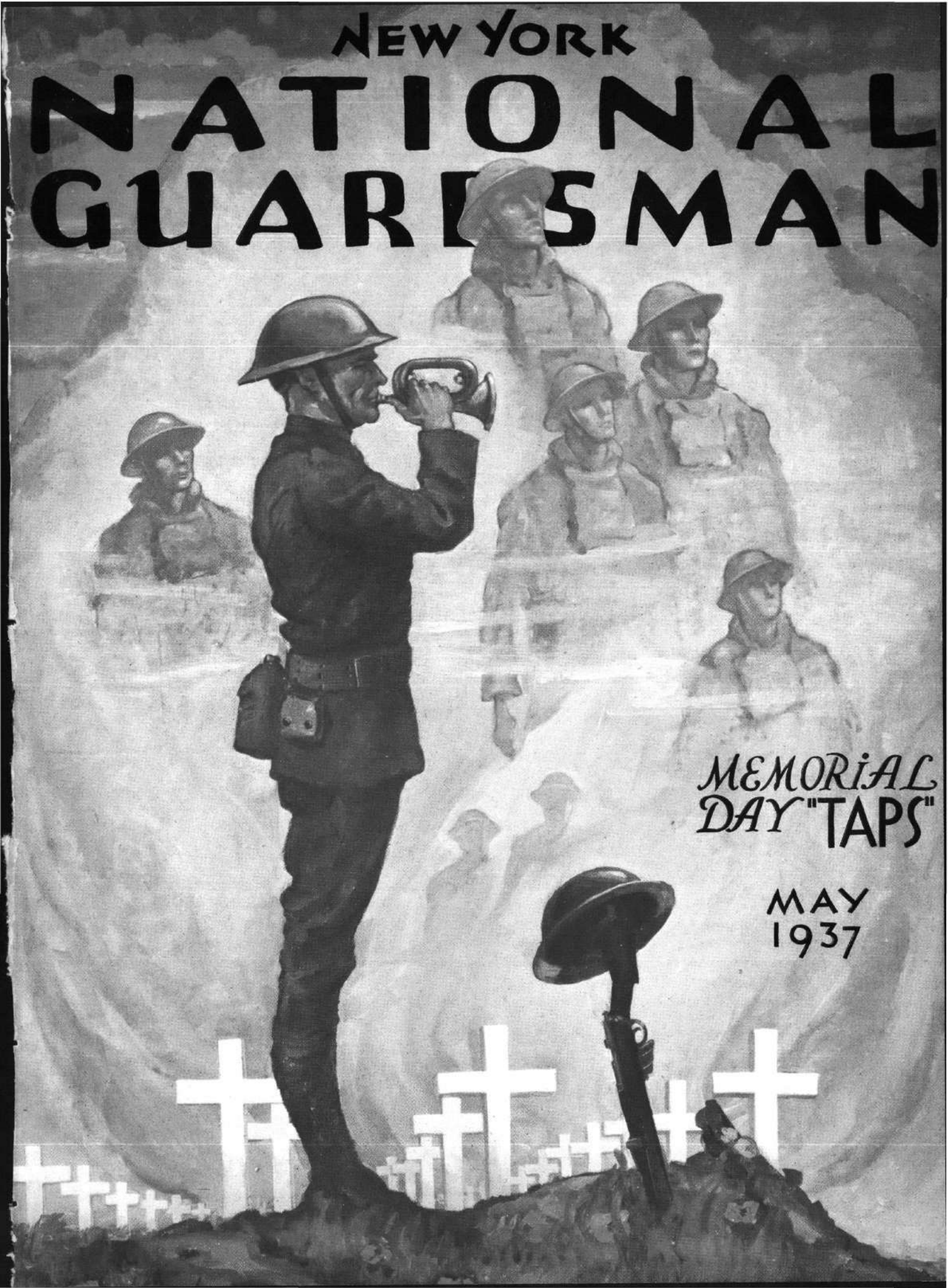


NEW YORK

NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

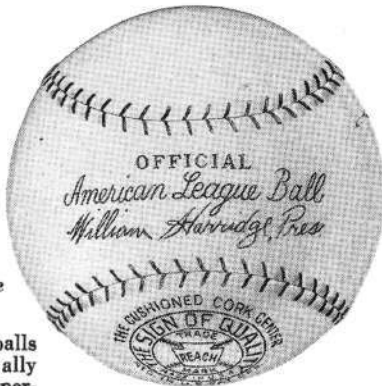


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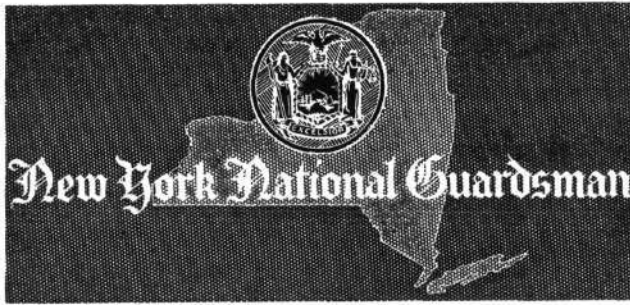
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Front Cover by George Gray

The 158th Issue

Vol. XIV, No. 2

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"Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!"

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Army Day

April 10th, 1937



Photos by Wide World

The 16th Infantry, U. S. A., marched like clockwork down Fifth Avenue and crowds cheered the 71st Infantry (center). Left, the 3rd Cavalry "eyes rights" the President in Washington.

National Guard in Recent

Equipment Used Flood Test



by Major R. C. Sweeney, Sn. Res.*

The Pennsylvania National Guard can boast of its mobile water purification unit which rendered valuable aid during the recent Ohio and Mississippi floods.

ONE OF the pieces of army equipment for which an interesting use was found during the recent flood in the Ohio and Mississippi River valleys was a mobile water purification unit owned by the Pennsylvania State Department of Military Affairs (The Pennsylvania National Guard) and loaned by it to the United States Public Health Service for the emergency.

The equipment as originally delivered to the Pennsylvania National Guard by the manufacturer, Wallace & Tiernan, Inc., of Newark, N. J., was trailer-mounted, though for its use in Ohio the entire trailer body was remounted on a platform-type truck. The unit is entirely self-contained and includes a gasoline engine driven centrifugal pump, chemical feeding devices, a pressure filter, a solution type chlorinator, the necessary suction and discharge hose lines, tools and other appurtenances.

The unit can be used to pump and deliver untreated water, water treated with chlorine alone or water that has been both filtered and chlorinated. The output of the unit varies from 2,000 to 6,000 gallons per hour, depending on whether or not the filter is used or bypassed. By means of the unit turbid water from any stream, pond or lake can be clarified and by the application of chlorine any remaining bacteria destroyed so that the water as delivered by the unit is of satisfactory physical character and of safe sanitary quality. The treated water may

be delivered either to a pipe distribution system or to tank wagons or trucks if limited quantities of water are required at scattered points.

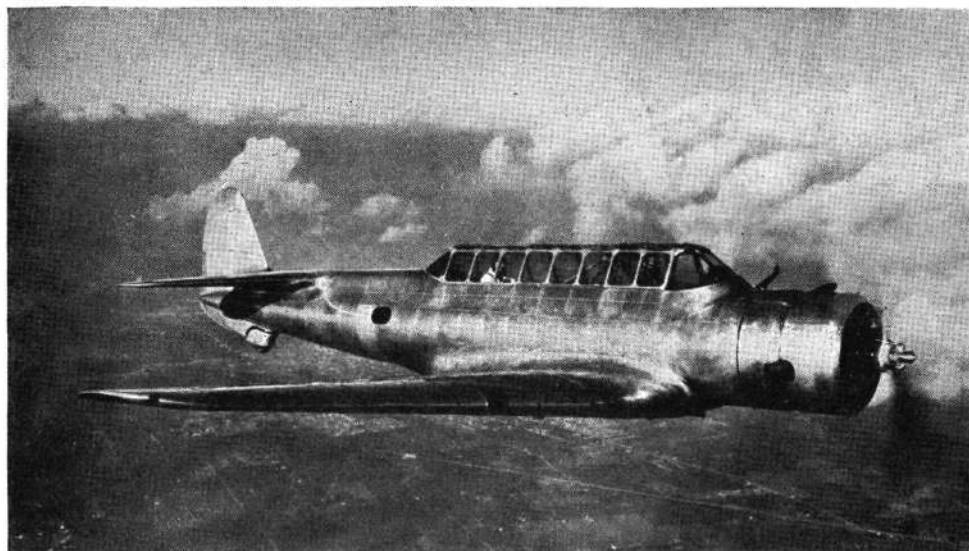
While the equipment would have been of great value in many of the communities in the lower Ohio River valley where the public water supplies were severely damaged by the flood, the request for the equipment was made by the Public Health Service in order that it might be used to furnish water to the people in the flooded communities of Syracuse, Racine, Antiquity and Letart Falls. None of those villages are provided with public water supply systems, the majority of the residents depending on rain water cisterns for furnishing their supply of drinking water.

The submergence by the flood of the majority of the cisterns in the foregoing communities created a water supply problem of some magnitude. In villages having well supplies, either public or private, the problem following the flood was one of waiting until the water receded, then thoroughly pumping out the wells, sterilizing them by means of some one of the chlorine compounds and then allowing the natural ground water to refill the wells.

With cistern supplies the first steps in the clean up were the same, that is, the cisterns were pumped out, cleaned and sterilized. After the cisterns were once pumped out, however, they would not naturally be refilled until a rain of considerable intensity occurred. Such rains do not normally occur in that area until early spring so that the problem in these communities

* The author is a Sanitary Engineer in civil life in the N. Y. State Department of Health and was requested by the State of Ohio for emergency service during the recent floods along the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers.

(Continued on page 26)



Sold Abroad

A foreign government (not Spain) is reported to have bought \$3,500,000 worth of Vultee high-speed bombers (shown here). The all-metal, low-winged ship is capable of 237 m.p.h., has a cruising range of 2,700 miles, and provides for three-man crews, carrying six machine guns and having equipment for 1,000 pounds of bombs.

Sky Fire in Spain

• by Edmond C. Fleming*

“THE marksmanship of these batteries is far better than anyone in this country can believe. They pip off individual 200 mile an hour bombers at 12,000 feet. I found plenty of evidence of this.”

This tribute to the efficacy of anti-aircraft gunnery, being the testimony of an English eye-witness of the marksmanship of anti-aircraft batteries in Spain, is plainly free of national bias, and it may be taken as competent evidence because written by an observer who was formerly an officer in the Royal Navy and has been also a member of the British Auxiliary Air Force.

Corroboration of it is given independently by Air Commodore L. E. O. Charlton who has been summarizing in *The United Services Review* (London) information on aviation activities in Spain, collated from three sources he judges to be trustworthy. He reports:—

“It is said that the German anti-aircraft gun is quite first class, with a range of 30,000 feet. Four or more are used in battery with electrical control, and once the predictor has furnished the necessary data as to speed, height, etc., any aircraft which continues to pursue a straight course is extremely likely to be brought down.”

These batteries to which the two British writers refer are serving with Franco's Nationalist forces. Of the guns no details other than the calibre are given. Of their service, Nigel Tangye, the writer of the first paragraph quoted above, relating his own

personal experiences of a 3,000 mile tour by motor through the Nationalist zones, tells in *The Aeroplane* (London):—

“Salamanca (Franco's G.H.Q.), in common with other military objectives, has its permanent anti-aircraft defense, consisting of 88 mm. (3.46 inches) guns grouped in squares—one gun at each corner. Each group is controlled electrically by an officer in the center, and no attempt is made to converge the shells at the target. The bursts preserve their original relative positions.

“Elsewhere mobile batteries of the same type operate and never stay in the same place more than 24 hours. You meet them sometimes on the road—four guns and about 15 lorries (trucks) carrying equipment. You never know where they are.”

As a consequence, “the Red bombers flew always over 12,000 feet to escape the really brilliant shooting of the German anti-aircraft guns”.

Now see the other side of the picture. “It must be remembered”, states Charlton, “that the Government possesses hardly any anti-aircraft guns”, and Tangye refers to “The complete absence of effective Russian or French anti-aircraft guns” in the Red forces, which have only a 22 mm. (0.866 inch) quick firer to use against air-raiders, but have large numbers of that type.

The result is that the Nationalist bombers “can do all their raids between 4,000 and 6,000 feet”, according to Tangye, while Charlton writes, “when acting in cooperation with a ground ‘push’ they play

*Copyright by Edmond C. Fleming, 1937

the part of an artillery barrage, bombing from 3,000 feet with bombs up to 50 kilo-weight (110 lbs). Otherwise, for heavy bombing proper, they fly at 6,000 feet and use bombs up to a weight of 250 kilos (550 lbs.), invariably with a fighter escort overhead".

This is competent evidence that the right gun with the right predictor, the right fuzes and the right crew can forbid the lower altitudes to bombers and can range on individual fast bombers to bring them down from heights beyond the usual unaided vision, while conversely the lack of such anti-aircraft material leaves to bombardment squadrons freedom of heights.

BOTH sides in the Civil War have up-to-date pursuit planes, the armament of which trends towards four machine guns. Tangye observed, however, that the high speed of the modern plane thins out the spray of bullets, so that ground troops are not subjected to such a concentration of fire as the number of m.g.'s seems to imply.

The Russian pursuit planes fighting with the Reds are superior in speed to the German and Italian pursuit ships battling with the Nationalists. Concerning the former, Tangye writes:—" . . . some have four machine guns which the bombers do not like, and almost all are low-wing monoplanes. They are brave pilots and are always there to intercept raids. Casualties on both sides are frequent.

"These Russians enjoy themselves sometimes on ground-strafting expeditions—four or five fast monoplanes, one behind the other, with machine guns that point at an angle downwards. Whenever you are motoring up to the lines along the main road of communication, which is constantly under bombardment, you have to keep a good look-out for these 'Ratters' as they are called (There is a type of Russian pursuit plane called the Rata.—E.C.F.). Moving cars are their delight, and relics by the side of the road tell you that they are a force to be reckoned with."

On the Nationalist side the preponderance of pursuit planes are Fiats. Charlton relates:—"The Italians are very proud of their Fiat, claiming it to be the most successful fighter yet evolved. It is equipped with four machine guns, two in the wings and a further two used with synchronizing gear.

"There is a later Fiat type in use, the engine of which is supercharged and which possesses a considerably improved performance. One or two have been experimentally fitted with cannon. These are not popular with the pilots, who complain that the weight of the armament is excessive and that insufficient ammunition is capable of being carried to secure a real result.

"While the Fiat has a slower speed than the Russian fighters, it is vastly superior in maneuverability and can turn inside the Russian machine in the case of the *melée*."

The chief German pursuit plane in use on the

Nationalist side is the Heinkel single-seater, which is rigidly confined to escorting the German bombers.

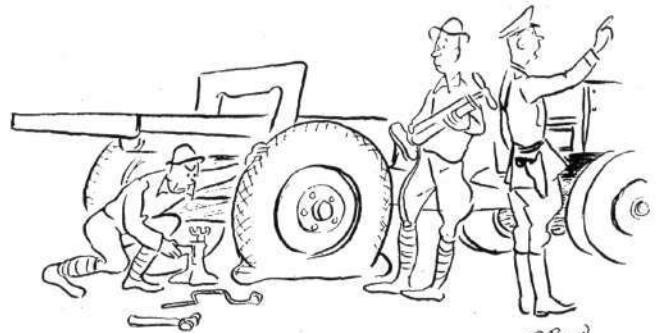
"A new type single-seater, a low-wing monoplane with cannon armament, in the 'hush-hush' category has lately appeared in small quantities, flown only by crack pilots who arrive with the machines", Charlton tells us. "They are supposedly faster than the Russian fighters and highly maneuverable, but the cannon has not proved itself as yet, owing, it may be, to the absence of tracer shell and to the small amount of ammunition which can be carried. The performance of this machine is closely scrutinized by German technicians specially imported from the Fatherland. There are four machine guns as well as the cannon."

Tangye mentions that several months ago the Nationalists came across some Dewoitines (French pursuit ships), but have not seen any since. The "cannon" has not met with success.

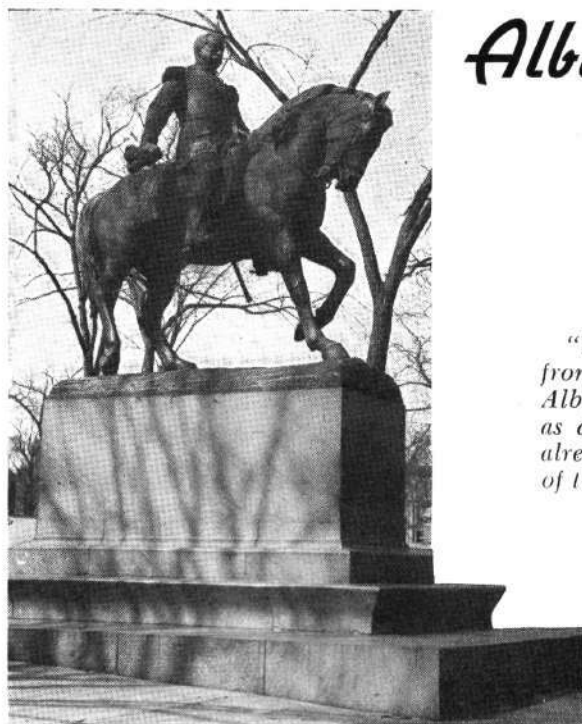
AFTER witnessing the demonstrations of military aviation in Spain Tangye arrived at certain conclusions. For their appraisal one must bear in mind the limitations of his observations, which were confined to the zones held by the Nationalist forces: one must recall that neither of the sides in Spain is equipped on the scale of the big Powers of Europe; and one must dismiss the lurid newspaper stories, because all the war correspondents in Spain, except one, are too young to have seen a real bombardment by artillery or aircraft, as Wing Commander James, Ret., told the House of Commons in London after his visit to the scenes of the civil war.

Remembering those things, you can fix for yourself the relative meaning of Tangye's two conclusions: "The most important lesson that has been learned is that Air Power as such is not the power it was taken to be" and "The other great lesson is that bombing raids have not the moral effect on a civil population that was expected."

Read Major Fleming's short article on page 28, describing a new tank that carries and lays its own bridge.



"Hold up the war games a minute—Battery F has a flat!"



General Philip Sheridan

LATE in June, 1775, two men set out on horseback from Philadelphia, bent on destiny. One was George Washington, bound for New York to take command of the army of the United States. With him rode Philip Schuyler of Albany, the third major-general commissioned by Congress. They were friends from the first; and remained so to the last. Washington's name appears on the Schuyler birth-book as the god-father of the general's daughter, Margaret.

They had covered only a part of the way, when Washington was met by a messenger, who announced the Battle of Bunker Hill. He went on to New York. Schuyler hastened to Albany. For he was in command of the all-important defense of the North.

The place of Albany in the Revolution has often been lost to sight in the greater glory of Saratoga, the battle 36 miles north, which turned the tide of Independence, and brought France, Spain and Holland to our aid.

Yet even before Schuyler had gone to Philadelphia as a delegate to the Continental Congress, Albany had been up in arms. As in New York and Boston, it had had Stamp Act riots.

On May 1, 1775, the Albany Committee of Safety summoned a mass meeting of citizens by drum-beats at the market-place in Broadway, opposite Maiden Lane. Resolutions were adopted granting power to the committee to take over all arrangements for war.

*This article, the last of three, is extracted from the book "Albany—a Cradle of America," (Albany, 1936), copyright by Francis P. Kimball, and is here published by permission of the author. Extracts through the courtesy of the National Savings Bank of the City of Albany, Frederic B. Stevens, President.

Albany—a Cradle of America

by Francis P. Kimball *

PART III

"You may march your powerful armies of invasion from the St. Lawrence toward that all-important point, Albany, on the banks of the Hudson, but you will find, as did the French . . . that they can never enter that already historic city, nor pitch their tents on the shores of the great river on which it stands."

—EDMUND BURKE in Parliament, 1781.

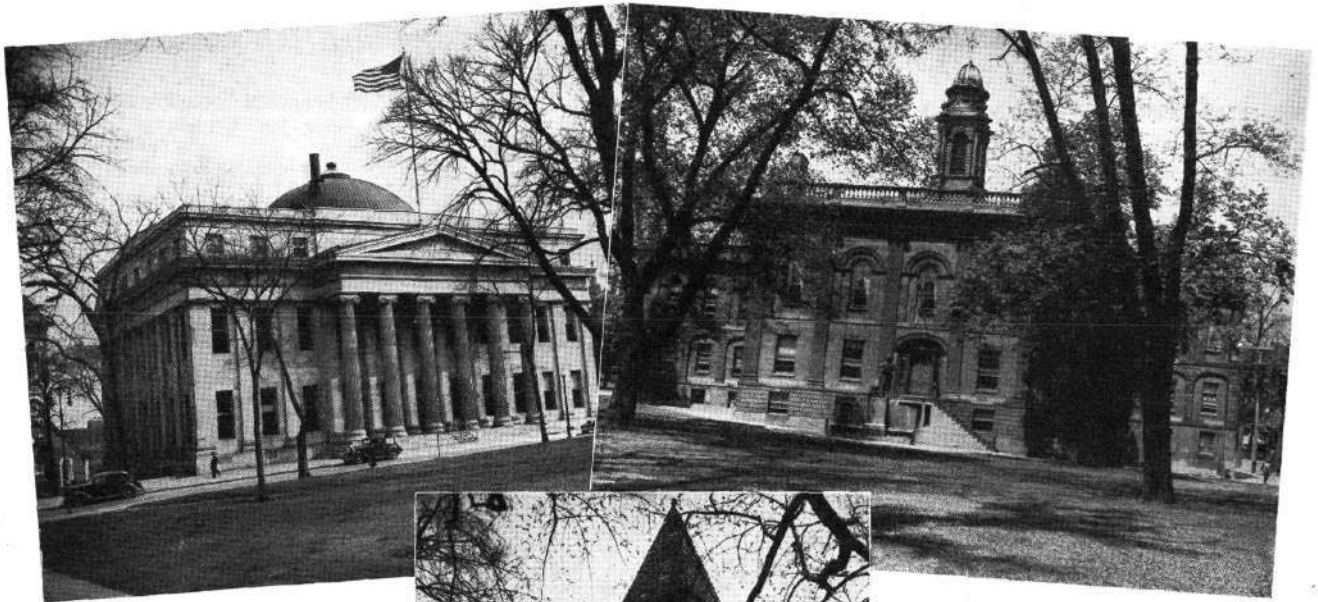
Owing to the fact that New York City early fell into the hands of the British, the Albany committee was the most important in the State, supervising most of the defensive operations down to the Westchester line as well as up the Mohawk Valley.

In August, 1775, the last great Indian conference occurred in Albany. Meeting with the chiefs of the Six Nations in the old Dutch Church at the foot of State Street, General Philip Schuyler with Volckert P. Douw and other members of a special committee of Congress, appealed to the Iroquois for neutrality. But the Indians had changed. They came down to the conference wearing ruffled shirts and bright jewelry; were insolent and sullen. It was plain that British gold had done its work.

The Mohawks joined the British. Only the Oneidas and Tuscaroras remained neutral. Their action, however, staved off a declaration of war, as the Confederacy required a unanimous vote by all nations.

The Declaration of Independence was read July 19, 1776, on the steps of the Stadt Huys, with militia drawn up in array. Albany had a signer of the famous document, Philip Livingston, descendant of Robert Livingston, first clerk of the city and founder of Livingston Manor. Philip Livingston was born January 15, 1716, at the northwest corner of State and Pearl Streets.

THE State of New York was set up July 9, 1776, at White Plains. Meantime, the British were launching their great three-way campaign of 1777, by which Burgoyne, coming from Quebec, hoped to join Howe from New York and St. Leger from Oswego, at Albany, thereby splitting the colonies. General Schuyler worked feverishly to gather men, ammunition and supplies. Fifteen forges were kept going in the city, turning out axes and other implements. Philip Van Rensselaer's mills were set to work molding bullets. Lead was taken from sash weights in windows and homes, and from church windows. Schuy-



ler often advanced his own money to pay for material.

On August 10, while Schuyler was at Albany desperately rounding up supplies, a messenger handed him orders from Congress turning the command over to General Horatio Gates. It was a cruel blow. The tide already had begun to turn. Troops were coming in. Thirteen thousand Americans were on the field of Saratoga when Burgoyne, with only 5,000 effectives, was crushed. Schuyler saw the surrender October 17 at Victory Mills. But he wore the dress of a civilian.

With a fine sense of courtesy, Schuyler offered his Albany mansion to Burgoyne and his staff to occupy. The news of the victory was carried by Colonel Nicholas Van Rensselaer, who rode breathlessly into town shouting, "Burgoyne is taken!" Albany celebrated wildly, firing cannon, preparing an ox-roast, and at night lighting the countryside with flares of tar barrels on Capitol Hill, or as it was then called, Pinxster Hill.

In 1778, General de La Fayette, youthful French sympathizer with the American cause, was stationed at Albany, preparing to lead an expedition against Canada. He occupied a residence on North Pearl Street.

Schuyler won the vindication of Congress and years later Daniel Webster, speaking of the injustice done him, said that Schuyler was "second only to Washington in the services he performed for his country."

Albany alone of the main centers of the Revolution did not fall to the enemy. As in the Colonial wars,

the city again had been the turning point of national destiny.

In 1782, General Washington came to Albany and was made a freeman, or voter, of the city. He visited the city a second time, July 19, 1783, when he was welcomed at Hugh Denniston's Tavern, at the northwest corner of Green and Beaver Streets, site of the old King's Arms Tavern. To the welcoming address he replied:

"While I contemplate with irrepressible pleasure the future tranquillity and glory of our common Country, I cannot but take a particular interest in the anticipation of the increase in

prosperity and greatness of this ancient (sic) and respectable City of Albany, from whose citizens I have received such distinguished tokens of their approbation and affection."

THE end of the Revolution turned America to a new day. Albany stood at the great interior door, which surged with life as the nation expanded.

In a period of forty years it saw at its own threshold the unfolding of an amazing epoch. In that time, General Philip Schuyler pioneered the first locks in the Mohawk River; overland ox-cart trains moved out of Albany to the West; stagecoaches joined the frontiers. But these pulsations were as nothing compared with the exciting days that followed the voyage of the *Clermont* to Albany in 1807; the opening of the Grand Erie Canal in 1825; and the beginning of pioneer railroad passenger service in 1831, between Albany and Schenectady.

Upper: Court of Appeals (left) and the Joseph Henry Memorial (formerly Albany Academy). Below: Albany City Hall.

The name "Albany" was on everyone's lips, as the greatest transportation point in the young nation. Canalers sang chanteys as they sailed on the "Raging Canawl," from Albany to Buffalo. Trainmasters in a few years were calling, "Albany! Albany!" as they have done ever since, for traffic still breaks at this point, and "through" trains stop.

The old city awoke with a start. Almost over night, wrote Gorham Worth in his delightful "Reminiscences," the Dutch regime toppled. New methods of doing things arrived. The Dutch burghers in knee breeches, silk waistcoats and beaver hats, accustomed to a quiet city life, had to step a bit more briskly.

Nervous energetic New Englanders came among them—such men as Elkanah Watson, who found Dutch gables poured rainwater down the necks of passersby, and loudly demanded reform.

In 1797, the city had become the Capital of New York. The Legislature, after wandering uncertainly from New York to White Plains and Kingston, came to rest at the head of the Hudson. The first state building was erected for offices at State and Lodge Streets. The Legislature met for 10 years in Albany's old Stadt Huys on Broadway. In 1808, the first Capitol was built, just east of the present structure on the hilltop.

Turnpikes out of Albany were remarkable. The Great Western Turnpike was begun in 1797, and others quickly developed, such as the Genesee Pike, along the north shore of the Mohawk; the Cherry Valley Pike, to Cooperstown; the Albany-Hartford route in 1799; and others to New York, Montreal, Rutland and Boston. An ambitious project arose for a pike to Albany from Portland, Maine, a distance of 400 miles. Coaches with four, six and eight horses rolled and rattled over roads which in part were planked or crudely paved.

Emigrants from New England and others from Europe came to Albany by sloop or stage to start the overland trail West. In 1795, it was recorded that 500 ox-cart caravans passed through the city in one day, raising dust clouds.

The initial trip of the DeWitt Clinton locomotive on August 31, 1831, on the Mohawk & Hudson Railroad, made history. It had been urged by its sponsors in an appeal to the Albany city officials for financial assistance that the railway would reduce the journey to Schenectady from one day to three hours. Wooden rails covered by strips of iron formed the track for the engine, as it snorted across the flat sand plains, showering sparks on the passengers in the



The Capitol at Albany, a \$25,000,000 structure, first tenanted in 1879, occupies an area of $3\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The earlier Capitol, built in 1808, was outgrown and torn down.

coaches, which had been turned out by Gould of Albany. The actual speed frightened horses along the way. It travelled at first fifteen miles an hour, but soon reached the dizzy pace of thirty miles an hour, so that the seventeen miles to Schenectady was covered in less than a third of the time that had been predicted. The road cost \$40,000 a mile.

Other railroad lines promptly grew up, connecting Albany with points across the State. In 1841, the Western Railroad, now the Boston & Albany, reached the east shore of the Hudson—the first line from the seaboard to connect with Albany. Passengers were ferried over by boat until the first railroad bridge was built at Livingston Avenue in 1866.

Erastus Corning, iron merchant and one-time Mayor, in 1853 united ten railroads to form the New York Central, remaining its president a dozen years, when Commodore Cornelius Vanderbilt succeeded in acquiring control. It was then combined with the Hudson River Railroad; which had been built up the east side of the Hudson in 1851.

Most Americans are familiar with the opening of the Erie Canal from Buffalo to Albany in 1825. Guns placed along the 363-mile route were fired as the little "ditch" was opened.

Trade rose even more swiftly than had been expected. Settlers in the Genesee country shipped down flour. Michigan lumber gradually supplanted the Adirondack forests. Freight rates were cut 80 per cent or more compared with the old overland haul. Salt, provisions, glass, potash, and many others were shipped. Packet lines carried emigrants going to Indiana, Michigan and Illinois, sailing every ten days. In 1831, nearly 15,000 canal boats arrived and departed from Albany, and 500 sailing ships plied from Albany to the coastal States and West Indies. Albany's population, which was 12,500 in 1820, be-

(Continued on page 30)

Avoid fatigue
and so avoid

The Common Cold

by Major F. J. Vokoun

Med Res., U. S. Army

Reprinted by courtesy of The Military Surgeon



A SHORT time ago at a medical convention, a physician made the remark that the average layman knows as much about the common cold as the medical profession, or words to that effect. This juicy morsel was immediately seized upon by the newspapers and given considerable publicity, much to the detriment of the profession.

Why do we physicians saw ourselves off the limb so often? What did the doctor have in mind when he made the remark? Most probably he has been chasing some filterable virus around his laboratory and feels that the old fashioned germs which we know about are outmoded like the hoop skirt and tin lizzy. However, we who are in active practice and have to keep our feet on the ground if we expect to eat, feel that we do know something about the common cold and it is in defense of the practising physician that I am tempted to write this paper.

The mucous membrane lining the nose and throat harbors innumerable organisms. These are well known, and can be positively identified morphologically and culturally. The most common are the m. catarrhalis, the staph. aureus and albus, the strep. hemolyticus and viridans, the pneumococci I, II, III and IV and Friedlander's Klebsiella Pneumoniae. One or more class of these organisms can be found in the nasal washings of practically any individual over one year of age. The germs lead a precarious existence in the mucous lining, barely existing, kept in check by phagocytosis and other defensive mechanisms of the body. Their presence in no way interferes with

the enjoyment of good health by the individual. This may thus be considered the normal state of affairs.

Now suppose that something occurs to lower the vitality of the individual. It may be exposure to a severe draft, or overwork, or lack of sleep, or faulty diet, or any number of simple reasons. This lowering of resistance gives the ever present bacteria the opportunity they have awaited. They immediately begin to multiply and produce more toxin (exo- or endo-). They likewise extend their territory from the nose and throat and sinuses further down towards the larynx and trachea. An active inflammation is now set up with all the well known signs of a "Cold." The absorption of toxin makes the patient weak. If the patient is wise and goes to bed and gives his body a chance, the defense mechanisms are usually quickly marshaled, the bacteria are destroyed and normal health supervenes. If the defense mechanism fails, the bacteria multiply further and spread to the bronchi and then to the lungs themselves, setting up a pneumonia. This ends eventually in either death or slow recovery.

When one analyzes the facts as we know them it does not seem to me that there is any deep mystery to the common cold. Probably the reason that colds cause so much economic loss is because people do not get after them in their incipiency but wait until the infection gets beyond control before they pay atten-

(Continued on page 21)

Short Course Packs

New C. & G. S. School

ENTHUSIASM: *Strong excitement of feeling on behalf of a cause or a subject.*—Webster. This feeling ran so high when the first N.Y.N.G. Command & General Staff School opened, that enrollment had to be limited to nearly 50% of applications.

THE concluding exercises of the First Command and General Staff School for New York National Guard officers were held in the 71st Infantry Armory on Tuesday evening, March 23, 1937.

This school was established in December 1936, to afford a course of instruction to Brigade and Regimental commanders and staff officers in command and staff functions. Many of our officers holding these assignments, decidedly anxious for this training, have not had the time, due to the demands of their civil responsibilities, to avail themselves of the opportunities afforded by the three months Special Course at Fort Leavenworth and the abbreviated course established last Fall by the Corps Area commander at Camp Dix. To fit this need, this school was established. Attendance was voluntary, applications were limited to five students per organization, (1) brigade or regimental commanders, (2) officers of brigade and regimental staffs and (3) specially selected battalion commanders or battalion staff officers suitable for higher command.

The response to our call for volunteers was excellent. Sixty applications were received but, due to the limited facilities and the scarcity of funds for texts, materiel, etc., the enrollment was held down to eleven teams of three officers each.

Colonel George F. Terry, 71st Infantry, most generously offered the use of his armory for the school, which offer was accepted. Much of the success of the school is due to the splendid cooperation shown by him, his officers and by Lieutenant John Dietz, the armory superintendent.

Curtailing the number of students left quite some disappointment among those not fortunate enough to have been selected. This resulted in an announcement that visitors would be welcomed, and before the course was more than fairly started, it was found that the following officers had shown spirit and desire enough to become permanent visitors, even though they realized that, not being selected for the school, they would not receive any formal credit for completion:

Major Joseph T. Hart, 165th Infantry
Major James H. McSweeney, 105th Field Artillery
Captain James Andrews, 105th Field Artillery

Captain William D. Barcus, 107th Infantry
Captain Donald P. Sherman, 71st Infantry
Captain John J. Williams, 71st Infantry
Lieut. Hans S. Bendixen, Hqrs. 93d Brigade
Lieut. William L. Brookfield, Hqrs. 93d Brigade
Lieut. Christopher S. Phelan, 104th Field Artillery

The zeal, attention and interest of these added starters was brought to the attention of the Commanding General, who decided to award certificates of completion to them at the conclusion of the course.

THE 72-hour course taught at the II Corps Area C. and G. S. School at Camp Dix had to be much abbreviated to meet the needs and limited time deemed proper for this Armory course. It was decided that, since all officers attending did so in addition to doing their usual work at their own armories, the course would be a short one, consisting of twenty-six hours work divided into 12 attendances. All work on the Infantry Division was deleted from the Camp Dix course and only basic lectures on the various arms and services and tactical problems and map exercises involving the reinforced brigade were included. Following is the schedule that was finally used:

- Infantry Organization and Weapons
- Artillery Organization and Weapons
- Cavalry Organization and Weapons
- Air Corps and Engineers
- Combat Orders—Estimate of the Situation
- Military Intelligence and Orientation
- The Commander and His Staff
- The Offensive
- Evacuation and Supply
- G-2 Plan and Estimate
- Reinforced Brigade in Attack
- The Defensive
- Supply in the Defensive
- Protection of Lines of Communication
- Reinforced Brigade in Defense
- Solution of Problems
- Lecture—The Will of the Commander
- Closing Exercises

The interest and enthusiasm shown by the students was very gratifying. Although required to devote an additional night each week, attendance was practically one hundred per cent. The attention and general attitude of the students was of the best.

(Continued on page 21)

87th Brig.
Gen. W.A. DeLamater
Maj. H.R. Campbell
Capt. H.A. Steiger



14th Inf.
Maj. Leslie Belcher



51st Cav. Brig.
Gen. N.H. Eggleston
Lt. Col. G.E. Ackerman
Capt. C.B. Kopf

107th Inf.
Maj. G.W. Woltz
Capt. W.D. Barcus
Capt. C.J. Odrovonz

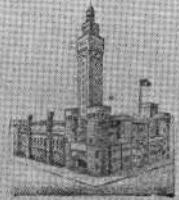


N.Y. - C. and G. S. S.
1937



362nd Inf.
Maj. C.J. Peterson
Maj. DeM. Moses
Capt. V.C. Riddick

165th Inf.
Col. A.E. Anderson
Maj. L.A. Doan
Maj. J.T. Hart
Capt. J.J. Ratigan



104th F.A.
Col. R.F. Kernan
Capt. L.J. McCann
Lieut. R.W. Sullivan
Lieut. C.S. Phelan

71st Inf.
Lt. Col. J.W. Utter
Maj. Grant Layng
Maj. F.P. Thornton
Capt. D.P. Sherman
Capt. J.J. Williams



Faculty
Col. G.A. Herbst, Inf.
Maj. T.D. Davis, Inf.
Capt. G.B. Barth, F.A.



105th F.A.
Lt. Col. E.M. Podyen
Maj. J.S. McSweeney
Capt. W.S. Bastine
Capt. James Andrews
Lieut. J.J. Murtha

93rd Brig.
Gen. C.G. Blakeslee
Capt. R.F. Schirm
Capt. G.F. Baird
Lieut. H.S. Bendixen
Lieut. W.L. Brookfield



52nd F.A. Brig.
Maj. V.A. O'Neil
Capt. W.F. Wolf
Lieut. H.M. Loey

106th Inf.
Maj. A.F. Hogle
Lieut. J.D. Carton

● Here shown are the members of N.Y.N.G. organizations who were enrolled in the first C.&G.S. School held at the 71st Infantry Armory (center). Against their names are the insignia of the organizations to which they belong. Bright spot of the course was Captain Barth's concluding lecture "The Will of the Commander."



VOL. XIV, No. 2 NEW YORK CITY MAY, 1937

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET LIEUT. T. F. WOODHOUSE
Editor-in-chief *Editor and Business Mgr.*

LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER
General Advertising Mgr. *N. Y. C. Advertising Mgr.*

PROUDEST EPITAPH

OF THE four hundred Spartans who fought to stem the invading flood of Persians at Thermopylae (480 B. C.), one man survived. (Shame at having escaped unscathed later led this man to take his own life.) On the site where these men fell was erected a stone pillar bearing the chiselled words: "Proud are we who lie here, for in her hour of danger we defended our country to the last with our lives." Proud words—uttered by proud men.

On Memorial Day, remember the tens of thousands of simple men like yourself who have given you the land and the freedom you enjoy today. In our country's hour of danger, they defended us and all that we have "to the last with their lives." Spend one moment of Memorial Day in silent gratitude.

CORNING COOPERATES

THE presence of the National Guard in any community is an asset and is widely recognized as such. Many communities are justly proud of the local organization and follow its service record with the keenest interest. This effort for achievement on the part of organizations is often spurred on by the knowledge that they are in the "public eye" and that their pride in successful, efficient work is shared by the residents of their community.

It is gratifying to learn of the action recently reported of the Corning Glass Works. Company H of the 102nd Medical Regiment is stationed in Corning, N. Y., and many of its members are employed at the Glass Works. This firm has announced that any guardsman whom it employs will be permitted to attend the annual two weeks' training period at Camp Smith without losing his regular income. The executives of the firm have promised to pay such employes the difference in pay between the amount the employe receives from the government during his field training and that which he would have earned working for the same period in the factory. The average weekly earn-

ings are to be used as a basis in computing the amount paid to the employe.

The policy has been adopted for the year 1937 and affects employes who are prospective members of the National Guard as well as those employes who are at present serving in Company H.

This expression of good will and support of the largest industry in the community toward the New York National Guard is of considerable importance. The officers of Company H, 102nd Medical Regiment, wish to express, through the medium of the GUARDSMAN, their deep appreciation to the Corning Glass Works for this generous and sympathetic policy adopted in relation to its National Guard employes.

MILITARY POLICE DETACHMENT

Peekskill—1937

APPLICATIONS are now being received for detail to the Military Police Detachment which will be on duty at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., during the field training period June 12, 1936, until September 19, 1936.

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

Applicants should answer the following questions and forward their application to Lt. Col Alfred D. Reutershan, Headquarters, New York National Guard, Room 766, 80 Centre Street, New York City. *Send your application through channels; do not send it direct.*

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

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

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

It is particularly desired to obtain men in the grade of Private and Private First Class who have never previously been detailed to the Military Police.



GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE



INFANTRY-ARTILLERY TRAINING AT PINE CAMP

THE training plan for 1937 comprises several new features which it will undoubtedly be of interest to discuss in a general way.

Perhaps the outstanding change in the training plan is the assignment of the 107th Infantry to train at Pine Camp in conjunction with the 105th Field Artillery. The purpose of this assignment is to develop the tactical infantry-artillery team. The program to be followed by the 107th Infantry will closely parallel the program for infantry units at Camp Smith, except that there will be no known-distance firing at Pine Camp. Instead, firing by infantry units will be confined to musketry and combat practice firing by the rifle companies, and field firing by the machine gun and howitzer companies. In addition, full advantage will be taken of the excellent terrain at Pine Camp for intensive training in combat principles for small units to include the battalion, and for joint terrain and field exercises with the artillery. One of the latter exercises will consist of a brigade field exercise (in which the 108th Infantry will be simulated) with the normal support of the light field artillery regiment. The latter phase of this exercise, which will include a march and overnight bivouac, will consist of the movement of the 107th Infantry by motor, under cover of darkness, to participate in an attack in a wide envelopment, supported by a battalion of artillery. For the tactical control of this exercise the 93rd Brigade Headquarters and Headquarters Company has also been assigned to Pine Camp for its field training, and this unit also will participate in the joint infantry-artillery training throughout. Likewise, the Commanding General, 93rd Brigade, will act as post commander for the purpose of administration and coordinating the general training plan. It should be noted also that there will be present at the same time in camp the 102nd Quartermaster Regiment, the 27th Division Aviation, and the 102nd Ordnance Company, all of whom will likewise play their tactical rôles in the joint training, in addition to their own special training tasks.

It is planned that this system of joint training will

be continued in future years, and that over a normal training cycle all infantry regiments will have an opportunity to train at Pine Camp. It is believed that this type of training is an ideal complement to the training at Camp Smith, and likewise furnishes a useful background for the forthcoming Army maneuvers, which are tentatively scheduled for 1938 or 1939. In addition, basic training will be afforded in camping, and the care of troops in the field, including the many problems of hygiene and sanitation, and the issue and preparation of the ration.

The training of the cavalry brigade at Pine Camp will similarly follow the general plan for infantry training, with emphasis upon field firing and combat principles. It is of interest to note also that this year, for the first time, the regimental headquarters troops will be partially motorized, affording new problems in distant motor reconnaissance and in radio communication. The Veterinary Company will train for the first time with the cavalry, thus providing this unit

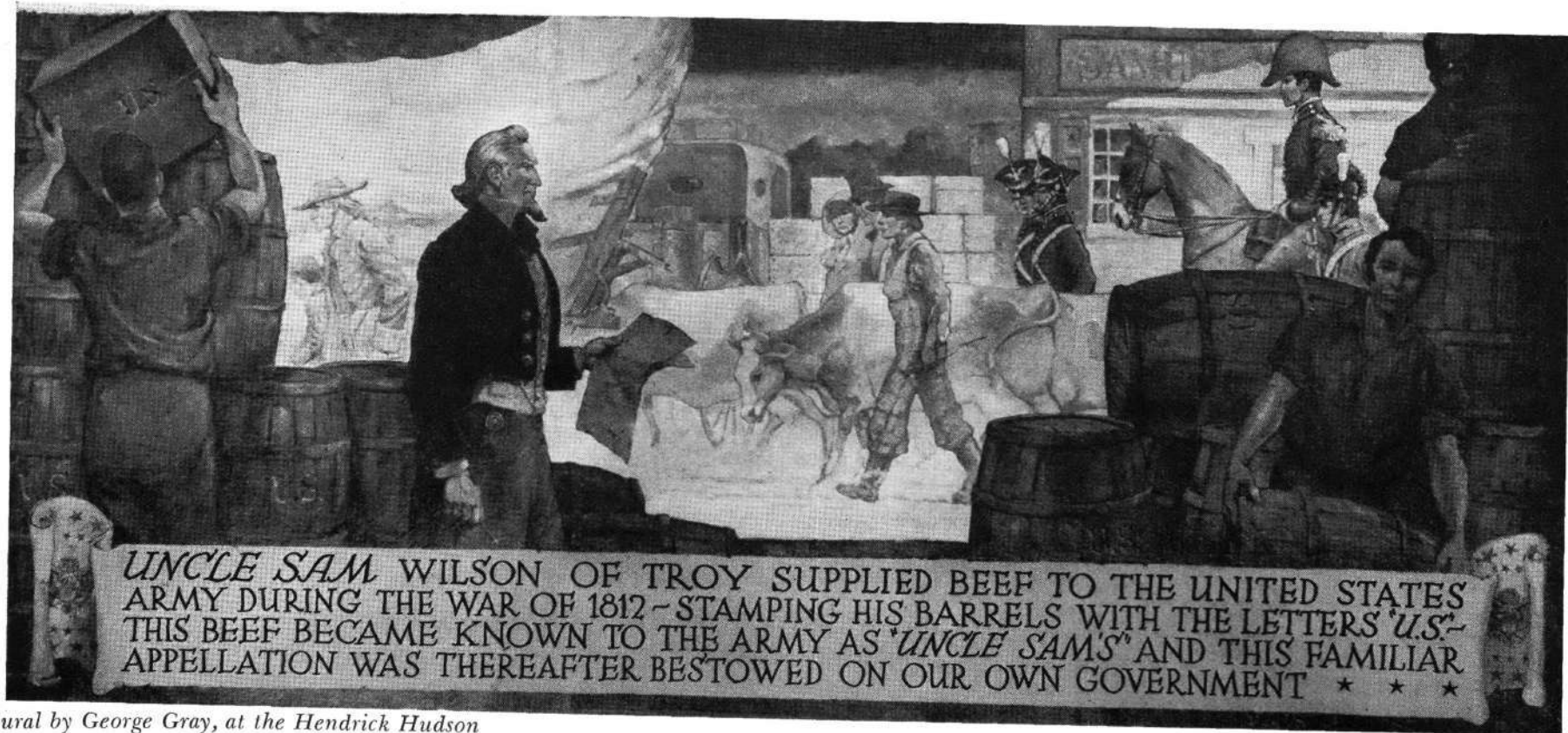
with sufficient animals to carry out its normal training objectives, which have been difficult to achieve in the past at Camp Smith.

Mention should also be made of the 101st Signal Battalion and the 102nd Ordnance Company, which also will train at Pine Camp. It is planned that one of the missions of the former organization will be to complete the interior telephone line within the camp proper, while the latter organization will find ample opportunities and facilities for the inspection and minor repairs of ordnance and fire control equipment, working in conjunction with the Corps Area detachment on duty at Pine Camp. In this connection, it is gratifying to know that the Ordnance Company has just received several pieces of new equipment for ordnance maintenance, including an arc welder and a lathe and generator.

Another feature of the 1937 training program is the sending of the 258th Field Artillery to Pine Camp for the first time, where this regiment can finally function in its proper rôle as a heavy field artillery organization. While the firing of this regiment this year will be re-

(Continued on page 21)





Mural by George Gray, at the Hendrick Hudson Hotel, Troy, N. Y.



GEORGE GRAY
Staff Artist, *The Guardsman*

THE ORIGIN OF UNCLE SAM

AMONG the early emigrants from the New England states settling at Troy, N. Y., was Samuel Wilson, of Mason, N. H. About 1793, he and his brother Ebenezer engaged in the business of slaughtering cattle. Some years later they built a large slaughter and packing house. They employed about one hundred men, and sometimes slaughtered in a week more than a thousand head of cattle. Samuel Wilson had naturally a friendly disposition, which with his benevolence to the poor, won for him the esteem and affection of a large circle of acquaintances. Most of them familiarly called him "Uncle Sam," and this designation was often used by his own children.

In 1812, Samuel secured an army contract for beef "packed in full bound barrels of white oak." Troy-enlisted soldiers, seeing these barrels lettered U. S., referred to them as "Uncle Sam's." Another army contractor, having purchased beef from the Wilsons, advertised that he had a large supply of "Uncle Sam's beef" of a superior quality.

It soon followed that those better informed respecting the initials, U. S., supposing that "Uncle Sam" was a more appropriate appellation than Brother Jonathan for the assumed personality of the United States, gave it currency as the designation of those letters.

World War Veterans Still Serve

The 105th Infantry still has 38 officers and enlisted men in its ranks who answered the call in 1917. What other regiment can better this record?

WITH impressive military ceremonies to the accompaniment of old wartime music, the 105th Infantry honored 38 of its veteran members at their Troy armory on March 25 on the occasion of the 20th anniversary of the regiment's call to federal service for the World War.

Some weeks before that date, certain members of the regiment canvassed the organization and found that there were at present on the active rolls thirty-eight officers and enlisted men who were also in the Regiment on the day of call, twenty years ago. After discussion, it was decided to give this group a review in honor of the 20th Anniversary.

Memories of the stirring days of war were revived as eight companies of the present regiment passed in review to the one-time familiar strains of "Over There," "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Hinkey Dinkey Parlez Vous," and "Madelon," flying the World War regimental colors.

When the Regiment (two battalions) had been formed, the Escort Company marched to the commanding officer's quarters and received the World War Colors of the Regiment which had been obtained from the Flag Room at the Capitol. The colors were then presented to the Regiment in the usual manner and, while the Regiment stood at "present arms," the Adjutant read the following message:

"In memory of the 310 officers and men killed in action and the 1,911 officers and men wounded, from the 105th Infantry during the World War, and as a tribute to the veterans of the Regiment here tonight, the World War Colors are being carried in this ceremony. Once again, the 105th Infantry marches under its wartime Colors."

The two stands of colors were then interchanged.

The review of the Regiment by the thirty-eight officers and enlisted men took place after a bugler of the 105th Regimental Band had sounded "Taps" in tribute to the Regiment's dead.

20th Anniversary Men 105th Infantry

Front Row, L. to R.:

Sergeant Shaver, 1st Sergeant Davis, 1st Sergeant Walsh, 1st Lieutenant Stevens, Captain Time-son, Captain McGovern, Captain Hamilton, Major Degenaar, 1st Sergeant McDermott.

Second Row:

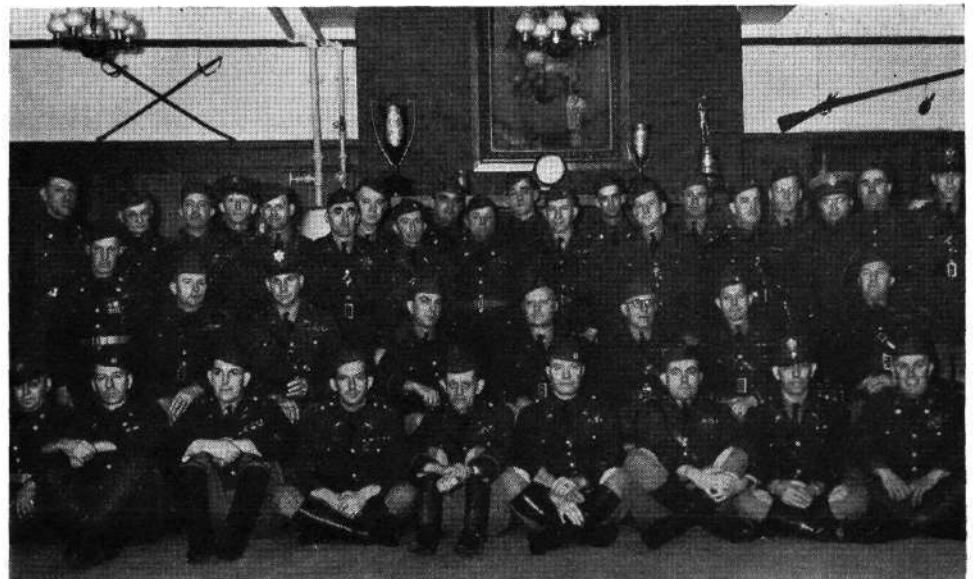
1st Sergeant Ryan, 1st Lieutenant Crego, Captain Jensen, Captain Bishop, Lieut. Colonel Ross, Major Thiessen, Major Innes, Major Plumley.

Third Row:

1st Sergeant Hallenbeck, 1st Sergeant Watson, 1st Lieutenant Magadiou, Private 1st Class Balty, 1st Lieutenant Bradt, 2nd Lieutenant McGill, 2nd Lieutenant Horton, 2nd Lieutenant Weatherwax, 1st Sergeant Hyatt, 1st Sergeant Walsh, 1st Lieutenant Vannier, Captain Geiser, Sergeant Hupman, Captain Livingstone, Captain Forgette, Captain Fletcher, Captain Ruddy, Captain Rogers, Captain Dwyer, Captain Boughton.

First Sergeant Passero arrived from Gloversville a few minutes after the picture was taken and so is not included in the group. He was, however, present on the drill floor.

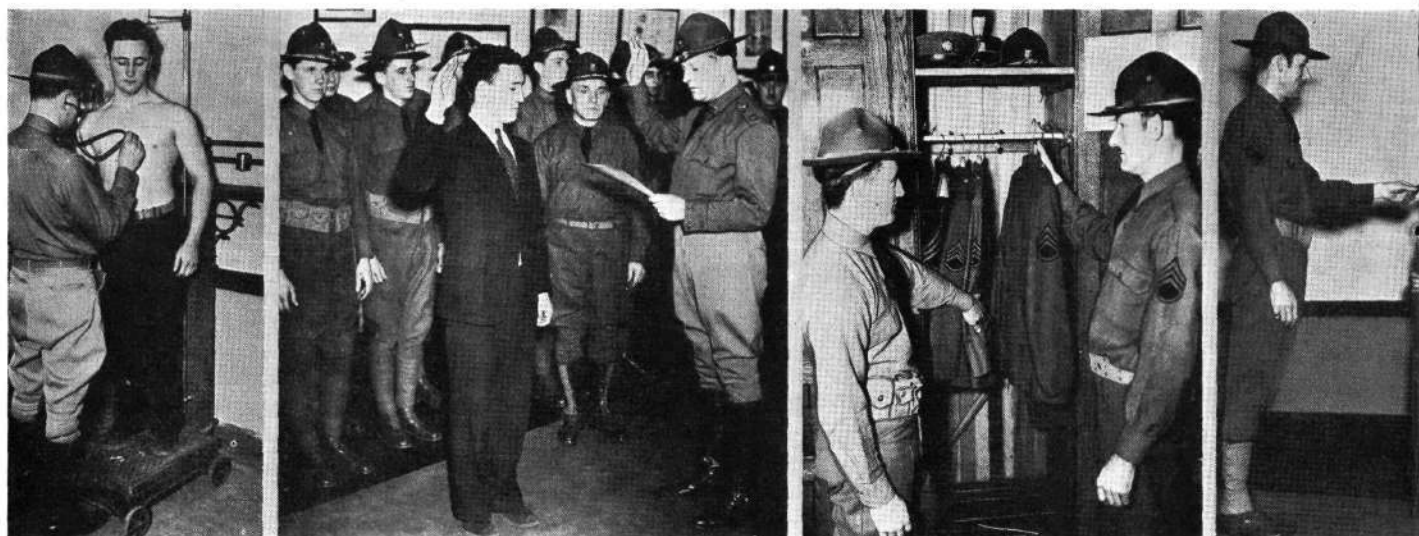
* It would be interesting to learn whether any regiment in the New York National Guard has a larger number of veterans who answered the World War call still in service. The 105th Infantry's group does not, of course, include any other officers and men of the Regiment who are veterans of the War but who served with other units.



The Training of a Guardsman

*Pictures by Courtesy of The Daily Reporter, White Plains, N. Y.
HERMAN KARTLUKE, Staff Photographer.*

A PROSPECTIVE member of the New York National Guard is shown about to enter an armory with a friend who is already a member. It is the home of the Hq. and Service Co. and Co. C of the 102nd Medical Rgt. . . . The Staff Sergeant shows the prospective member the attractive company rooms where the soldiers meet in a civilian capacity for recreation, dances and their club affairs. . . . The visitor is then taken on a tour of the Armory, shown the latest equipment, men drilling, classes receiving instruction and begins to get the urge to become a citizen soldier. . . . The celebrated "Top Kick" is usually not as tough as he looks, or pretends to act. He will always greet a new man kindly and endeavor to help him over the rough spots. Here our friend has decided to join, and the recruiting committee is taking his record.

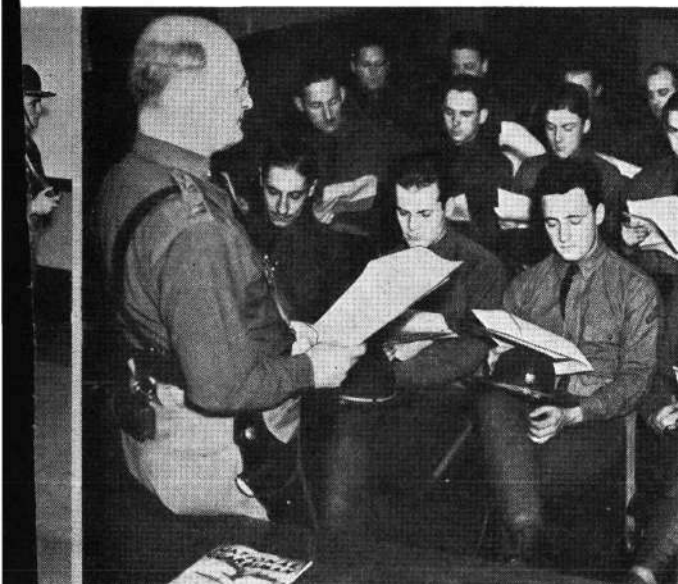


HERE we see our former "rookie," now a first class private, acting as a corporal drilling a squad. He is the No. 4 man in the front rank. Each man is given an opportunity to drill the squad, and later on, the platoon, so that the soldier learns to give commands as well as to obey them. . . . Ambitious members of the N.Y.N.G. may attend classes and study to become reserve officers of the U. S. Army. Our Guardsman, now a corporal, is shown attending a lecture given by an officer of the Guard. By enrolling in the Army Extension Courses, the Guardsman can take correspondence instruction and qualify as a commissioned officer, thus speeding his promotion either within his own regiment, or in the reserve forces. . . . The Guardsman we have followed in his career is now a Sergeant and is happy in his association with the National Guard, Uncle Sam's largest single component of land forces. In the background is a view of Camp Smith at Peekskill, N. Y. These pictures were posed by officers and members of Hq. and Service Company of the 102nd Medical Rgt. Sergeant Frank Hart, who impersonated the character shown in the series, is being congratulated by his associates, left to right: Sgt. Patsy Manna, Staff Sgt. Stephen W. Bordeaux and 1st Sgt. Frederick W. Fanch.





NO MAN is accepted in the National Guard unless he is physically fit. Army doctors give each prospective member a thorough examination before allowing him to sign up. . . . Having passed the doctors as a perfect specimen of American youth our friend now takes the oath of enlistment from his Company Commander. A man enlists in the Guard for a period of three years; drills once a week and has two weeks at camp with Federal pay. . . . The "rookie" is being shown the proper way to dress his locker. Neatness is drilled into Guardsmen even if he has already learned it at home. Many of the requirements imposed by regulations help the soldier throughout the rest of his life. . . . Having received his equipment, the "rookie" takes his place in the awkward squad and the fun and work of becoming a soldier begin. There are times when he wishes he'd never joined the outfit, but as soon as he catches on to the routine, gets to know his new companions better, and spends one summer on camp tour, the Guardsman becomes attached to his life and usually will not give it up. Today, hundreds of officers and enlisted men in the N.Y.N.G. are possessors of the "Long and Faithful Service Medal" awarded for 10, fifteen, twenty, 25 and 35 years' honorable service.



The Best Company in the Outfit

by An Amateur Psychologist

It has been said that every individual is seeking to obtain some sort of superiority and that the superiority he has in mind is either useful or useless from a "social" point of view. The useless form is concerned only with the individual's personal welfare and is usually in direct opposition to the welfare of the circle in which he mixes. But the man who strives to attain a useful form of superiority, does so in order to make some sort of contribution to his circle—be it to his family, his organization, his country, or to the world in general.

This type will be found in all classes and positions of society. He may be a statesman, a doctor, a window-cleaner, a cop, a scientist, a musician. In the ranks of the National Guard there are men of both types—the useful and the useless—and in former talks we have discussed the characters of some of the useless forms of superiority and have tried to show how these types behave and how they can be recognized.

It is pleasant to turn from a consideration of these egotistical, bullying, cowardly types to one which is definitely on the useful side. From the very nature of the National Guard, it would seem that the majority of its active members belong to the cooperative, useful type. Every man who enlists does so voluntarily and undertakes to perform the required duties at the sacrifice of much time and labor and energy, with relatively little financial compensation and with very little public recognition of his work. These men are trying to do their jobs conscientiously, efficiently and enthusiastically because they believe that by so doing they will contribute something beneficial to their community, state and country.

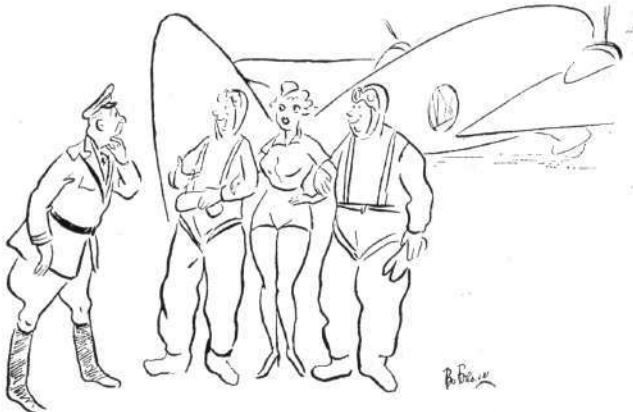
Their ambition is to make their company "the best company in the outfit"—not that they may boast

about or derive personal kudos from the fact, but because they feel they owe a duty to humanity which they can best express by faithful service in the Guard. Instead of leaving it up to the other fellow and trying to get by with as little work as possible, they ask themselves, "What can I do to make my company better?" and then set about putting their answer into effect.

In tackling a task of any magnitude, a man's first discovery is that no single person can do it alone; the task calls for cooperation. It is in a man's willingness to cooperate that one most readily discovers the true quality of his character. Teamwork means working for the team. There is no place on a team for the man who is always seeking self-publicity, self-advancement. Every member of a team must sink his personal ambitions in favor of the team as a whole. The man who thinks only in terms of himself is asking, "What do I get out of it?" while the man who has his company's interests honestly at heart, is asking, "What can I give? What service can I render to improve my company?" While the one is searching for some alibi which will excuse him from doing some routine piece of work (this is the man who is always trying to avoid K.P.), the other just goes ahead and does the job. Promotion comes to such a man and is welcomed by him because the higher rank will give him fuller opportunities of serving the interests of his outfit.

"Above and beyond the call of duty"—so runs the wording of the citation for the Medal of Honor. It is this spirit—the spirit that makes a man carry out, albeit at the risk of his life, even more than his mere orders called for—that marks him out as a truly superior person. Selfless, loyal, determined at all times to do his utmost whatever it may cost him—this is the type which brings a unit to the top and maintains it there as a mark for others to shoot at.

Generally speaking, a man of this character is cheerful, a good "mixer," considerate of other people's feelings, frank in speech, modest, and self-confident. He is frank because he has nothing to conceal; modest because he prefers that his actions should speak for him; considerate because he is a firm believer in the Golden Rule, and self-confident because of his unswerving faith in the rightness of his ambition. In him we find courage, a sense of loyalty and responsibility, a desire to help, an industrious worker for the good of his community, and one who readily makes friends with his neighbors. He makes a good husband, a dependable, happy father, and can be trusted at all times to do his job and just a little more.



"We decided that what our squadron needed was hostesses!"



TOL' JUDGE ROBBINS

THE JUDGE TAKES A TRIP - HE IS WITH CHUBBINS SEEING THE SIGHTS OF NEW YORK

OH, DADDY - WHERE SHALL WE START OUR SIGHT-SEEING?

WELL, 'SPOSE WE FOLLOW THE METHODS YOUR GRANDFATHER WOULD HAVE USED

1

EXCUSE ME, SIR - BUT I'M CURIOUS TO KNOW HOW YOU CAN SMOKE A PIPE IN THIS GALE

SURELY YOU KNOW THAT YOU CAN SMOKE PRINCE ALBERT ANYWHERE. IT STAYS PUT

3

YOU SEEM TO HAVE REACHED A NEW HEIGHT OF ENTHUSIASM FOR PRINCE ALBERT, DADDY

WELL, I SURE APPRECIATE BEING ABLE TO SMOKE AND ENJOY THIS VIEW AT THE SAME TIME

4

HOW DO YOU MEAN - LIKE GRANDFATHER?

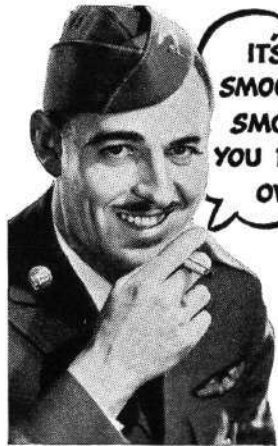
HE WAS A FRONTIERSMAN, WHEN HE WAS IN STRANGE TERRITORY, HE WOULD CLIMB THE HIGHEST TREE AND RECONNOITER, SO WELL GO UP IN THE TALLEST BUILDING THE EMPIRE STATE, AND LOOK AROUND

2

I'LL BET GRAND-FATHER NEVER-IMAGINED A BUILDING LIKE THAT

NO - NOR A PIPE TOBACCO AS CHOICE AND MILD AS THIS MODERN SMOKE - P.A.

5

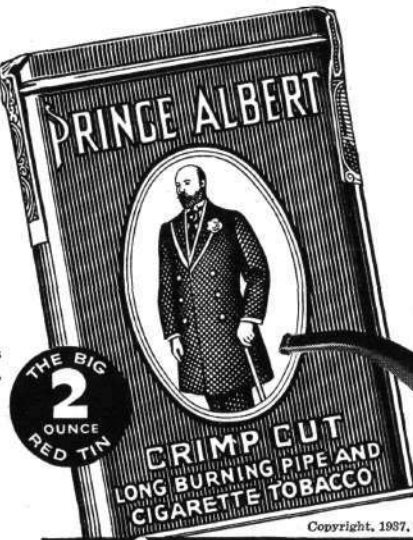


IT'S GRAND, SMOOTH, NO-BITE SMOKING FOR YOU ROLL-YOUR-OWNERS!

70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-oz. tin of Prince Albert

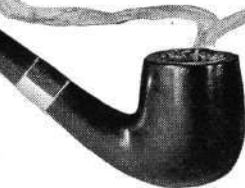
TRY P. A. FREE IN "MAKIN'S" CIGARETTES TOO!

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes 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 Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.



THE BIG 2 OUNCE RED TIN

TRY P.A. ON THIS 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 Tob. Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.



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

Copyright, 1967, R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co.

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE



Illustrated by GEORGE GRAY

“**A**ND, SERGEANT, use your judgment when and how you tell the men. That’s all.”

“Yes, sir.” In the few seconds it takes to walk from the orderly room to the center of a 1917 model wooden barracks, the Top Sergeant had decided.

“At ease!” and the relaxing of Headquarters Company, 76th Brigade, could almost be heard. It meant a week’s duty done, a bothersome Saturday morning inspection by Brig. Gen. William G. Everson, and his staff, was over and a week end in Louisville, Mamouth Cave, or fishing along the Ohio River.

“Here it is,” the First Sergeant’s stance told his Hoosiers plainly that bad news was on its way and coming fast. “No leaves this week end until tomorrow noon. Stow away all personal property in your lockers. Field service uniforms, one extra pair of sox, one extra suit of underwear, toilet articles, very few more personal items. Roll your packs for overnight and we march at noon. Be sure you leave one pair of sox, one suit of underclothing, and one complete uniform in your lockers.

“Knock down your cots and stack them by the door. Turn in pillows and pads to the supply sergeant. Stack your lockers in the supply room. Take a good soaking in the showers and fill your canteens—we’re in for a long dry spell. Section chiefs take charge and report to me when your sections are ready. All right, boys, hop to it, one hour ‘til mess.” And, the Top Cutter went back to his little room to do a bit of pack rolling for himself.

—And it was a “long dry spell” in Fort Henry Knox, Ky., during August 1929 for the Indiana National Guard and other troops of 38th Division. The last rain had fallen sometime late in April or early May, and very little of it. Wells were few and far between, for water had to be collected from the surface during spring thaws and rains. Hundreds of feet of lime and sandstone lay under a scant skin of hard clay—and the Ohio was 20 miles away. The ROTC and CMTC had been there before the Guards-

Human endurance is an elastic quality, but it was severely stretched on the “hike” described by this author.

men from Indiana, Kentucky and West Virginia rolled in. When the Cyclone men arrived they found the swimming pool a dry basin and a few days later guards were over the showers and latrines.

It was down to the place that Saturday morning of “go home” or hike for the auxiliary wells on the various ranges. Hike it was, for there was just enough motor transportation then for canvass, kitchen, and other more bulky equipment. The First Sergeant had been forewarned by Brigade Sergeant Major John (Banker) Slack earlier that morning. The Skipper, Captain Charles G. Samuels, broke the remaining dusty details at the close of inspection.

Mess was over and exactly at noon, the 151st and 152nd Infantry regiments began their march on the long well paved Dixie Highway, north and east into the Village of Muldraugh, some five miles or so out of Stithton, the post town. But, there was a mile or so of deep yellow dusty roads into the rifle range camp site.



A shorter, but drier and dustier route was taken by the brigade headquarters company over Roosevelt Ridge. In quick time the company’s 20 men pitched the staff and company pyramids, but the regiments were out on the

flat grassless plain in pup tents blasted by sun that daily ran 100 to 120 degrees in the shade—when there was shade.

One lister bag of water daily to each company came from the wells, under direction of Captain Bartlett, of the 10th Infantry, who was camp maintenance officer at the time. The small headquarters company rated about a half bag a day. It was just enough water for each man in the Cyclone Guard to convert the dust that floated about his head in thick yellow clouds, into thin muddy soup in mouth and throat.

(Continued on page 27)

GENERAL HASKELL'S MESSAGE

(Continued from page 13)

stricted, it is planned that when the present enlargements of the Pine Camp reservation are completed, several firing positions will be established for firing the 155 gun at suitable mid-ranges.

Another item of interest this year is the fact that two batteries of the 245th Coast Artillery have been converted to anti-aircraft artillery, and will fire the three-inch anti-aircraft armament at Fort H. G. Wright. This development is in line with the present War Department policy, whereby harbor defense regiments will furnish their own anti-aircraft protection.

As to the 212th Coast Artillery, at Fort Ontario, one battery of the 62nd Coast Artillery will again train with this regiment at Oswego, thus providing modern anti-aircraft weapons and fire control equipment for target practice purposes.

It will be noted that nothing herein has been stated with respect to the plans for the infantry, Engineer and Medical training to be effected at Camp Smith this summer. Several changes with respect to that phase of our training will be inaugurated this year, but due to lack of space it will be published in my next "message," in the June GUARDSMAN.

All in all, I think that the training program for Pine Camp, Fort Ontario, and Camp Smith will prove to be the most interesting and beneficial that we have had in many years.

W. N. Haskell
Major General

SHORT COURSE PACKS NEW C. & G. S. SCHOOL

(Continued from page 11)

The final session took place on the night of 23d of March. Captain G. B. Barth, F.A., delivered the final lecture entitled "The Will of the Commander." This lecture was a character study of the commanders in four great battles, Cannae, Waterloo, Chancellorsville, and the First Battle of the Marne (1914), showing how numerical strength can be offset by the "Will to Win," while vacillation on the part of the commander may deprive greatly superior forces of victory.

Colonel E. K. Sterling, Cavalry, National Guard Officer of the 2nd Corps Area, representing the Corps Area Commander, was present and presented General McCoy's regrets. Colonel George A. Herbst, Director of the Course, made a few closing remarks stressing the fact that the will of the commander applied down through the chain of command to include the infantry squads and platoons in their hazardous journey across "the last 600 yards."

Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the National Guard of New York State, made the closing address and presented the certificates. Elaborating on the theme of the evening—The Will of the Commander—he told a very interesting personal experience occurring on the day of the St. Mihiel Offensive; how a lone aviator brought to his headquarters (he was G-3 of the — Corps) word that the German artillery and trains were retreating on roads to the north; how, after verifying this information, he passed it on to the high command hoping that, instead of taking three days to close the salient, a forced march on Hattonchatel might finish the job in one day. General Summerall, when asked if his division could make the forced march to close the salient that night, replied, "The First Division is capable of doing anything it is ordered to do. Send us the orders, we will do the rest."

The course was conducted under the direction of Colonel George A. Herbst, Infantry senior instructor on duty with the New York National Guard. In addition to Colonel Herbst, the instructing staff included Major T. D. Davis, Infantry, and Capt. G. B. Barth, Field Artillery. To them go the sincere thanks and appreciation of all concerned for a carefully planned and splendidly conducted course of instruction.

THE COMMON COLD

(Continued from page 9)

tion to it. It would seem to me much more practical and economical to spend a day in bed aborting a cold than to take a chance on getting well while attending to your routine of business and later spending three weeks in bed fighting off pneumonia.

The quest for a virus as the cause of the common cold will not change the picture any. It is a question of body resistance. I feel that if the bodily resistance were properly kept up the common cold would practically disappear.



"S' all right, Cap'n—we seen it done in the coicus!"

CAPTAIN JOSEPH H. MODE



AT THE age of six he could play the fife, at seven he had mastered the drum, and at eight he was playing on the bugle. By the time he was eleven years old, he was able to lead field music. That was the promising start of "Joe" Mode's career of Drum Major and Band Leader—a career which came to an end on March 29 when he died at the age of sixty-two in the United States Veterans Hospital No. 81 in the Bronx.

Captain Joseph H. Mode had the honor of serving his regiment and

his country as a 100 per cent duty man for 45 years. Born in New York in 1867, he served in three campaigns—the Spanish American War, the Mexican Border Campaign, and the World War.

Completing his service as Drum Major of the 71st Infantry, "Joe" (as his host of friends affectionately called him) was called to rest within a few months of his retirement. He died "with his boots on" after setting up a glorious service record. Enlisting in the 71st in 1892, he served as an infantryman at San Diego and at San Juan Hill. Going to the Border in 1916, he went out as Drum Major—the position which he held until his death. When the regiment went to France, Joe was again at the head of the band and, during his service overseas, he was appointed First Lieutenant and Band Master of the 54th Pioneer Infantry (the old 71st Infantry). His band was judged second only to the band attached to the headquarters of General Pershing. Joe saw service in the Meuse-Argonne Offensive and later reorganized his unit which had been badly shattered, when it moved up to Coblenz.

Joe was notably unselfish by nature and was ever willing to lend a hand in all things which were in his broad line of duty. His skill, not only as a musician but also as a conductor, brought him fame throughout the country.

One of his favorite companions was a fife which he always carried with him. Whether it was a review for a general or a party for a retiring comrade, his fife was always ready for action. Joe was a great "joiner," too, and the pride he took in the many organizations to which he belonged was demonstrated by his obvious delight in showing his many cards of membership. He was a man free with his cigars which he liked to see his friends smoking while he unfolded one of his excellent stories.

Joe loved his camp tours and it was always remarked that he never missed the beat of his drum at the sound of reveille. Together with his great friend and comrade, Lambert Eben, the 71st Band Leader, he would select pieces of music with which to entertain the boys in their bunks at reveille and through the long, hot days of shooting and bivouac, or at the end of a long day's work.

The 71st Infantry has lost a splendid soldier, a loyal friend. The service honors him as one of the great American patriots who have given their lives in the name of Freedom.

THE PRESIDENT OF OUR RELIEF SOCIETY ANSWERS A QUESTION

IHAVE been asked why I think that every enlisted man and officer in the New York National Guard and the New York Naval Militia should become a member and enthusiastically support the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York. My answer can be briefly summarized, as follows:

1. The object of the Society is worthy, and can never benefit anyone except the widows and orphans of deceased enlisted men and officers of the New York National Guard or the New York Naval Militia.

2. Every right-thinking enlisted man or officer must feel that he wishes to do something for charity, and certainly no other charity is so near home.

3. Any enlisted man or officer, though he may not be married today, may some day, even after leaving the service, acquire dependents who may be eligible for assistance, and this assistance, if given, would undoubtedly be many hundredfold larger than the aggregate of his contributions, based on the insignificant membership requirement of \$1 per year—the price of a theatre ticket.

4. As it is the intention of the Society to assist widows and orphans of deceased enlisted men and officers in distress, it is not believed that any man now in the service, and whose dependents at a later date may become eligible, would care to be in the position of having them benefit from a society which he failed to support during his lifetime.

5. There is practically no overhead to the Society, and its officers have been selected from public-spirited and well-known men throughout the State.

6. The Society is asking for members on a purely individual and voluntary basis.

7. It is the intention to seek support from many civilians interested in the New York National Guard and the New York Naval Militia, but it will be difficult to approach such people for contributions unless and until the enlisted men and officers themselves had done their share.

8. This Society is not a military organization, and it isn't an insurance organization. It does not have dues, deductions from payrolls, etc. Each man is expected to decide this matter according to the dictates of his own conscience.

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A GUARDSMAN's period of field training is probably the most memorable event of his whole year. It is a period of hard work, but at the same time he looks upon these two weeks as his vacation.

Some twelve thousand men pass through Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., every summer, and return to their scattered homes with a host of pleasant memories. These memories are made the more pleasant by the friendliness shown them by the village of Peekskill. That this friendship is genuine is shown by the following letter, written by the Secretary, H. B. Foshay, of the Peekskill Merchants' Association to Major General Wm. N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard. We can assure the residents of Peekskill this friendly feeling is mutual.

In other ways, too, the presence of these 12,000 men is a definite asset to the community in view of the additional amount of business they bring to the local merchants. Tens of thousands of dollars are spent each year by the camp authorities and by the men themselves. Wise merchants, eager for their share in this business, remind the men in camp of their products and services by advertising in the GUARDSMAN; the men, in turn, are glad to demonstrate their loyalty by dealing for preference with such firms.

Camp Smith opens on June 13 (after the State Matches have been fired) and from then until September 19th, the sight of olive drab will be a familiar one in the streets of Peekskill. We are all looking forward to the renewal of the long-standing association with this friendly village.

April 1, 1937.

Major General William N. Haskell,
Commanding New York National Guard,
80 Center Street,
New York, New York.

My dear General Haskell:

Members of the Peekskill Merchants' Association read the account in our local newspapers of the opening of Camp Smith next June for the summer months.

The Merchants' Association has directed me as their secretary to express through you to the members of your Staff and to the members of the New York National Guard who attend Camp Smith, a most cordial welcome.

Aside from the fact that much business is derived by the Peekskill merchants from those attending Camp Smith, a great many fine acquaintances are made by the people of our village with the officers and men of the New York National Guard. Our village feels close to the National Guard, as we have a unit of the 156th Field Artillery located in Peekskill in what we consider one of the finest armories in the state of New York.

Please be assured that the people of Peekskill greatly appreciate the fact that Camp Smith is located just outside of the village limits, and look forward every year to the opening of camp.

With every kind wish for a coming successful camp season, I am,

For the Merchants' Association of Peekskill,

HARRY B. FOSHAY,
Secretary.



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N. G. EQUIPMENT USED IN FLOOD TEST

(Continued from page 9)

was to replenish the cistern supplies artificially. It was believed that this could be accomplished best by the use of the mobile purification unit and the Public Health Service therefore requested the loan of the Pennsylvania National Guard unit.

APPROXIMATELY a day was required to make the change over from the trailer to the truck mounting, the work being done by National Guard enlisted personnel and civilian employees at the home station of the equipment near Harrisburg, Pennsylvania. Slightly over two days were required to make the trip from the home station of the unit to Racine, Ohio, the community where the unit was first placed in service. Two National Guard enlisted men and two civilian employees brought the equipment through, the unit being accompanied by a lighter truck carrying cots, blankets, gasoline, oil and other supplies.

Preliminary surveys prior to the arrival of the equipment had indicated a ferry landing on the Ohio River from which the unit could be operated without difficulty and the unit was originally placed at that point. Works Progress Administration crews had previously started the cleaning and disinfection of the cisterns and arrangements had been made for the use of State Highway Department tank trucks to deliver the filtered water to the cisterns.

The entire program went into operation with reasonable smoothness considering the several agencies involved and the entire organization continued to function with little difficulty throughout the entire 10 day period that the unit was in use. Technical supervision of the operation of the unit was provided through the loan of Mr. DePaul Rogers, from the Pennsylvania State Health Department, and the writer, on loan from the New York State Health Department, had general supervision over the entire project during its initial stages of operation. On the return of the writer to Columbus for reassignment, the supervision of the project was turned over to Lt. B. V. BeVier, of the Ohio National Guard Field Artillery Brigade Staff, an Assistant Sanitary Engineer of the Ohio State Health Department.

No similar piece of equipment such as was used in this area is owned by the New York National Guard, possibly due to the fact that Tables of Organization assign such equipment and its operating personnel to the Water Supply Battalion, an Engineering Corps organization found in Army Troops. The possibilities for the emergency use of this type of equipment are so great, however, that it appears to the writer that any State National Guard organization would be wise in having at its command, if possible, at least one such mobile unit, even though it does not appear in Divisional Tables of Organization.

DUST

(Continued from page 20)

IT could have been worse, since it was more than ankle deep in the roads, but Supply Sergeant Walter (Cotton) Burch, had one eye open wider than usual those days. Camp was made on Saturday and water in the canteens solved Sunday's personal washing and shaving problem. Monday, personal appearance won over thirst—but Tuesday morning the men began to waver, and the First Sergeant was caustic over chin conditions.

But Sergeant Cotton's wide open eye came to the rescue of thirst and scrub brush chins. The negro cooks of a nearby officers' mess were giving up some 70-odd pounds of ice (bought and hauled from Louisville by the mess) to the sun each morning. Two packs of cigarettes a day bought the ice from the cooks—one from the staff and one from the Top Kick—at least Burch claimed it to be the price. But, at any rate and figure it was a cheap price at that.

The ice went into the lister bag and the staff cooler. Issue water was poured into GI cans—so it was ice water to drink and well-water for washing. There wasn't enough for washing clothing—so a brigade of men "stunk like soldiers"—but throats were wet and chins were clean.

But it was dust, yellow gritty dust slowly crawling over shoe tops in roadways, burning from a gold-bronze sun with a clear cloudless brass-blue sky as a reflector. Men sat in dust to eat, slept in dust on the ground or in their cots, carried their mess kits inside their shirts until the last second for their use—lay in dust on the firing line—laid miles of wires through parched second-growth oak and maple whose dun colored foliage matched yellowed khaki uniforms. March problems, training, combat range firing went on day after day, and half-filled canteens of warm water went along or lay empty in hot tents.

Then at last came Federal muster—held in the twilight hours, with pay given out under a white hot moon. There were leaves that night—and West Point and Elizabethtown restaurants were overflowing with soldiers hunting food that was unflavored with yellow clay dust.

Before the sun began blasting the men of the cyclone belt, tents were down and equipment flowed into parked trucks—there was no worry over wet canvass, for there was no dew that Saturday morning. Post authorities had collected enough water for baths for the whole 38th Division—and those streams of water, cold or hot, were worth more than the money paid out the night before.

For once the blessings passed upon the company's number one man were not profane, for every man in the 76th Brigade Headquarters Company, had a complete change of clean clothing in his locker—other companies were not so fortunate. And, how do I know? —I was the First Sergeant.

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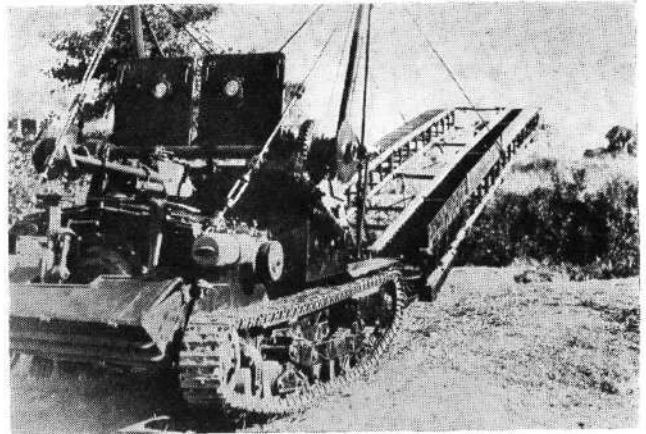
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Italian tank laying its own bridge

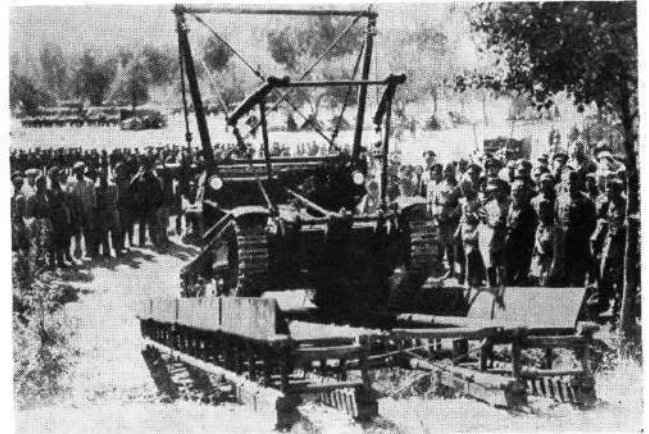


Photo courtesy Edmond C. Fleming.

Italian tank passing over bridge it has laid

A BRIDGING TANK

EVERY creek or stream is a natural obstacle against a tank. If the water be shallow and the bed not too soft the tank can ford it. A depth of between four ft. and five ft. will stop a light tank because the engine will be submerged. Problem: how to get across?

Under fire the problem has been met by sacrificing tanks in the water to build a highway of tanks over the tops of which others could pass. That reduces the fighting equipment.

Amphibian tanks have been built and navigated in still water with a certain amount of peacetime satisfaction. For special needs they may be developed to possess a value, but as standard equipment they cannot qualify.

At the Italian grand maneuvers last year a couple of tanks were demonstrated carrying their own bridge on their backs. See above illustrations.

A rig of this sort will span many gaps that tanks may encounter, particularly deep trenches dug to trap them by a nosedive. Its construction makes relatively small demands on the wartime conservation of material and labor, and its operation is simple enough for the regular tank crew.

** Photos and article copyright by Edmond C. Fleming, 1937.*

ANOTHER FAMILY AFFAIR



AS FAR as can be ascertained Company A, 102nd Medical Regiment, is the only company unit in the New York National Guard to have four members of one family. They are Technical Sergeant Daniel C. Hysner with 38½ years service, and his three sons, Staff Sergeant Daniel F. Hysner, 15 years service; Sergeant Howard G. Hysner, 9½ years

service, and Private Leonard J. Hysner, 2½ years service.

Their combined service totals over 65 years, 50 years of which was served in their present Unit, which is commanded by Captain John E. Kraft, M.C.

Owing to circumstances beyond their control certain organizations were unable to render their Forms 100 this month. We are therefore compelled to hold over publication of the "Average Percentage of Attendance" until the June issue.

ART SHOW IN ARMORY

FROM the highest-ranking officer to the recruit, every member of the Guard follows in his leisure moments the hobby closest to his heart. Athletics, fishing, hunting, winter and summer sports, golf, bridge, bowling, tennis—just name your own particular fancy and add indefinitely to the list. Some of us go in for quieter recreations—reading, model making, writing, handicrafts, and art.

One of the artist members of the N.Y.N.G.—Pvt. Otto V. Seitz, of the Headquarters Company, 102nd Quartermaster Regt.—is holding an exhibition of his work in the Armory at 355 Marcy Avenue, Brooklyn, from May 3rd to May 10th.

The exhibition, hung in the Hq. Co. Room of the Regiment, presents 75 water colors and monotonies of landscapes, figures and flower pieces. The artist's mastery is clearly clearly shown by his skilful handling and by the diversity of the subjects chosen.

Trained in the art schools of Prague and Paris, Seitz has exhibited his work in Chicago and Los Angeles. Recently he has been engaged by the W.P.A. to design posters for certain of their institutional health campaigns, receiving the personal compliments of Mr. Ridder upon the work he has submitted.

There is no admission charge to the Exhibition which will be open to the public each evening from 7 p.m. to 10 p.m., except on Saturdays and Sundays.

CAPTAIN WALTER B. GRIGSBY

CAPTAIN WALTER B. GRIGSBY, Ass't P.&T. Officer, 14th Infantry, died on April 18, at the age of 44, after a brief illness of pneumonia. He had served with the Fourteenth Infantry since February, 1927, as commanding officer of the Service Company and later adjutant.

From 1930 through 1933 he was captain of the regimental rifle team and won the regimental 100 per cent duty medal last February as well as the State ten-year service medal. He was also treasurer of the regimental fund of the officers council and for several years had charge of the duplicate bridge tournaments at the armory.

Captain Grigsby commenced his military career when he entered the Engineers Training School at Fort Leavenworth as a second lieutenant. He served on the Mexican Border with the mounted engineers and was awarded the Mexican Punitive Badge. In December, 1919, he was honorably discharged and was then entered on the R.O.T.C. list as captain.

Military services were held for him at the 14th Infantry Armory, 1402 Eighth Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., and he was buried in the Arlington National Cemetery at Washington, D. C.



COMFORT IN TICONDEROGA

COMPANY F (one-time the 106th Ambulance Co.) of the 102nd Medical Regiment has settled very comfortably into its new armory at Ticonderoga (See GUARDSMAN, August, 1935, for opening ceremonies). The view shown here gives an idea of its beautiful location, standing back from the road and its attractive setting amid trees and shrubs.

The drill hall measures 60 x 100 feet, with a 34-foot high ceiling. Also on the ground floor are the locker and shower rooms and a splendid suite of offices for the officer personnel. On the second floor there are recreation rooms for both officers and enlisted men, a ladies' rest room, and in the basement are to be found a large mess hall, a well-equipped kitchen, a spacious garage, supply room and a fine rifle range.

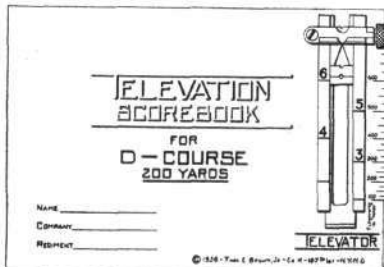
The structure is of brick and presents a very comfortable, attractive appearance from the outside.

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on orders of 50

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ALBANY—A CRADLE OF AMERICA

(Continued from page 8)

came 33,600 in 1840. It was one of the most interesting and bustling cities of America. The Erie Canal, when it opened, for the first time gave smooth access to the interior of America. It made Albany the gateway, indeed, of Empire.

LIKE all capitals, Albany lives a dual role. Practically its whole existence of more than three centuries has placed it in a vital position, in public affairs, while at the same time it has pursued a separate and notable career as a "private" municipality.

It is perhaps difficult to realize the age of Albany, or the length of its active career, which antedates that of the Nation itself. The city, since its Charter 250 years ago, has had sixty-eight Mayors. Pieter Schuyler, the first Mayor, served eight years. Philip S. Van Rensselaer served 17 years, from 1799 to 1816. John Boyd Thacher 2d, the present Mayor, has served ten years. He is the third Mayor of that name, George H. Thacher having taken office in 1860, and John Boyd Thacher in 1886. Their combined terms of office have occupied nearly one-tenth of Albany's municipal existence. Singularly enough, John Body Thacher, uncle of the present Mayor, presided at Albany's Bicentennial of the Dongan Charter a half century ago.

Albany has lived, altogether, under ten Dutch Governors, fifty English Governors, eighteen Provincial American Governors, and forty-five Governors of New York State. The treaty-making, begun in 1618 between the Dutch and Indians, has continued in the legislative corridors of the modern State. Albany has been the seat of the Empire State government 139 years. From the galleries and floor of the Capitol it has witnessed the passage of such epochal legislation as the abolition of slavery and the Erie Canal bill, and of much social reform.

Seven Presidents have been identified with the city. Martin Van Buren, the "little magician," came to Albany from Kinderhook. With William L. Marcy and others, he formed the coterie known as the Albany Regency which for a quarter-century ruled Democratic national policies. Van Buren from Governor and United States Senator, became President, receiving his notification in Albany. Millard Fillmore, thirteenth President, was State Comptroller, and Vice-President, succeeding Zachary Taylor as President. He married the widow of a political foe in Albany at the Schuyler Mansion. Chester A. Arthur, while President, had as mistress of the White House, his sister, Mrs. John E. McElroy of Albany. He is buried in Albany's Rural Cemetery. Grover Cleveland, while Governor, was notified at the Executive Mansion of his Presidential nomination. McKinley studied at Albany Law School. Theodore Roosevelt, from Governor, became Vice-President and President. Frank-



*They ALL speak
well of it...*

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- 1** 400 appealing rooms
- 2** Considerate rates
- 3** Air conditioned grill
- 4** Smart cocktail lounge

John J. Hyland, *Manager*

a KNOTT hotel **COME... THIS IS**

YOUR INVITATION

lin Delano Roosevelt, while Governor, flew from Albany to Chicago to accept the nomination for the Presidency.

The position of Albany as a gateway of commerce has intrigued observers, especially those coming from Europe, since the earliest times. Its trade was on the sea in the Dutch days, but the shallow draft in the Hudson for the upper thirty miles impeded the city's progress until a decade ago.

In 1925, as the result of an insistent public demand, Congress voted to deepen the Hudson River to 27 feet at the upper end, the remainder of the route to New York Bay being adequate for ocean ships. This was accomplished in 1932 at a federal expenditure of \$7,000,000.

The success of the Port has been exceptional. Eighteen nations are currently represented in deep-water trade which joins the Albany docks to fifty or sixty foreign ports as well as those of the United States. In 1934, the Port ranked eleventh in this country for imports, and thirtieth in foreign commerce as a whole, although it is 160 miles from the open Atlantic. At the port has been built, besides many other important structures, the largest single-unit grain elevator in the world.

Since the re-establishment of world commerce, the city has grown rapidly. Its area has expanded one-third. Many national manufacturers and distributors have been attracted by its unusual transportation facilities, which serve within 25 miles a population of 500,000; and within 150 miles a population of more than 21,000,000. It is a notable instance of the truth of an ancient maxim, first proved by Master Henry Hudson in 1609, that "ships will go to the head of navigation."

Albany's water supply, drawn from Catskill mountain sources, comes by gravity twenty miles into the city. The municipal airport, where plane services connect with all points, is an outgrowth of the first municipal flying field in the country. This was established after Glenn Curtiss made the first long-distance flight in America from Albany to New York on May 29, 1910.

State Street, the most used thoroughfare, is one of the widest streets in the world—so wide, indeed, that in 1675 the Dutchmen were impressed by it and called it Jonkheer's, or "Gentleman's" Street. It has a rise of 130 feet from the Hudson, is 156 feet wide at the brow of Capitol Hill and 145 feet wide at Pearl Street.

Up and down this street, Albany life has centered for three centuries. The view from the hilltop entranced many a visitor of old. Today, though lofty modern buildings partly screen the panorama, the prospect is distinctive and beautiful. From this vantage point, looking down upon the blue river and the highway making its grand turn at the foot of the hill, it is readily discerned that Albany stands, in truth, at a crossroads. And crossroads cities inevitably are creatures of Destiny.



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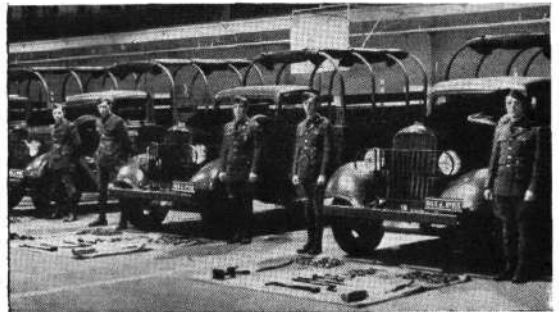
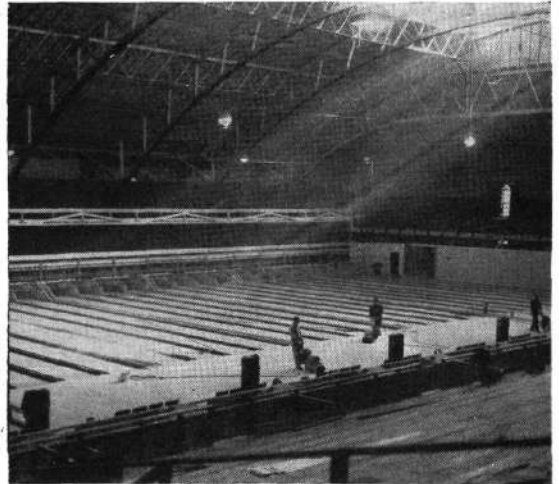
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 New York's Leading
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KELLEY BAKING CO.
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Here and There

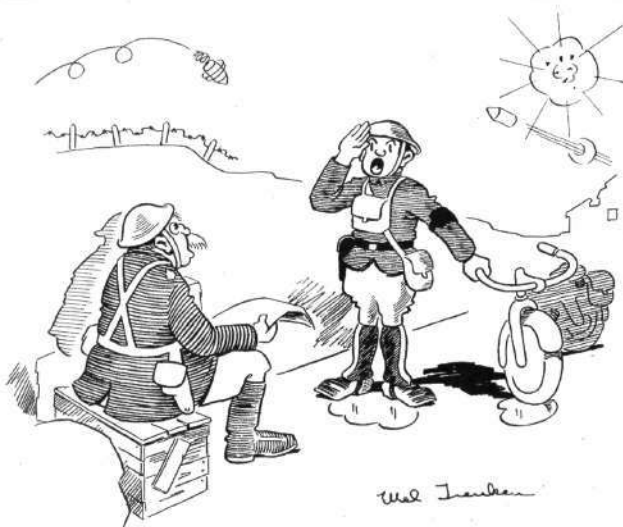
Seventy-one trucks, each manned by two men (see lower picture), stood in readiness at the 105th Field Artillery Bronx and Brooklyn armories for an emergency call from the Kentucky flood area. Their services, however, were not requested.

In the center picture is the armory of the 212th Coast Artillery prepared for the American Bowling Congress Tournament which opened March 10 and was continued until April 30. More than 22,000 individuals (4,017 five-man teams) competed in this tournament, the first ever staged in the East. Each alley was given fifteen coats of shellac and reflected the interior of the armory like a mirror.

Above is shown a troop of U. S. Cavalry moving up through a canyon in the Big Bend country along the Rio Grande. It looks a hot and dusty trek.



Photos by Wide World



'Sorry, sir, but G.H.Q.'s so well camouflaged I can't find it!'

JAP TRAFFIC RULES

Among quaint expressions found in a Japanese motoring handbook for English speaking visitors are the following rules of the road:

- 1.—If pedestrian obstacle your path, tootle horn melodiously. If he continue to obstacle, tootle horn vigorously and utter vocal warning such as hi-hi.
- 2.—If road mope obstacle your path refrain from pass on hill or round curve. Follow patiently until road arrive at straight level stretch. Then tootle horn melodiously and step on, passing at left and waving hand courteously to honorable road mope in passing.
- 3.—Beware of greasy corner where skid demon lurk. Cease step on, approach slowly, round cautiously, resume step on gradually.



There Are No Stone Walls

The TANK, as a destructive power, is an important auxiliary in warfare, but its maximum effectiveness depends entirely upon human intelligence and direction. A stone wall in its path may slow its progress but not for long.

ADVERTISING, as a constructive force, is an important factor in industry, but like the TANK, its effectiveness is equally dependent on human intelligence and direction. Stone walls of mental resistance may delay its progress, but eventually it will overcome them.

The primary mission of ADVERTISING is thought-control. Its aim is to create, with certainty, thoughts in the mind of a prospect favorable to a product or service.

Words and illustrations determine its influence, but unless the agent or medium of distribution guarantees an audience of potential consumers, its desired effectiveness fails in producing a profitable volume of results to justify space costs.

Editorial Policy determines the quality of a circulation and if that policy is in line with personal reader interest, confidence and influence are assured and advertising goes hand in hand with a good companion.

Large circulations have no special value just because they are large; indeed a small circulation is often more responsive, because this influence, interest and selectiveness is a natural product of a carefully determined Editorial Policy.

People do not buy a publication to read the advertising in it but because its editorial subject matter is of interest to them, because it is educational, and because it caters to some special vocation of avocation.

This is particularly true of the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN. A study of its editorial contents will determine for you the reader frame of mind—which is a most important element in advertising subject matter.

For full information relative to circulation, map of distribution, and space rates, address:

The Advertising Manager

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

New York State Office Building

80 Center Street

New York City

A Wise Squirrel

- - - - thinks ahead



He hoards supplies when they are plentiful, long before winter comes.

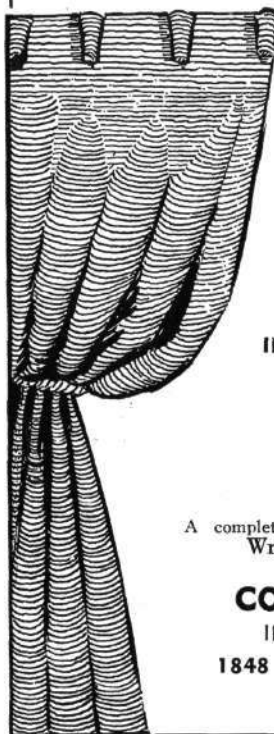
Take advantage of the low May price. The wise user fills his bin this month, saves money, and has a load off his mind. Winter won't catch *him* napping.

Every ton is sold with this money-back pledge: Satisfaction guaranteed or coke removed and money refunded.

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heart...*



*...when smokers find out the good things
Chesterfields give them*

*Nothing else
will do*