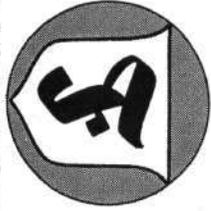
In the first year—brigade camp—keep the training rather basic by using only platoon and company problems. In the second year, battalion and regimental problems; and in the third year brigade and divisional problems. Pit one unit or organization against another in the field. Let only the general situation be conned and enough of the first phase to get it started; then each outfit may pull its tricks out of the bag as the problem develops. Naturally, the third year must include a CPX for the division and the same for the brigade in the second year.

There is little use in discussing the army maneuver, for we just recently finished one and it is still fresh in our memory. This four-year idea gives even the company commander something vital to think about when he prepares his armory field training plans,—just as a school faculty prepares a four-year course for the juveniles.

It is one thing to say to your squad leader, company commander, or even brigade commander, "The enemy's line begins at that Red Barn and extends West to that hill crest"—and something else to see him come popping out from behind the barn and over the hill crest.

If the scout in the woods knows that an actual living man is peering at him from a clump of trees and is just as smart as he is—and one or the other is going to be tagged—he learns more surely and rapidly. Likewise, if an organization commander knows the "Enemy" is actually rushing down a highway to get at him—he will think and act faster, if for no other reason than to hear a favorable decision from the Board.

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The GENERAL HASKELL SCHOLARSHIP

● Examinations for the General Haskell Scholarship will be held on Saturday, January 23, 1937. They are open to all members of the N.Y.N.G. and the winner is entitled to tuition without charge in preparation for the National Guard and the regular West Point examinations.

● The date of the Admiral Lackey Scholarship examinations (for members of the N. Y. Naval Militia only) will be announced in a future issue of this magazine.

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LAWRENCE AND THE ARABIAN CAMPAIGN

(Continued from page 19)

entire campaign which lasted for twenty-two months!

'How could such strategy be put into actual practice? What specific *tactics* were to be employed at given situations?' Here appears the most spectacular phase of Lawrence's campaign—the cutting of railroads and the dynamiting of bridges. Lawrence and his men became so accurate at blowing up railroad engines that Turkish officers made it a rule to ride in the end cars, knowing full well with what precision the front engine would be hit.

These activities were not haphazard, but were the direct outcome of the third, or biological, factor. Lawrence had to prevent Arab casualties. This could be done best by striking, not Turkish troops, but Turkish supplies. Not only would the Turkish posts be deprived of these needed materials by such activities, but, more important, Arab loss of life would be reduced to a minimum, and Arab morale would be kept high. 'Our tactics were always tip and run, not pushes but strokes.'

SUCH was the threefold Arab policy: action—not immobility and sieges; railroad-cutting—not desperate frontal attacks; propaganda—and not hostile levies. Lawrence well summarized the whole policy: 'We used the smallest force, in the quickest time, at the farthest place.'

Nothing like these tactics for an entire army had been conceived since the days of Saxe: no battles, no sieges, no lines of communications, no lines of defense. Rather, a campaign of mobility, ubiquity, independence. No wonder Lawrence had a hard time convincing his superiors of the merit of such warfare—but the best argument was its success.

Let us follow the Akaba ride, a typical movement showing the three factors of the campaign in action. Lawrence started with a handful of the hardiest Arabs, headed by Auda, a chieftan who had left his 28 wives to join the revolt. Riding out into the desert ten days, they pulled down the telegraph wires, blew up the railroad tracks, captured many camels. Arriving near Syria, they won over the distant Rualla tribes, under the shadow of the Turkish army, with a liberal use of gold and propaganda.

Turning southwards, towards the Suez Canal, they again cut the tracks—stopping all traffic on these lines for six days—and, evading the pursuing Turkish cavalry, suddenly attacked and took the Turkish post at Abu-el-Lissal. With the same few hundred men, Lawrence's Arabs took three remaining posts and finally Akaba itself without resistance. In the entire ride of 600 miles they captured 1200 prisoners—at the cost of 2 Arab lives. This was what Lawrence meant by striking with the smallest force, at the farthest place.

It is not within the scope of this article to relate the successful development of the Arab campaign, using this Lawrence strategy. Such an account is familiar to us through such works as the *Official History of the World War*, Lawrence's own vivid works, and in countless repetitions of Lawrence's achievements by Lowell Thomas and others. The whole campaign in Arabia, with its daring strategy, was to make Lawrence one of the outstanding heroes and strategists of the World War.

Wisdom hath her seven pillars; so too has Colonel Lawrence: courage, concentration, training, the ability to lead, the aid of Feisal, the knowledge of geography—and a brilliant and daring plan for the war in the "land of the Arabian Knights."

NEW COMMAND AND STAFF SCHOOL

(Continued from page 11)

and one (1) to Delaware. Camp Dix, near Wrightstown, N. J., was selected as the school site and the dates November 9-21, 1936, were agreed upon for the course.

The new school got off to a good start November 9. Colonel George A. Herbst, Senior Instructor with the New York National Guard, had been selected as director. Assisting him were Major James N. Caperton, Cavalry, the instructor with the 101st Cavalry; Major Thomas D. Davis, Infantry, instructor with the 107th Infantry, and Captain George B. Barth, Field Artillery, on duty with the 105th Field Artillery. Also Major Manton S. Eddy, Infantry, an instructor at the Command and General Staff School, was detailed from Fort Leavenworth. Captain Barth, in addition to his other duties, acted as Secretary of the School.

The student officers, authorized by Corps to attend were:

Colonel George J. Schule, 198th C.A. (A.A.) D.N.G.

Colonel Charles N. Morgan, 121st Cav., N.Y.N.G.

Colonel George F. Terry, 71st Inf., N.Y.N.G.

Lt. Col. David S. Hill, Q.M.C., 44th Div., N.J.N.G.

Lt. Col. Samuel D. Davies, 106th Inf., N.Y.N.G.

Lt. Col. James M. Roche, 369th Inf., N.Y.N.G.

Major Thomas D. Dedell, 10th Inf., N.Y.N.G.

Major Robert L. Copsey, 44th Div. Aviation, N.J.N.G.

Major Jerome B. Crowley, 165th Inf., N.Y.N.G.

Major Henry R. Drowne, 51st Cav. Brig., N.Y.N.G.

Major Malcolm W. Force, 244th C.A., N.Y.N.G.

Major Henry G. Fowler, 244th C.A., N.Y.N.G.

Major Lindsay J. Griffith, 71st Inf., N.Y.N.G.

Major John D. Humphries, 245th C.A., N.Y.N.G.

Major Joseph A. McDonough, 93rd Brig., N.Y.N.G.

Major Arthur T. Smith, 108th Inf., N.Y.N.G.

Major William H. Kelly, 165th Inf., N.Y.N.G.

Captain Mortimer J. Proops, 112th F.A., N.J.N.G.

Captain W. A. Lord, 113th Inf., N.J.N.G.

1st Lt. James J. Fogarty, 71st Inf., N.Y.N.G.



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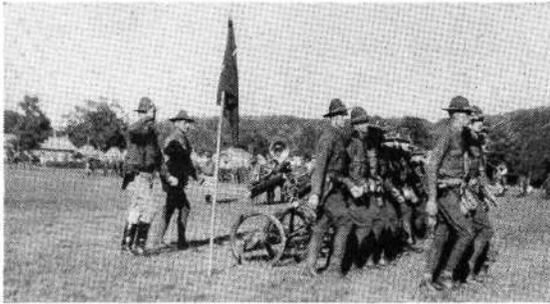
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The school was established in the Camp Headquarters Building. This was well heated, and furnished the living quarters for the instructors and students, and the necessary classroom for the conduct of the course. This close contact of all concerned fostered a most intimate and friendly feeling between the instructors and student officers, permitted a continued discussion, after school hours, of the subjects covered during the day, and surely added considerably to the benefits derived from the course. It was an ideal setup for the school.

It was surprising how many subjects were covered in the brief space of two weeks. The organization and weapons of all arms; the characteristics, powers and limitations; estimate of the situation; combat orders; administrative orders; the reinforced brigade and the division, in the advance, to include marches and security during the march; the development, the attack, the defense; the Division Commander and his Staff, both General and Special; Services of Supply, and the latest doctrines on the application and use of Line of Communication troops were some of the subjects for lectures, conferences and quizzes. The concluding requirement was a two-sided map exercise, involving two divisions in a meeting engagement, to bring out proper staff functioning.

There is neither time nor space to go into the details of the conduct of the Course nor the response on the part of the student body. However, it is the unanimous opinion of the student officers, most of whom had previously attended other service schools, that the manner and methods used in presenting the instruction must be rated superior. It was remarkable for the clearness and simplicity of its presentation and bespoke many hours of careful preparation. And the instructors were really enthusiastic over the keen and intelligent interest displayed by the student officers as indicated by their questions in and out of the classroom.

Due to the limited time set for this course, it was only possible to touch upon the high points of the subjects covered. But each student was furnished with full texts, to include in most instances, illustrative problems, etc. During the interval between now and the date to be set for the convening of the Second Sub-course in the fall of 1937, they will have ample time for individual study.

There is no doubt that this experimental course justified the time, labor and expense devoted to it. And the successful accomplishments of 1936 speak well for the years to come.

FILLING UP THE RANKS

(Continued from page 3)

them all, with their friends, their parents and their girls, to a social evening at the Armory. If we are one of the units that go in for full dress of overpowering splendor, we put on a review of sorts, with music and dancing to follow; if we are Cavalry, the stunts are put on, but in any case, we don't shoot off any firearms, there are ladies in the audience, and each and every lady has a personal interest in some one of our prospects, so we can't afford to frighten them.

Now, by this time we will have found that about seventy-five per cent of our prospects have been sufficiently frightened, or sufficiently misinformed, to decide that they want no part of the military life at all. This is as it should be, because we could not possibly have enlisted them all, unless we doubled or tripled the size of our unit, so we can let them go for this year, at least.

The remaining twenty-five per cent comprise a group from which our future officers will come. The work with this group must be largely of a personal nature, the frivolity and the entertainment are laid aside, and a serious effort made to know each individual, and the problems that enlistment will bring to them. If we do our work well, we should find about half of these men marching away to camp with us next summer, and several more standing on the side lines, hoping that they can go next year.

One last word, designed especially for those lucky few who march in ranks that are always filled. There never has been, and maybe there never will be, a perfect troop, platoon, or company. But if your outfit puts on an organized recruiting campaign, and if you can enlist, say, ten per cent of all the men you talk to, you will be able to pick the best there are, and it won't be long before you have just about the finest troop, platoon or company there is. That's all.

THE AWAKENING

(Continued from page 10)

"But he is Joe Martin!" exclaimed Jack.

"Joe Martin," the detective said examining his papers, "was killed at Abelle, Belgium August 17th, 1918 so he can't be Martin even though the finger prints do correspond."

"But he is, an'-an' he's my wife's husband!" Jack cried.

"What?" exclaimed the department operative.

"He's married?" the woman questioned her voice rising sharply.

"Yes. To my wife," moaned Jack. "Better come in."

Jack Bennett opened the door and let the Justice department detective and the woman into the house, leading them to the room where sat 'Cook', May Ben-

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nett and Frank Anderson. As they entered the room the woman went to 'Cook', tried to embrace him. At the same time cooing, "Tom, darling."

'Cook' recoiled from her, asking, "Who are you?"

"Your wife—Sarah—don't you know me?"

"My wife? There's my wife," indicating May Bennett.

"Smith," began the officer, "this woman is your wife"

"My name's not Smith; it's Martin. Joe Martin, ask her," pointing to May Bennett.

"You enlisted in the Marines under the name of Thomas Smith."

"I was never in the Marines," exclaimed 'Cook.'

"Yes, dear, you were. You were hurt in Hayti and ran away from the hospital," the woman Sarah Smith cut in.

"I didn't, I tell you!" cried 'Cook' angrily, "I'm Joe Martin!"

"Joe Martin was killed in France," the detective said.

May began to cry. "They sent me a telegram," she sobbed, "saying Joe was killed and that's why I married Jack—now I-I'm a bigamist."

"Don't worry, Mrs. Bennett," the detective broke in, "if the War Department did that—you won't be classed as a bigamist."

"But Joe has two wives, too!" May sobbed.

"It's got me stumped" the detective said.

Frank Anderson rose, "I guess I better be going," he said, "shall I take 'Cook' back to the hospital?"

Jack Bennett's calm returned; "I think we better all have dinner, here, and settle this afterwards."

"Looks like I'm the only outsider and as food's my business, I'll serve dinner," Frank Anderson put in.

"Let's all help," said Clark the Justice operative.

With many hands on the job the meal was soon served. It was a motley gathering that sat down to dine at Jack Bennett's table.

The 'guest of honor,' a man of many names and two wives present and accounted for; dead according to the records of the War Department; a deserter on the lists of the Marine Corps; a patient in the Veterans Hospital for a mind-destroying injury.

Then came the hostess, married to two men; in love with the memory of one, and the living man of the other.

Next was Sarah Smith wife of the newly forgotten man—Tom Smith—Marine, wounded and escaped from hospital.

Jack Bennett, host, and married to the wife of the 'guest of honor'.

Frank Anderson, the innocent instigator of all this by his request to Jack Bennett to stir 'Cook's' memory.

Clark the Justice Department operative, who had followed his daily practice of tracing men by fingerprints; and secretly glad that the old adage of no two alike had not been proven untrue.

Very little conversation took place as they sat at

the table. When the meal was consumed all hands went to work to clean up.

Jack Bennett, his mind all awlirl wondering what May would do; eating and watching saw 'Cook'-Joe Martin-Tom Smith—three in one—look first at May and then at Sarah. The face when the eyes looked toward May was soft, pleasant, loving. When pointed in Sarah's direction dull, disdainng, wondering. Several times he glanced at Junior, his eyes becoming sad, wistful.

Shortly after the kitchen and dining room had been restored to order the gathering broke up. 'Cook' had to be returned to the hospital, his discharge was still some time off; his mind and health both on the mend but not completed. Frank Anderson and Jack Bennett were charged by the hospital with his return and went with him to see that he was safely back.

Clark the operative, his job complete but wondering at its many sudden turns, returned to Washington. With him on part of his journey went Sarah Smith.

May Martin-Bennett went to her pretty bedroom, saw not its beauty for the first time, fell across the bed to cry and ponder. Jack found her there, still weeping, still pondering, on his return from the hospital. Gently he took her in his arms seeking to comfort her. Events had moved too fast for May and though she accepted his caresses and words, the comfort did not come.

Bedtime came. May asked Jack to sleep in the guest room—leave her with her own thoughts until it was settled—whose wife she was. Readily Jack agreed and moved his necessary articles into the trim little room at the back of the house.

Sleep was a long time coming to Jack, but finally he dozed off. Out of a troubled dream he was startled by the insistent ringing of the telephone bell. He jumped from his bed, without slippers or robe, ran to the instrument. It was the Veterans Hospital calling. The superintendent asked that he come immediately—no reason—come. Quickly Jack dressed, got out his car, rushed the twenty miles through the night. Awaiting him was the superintendent, his brow clouded. He held a folded paper toward Jack. Quickly Jack took it, opened it to read;

Friend Jack,

You did it for the best but something has gone wrong somewhere. It would have been better had I been killed as reported. You and May and your boy, that might have been mine, seemed so happy. The other woman I know nothing of. Thanks and good-bye.
Cook.

"What does it mean?" Jack questioned the Superintendent.

The Superintendent reached out and drew back a curtain. It exposed a rolling stretcher—on it all that remained of 'Cook'.

"My God!" exclaimed Jack, "What?"

"He hit the silver plate and drove it into his brain," the doctor said.



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BASKETBALL TEAM WANTS DATES

The Headquarters Battery, 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, Basketball Team, after completing a period of intensive training, is now open for engagements.

About half of the schedule has not been completed and we are interested in hearing from other military organizations who have teams.

YONKERS GUARD UNITS TO HOLD BALL

CAPTAIN JOHN E. SUSSE, commanding officer of the 27th Signal Company, a Yonkers Guard unit, announced recently that the combined units of the National Guard in Yonkers and the Yonkers City Fire, Drum and Bugle Corps will hold their second annual Military and Civic Ball at the State Armory here on Friday evening, Feb. 19, 1937.

The Military Ball, now an established feature of Yonkers' Guard activities, last year drew an audience of more than eleven hundred, including many members of the New York units. Guardsmen from the 27th Tank Co., the Headquarters Company, the 102nd Engineers, and the 258th Field Artillery, appeared at the 1936 Ball in full dress uniform as representatives of their outfits.

Captain Susse, appointed general chairman of the Military Ball Committee for 1937, indicated that there would be an even greater audience at this year's event.

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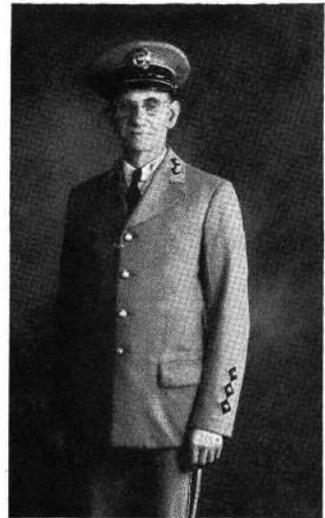
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table Institution!**

HAVING reached the age of seventy years, when all State employees must retire, Charles E. Smith, for thirty-one years engineer at the Tenth Regiment Armory will leave the service and enjoy the pension to which he is so justly entitled.

In 1931, when he reached the age of sixty-four, he had to retire as a member of the National Guard, against his desire and much to his regret. He had served as a private, a corporal and a sergeant in the Tenth Regiment for forty-two years and participated in all the campaigns and other duties in which the Tenth had taken part during that period.

Sergeant Smith enlisted in Co. C (26th Separate Company) Tenth Battalion, on February 28th, 1889, and held the rank of sergeant when he served with his regiment in the Hawaiian Islands during the Spanish American War. When the Tenth Regiment in 1916 was ordered to Camp Whitman for Mexican Border service, 1st Sgt. Smith went with his company. The Tenth, however, was not selected for this service so he was deprived of the pleasure of that tour of duty. In February, 1917, he served with his company when the Tenth was ordered for duty in the protection of the New York City water supply in the Catskill mountains.

When the Tenth Regiment was broken up in 1917, Smith was transferred to Company A, First Anti-Aircraft Machine Gun Battalion. At that time he was fifty-one years old (six years over the maximum age limit for original enlistments), but he went to France with that outfit and participated in engagements at St. Mihiel, Lorraine and Meuse-Argonne, serving over-seas from April 30, 1918, to May 6, 1919, and being discharged May 19, 1919. He immediately reentered the National Guard as a member of the

*Sergeant Charles E. Smith*

Supply Company, 10th Infantry, in 1919, and was transferred back to Company C in 1921, where he served until he reached the age of 64 in January, 1931, when he was retired. He was appointed engineer at the Tenth Regiment Armory in 1905 and continued as such after leaving the National Guard service.

Sergeant Smith holds all the decorations which the state issues for long and faithful service in the National Guard, beside the Spanish-American War and World War decorations given by the Federal and State governments. He is also the possessor of all the medals issued for marksmanship and was one of the best shots in the New York National Guard. He continued to shoot on the Tenth Regiment team, never using glasses when on the range, up to a few months before his retirement. On the 1,000 yard range when he was sixty-three years and seven months of age he put up the remarkable score of 70 out of a possible 75 with his last shot a miss having scored fourteen consecutive bull-eyes.

Sergeant Smith was born in Albany and has always made this city his home. He was an institution at the Tenth Regiment Armory and was honored and respected by the officers and men with whom he had been associated for so many years.



RETIRES AFTER FORTY YEARS SERVICE WITH SAME COMPANY

SERGEANT William A. Demarest having reached the age of sixty-four retired on November 4th, 1936, after more than forty years continuous service with the Flushing Company,—Co. I, 14th Inf.

Sergeant Demarest enlisted on September 8th, 1896, in the Seventeenth Separate Company, as the Flushing Company was then known, later redesignated Company I, 10th Infantry. With other members of the Company he was mustered into Federal Service July 16th, 1917. Designation of the Company was again changed to Company I, 51st Pioneer Infantry, and Demarest stayed right along with the unit. The organization in due course was ordered to France and saw active service in the St. Mihiel Offensive—Woevre Sector, and Meuse and Moselle Sector. After the Armistice was signed, the Company moved into Germany as part of the Army of Occupation, and remained in Germany until June 10th. During this period it is reported that Sergeant Demarest learned a great deal of the language and customs of the inhabitants, and also acquired a saddle horse of unusual size and habits. But that is another story!

Returning to Flushing, he found the Flushing Company had again been changed in designation, and had become Company I, 14th Infantry. A change in designation meant nothing to Demarest; it was

New York Naval Militia, and Col. George A. Herbst, Senior Instructor, New York National Guard.

A BRILLIANT military reception will be tendered by Colonel Walker on behalf of the association to Maj. Gen. Frank R. McCoy, Commanding General, 2nd Corps Area, and Maj. Gen. Albert H. Blanding, The Chief, National Guard Bureau, War Department, in the Georgian Room of the hotel. Lt. Col. Ogden J. Ross, 105th Infantry, has been designated to act as master of ceremonies on this occasion.

The program being arranged for this convention is of such a nature as to be attractive to all officers, and it is certain that those who attend will have no regrets. As General Haskell wrote in 1931, "The annual convention is the one time of the year when we all get together

still the same old company and he re-enlisted immediately, serving continuously till the date of his retirement, in his old capacity of Supply Sergeant.

On November 24th last, Sergeant Demarest was the guest of honor at a dinner given by the members of Company I. Among the distinguished guests attending were: Colonel Wm. R. Jackson and his Staff; Colonel George U. Harvey, Borough President of Queens; Major Dan Kennedy, who as a sergeant served in France and Germany with Demarest; Captain Edw. R. Carman, Lieutenant Haviland, and a host of friends. Officers and members of Company I presented Sergeant Demarest with a suitably inscribed watch and chain, as a token of their esteem.

It is believed Sergeant Demarest's record is an unusual one, in that all his forty years' service was with the same organization; his service was continuous, and in the forty years with the organization he missed less than half-a-dozen ordered duties. We salute you, Sergeant!—you have made a record few are privileged to attain.

BUFFALO CALLING

(Continued from page 20)

from all of the wide area of our great state. I hope that as many of our officers as can arrange to do so will grasp this opportunity for better acquaintance, better understanding, and better knowledge." The officers of your association and the convention committee wish to take this occasion to voice these same sentiments and to urge as many officers to be present as can possibly arrange it. The serious part of the program is worth it in itself, not to mention the social get-together and those never forgotten "annual reunions" with former friends.

The convention business will close on Saturday morning with reports of resolutions and nominations committees and election and installation of officers. The time and place committee will also make its report on next year's Convention.

In addition to the various speakers, numerous other prominent military and state officials will be among those attending the two-day session. These will include: Congressman James W. Wadsworth, Senator John J. Dunnigan, majority leader of the Senate; Assemblyman Irving M. Ives, speaker of the Assembly; State Comptroller Morris S. Tremaine, Conservation Commissioner Lithgow Osborne, Major General William R. Pooley, Brig. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, Adjutant General of the State of Minnesota, representing Brig. Gen. S. Gardner Waller, president of the National Guard Association of the United States; Brig. Gen. Fred M. Waterbury, secretary of the National Guard Association of the United States; Col. Howard McC. Snyder, M.C., War Department; Col. E. K. Sterling, Cav., National Guard Officer, 2nd Corps Area; Col. Hiram M. Cooper, Inf., 28th Infantry, Ft. Niagara; and Col. Allen J. Greer, F.A., F.A. units, Buffalo.

Brig. Gen. William F. Schohl, 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, is honorary chairman of the convention committee, and Col. Douglas P. Walker is general chairman.

AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1936

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (November 1-30 Inclusive).....87.19%

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.....1414 Off.	20 W. O.	18596 E. M.	Total 20030

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.

212th Coast Art. 92.36% (2)⁴
 Maintenance..... 705 Actual..... 712

71st Infantry 92.12% (3)¹⁴
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1106

101st Cavalry 91.79% (4)²
 Maintenance..... 571 Actual..... 650

369th Infantry 91.61% (5)³
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1109

106th Field Art. 90.40% (6)⁵
 Maintenance..... 647 Actual..... 659

244th Coast Art. 90.37% (7)⁶
 Maintenance..... 646 Actual..... 664

102nd Q.M. Regt. 89.89% (8)⁷
 Maintenance.... 235 Actual..... 284

156th Field Art. 88.83% (9)⁸
 Maintenance.... 602 Actual..... 616

102nd Med. Regt. 88.60% (10)⁹
 Maintenance.... 588 Actual..... 669

245th Coast Art. 88.30% (11)¹⁰
 Maintenance.... 739 Actual..... 774

14th Infantry 88.21% (12)¹⁵
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1052

165th Infantry 87.28% (13)¹⁹
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual.....1040

Special Trps., 27th Div. 86.23% (14)¹³
 Maintenance.... 318 Actual..... 326

27th Div. Avia. 86.17% (15)¹⁰
 Maintenance.... 118 Actual..... 120

101st Sig. Bn. 85.96% (16)¹²
 Maintenance.... 163 Actual..... 171

104th Field Art. 85.85% (17)¹¹
 Maintenance.... 599 Actual..... 617

258th Field Art. 85.79% (18)¹⁷
 Maintenance.... 647 Actual..... 684

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
121st Cavalry 95.23% (1)¹				
Maintenance..... 571				602
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	7	7	100
HDQRS. TROOP	4	67	64	96
BAND	5	28	25	90
MCH. GUN TROOP..	3	66	62	94
HDQRS. 1st SQUAD..	4	1	1	100
TROOP A	5	66	63	91
TROOP B	5	65	61	94
HDQRS. 2nd SQUAD.	5	2	2	100
TROOP E	5	65	61	94
TROOP F	6	68	67	99
HDQRS. 3rd SQUAD.	4	8	8	100
TROOP I	5	67	65	97
TROOP K	4	66	63	96
MEDICAL DET.	4	33	31	94
		609	580	95.23

51st Cav. Brig. 96.15% (4)⁶
 Maintenance..... 69 Actual..... 79

Hdqrs. 27th Div. 95.77% (5)⁴
 Maintenance..... 65 Actual..... 73

54th Brigade 95.45% (6)⁵
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 43

53rd Brigade 87.80% (7)⁷
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 40

52nd F.A. Brig. 82.97% (8)⁸
 Maintenance..... 36 Actual..... 47

93rd Brigade 80.55% (9)⁹
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 35

BRIGADE STANDINGS

10th Infantry 84.93% (19)¹⁸
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1092

102nd Engineers 84.14% (20)²²
 Maintenance.... 475 Actual..... 504

107th Infantry 83.92% (21)²³
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1053

106th Infantry 83.71% (22)²⁵
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1098

105th Field Art. 82.36% (23)²⁰
 Maintenance.... 599 Actual..... 648

105th Infantry 82.19% (24)²¹
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1105

108th Infantry 81.94% (25)²³
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1104

174th Infantry 81.87% (26)²⁴
 Maintenance.... 1038 Actual..... 1108

State Staff 100.00% (1)¹
 Maximum..... 140 Actual..... 82

Brig. Hdqrs. CAC 100% (2)³
 Maintenance..... 11 Actual..... 10

87th Brigade 97.82% (3)²
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 46

51st Cav. Brig. 93.62% (1)¹
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop
 101st Cavalry
 121st Cavalry

Brig. Hq., C.A.C. 90.32% (2)²
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detachment
 212th Coast Artillery
 244th Coast Artillery
 245th Coast Artillery

87th Inf. Brig. 88.68% (3)⁴
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 71st Infantry
 174th Infantry
 369th Infantry

93rd Inf. Brig. 87.62% (4)⁵
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 14th Infantry
 165th Infantry

52nd F.A. Brig. 86.58% (5)³
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery
 104th Field Artillery
 105th Field Artillery
 106th Field Artillery
 156th Field Artillery
 258th Field Artillery

53rd Inf. Brig. 83.65% (6)⁶
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 105th Infantry
 106th Infantry
 10th Infantry

54th Inf. Brig. 83.16% (7)⁷
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 107th Infantry
 108th Infantry

Hotel Statler*

BUFFALO, N. Y.

HEADQUARTERS

of

The Annual Convention of the
New York State National Guard
Association

JANUARY 15-16, 1937

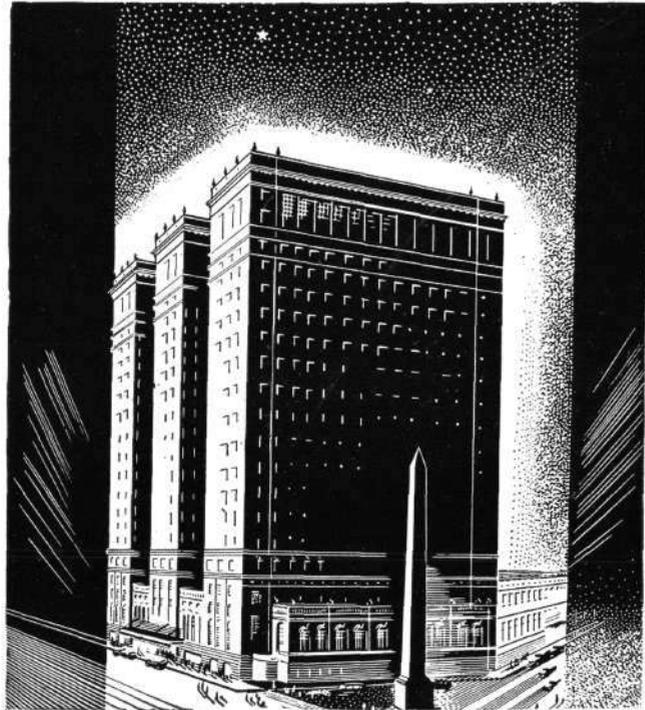
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