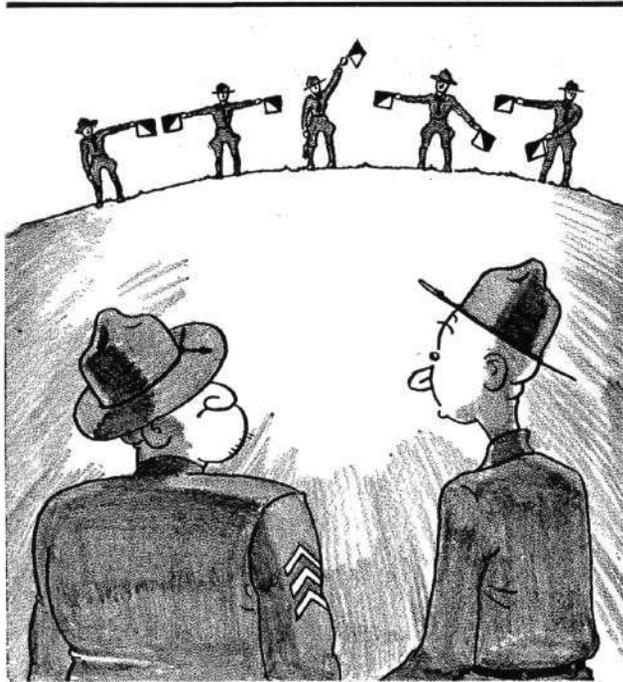


NEW YORK
**NATIONAL
GUARDSMAN**



STATE MATCH NUMBER — JULY, 1937

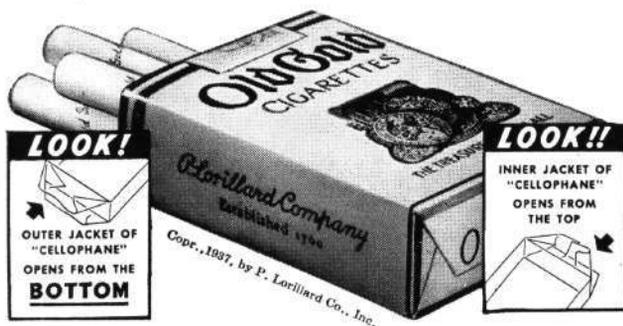


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ROOKIE: It spells OLD GOLD to me!

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Major General John S. Thompson

Major General Thompson Retires

ON June 5th, 1937, Brigadier General John S. Thompson, commanding the 54th Brigade retired from active service after thirty-nine years with the colors and was commissioned Major General, New York National Guard.

General Thompson enlisted at Medina, N. Y., on January 29, 1898, in the 29th Separate Co., N.Y.S.M. He served through the Spanish War from May 13 to November 30, 1898, with this company, which at that time, was a unit in the 3rd Regiment of Volunteers. Commissioned as Second Lieutenant in 1907, he was promoted to First Lieutenant in 1912 and one year later attained his Captaincy. He was in command of this company when it, as a unit of the 3rd Regiment, N.Y.N.G., went to the Mexican Border in 1916 as part of the 3rd Brigade of the 6th Division in federal service from June 23 to October 5th. The company was again mustered into service on April 20, 1917, when it performed duty guarding public utilities in the Eastern Department and later trained at Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, South Carolina, where it became part of the 108th Infantry in the 27th Division. The General, still in command of his company, went with the division overseas and took part in the battles and engagements. He was wounded during its attack on the Hindenburg Line and was promoted Major on October 20, 1918, returning with the Division to the United States in March, 1919. He was promoted Colonel of the 108th Infantry on October 24, 1920, and took command of the 54th Brigade on December 18, 1930.

The General has received in addition to his State decorations, the Victory Medal with Stars, the French Croix de Guerre and the Order of the Purple Heart. For the past several years he has represented Orleans County in the New York State Assembly. In 1930 he was president of the New York National Guard Association.

On Saturday evening, June 5th, the officers of the 108th Infantry and their wives tendered a dinner dance to the General and Mrs. Thompson on the eve of his retirement from the Guard. The dinner was held in the Ball Room of the Powers Hotel, Rochester, N. Y., and was the outstanding military social event of the season. One hundred and twenty-five persons were present, including officers from Watertown, Ogdensburg, Medina, Syracuse, Auburn, Geneva, Hornell, Elmira, Oswego and Rochester. At the speakers' table were Major General Wm. N.

Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard; Colonel Ames T. Brown, Assistant Adjutant General of the State; Lieut. Colonel John C. Bartholf and Major Lois Dill, Regular Army Instructors, and officers of the 54th Brigade Headquarters.

A beautiful silver candle-basket set was presented to General and Mrs. Thompson. An impressive part of the dinner was when General Haskell pinned on the retiring officer's shoulders the silver stars of a Major General and presented him with the guidon suitable to his rank.

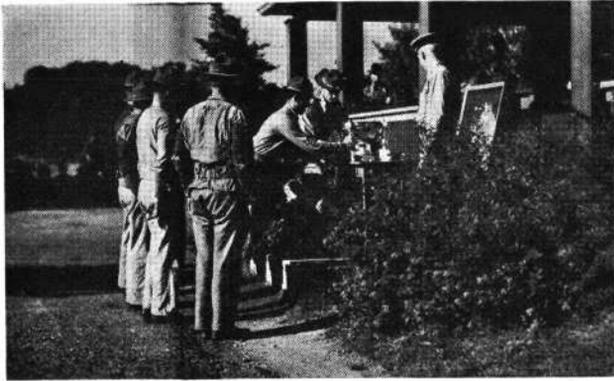
The Medina daily paper in its editorial comments of June second says in part, "By his retirement the National Guard will be deprived of a splendid officer. While his advancement has meant responsibilities over a wider scope, General Thompson has

continued to maintain a personal and fatherly interest in the activities of Company F which he commanded when they were called to the colors in 1917 and also as custodian of the physical property of the state as represented in the State Armory here."

"It is certain that he looks back upon his 38 years of active military duty with much satisfaction. The associations he has formed, the friendships he has made and the thought of having served his country loyally and faithfully in time of peace as well as war is a matter of reflection that few men are privileged to receive."



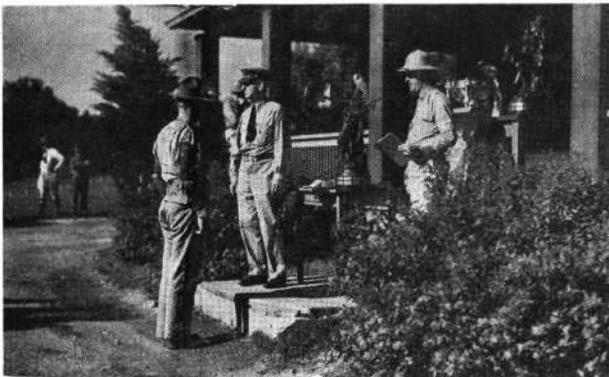
General Haskell presents General Thompson with the insignia of his new rank



Old Guard Trophy to 102nd Engineers



107th Team with Some of Their Trophies



Capt. W. A. Swan, 102nd Eng., Wingate Trophy Winner



J. B. Morrissey, 107th, Winner Thurston Trophy



Lt. J. R. Herron, 105th Inf., Winner Members Match



Co. I, 107th Inf. Receiving MacNab Trophy

Photos courtesy H. T. Walters, Camp Photographer (Match Results on Pages 14, 15 and 23)

The 1937 State Matches

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The Governor's Honor Men

Walters photo

New High Record Set by 107th

THE largest number of competitors ever entered in the New York State Matches furnished some very lively contests in the week of rifle and pistol competitions held from June 5th to 12th at Camp Smith, Peekskill.

While the weather was uncertain at times, it was never bad enough to interfere with the completion of the schedule and a good time was had by all.

The individual matches averaged well over 200 entries each and the team matches averaged 35 teams each so that it can readily be seen that shooting of the highest order was necessary to place anywhere near the top in any of the events. This was true in the pistol as well as the rifle matches.

The record for the Brigade Match in 1936 of 1,691 points was broken twice in the 1937 matches—the 174th Infantry teams scoring 1,695 points only to be exceeded by the 107th Infantry Team with a total of 1,716 points. 1st Lieutenant R. A. Nott of the 107th set an individual record for this match by scoring a possible at each of the three stages.

The Governor's Cup was carried off by Major H. C. Gibb, team captain of the 107th and a contestant for the honor for many years.

The 106th Infantry featured a star in 2nd Lieutenant John F. Schaub, the high Governor's Honor Man.

Because of the fact that the number of Governor's Honor Men is limited to thirty, Captain E. I. Marshall, 369th Infantry, Sergeant D. A. Wills, 106th Infantry and Staff Sergeant M. Brady, 102nd Engineers were nosed out of this select group by the fact that the regulations governing the settlement of ties graded other men's scores higher, although these three men also attained a total score of 437 each.

It is interesting to note some of the scores winning the 1937 as against the winning scores for the same matches ten years ago.

Cruikshank Match 578 (1927)—583 (1937).

71st Regiment Match 1098 (1927)—1130 (1937).

Old Guard Match 261 (1927)—279 (1937).

The final match of the week was the Naval Militia and Naval Reserve Match in which our comrades of the New York Naval Militia defeated their rivals from Connecticut and in doing so broke the existing match record by 10 points.

The trophies were presented by Captain Leo W. Hesselman, Chief of Staff of the New York Naval Militia and at the conclusion of this ceremony the Team Captains had their annual get-together as guests of the Executive Officer.

Commands 174th Infantry



•

*Colonel
Joseph
W.
Becker*

•

MAJOR JOSEPH W. BECKER of Buffalo commanding the second battalion of the 174th Infantry was appointed Colonel in command of the regiment on promotion of Colonel Robertson to command the 54th Brigade.

Colonel Becker enlisted in the old 74th Infantry on October 1, 1906 in the Medical Detachment, passed through the grades of Corporal and Sergeant, was made Post Quartermaster Sergeant in January, 1910 and was honorably discharged from the National Guard on April 14, 1914.

When the United States entered the World War he immediately applied for a commission in the Quartermaster Corps and while waiting action on his application he with six other Buffalonians organized the Home Guard of the 74th Infantry which replaced the guard regiment when it was redesignated the 56th Pioneer Infantry. He was commissioned 1st Lieutenant in the 74th Infantry, N.Y.G., October 19, 1917 and Captain in December of the same year.

When the 74th Infantry was reorganized as the 174th Infantry he remained as Captain and Regimental Supply Officer. He was commissioned Major of the 2nd Battalion on October 28, 1933. He was given charge of the regimental rifle team in 1936 and it was under his guidance that the team recently won the Brigade Championship with two of its members in the Governor's Honor Group.

Colonel Becker was born in Buffalo on April 11, 1883, of a family long identified with that city. He was educated in the local schools, studied law and thirty-five years ago entered the well known real estate firm of Gurney and Overturf. For the past fifteen years he has been vice president of the firm whose name was changed to Gurney, Overturf & Becker. He has always been interested in local government affairs having served for eight years as member of the Erie County Board of Supervisors and for two years as member of the City Council. For five years he was head of the Erie County Republican Finance Committee.

Commands 54th Brigade

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*Brigadier
General
Ralph
K.
Robertson*

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THE appointment of Colonel Ralph K. Robertson of Buffalo, commanding the 174th Infantry, to the rank of Brigadier General and his assignment to command the 54th Brigade was announced June 7th by Governor Herbert H. Lehman on the retirement of Brigadier General John S. Thompson.

General Robertson is a son of a Civil War Veteran and has been interested in military matters since his boyhood. He is a prominent Buffalo attorney, is a former president of the Erie County Bar Association and former city corporation counsel.

His military career started at Cornell University where he received his B.A. and LL.B. degrees. In the University Cadet Corps he rose from the grade of Private to Major commanding the Corps. After graduation he enlisted in the old 74th Infantry and received his commission as 2nd Lieutenant of Co. A in 1906. One year later he was promoted to 1st Lieutenant and attained his Captaincy in 1913, serving in the riots of 1913 and 1914. In 1916 General Robert-

son went with his regiment to the Mexican Border and was there made Adjutant. Following the muster out of the Regiment in February, 1917, he was again mustered into Federal Service in March, 1917 and later sent to Camp Wadsworth, Spartansburg, South Carolina, where the old 74th Infantry was redesignated the 56th Pioneer Infantry. With this regiment the General went to France and he was later transferred to the 108th Infantry.

Upon the return of the 27th Division in the spring of 1919, the General was detached and sent to England to attend a special course in the University of London, returning to the United States of America in the summer of 1919 when he was mustered out of Federal Service. He was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 174th Infantry in 1921 and became Colonel of the Regiment in 1933. He is a distinguished graduate of the New York State School of the Line.

Under his efficient and able leadership the 174th Infantry has maintained its high state of efficiency.

The Will of the Commander

by Captain G. B. Barth, F. A.

(Continued from June)

CHANCELLORSVILLE

WHEN JACKSON DIED, LEE LOST HIS RIGHT ARM

CONSIDER Chancellorsville—a battle in which the Confederate army, poorly clothed and fed, defeated a force over twice its size, due chiefly to the superb "Will of the Commanders"—Lee and Jackson; a battle in which a rejuvenated Federal army of 130,000 men, its morale high, was brilliantly led in the initial phases, only to throw victory away when within its grasp due to Hooker's complete lack of "The Will to Win."

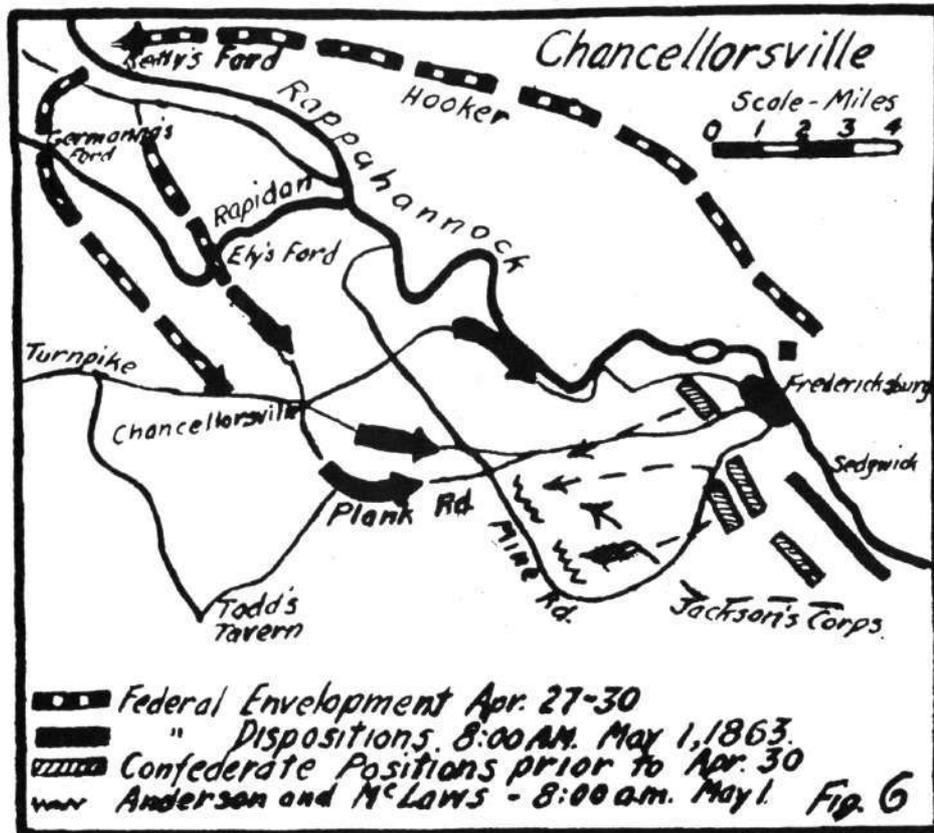
The campaign opened on April 13, 1863 when Hooker dispatched Stoneman's Cavalry Corps on a wide sweep around the Confederate left to cut their communications with Richmond and destroy supplies. Here the Federal commander made his first mistake. Stoneman's raid did not draw to it the bulk of the Confederate cavalry and later, the absence of Stoneman's force left Hooker in ignorance of Confederate movements during the battle. With Stoneman's horse-

men operating on the Union flanks, Jackson's flank march would not have been possible (see Fig. 6).

From April 21st to 23rd bodies of Union troops moved south east along the Rappahannock, crossing in several places. Lee dispatched Jackson's corps to the south to observe but considered, rightly, that this movement was merely a feint to cover important movements elsewhere. On April 27th three corps began the march to Kelly's Ford and the next day Sedgwick crossed the river south of Fredericksburg, with part of his force. On the 28th and 29th the bulk of the Federals crossed the Rappahannock at Kelly's Ford and the Rapidan at Germanna's and Ely's Ford. Sedgwick crossed to the west side of the river but was inactive thereafter. Lee now dispatched Anderson with three brigades towards Chancellorsville. They entrenched along the Mine Road. Jackson's Corps was ordered north.

On the 30th the Union envelopment continued. That night McLaws marched to reinforce Anderson and entrenched, extending the line to the north.

Jackson with the II Corps followed and, arriving at 8:00 a.m. May first, he took command, and immediately ordered McLaws' and Anderson's forces out of their trenches for a forward movement. Although I have never read such a statement, I believe that Jackson's aggressive action at this moment really won the Battle of Chancellorsville. Hooker's plan was sound and, up to this time extremely well executed. He knew the weakness of Lee's force and the only explanation of his relinquishing of the offensive seems to be that Jackson's audacious advance in the face of overwhelming Federal forces left Hooker stupefied, made him think that Longstreets Corps had returned at the eleventh hour and destroyed his confidence. The "Will of the Commander" evaporated with

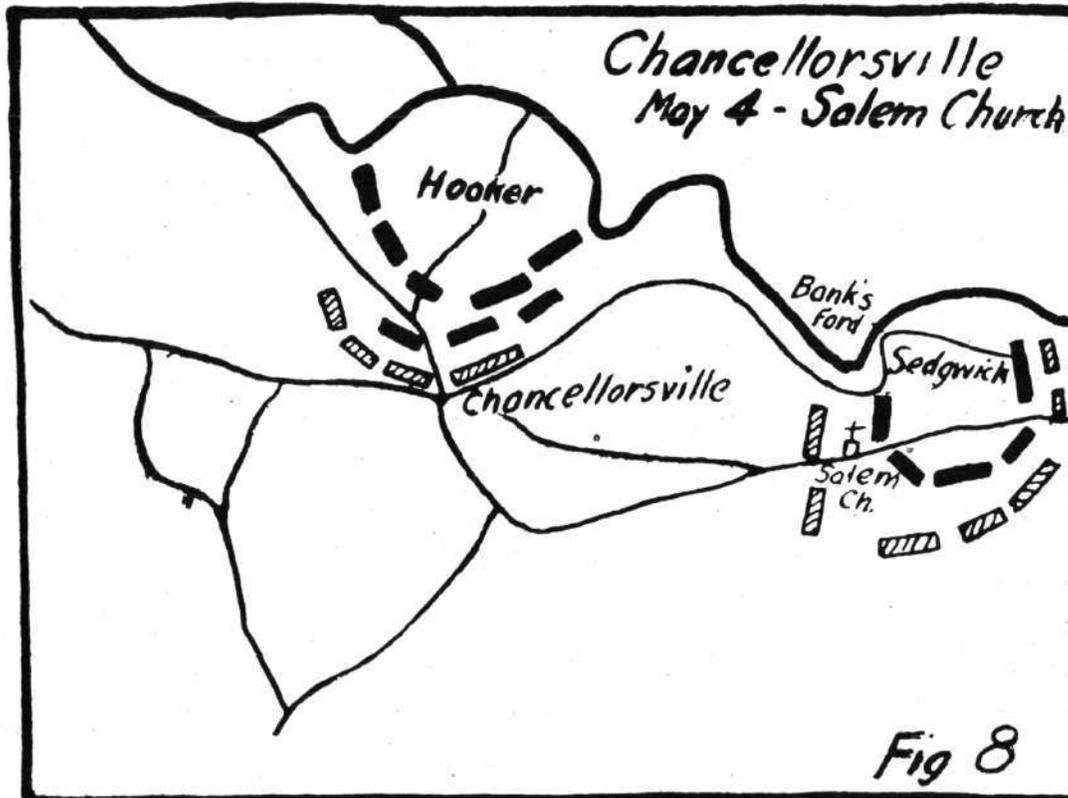
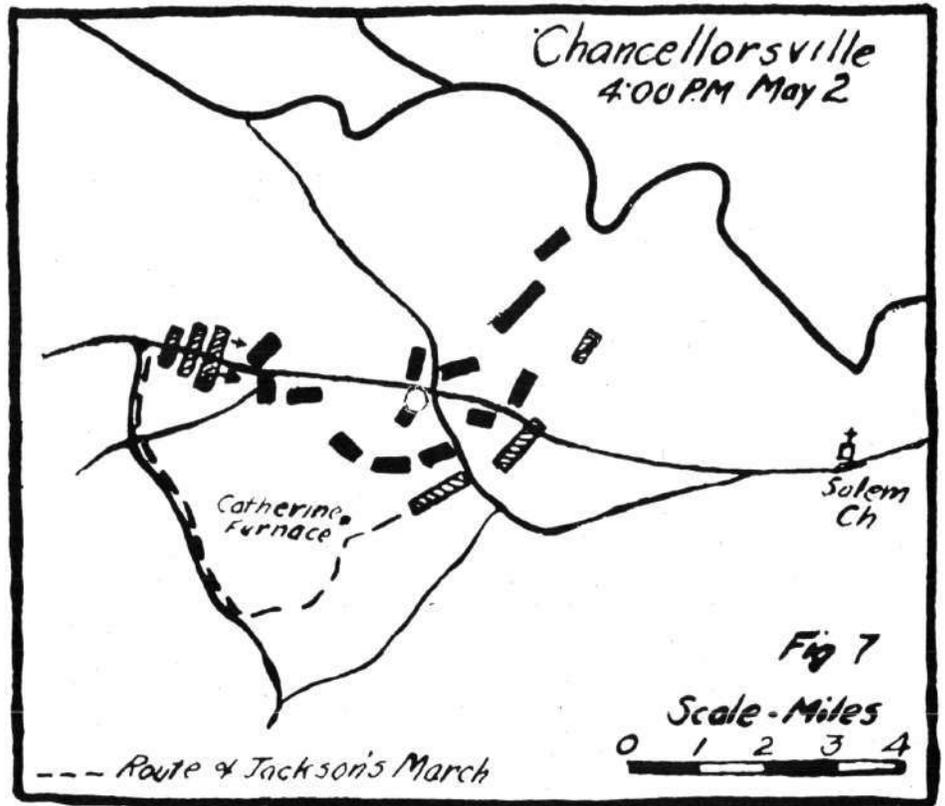


the morning mist! When the Federals, advancing in three columns, were met by a savage attack along the Plank and Turnpike Roads the Union advance ceased, Hooker retiring to the vicinity of Chancellorsville and entrenching. May first ended with Jackson's force before the Union earthworks and Lee hurrying to the scene. Hooker ordered Sedgwick to send the I Corps via U. S. Ford to Chancellorsville. (See Fig. 7.)

That night Lee and Jackson met for the last time. Hooker must be defeated before Sedgwick became active and moved to the west. Early with only 8,500 men had been left confronting Sedgwick's force of some 50,000. Desperate measures were necessary but "the Will of the Commander" was there and Jackson, Lee's right arm, was surely equal to the task.

Space does not permit a detailed study of Jackson's march. The II Corps, 26,000 strong, marched at dawn. Lee with 17,000 men stayed behind to con-

duct the holding attack. The Union commander north of Catherine Furnace reported the movement and attacked Jackson's trains, forcing two of his brigades to turn back. With the assistance of Anderson, the attack was beaten off and the march continued. Hooker thought the Confederates were in retreat towards Gordonville and made no provision for the defense of his weak right flank. Jackson's leading division reached the Turnpike at 4:00 p.m. There the corps formed in three lines for attack. The rebel yell was Howard's first intimation of danger. The position of the XI Corps was overrun; the retreat



the attack was beaten off and the march continued. Hooker thought the Confederates were in retreat towards Gordonville and made no provision for the defense of his weak right flank. Jackson's leading division reached the Turnpike at 4:00 p.m. There the corps formed in three lines for attack. The rebel yell was Howard's first intimation of danger. The position of the XI Corps was overrun; the retreat

towards Chancellorsville a rout! . Fighting continued well into the night but at a terrible cost. Jackson, returning from a reconnaissance beyond his lines, was shot by his own men and died five days later.

On the morning of May 3rd a gap of over two miles still separated the two Confederate forces. The strong Union position at Hazel Grove was attacked shortly after daylight but Hooker had already ordered a withdrawal to a prepared position north of Chancellorsville and only rear guards were encountered. The position could probably have been held but Hooker's will was gone. Bad news now reached General Lee. Sedgwick, so long inactive, was on the move; had taken Marye's Heights and was advancing rapidly towards Lee's rear. Lee immediately dispatched Anderson to assist Early and that night reluctantly gave up offensive operations against Hooker for the time being and moved with the bulk of his force to defeat Sedgwick. (See Fig. 8.)

On May 4th Sedgwick was decisively defeated at Salem Church, while Hooker only seven miles away, was content to remain behind his breastworks with a force superior in numbers to the whole Confederate Army. Such inactivity can only be laid to a lack of "the Will of the Commander" on Hooker's part. Sedgwick, left to his fate by his commander, was

driven to the north and started withdrawing via Banks Ford on the night of 4th-5th of May. Lee, learning of the Federal withdrawal, left Barksdale with one brigade in observation and hurried to Chancellorsville intent on driving the impotent Hooker against the Rappahannock and destroying him. Lee with his tired battalions planned to storm the Union position at dawn on May 6th. It has been said that that night there were only two men on the whole battlefield that thought the Confederate attack could succeed—one was Lee, the other Hooker. When the attack was made at dawn the trenches were empty—Hooker, his will to resist shattered, was north of the Rappahannock.

Thus ends Chancellorsville—a striking example of supine indecision and lack of force by Hooker, coupled with the almost superhuman "Will to Win" of the great Lee and his equally great Lieutenant—Jackson.

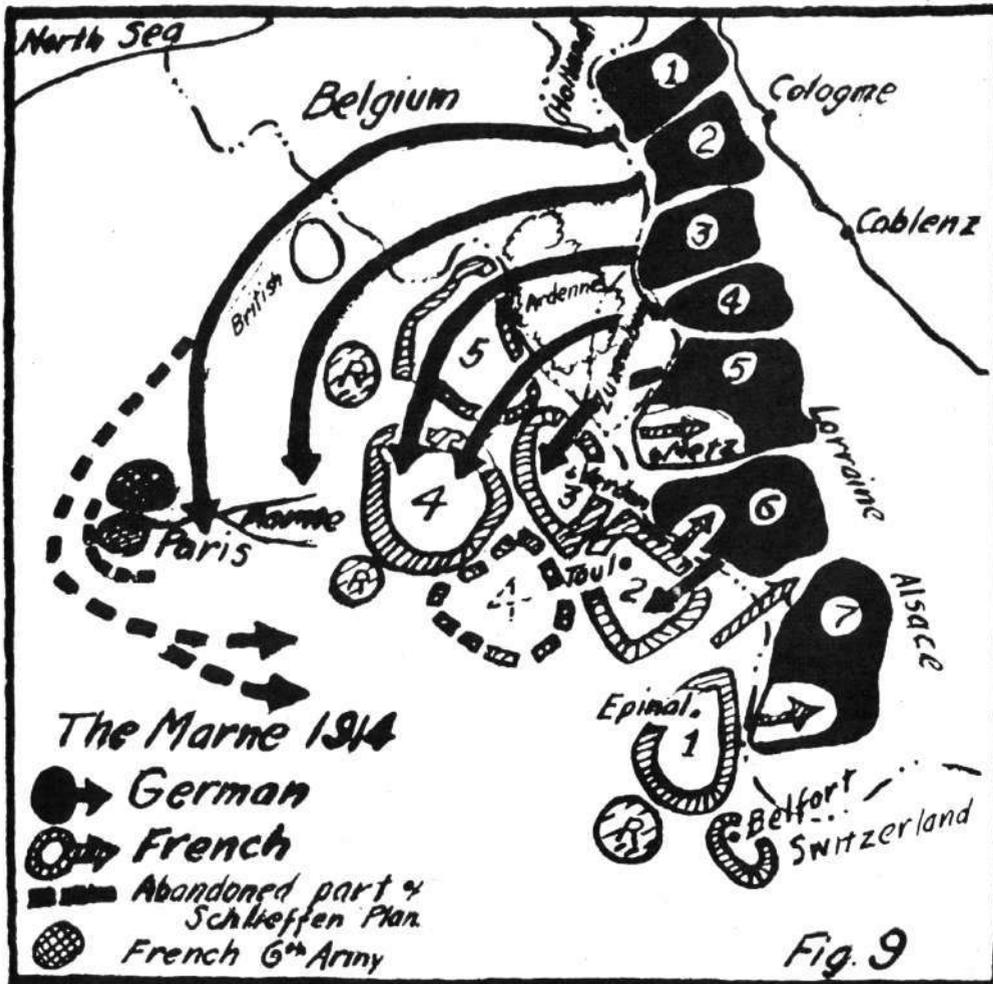
THE MARNE CAMPAIGN (1914)

JOFFRE—MASTER OF INTESTINAL FORTITUDE

The most striking contrast between fixity of purpose and the vacillation shown by commanders in war appears in studying the Marne Campaign (1914).

Count von Moltke, mild mannered, vacillating; nephew of the elder von Moltke; fearful of betraying the heritage of a great name by failing in his task; forced to deal with two Crown Princes and several strong willed Army Commanders who were too hot to handle; sitting far back of the fighting front, when faced with the necessity of making decisions usually did nothing, hoping for better news later.

Opposed we find Marshal Joffre — of good substantial peasant stock; a strong, determined man, who had risen to the top on merit alone. No famous ancestors guided his footsteps towards preferment. Head of the French General Staff, he was responsible for the ill fated, unsound Plan XVII that nearly



wrecked the nation during the Battle of the Frontiers. Faced with the realization that his plan was a failure, he possessed the moral courage to stake everything on a regrouping of his forces for a decisive blow even though this decision meant the voluntary evacuation of a large part of northern France. (See Fig. 9.)

The great Schlieffen Plan, evolved over a period of years prior to 1906, called for defensive action in Alsace-Lorraine by the 6th and 7th Armies while the first five armies executed a great wheel through Belgium and northern France, investing Paris and driving the French Army to the east against the Swiss border. The mass was placed on the right wing—the hammer head—in order to give echelonment in depth, furnishing driving power and flank protection.

Between 1906 and 1914 the Great General Staff gradually modified the original plan, weakening the vital flank due to fear of a French invasion through Alsace-Lorraine until, by the time war came, we find much of the power of the original plan gone. The six reserve Corps, intended for the investment of Paris and the guarding of the lines of communications were completely missing and, as the campaign progresses we see the 1st Army, forced to leave detachments along its line of march, finally reduced to impotency.

The French Plan XVII called for the concentration of the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 5th Armies along the border as shown, with the 4th in strategic reserve. The plan envisaged two attacks: one by the 1st and 2nd Armies into Alsace-Lorraine; the other by the 5th Army attacking eastward through the Ardennes and Luxemburg if the Germans did not violate Belgian neutrality and northward from Neufchateau if they did. The 4th Army was to concentrate west of Toul if the Germans came through Alsace-Lorraine and west of Verdun, going into line between the 3rd and 5th Armies, if the enemy came through Belgium.

All thought of an early French offensive was abandoned when the French were rudely repulsed all along the line in the Battles of the Frontiers. At this point we see Joffre's supreme "Will of the Commander" appear. The French, though badly shaken were not a defeated force. Utilizing the series of rivers that run parallel to the frontiers, they could have fought stubborn delaying actions probably bringing the German drive to a standstill by the time it reached the Aisne. Any such action would have been indecisive from the French viewpoint and Joffre had the moral courage to withdraw, giving up Northern France to the invader, in order to regroup his forces for a counter offensive stroke promising decisive results. So we find the French retiring day after day; the common soldier bewildered, resentful, anxious to fight rather than give up his home; until the force concentrating northeast of Paris is ready, then Joffre turns, staking everything on a battle and, while results are somewhat disappointing, he wins.

The picture on the German side is very different. There we find a splendid army, victorious from the first, driving forward, "Nach Paris". At the helm sits a comparatively weak man, von Moltke, harassed by difficulties with unruly army commanders; content to let them run the battle from the front lines. The result—each army commander makes decisions based on a local viewpoint—von Kluck wants to continue south making the envelopment complete, but he doesn't realize the danger forming on the flank,—the 4th Army is in hot water and asks help of von Hausen's 3rd Army. G.H.Q. won't tell von Hausen what to do so he goes to assistance of his neighbor, abandoning his direction of advance in the general plan. Thus the 3rd Army is unable to overtake and envelope the east flank of Lanrezac's hard pressed 5th French Army a few days later. And so it does until, by the time the newly formed French 6th Army strikes the overextended right flank of the German wheel, the Schlieffen Plan has gradually been transformed from a sweeping wide envelopment into a frontal attack by the center armies, with the right flank itself taken in flank while the left flank armies are held up by the frontier defenses.

CONCLUSION

Consider our commanders in the four campaigns we have just discussed. Of the losers we find Varro, uneducated and blundering, a man who had no capability for command; Napoleon, a sick man, long past his prime—his power of decision gone; Hooker, newly appointed to Army command, afraid of jeopardizing his excellent reputation, overawed by the prowess of Lee and Jackson; von Moltke, not man enough for the job, afraid of not living up to the reputation of his illustrious uncle; mild mannered and incapable of dominating those under him. All of these certainly lack the "Will to Win".

Of the winners Hannibal was a young general of great force of character and decision, willing to take a chance to achieve annihilation of his enemy, determined to break Rome's domination over Carthage. Wellington, always a master of defensive-offensive warfare, bided his time but certainly did not lack the will to win when the time was ripe. The leadership of Lee and Jackson at Chancellorsville is so superb that it requires no further comment. Joffre, discredited, his life work (Plan XVII) in ruins, had the moral courage to choose the hard task, the regrouping of his forces for the counter offensive.

All of these winners were men of indomitable will and moral courage, men who were not held back by fear of consequences. Each having weaker forces, acted aggressively to overcome, by maneuver, the disadvantage placed upon him by lack of numbers. They all possessed "The Will of the Commander", that kept their armies from faltering.

Count von Schlieffen's motto may well be our guide—"Wegen and Wagen"—Weigh the risks and then risk the chances.



VOL. XIV, No. 4 NEW YORK CITY JULY, 1937

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE
Editor *General Advertising Manager*

LT. COL. EDWARD BOWDITCH MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER
Associate Editor *N.Y.C. Advertising Manager*

LIEUTENANT THOMAS F. WOODHOUSE

WITH regret the editors announce the retirement of Lieutenant Thomas F. Woodhouse from the active editorship of the GUARDSMAN.

Under the guiding hand and keen literary eye of Lieutenant Woodhouse we have watched the GUARDSMAN improve issue by issue in literary merit and professional finish to its present high standard. The increase in advertisements and revenue bear witness to his unflagging energy and good management.

Lieutenant Woodhouse, an Englishman by birth, saw hard active service during the World War in France, Salonica and Mesopotamia. He joined the editorial staff of the GUARDSMAN in 1931.

We wish to pay tribute to the Lieutenant and to wish him the best of luck and success in the literary field which is his metier and forte.

MAY 23rd, 1817-1937

MAY 23rd is an historic date for the British Dominion of Canada and the United States of America, for on that date 120 years ago, the Rush-Bagot Treaty was signed. Only two years after the close of our second war with Great Britain, this unique treaty pledging these great neighboring states to maintain an unfortified and unarmed border was signed.

Although it can be abrogated after six months notice by either side it never has been and no one expects that it ever will be. Under its terms two great and war-like nations have lived in peace with each other for 120 years. Such a record can not be found on any other continent.

It proves what Europe has yet to prove, that enduring peace is possible between neighbors who respect each other's rights and conduct their relations in a mutual spirit of FAIR PLAY and GOOD WILL.

THE VERDUN MEDAL

IN response to a number of inquiries the *Army and Navy Journal* has received with regard to the awarding of the Verdun medal, they are informed by the French Military Attache at the Embassy that the award is made by the Mayor and citizens of the city of Verdun, France, to all allied soldiers who participated in the Meuse-Argonne offensive in the World War. It is not an official French Government award. In order to receive the award a War Department record, stating participation by the applicant in the engagements in the Verdun sector, accompanied by one dollar to cover mailing and secretarial costs must be sent to the Mayor of Verdun.

CORRECTION

In the June issue the attendance figures published for the month of April listed the 14th Infantry twice in eighteenth place but omitted the 174th Infantry which was in seventeenth place with a percentage of .902.

COLONEL HOWARD THAYER KINGSBURY

ON June 4th, Colonel Howard Thayer Kingsbury, J.A., N.Y.N.G., Ret., died at his home in New York City at the age of 67.

Colonel Kingsbury was born in Rome, N. Y., the son of the Reverend Howard and Sophia Thayer Kingsbury, a descendent of Henry Kingsbury who came to this country in 1630 with Governor Winthrop of Massachusetts. He graduated from Yale University in 1891 and two years later graduated from the New York Law School with highest honors. Most of his legal career, which was a distinguished one, was spent with Coudert Brothers. He was particularly interested in international law.

His service with the National Guard of the State of New York was a distinguished one. He was appointed Captain in the 9th Coast Artillery Corps in 1917 and served successively as Major, Lieutenant Colonel and Colonel, Judge Advocate General, retiring after 15 years service in 1934. During his term of service he revised the State Military Law and wrote the regulations for State Court Martial Procedure.

He is survived by his widow and one son.

Those of us who served with Howard on the Division and State Staff will long remember him for his military enthusiasm, his unfailing courtesy and kindness. He was a good comrade in arms and a fine friend.

Utica Citizens Corps Centennial

Co. L. 10th Infantry, New York National Guard

COMPANY "L" of the 10th Infantry, N.Y. N.G., was organized in Utica as the Utica Citizen Corps in 1837.

Stationed in Utica in 1837 was Captain E. K. Barnum, U.S.A. and a small detachment of regular army soldiers. Captain Barnum was a veteran of the Seminole war in Florida, where he had won distinction, a good soldier and a strict disciplinarian. He proposed to some of the younger element of Utica that they form an independent military company, and offered his services as a drill master. His suggestion met with instant approval, and within a short time thirty-six names were enrolled for such a company. At the first meeting Captain Barnum was elected the Captain of the company.

There is no record as to the first uniform the Corps adopted, but there is a report extant showing that in 1842 each of the sixty-five members of the company was provided with a coat, pantaloon, cap, plume, knapsack, cartridge box, bayonet sheath, scale wings, breast plate, body buckle and tulip. As this was but five years after the organization

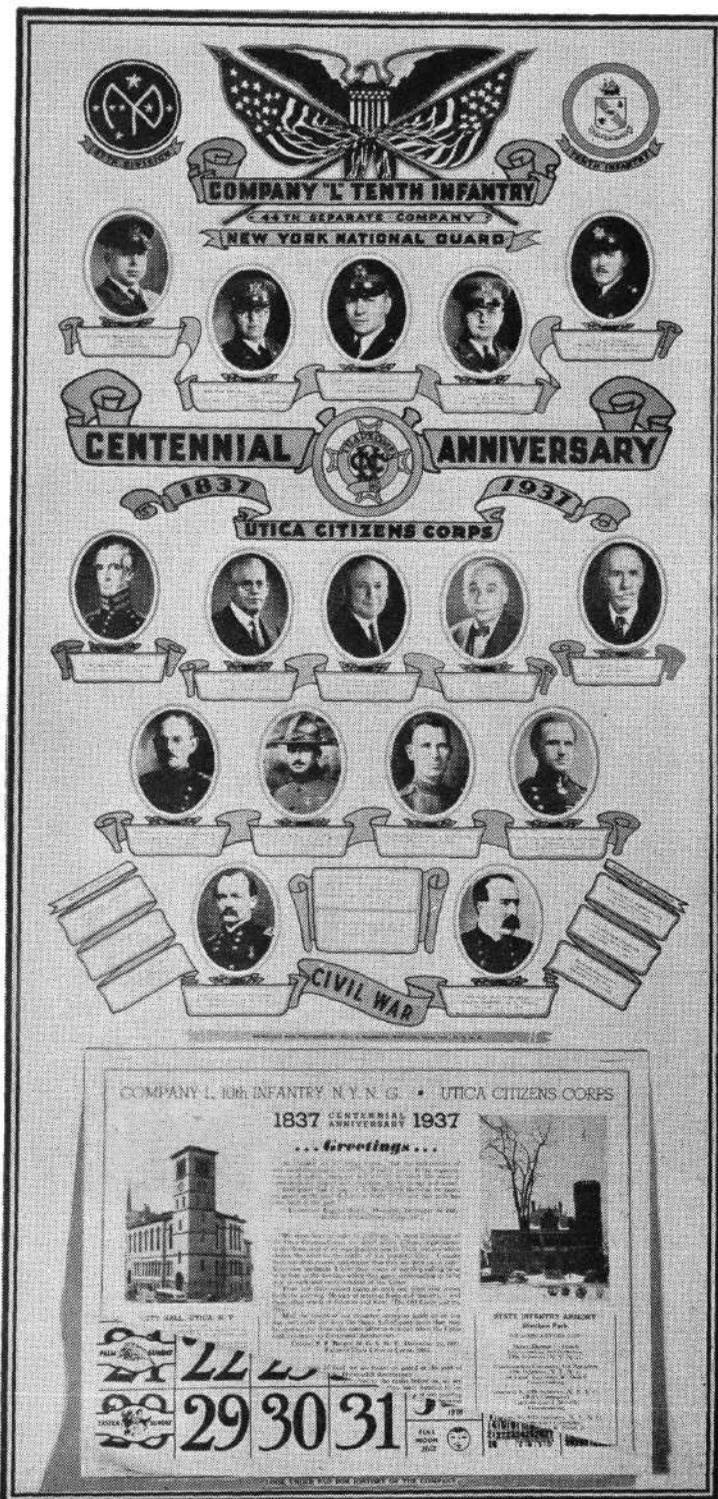
of the company, it is to be presumed to have been the original uniform.

The Corps made its first public appearance on December 23, 1837, its second appearance on New Year's, January 1, 1838, and on the 25th of the month held its first annual ball, which was the social occasion in Utica that year. It made its first Washington Day parade on February 22nd, and its first Independence Day parade on July 4th. These two occasions became annual events in the life of the Corps.

Captain Barnum retired from the command of the company in 1839 and 1st Lieutenant W. Wellington Backus was elected to succeed him.

Sheriff L. Curtis of Oneida County, on November 27, 1839, sent a communication to Captain Backus ordering him to assemble the Corps on December 2nd, "fully armed and equipped as the law demands," to preserve order during the hanging of Robert Miller, convicted of the murder of Barney Leddy, at the jail in White-stone, Oneida County, on that day. In 1843 the Corps was again called out by the sheriff to preserve order

(Continued on page 24)



MATCH OFFICIALS

Executive Officer

Lieutenant Colonel HENRY E. SUAVET

Assistant Executive Officers

Brigadier General F. M. WATERBURY, Retd.
 Captain LEO W. HESSELMAN, N.Y.N.M.
 Lieutenant Colonel GEORGE H. JOHNSON
 Lieutenant Colonel EDWARD J. PARISH

Chief Range Officer

Major EDWARD J. DOUGHERTY

Range Officers

Captain JOSEPH A. FORGETT
 Captain JOHN H. TRAVERS, JR.
 Captain FREDERICK W. ELLIS
 Captain EARL J. TILYU
 1st Lieutenant JAMES J. FOGARTY
 1st Lieutenant HERBERT B. STILL
 Ensign WINFIELD F. DE LONG, N.Y.N.M.

Adjutant

Captain WALTER S. MULLINS

Statistical Officer

Captain THOMAS E. BROWN

Surgeon and Camp Inspector

Lieutenant Colonel EDWARD J. PARISH

Quartermaster

Lieutenant Colonel WILLIAM J. MANGINE

Assistant Quartermaster

Captain GEORGE G. BERRY

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S MATCH

TEAMS OF THREE—37 ENTRIES

COURSE: First: Slow fire, Target B, six hundred yards, position prone, ten shots for record.
 Second: Slow fire, Target C, one thousand yards, position prone, ten shots for record.

Company K, 107th Infantry	274
Company F, 105th Infantry	271
Company E, 106th Infantry	267
Company F, 174th Infantry	265
Company F, 165th Infantry	263

THE 71ST REGIMENT TROPHY MATCH

TEAMS OF SIX—36 ENTRIES

COURSE: Three hundred, five hundred and six hundred yards, slow fire, seven shots at each distance.
 Two hundred yards, timed fire, ten shots in one minute, Target A.
 Three hundred yards, timed fire, 10 shots in one minute, ten seconds, Target A.

107th Infantry, No. 1	1130
105th Infantry, No. 1	1122
102nd Engineers, No. 2	1114
165th Infantry, No. 1	1107
107th Infantry, No. 2	1090

THE COMPANY TEAM MATCH

TEAMS OF FOUR—37 ENTRIES

COURSE: Seven shots each at two hundred yards, standing, and five and six hundred yards, prone.

Company F, 102nd Engineers	392
Company I, 107th Infantry, No. 1	386
Company F, 105th Infantry	383
Company I, 14th Infantry	383
Company F, 165th Infantry, No. 1	378

THE CRUIKSHANK TROPHY MATCH

TEAMS OF SIX—33 ENTRIES

COURSE: Seven shots each at two hundred yards, standing, and five hundred and six hundred yards, prone.

107th Infantry, No. 1	583
102nd Engineers, No. 2	581
105th Infantry, No. 1	574
165th Infantry, No. 1	573
14th Infantry, No. 1	572

THE OLD GUARD TROPHY MATCH

TEAMS OF SIX—24 ENTRIES

COURSE: Ten shots at two hundred yards, standing.

102nd Engineers, No. 1	279
107th Infantry, No. 1	271
165th Infantry, No. 3	267
369th Infantry, No. 1	266
105th Infantry, No. 1	261

THE McALPIN MATCH

TEAMS OF EIGHT—19 ENTRIES

COURSE: Ten shots at two hundred yards, standing, and six hundred and one thousand yards, prone.

107th Infantry, No. 1	1068
107th Infantry, No. 2	1043
102nd Engineers (C), No. 1	1041
174th Infantry, No. 2	1027
369th Infantry, A	1024

SECOND BATTALION NAVAL MILITIA VETERANS' TROPHY

TEAMS OF TWELVE

COURSE: Ten shots at two hundred yards, standing, and six hundred yards, prone.

9th Battalion	918
1st Battalion	902
3rd Battalion	852
2nd Battalion	794

THE GENERAL RICHARDSON MATCH

TEAMS OF FOUR—4 ENTRIES

COURSE: Qualifications Dismounted Pistol Course.

Service Bty., 156th Field Artillery	90.07
Battery F, 156th Field Artillery	86.54
Battery D, 156th Field Artillery	84.84
Battery A, 156th Field Artillery	64.38

THE MacNAB TROPHY MATCH

TEAMS OF FOUR—5 ENTRIES

COURSE: Qualification Dismounted Pistol Course.

Company I, 107th Infantry	93.87
Company D, 71st Infantry	90.00
Company D, 108th Infantry	83.92
Company M, 106th Infantry	75.90
Company H, 14th Infantry	69.17

THE SAYRE TROPHY MATCH

TEAMS OF SIX—6 ENTRIES

COURSE: Qualification Dismounted Pistol Course.

Troop A, 101st Cavalry	94.00
156th Field Artillery	90.88
Troop K, 121st Cavalry	89.71
Manhattan Units, 101st Cavalry	87.55
27th Division Aviation	79.68
101st Signal Battalion	70.81

THE STATE PISTOL MATCH

INDIVIDUAL

COURSE: Two strings of five shots each at 50 yards, slow fire, one minute per shot; two strings, five shots each, timed fire, 25 yards, 20 seconds per string, and two strings, quick fire, 25 yards, 10 seconds per string (Standard American Target).

1. 2nd Lieutenant J. R. Herron, 105th Infantry.....	262
2. Sergeant E. J. Walsh, Jr., 101st Cavalry.....	246
3. Corporal D. C. Bradt, 105th Infantry.....	246
4. Captain R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf.....	243
5. Private R. Daliberti, 101st Cav.....	240

6. Private J. H. Fitzgerald, 107th Inf.....	239
7. Private 1/c P. H. Agramonte, 107th Inf.....	236
8. Private 1/c G. L. Price, 121st Cav.....	235
9. 2nd Lieut. E. J. Ashton, 108th Inf.....	234
10. Corporal P. G. Sadow, 101st Cav.....	233
11. Captain D. N. Bailey, 369th Inf.....	226
12. Private J. A. Cambria, 156th P. A.	225

THE MEMBERS MATCH

INDIVIDUAL—215 ENTRIES

COURSE: 200 Yards—10 shots, slow fire, standing.
10 shots, rapid fire, 1 minute—Target "A".

300 Yards—10 shots, rapid fire, 1 minute, 10 seconds—Target "A".

1. 2nd Lieut. J. R. Herron, 105th Infantry.....	144
2. 2nd Lieut. J. F. Schaub, 106th Inf.....	143
3. Captain R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf.....	142
4. Private W. C. Lane, 10th Inf.....	141
5. Sergeant S. R. Cleghorne, 369th Inf.....	140

THE BRIGADE AND HEADQUARTERS MATCHES

TEAMS OF TWELVE—17 ENTRIES

COURSE: First: Target A, at two hundred yards, position kneeling or sitting, ten shots for record.
Second: Target A, at three hundred yards, position prone, ten shots for record.
Third: Target B, at six hundred yards, position prone, ten shots for record.

HEADQUARTERS MATCH

102nd Engineers (C).....	1639
No opposition	

51ST CAVALRY BRIGADE MATCH

121st Cavalry.....	1557
No opposition	

53RD BRIGADE MATCH

105th Infantry.....	1670
106th Infantry.....	1655
10th Infantry.....	1590

54TH BRIGADE MATCH

107th Infantry.....	1716
108th Infantry.....	1618

87TH BRIGADE MATCH

174th Infantry.....	1695
369th Infantry.....	1644
71st Infantry.....	1638

93RD BRIGADE MATCH

165th Infantry.....	1671
14th Infantry.....	1666

NAVAL MILITIA BRIGADE MATCH

31st Fleet Division (Sep. Div.) (6 men—score doubled) ..	1610
3rd Battalion.....	1471
32nd Fleet Division (Sep. Div.) (6 men—score doubled) ..	1444
9th Battalion.....	1442
2nd Battalion.....	1227
1st Battalion.....	1188

THE NEW YORK STATE MATCH

TEAMS OF TWELVE—12 ENTRIES

COURSE: Course "A", TR 150-10, eliminating the two sight-ing shots at six hundred yards.

107th Infantry.....	3938
102nd Engineers (C).....	3838
165th Infantry.....	3781
71st Infantry.....	3744
106th Infantry.....	3740
105th Infantry.....	3712
174th Infantry.....	3711
369th Infantry.....	3685
14th Infantry.....	3635
108th Infantry.....	3586
10th Infantry.....	3561
1st Battalion, N. Y. N. M.....	3463

The Governor's Honor Men for 1937

This Honor Roll consists of the thirty members of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia attaining the highest aggregate score in all individual matches of the State of New York and the New York State Rifle Association.

Name	Aggregate
1. 2nd Lieut. J. F. Schaub, 106th Infantry.....	473
2. Captain R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf.....	472
3. 2nd Lieut. J. R. Herron, 105th Inf.....	463
4. 2nd Lieut. H. A. Manin, 102nd Engineers (C).....	459
5. Sergeant C. Mason, 107th Inf.....	458
6. 1st Lieut. R. A. Nott, 107th Inf.....	455
7. Sergeant A. Abrams, 14th Inf.....	454
8. 1st Lieut. W. J. Maloney, 165th Inf.....	452
9. Sergeant C. H. Sample, 107th Inf.....	450
10. Private J. B. Morrissey, 107th Inf.....	450
11. 1st Lieut. H. F. Ross, 165th Inf.....	449
12. 1st Lieut. T. A. Moore, 107th Inf.....	449
13. Private W. C. Lane, 10th Inf.....	448
14. Private H. M. Lutz, 165th Inf.....	447
15. Corporal J. O'Donnell, 102nd Eng. (C).....	447
16. Sergeant R. L. Deverall, 107th Inf.....	445
17. Sergeant P. Rizzo, 102nd Eng. (C).....	445
18. 1st Lieut. L. A. Smith, 369th Inf.....	445
19. 1st Sergeant C. G. Schmidt, 174th Inf.....	444
20. Private 1/c F. C. David, 165th Inf.....	442
21. Sergeant B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng. (C).....	442
22. 1st Lieut. L. D. Wallace, 174th Inf.....	442
23. Sergeant E. B. Cox, 107th Inf.....	440
24. Corporal J. J. Driscoll, 71st Inf.....	440
25. Captain W. A. Swan, 102nd Eng.....	440
26. Private K. J. Goodsell, 108th Inf.....	439
27. 2nd Lieut. J. Cushing, 102nd Eng. (C).....	438
28. Private D. Fowler, 107th Inf.....	437
29. Corporal J. Varda, 14th Inf.....	437
30. Sergeant J. R. Downing, 107th Inf.....	437

TWO MAN TEAM MATCHES

23 ENTRIES

600 YARDS—SLOW FIRE—PRONE
(Only Two Man Team Match Fired)

1. 107th Infantry—J. B. Morrissey.....	48	96
S. A. Wilson.....	48	
2. 369th Infantry: Cleghorne-Walker.....	93	
3. 102nd Engineers: Werner-Gamble.....	92	
4. 102nd Engineers: Klein-Rizzo.....	91	
5. 71st Infantry: Thain-Wendelboe.....	90	

THE WINGATE ALL COMERS' SHORT RANGE MATCH

INDIVIDUAL—213 ENTRIES

COURSE: Ten shots each, two hundred yards, standing Target "A".

1. Captain W. A. Swan, 102nd Engineers.....	48
2. 2nd Lieut. J. R. Herron, 105th Infantry.....	47
3. Corporal D. C. Bradt, 105th Inf.....	47
4. Private E. C. Shannahan, 107th Inf.....	47
5. 1st Lieut. T. A. Moore, 107th Inf.....	47
6. Sergeant B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng.....	47

THE ROGERS ALL COMERS' MID RANGE MATCH

INDIVIDUAL—204 ENTRIES

COURSE: Ten shots at six hundred yards, prone.

1. Corporal J. P. Nicolai, 106th Infantry.....	49
2. Sergeant W. F. Alcock, 107th Inf.....	48
3. Private B. J. Cardone, 108th Inf.....	48
4. 2nd Lieut. J. F. Schaub, 106th Inf.....	48
5. Captain F. M. Graver, 14th Inf.....	48
6. Sergeant W. Schultz, 121st Cavalry.....	48
7. Corporal D. C. Bradt, 105th Inf.....	48
8. 1st Lieut. L. D. Wallace (amateur standing retained) ..	48
9. 1st Lieut. H. F. Ross, 165th Inf.....	48

(Continued on page 23)

Sergeant Kilmer

N. Y. N. G.

JOYCE KILMER would have been fifty-one years old this December had he lived. But they found him with a German sniper's bullet through his head and his arms wrapped about one of his beloved trees, there along the Ourcq, on that fateful day in late July of 1918.

And it was there, along the Ourcq River where he had fallen in front line combat action, that they buried Sergeant Joyce Kilmer of Headquarters Company, 165th Infantry (old 69th New York). There they laid him away with highest military honors, this frail, idealistic poet-soldier who had volunteered to serve as a private in the New York National Guard only a few days after America's formal declaration of war against the Central Powers in April, 1917.

A comrade, wounded now and living in Detroit, was beside Kilmer as he fell mortally wounded. He writes:

"He was a grand guy. He had a wife and three children. You may think poets are a lot of sissies. He wasn't. He was a soldier. They tried to make him an officer, but he wouldn't accept the commission.

"I saw Kilmer die. With his arms around a tree. A big tree like the one he made up that poem about. He had a bullet square between the eyes. It was dawn and he had turned for protection to that tree. He'd just managed to fall against it and had put his arms around the trunk, with his face resting against the bark, tired like. I was one of the men who took his arms away a minute later and helped bury him, under that very tree.

"We—the 165th, that is—were lying near the bank of the Ourcq. Across the river were two hills, and we had orders to move up the valley. There was a little patch of woods off to the left, with a German sniper up in the thick branches of one of those trees. He had a clear view of our battalion even though we'd dug in. He kept picking us off, one at a time.

"We sent word back to the P.C. and a major (he's living in Buffalo, now) came up with a sergeant. That non-com was Kilmer.

"The two started out to

get that sniper. They thought they could creep up and get him from the flash of his gun, but it didn't work out that way.

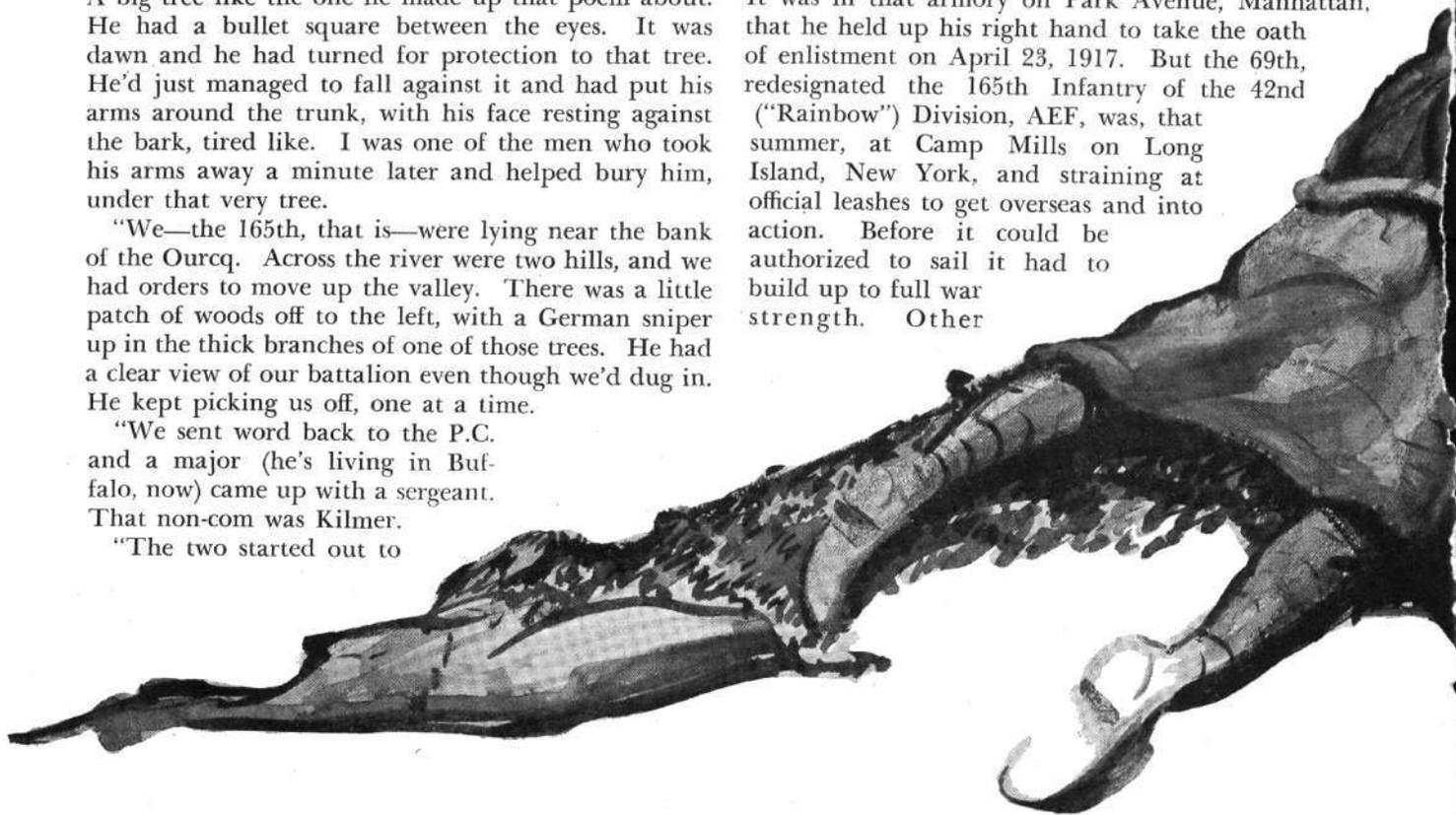
"It came on to dawn. We was facing west and the sunrise sort of sneaked up on us. It was at our backs and at the back of Kilmer, too.

"He was out in front, close to that patch of woods. He was standing between two big trees. The dawn made a perfect silhouette of him—a perfect target for the sniper.

"A lad next to me grabbed at my arm. 'God—look!' he said. I looked and saw Kilmer. His knees were buckling under him. He began to stagger a bit, groping toward that big tree on his right.

"It wasn't but a step before he fell against it, with his arms spread out wide. Then the whole lot of us poured out and rushed over there. We got that sniper, all right. And we buried Kilmer—as grand a little guy as ever lived."

By a strange military quirk, Joyce Kilmer might have been alive today had he remained in the organization for which he first enlisted. That was the 107th Infantry, the old "Dandy Seventh" New York. It was in that armory on Park Avenue, Manhattan, that he held up his right hand to take the oath of enlistment on April 23, 1917. But the 69th, redesignated the 165th Infantry of the 42nd ("Rainbow") Division, AEF, was, that summer, at Camp Mills on Long Island, New York, and straining at official leashes to get overseas and into action. Before it could be authorized to sail it had to build up to full war strength. Other



by *Herbert E. Smith*

Illustration by *GEORGE GRAY*

units of the New York National Guard were called upon to furnish men to effect that war-strength personnel for the 69th. The old Seventh New York was one of the elements called upon for men, and Kilmer was among the replacements sent to Camp Mills from the Park Avenue outfit.

There can be little doubt, from his correspondence, that Joyce Kilmer was not dissatisfied with the change. He was of Celtic ancestry, and very happy in the Irish-American atmosphere of the 69th. Moreover, he was that type of idealistic, militant being who craved action, to be right in there where the going was grimmest and

real. He knew the "Fighting Irish" 69th would be one of the first elements of the AEF to see front line battle action. And it was for that he had enlisted, after all.

Had he been anything else than the gallant, loyal man that he was, indeed, Kilmer undoubtedly might have escaped serving in France at all. At the time of his enlistment he was 31 years old; it is doubtful if his age class would have been reached by a draft board. Too, the fact that

he was married and a father would have placed him far down upon the list of any selective service drawing board.

He had an excellent position in civil life, which he unhesitatingly gave up when he enlisted. Kilmer's "Trees" had already established him as one of America's great minor poets, and he had been called to a responsible and remunerative position with the Sunday Magazine section of the *New York Times*. In addition, he conducted the poetry column of the *Literary Digest*.

All of which was in keeping with his intellectual background. He had been named Latin master at the Morristown (N.J.) High School after his graduation from Rutgers College in 1904, and he had completed a post-graduate course at Columbia University before going to the editorial department of the *Times*.



Sgt. Joyce Kilmer
Headquarters Co., 165th Infantry

One of the first contacts Kilmer made after joining the 165th Infantry was with that fine soldier-priest, 1st Lieu-

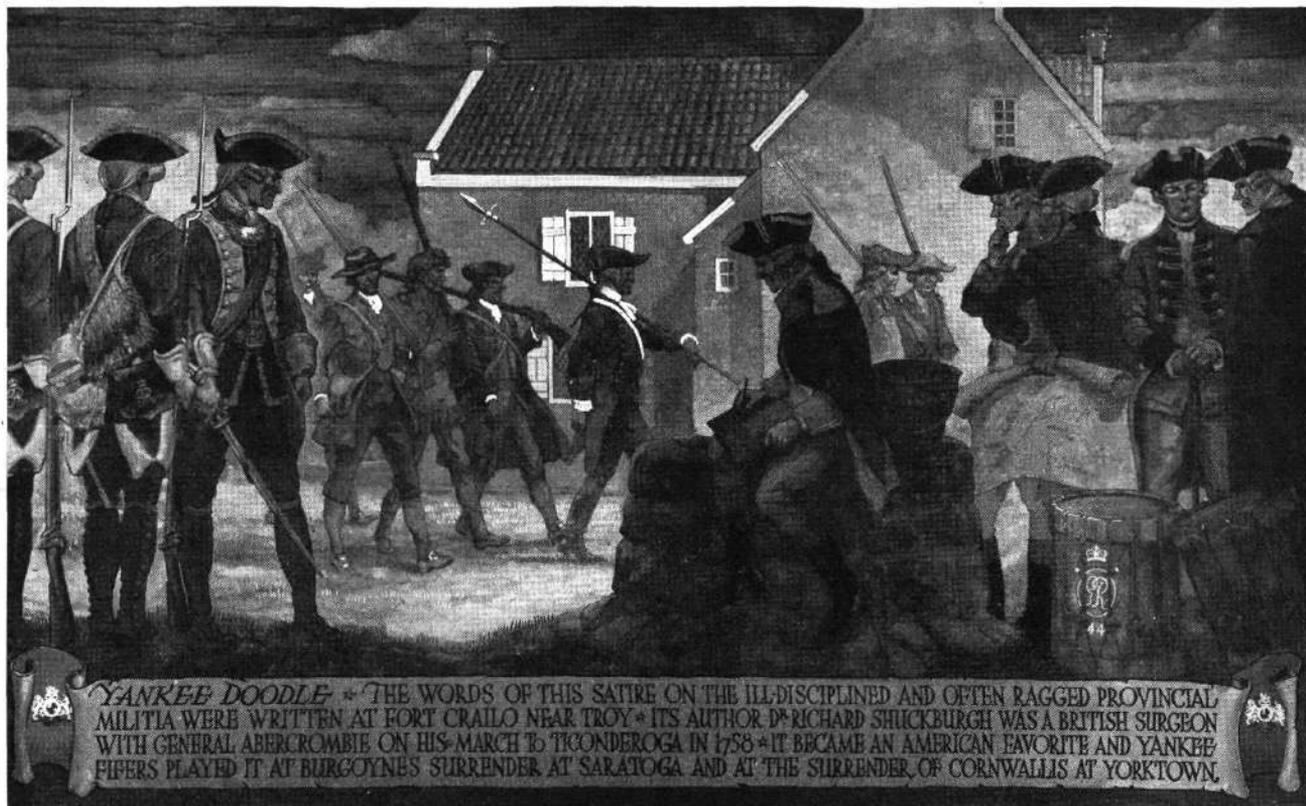
tenant (Chaplain) Francis P. Duffy. The attraction was mutual, and endured to the end. It was the 69th's fighting "Padre", Father Duffy, who read Kilmer's inspired poem, "Rouge Bouquet" for the first time publicly, over the freshly turned earth marking the poet-soldier's grave at the Ourcq. And throughout Kilmer's correspondence there ran a constantly recurring reference to his high regard for this two-fisted priest who time and again went up and over with his beloved doughboys of the 69th.

Early in his military service Kilmer was his old carefree, gay, boyish self. He had not yet been touched by the sordid hellishness of trench warfare, nor had he yet received that heart-wrenching blow—news of the death of his adored little daughter.

Typical of the rollicking, merry Kilmer of those first few months in military service was the light ditty he composed on the troopship bearing him and his

(Please turn to page 20)

"Yankee Doodle Dandy"



Mural by George Gray in Hendrick Hudson Hotel, Troy

IN the days of the French and Indian Wars the Militia had no regular uniform and when called to the colors or at annual muster day they appeared in their everyday costume. The local farmers turned out probably wearing their three corner hats, outmoded overcoats, knee breeches, cotton stockings and low buckle shoes; the woodsmen in their beaver caps, buckskin tunics, leggins and moccasins.

Their motley and fantastic appearance when in ranks drew many a laugh and gibe from the formal and well uniformed British Troops, veterans of the European campaigns.

In 1758 General Braddock was gathering an expedi-

tion of Colonials and Regular British Troops at Fort Crailo (now Rensselaer) for an attack of the French forts at Niagara. As the local levies came in, there happened to be with General Abercrombie's forces a British Army surgeon, Dr. Richard Schuckburgh, who had a neat wit and could turn a good couplet. To amuse himself and his brother officers, he jotted down the words of "Yankee Doodle" which he fitted to a popular tune. That's the reason that "Yankee Doodle," America's unofficial anthem, was born.

George Gray, the well known mural painter has brought this story to life on the walls of the tap room of the Hendrick Hudson Hotel at Troy.



OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

IS HAVING A WONDERFUL TIME AT YELLOWSTONE PARK

OH - WHAT A PERFECTLY GORGEOUS VIEW

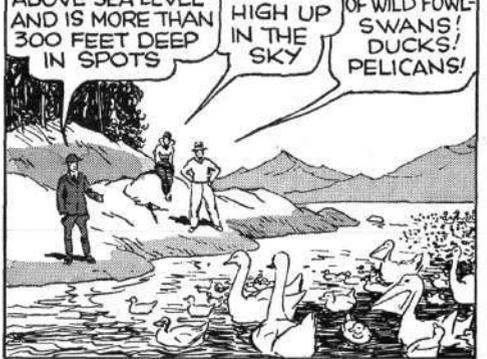
THE FAMOUS CANYON OF THE YELLOWSTONE. THERE'S NOTHING IN THE PARK MORE BEAUTIFUL

YOU'RE RIGHT, JUDGE, AND THOSE FALLS ARE ALMOST TWICE THE HEIGHT OF NIAGARA

YELLOWSTONE LAKE IS ABOUT A MILE AN' A HALF ABOVE SEA LEVEL AND IS MORE THAN 300 FEET DEEP IN SPOTS

I KEEP FORGETTING WE'RE SO HIGH UP IN THE SKY

SAY, I NEVER SAW SUCH AN ABUNDANCE OF WILD FOWL - SWANS! DUCKS! PELICANS!



WELL, NATURE IS WONDERFUL, BUT I THINK IT'S TIME I ENJOYED THE MAN-MADE PLEASURE OF A GOOD SMOKE. HAVE ONE YOURSELF

I'D LIKE TO, BUT MY TONGUE'S A LITTLE SORE FROM SMOKING. I'VE BEEN LAYING OFF MY PIPE FOR A WHILE

AH, I SEE YOU HAVEN'T BEEN SMOKING PRINCE ALBERT. IT'S ONE TOBACCO THAT WON'T GET YOUR TONGUE SORE

WELL, I'LL TAKE A TRY AT IT. SAY, IT CERTAINLY PACKS DOWN NICE AND EVEN WON'T GET YOUR TONGUE SORE

JUDGE, THIS IS A MILD SMOKE, YET IT'S FULL-BODIED TOO!

AND P.A. SURE IS MILD AND TASTY IN 'MAKIN'S' CIGARETTES

PRINCE ALBERT'S CRIMP CUT AND IT'S NO-BITE PROCESS INSURES COOL, TASTY SMOKE WITHOUT A 'BITE' IN A DAY'S SMOKING



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ATTENTION 'MAKIN'S' SMOKERS! PRINCE ALBERT IS BOTH MILD AND TASTY!

MONEY-BACK OFFER ON "MAKIN'S" CIGARETTES

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, North Carolina.



SO MILD!

2 OUNCE RED TIN

PIPE SMOKERS - GET MONEY BACK IF NOT DELIGHTED

Smoke 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage. (Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, North Carolina.

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

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

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

SERGEANT KILMER*(Continued from page 17)*

comrades of the 165th to France in June, 1917. The first stanza of that rousing piece went:

"The Sixty-Ninth is on its way,
France heard it long ago,
And the Germans know we're coming
To give them blow for blow;
We've taken on the contract, and when the job is
through,
We'll let them hear a Yankee cheer and an Irish
ballad too."

The chorus:

"The Harp that once through Tara's halls,
Shall fill the air with song,
And the Shamrock be cheered as the port is neared
By our triumphant throng;
With the Potsdam Palace in a truck and the Kaiser
in a sack,
New York will wear the Emerald Green when the
Sixty-Ninth comes back."

Assigned to duty with the Intelligence Section of Headquarters Company of the 165th, Kilmer soon received deserved promotion, from private to corporal and from corporal to sergeant. His was a highly hazardous detail—scouting, in advance of assault battalions, to find and shoot out of action enemy snipers and machine-gun nests. It was a suicidal mission, but Kilmer gloried in it. Had volunteered for it, in fact. He was that sort.

Today many memorials have been lifted to honor the name of Joyce Kilmer, poet and soldier. In Central Park, Manhattan, is a stand of trees, each tree bearing a memorial tablet to some individual soldier who fell in action overseas that Liberty might live. This section of the great city park is known as the "Honor Grove" and one of the majestic, lofty elms is dedicated to Kilmer.

One of the largest and most active of Eastern posts of the American Legion, in Brooklyn, bears the name of this gallant poet-soldier. A small wooded grove in the same community was, some time ago, re-designated Joyce Kilmer Square and in Bronx Borough, New York City, another patch of shade trees has been named Kilmer Park in his honored memory.

A memorial fireplace in the Columbia University chapter house of the Delta Upsilon was recently erected to honor the memory of this college fraternity's warrior son.

At 17 Codwise Avenue, in New Brunswick, New Jersey, birthplace of Joyce Kilmer, is an unpretentious little two-storied frame cottage. This had been his home, in happier times of peace. That little frame cottage is today set apart, officially dedicated as a National Shrine to the everlasting memory of a gallant,

wistful poet-soldier and "a grand little guy," Joyce Kilmer.

ROUGE BOUQUET

(The tragedy which inspired this epic wartime poem by Joyce Kilmer was the explosion of a German shell in the entrance of a dug-out occupied by men of Kilmer's "Fighting Irish" 165th Infantry (old 69th New York Infantry); the burst killed all the soldiers and sealed them into the pit-like tomb. Kilmer wrote "Rouge Bouquet" immediately after, by the light of a flickering candle in his own dug-out. The piece was publicly read for the first time by Father Duffy, chaplain and beloved "Padre" of the 165th Infantry, on the occasion of Sergeant Kilmer's own military funeral behind the lines of the Western Front.)

In a wood they call the Rouge Bouquet,
There's a new-made grave today;
Built by never a spade nor pick
Yet covered with earth ten metres thick.
There lie many fighting men,
Dead in their youthful prime;
Never to laugh nor love again
Nor taste the summertime.
For Death came flying through the air
And stopped his flight at the dug-out stair,
Touched his prey and left them there,
Clay to clay.
He hid their bodies stealthily
In the soil of the land they sought to free,
And fled away.

Now over the grave, abrupt and clear,
Three volleys ring;
Perhaps their brave young spirits hear
The bugle sing: 'Go to sleep!
'Go to sleep, slumber well,
Where the shell screamed and fell.
Let your rifles rest on the muddy floor,
You'll not need them any more.
Danger's past; now, at last, go to sleep!

There is on earth no worthier grave
To hold the bodies of these brave
Than this place of pain and pride
Where they fought and nobly died.
Never fear but in the skies
Saints and angels stand
Smiling, with their holy eyes,
On this new-come band.
St. Michael's sword darts through the air
And touches the aureole on his hair
As he sees them standing there,
His stalwart sons;
And Patrick, Brigid, Columkill,
Rejoice that in veins of warriors still
The Gael's blood runs.

(Please turn to page 21)

SERGEANT KILMER
(Continued from page 20)

And up to Heaven's doorway floats
From the wood called Rouge Bouquet,
A delicate cloud of bugle notes
That softly say:
'Farewell, farewell!
Comrades true, born anew, peace to you!
Your souls shall be where the heroes are
And your memory shine like the morning star.
Brave and dear,
Shield us here.
Farewell!'

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OUR RELIEF SOCIETY

Notes and News

THE National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York is entering its second year, and its prospects are pleasing. The 1936-37 year closed on April 30th, but the Society's books, by special permission, were held open for delayed donations until June 30th. Consequently, all contributions which were received up to and including June 30th have been credited to the 1936-37 period, and it is gratifying to note that a number of laggard Sections and Branches benefited by this extension of time.

The 1937-38 year is consequently now in full swing, and ten months stretch ahead of the Society before its current fiscal year comes to a close, on April 30th, 1938.

The field training period offers an ideal time for Section Presidents to contact those whom they wish to enroll as members for the current year, and a splendid opportunity for Branch officers to coordinate the efforts of all Sections of the Branch.

The 165th Infantry Regiment ("Old 69th") of New York again comes in for special mention this month. The 165th Infantry Branch of the Society originally comprised seventeen Sections, but a "Headquarters Auxiliary Section," with Mrs. Jerome B. Crowley as President, was shortly formed, and in last month's "Guardsman" the fact was reported that this Section had held a bridge-tea party for the Society's benefit on May 8th, at the Hotel Commodore, New York.

Then, on May 26th, at the armory of the 165th, another social gathering for the Society's benefit was held, this time by another new Section of the 165th Infantry Branch, the "Officers' Wives Section." The Chairman of the committee which arranged the bridge party was Mrs. William Hoy Kelly, wife of Major William H. Kelly, commander of the 1st Battalion of the Regiment. A check for \$202.30 enriched the treasury of the Relief Society as a result of this Section's efforts. An attractive leaflet was printed for the occasion, listing the patrons and patronesses for the bridge and the fifteen ladies—wives of the Regiment's officers—who arranged the benefit.

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THE 1937 STATE MATCHES

(Continued from page 15)

THE ROE ALL COMERS' LONG RANGE MATCH

INDIVIDUAL—194 ENTRIES

COURSE: Ten shots at one thousand yards, prone.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Captain R. A. Devereux, 107th Infantry..... | 49 |
| 2. 2nd Lieut. H. A. Manin, 102nd Engineers..... | 49 |
| 3. Corporal G. Gerner, 1st Bn., N. Y. N. M..... | 48 |
| 4. Private D. Fowler, 107th Inf..... | 48 |
| 5. Private F. H. Glinsman, 107th Inf..... | 48 |

THE THURSTON MEMORIAL TROPHY MATCH

INDIVIDUAL—218 ENTRIES

COURSE: Ten shots standing, two hundred yards, "A" target; ten shots, rapid fire, one minute, ten seconds, three hundred yards. "A" target; prone from standing.

- | | |
|---|----|
| 1. Private J. B. Morrissey, 107th Infantry..... | 96 |
| 2. Captain R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf..... | 96 |
| 3. 2nd Lieut. H. A. Manin, 102nd Engineers (C)..... | 94 |
| 4. 1st Lieut. J. F. Schaub, 106th Inf..... | 93 |
| 5. 1st Lieut. J. L. Tasetano, 106th Inf..... | 93 |
| 6. Sergeant C. Mason, 107th Inf..... | 92 |
| 7. Sergeant B. A. Evans, 102nd Eng. (C)..... | 92 |
| 8. Sergeant J. R. Downey, 107th Inf..... | 91 |
| 9. Sergeant M. A. Rivisto, 71st Inf..... | 91 |
| 10. 1st Lieut. T. A. Moore, 107th Inf..... | 91 |

THE GOVERNOR'S MATCH

INDIVIDUAL—203 ENTRIES

COURSE: Individual skirmish run, target D, twenty shots, five shots each halt, magazine fire only; four halts of thirty seconds each as follows: Four hundred, three hundred-fifty, three hundred and two hundred yards. The first half of each advance at quick time and the latter half at double time.

- | | |
|--|----|
| 1. Major H. C. Gibb, 107th Infantry..... | 99 |
| 2. Captain F. H. Westerman, 165th Inf..... | 98 |
| 3. Sergeant P. Rizzo, 102nd Engineers..... | 98 |
| 4. 1st Lieut. L. D. Wallace, 174th Inf..... | 97 |
| 4. 2nd Lieut. J. F. Schaub, 106th Inf..... | 97 |
| 4. Sergeant C. Mason, 107th Inf..... | 97 |
| 7. Private P. E. Nicolai, 106th Inf..... | 96 |
| 7. Captain A. N. Gormsen, 102nd Engineers..... | 96 |
| 7. Sergeant M. Brady, 102nd Eng..... | 96 |
| 10. 1st Lieut. R. A. Nott, 107th Inf..... | 95 |
| 10. Captain R. A. Devereux, 107th Inf..... | 95 |
| 10. Private F. C. David, 165th Inf..... | 95 |
| 10. 2nd Lieut. H. A. Manin, 102nd Eng..... | 95 |
| 14. 1st Lieut. W. J. Maloney, 156th Inf..... | 95 |
| 14. Private G. Seidel, 107th Inf..... | 95 |



Major H. C. Gibb, 107th, Governor's Cup Winner

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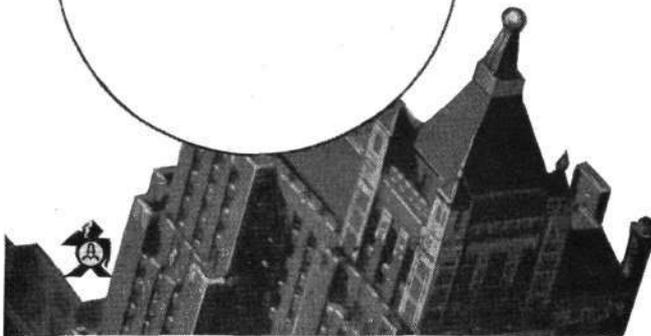
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COMPANY L, 10th INFANTRY

(Continued from page 13)

during the McLeod trial at the court house in Utica, and in 1851, then a part of the 45th Regiment, N. Y. S. M., to preserve order at the hanging of James J. Ovcu at Whitestown. It appeared to be the favorite organization to be called upon when law and order were to be preserved.

Captain Backus retired in 1841, and Henry R. Hart was elected to succeed him in command of the company.

During the fall of 1849 the question of joining the 45th Regiment of the New York State Militia was discussed. In 1850 the Corps is mentioned as one of the companies of the 45th.

In August, 1851, the Corps is on record as making a most vigorous protest against the action of Governor Hunt in appointing George A. Raymond as colonel of the regiment. The Corps contended that as the Waterville Company of the regiment was organized on July 23rd, which completed the organization of the regiment, the Governor had no right, under the Military Law, to appoint the colonel, but that the selection should have been left to the officers of the regiment. Governor Hunt paid no attention to the protest, and the Utica Citizens Corps withdrew from the 45th, surrendered its state arms and equipment and resumed its status as an independent military company.

The row over the appointment of Colonel Reynolds caused a bitter feeling between the Corps and the regiment, which lasted for several years. The Corps refused to take part in any parade or demonstration with the regiment, but made independent parades on Washington's Birthday and Independence Day. The feud lasted during the regime of Captains White and Broadwell, and until after Captain James McQuade took over command of the company. In 1856 Colonel Palmer, who was in command of the 45th, sent the Corps an invitation to take part in the Washington Birthday parade on February 22nd. Captain McQuade laid down certain conditions under which the company would accept the invitation, the principal one being that the Corps should have the right of line of the regiment. The conditions were accepted by the regiment, and thereafter, when the Corps turned out with the militia, it always occupied the right of line.

In 1852 the Corps was practically reorganized. James McQuade, one of the most popular young men in Utica, who had a large following of friends, was made 1st Lieutenant. A full dress uniform, consisting of a dark blue coat of handsome cloth with triple rows of brass buttons down the breast and buff slashings on the sleeves and coat tails, trousers of dark blue with a broad buff stripe, slightly relieved by red, heavy red epaulets with buff fringe and brass trimmings and white cross belts, was adopted. The officers wore the chapeau and the men the tall bearskin

(Continued on page 25)

COMPANY L, 10th INFANTRY

(Continued from page 24)

busby. This new uniform was first worn in October, 1852, when the Corps turned out as the escort for General Winfield Scott, Commander-in-Chief of the United States Army, when he visited Utica.

The first drill hall of the company was in the New York House in Whitesboro Street, after which the old City Hall was used. The first armory was in the Miller Building, which was occupied in 1841. Later a change was made to Washington Hall, corner John and Broad Streets. In 1863 the Company moved to Military Hall, on the corner of John and Catherine Streets. The records show that in 1856 the Company moved into a new armory, which was furnished by contributions from the members of the Corps.

The news on April 13, 1861, that Fort Sumter had been fired on, acted like an electric shock on the members of the Utica Citizens' Corps. A meeting of the members was hastily called, and discussed the question of offering their services for the war which was bound to follow this outrage, but it was decided that before any definite action was taken, former Captain James McQuade, who was ill at home, be first consulted. A note was sent to the former Captain, asking him if he would take command of the Company in case it decided to volunteer for the war. The following characteristic reply was sent back, dated April 13th, 1861:

"If the Corps will volunteer for the war, I will gladly accept the command. If it does not, I will never set foot in the armory.

Respectfully yours,

James McQuade."

The Corps answered by instant action, and word was sent out to recruit the company to its full strength of three officers and seventy-four men. On April 15th a telegram was sent to Governor Morgan offering the services of the Corps to the State of New York as volunteers to join any force that "may be raised to meet the demand of the general government for forces against the Traitors of the South, ready to march on forty-eight hours' notice, fully armed and equipped for service."

The Utica Citizens Corps was mustered into State service on April 22nd, and left for Albany on April 24th. On April 25th the other three companies from Utica also arrived in Albany, and were quartered in the barracks in that city. The volunteering of these independent military companies from Utica made it necessary for the Legislature to pass a special act in order to bring them into the State Militia, and provided for an enlistment for two years, should their services be required for that time. These companies were organized into a "Corps" regiment with the Utica Citizens Corps as Company A, the Washington Continentals as Company B, German Rifles as Company C and the Seymour Artillery as Company E.

(Continued on page 26)

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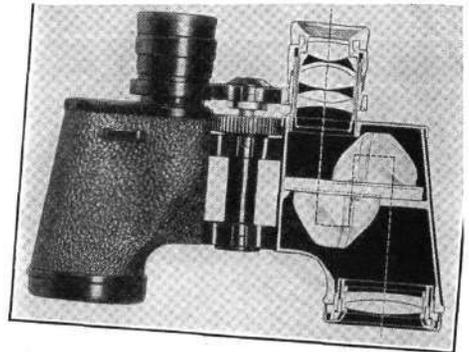
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COMPANY L, 10th INFANTRY

(Continued from page 25)

The three companies from Utica which followed the Utica Citizens' Corps to Albany made no pretense to limit their organizations to the maximum of 77 members each, but left with all who were to be among the first to get into the war. The companies were so far in excess of the men required that the State authorities decided to organize a "Corps" regiment from these Utica citizens, and on May 7th ten companies had been so organized.

On May 8th the officers of the regiment elected the following field officers: Colonel James McQuade, Lieutenant Colonels C. A. Johnson and Major C. H. Skillen. Lieutenant Colonel Johnson was transferred, and when the regiment was mustered into federal service as the Fourteenth New York State Volunteers, Major Skillen was elevated to Lieutenant Colonel and C. B. Young was made Major. On June 18th the regiment left for Washington, arriving there on June 20th and encamped at Meridian Hill until July 22nd, the day after the Battle of Bull Run, the opening engagement of the Civil War.

The tocsin of war fired the patriotism of the people of Oneida County, and as the call came from Washington for more and more men to fight for the preservation of the Union, regiments were raised. During the time he was connected with the Utica Citizens' Corps the favorite admonishment of Captain McQuade to the members of that organization was: "We are playing soldier and we must play it as well as we can; the knowledge may come useful some day." Under his command he had indicated that every member of the Corps perfect himself in military science as taught at that time and be able to instruct others. When regiments were being organized in Oneida County it was but natural that former members of the Utica Citizens' Corps, because of their military efficiency, should be selected for the positions of higher command in these organizations. Three former members of the Corps won the two stars of a Major General—McQuade, Butterfield and Fuller. Others became Brigadier Generals and a large number were field, staff and line officers.

From June 20, 1861, when the 14th Volunteers were rushed to Meridian Hill, until May 1st, 1863, when the regiment had completed its two years of service and was returned home to be mustered out and discharged on May 24th, this regiment was almost constantly under fire. During 1861 it was engaged at Balls Cross Roads, Va.; Widow Childs House, Va.; Marwick and Yorktown Cross Roads, Va.; Hanover, Va.; New Ridge, Va.; Seven Days Battle, Va.; Mechanicsville and Gaines Mills, Va. During 1862 it took part in the engagements at Malvern Cliff and Malvern Hill, Va.; Harrisburg Landing, Va.; General Pope's Campaign, Va.; Antietam, Md.; Kearneysville, Richards Ford and the two engagements at Chancellorville, Va. Three officers and thirty-five enlisted

(Continued on page 28)

**TROOP F, 121ST CAVALRY
CELEBRATES 25TH ANNIVERSARY**



Captain C. G. Kress
Troop F, 121st Cavalry

THE riding hall at the 121st Cavalry Armory was turned into a troop street with pup tents down the sides. Larger tents stood at the ends. A picket line with real horses was set up. Then tables forming a big horseshoe were put in the hall. In the center of this, more tables formed the letter "F" where the active members of the troop sat. Former members were at the horseshoe, and at the end was the speakers' table with places for former commanding officers and officers of the regiment. Such was the arrangement for the 25th annual banquet of F Troop, 121st Cavalry, at Rochester.

The troop was first organized as H Troop, 1st N. Y. Cavalry, with Ralph Hurst at first commissioned officer and Henry Raymond Allen, now living in Germany, as the troop's first captain. In 1916 the troop, commanded by Captain Charles M. Tobin, saw service on the Mexican border. A year later it went into service in France commanded by Captain Alson Shantz. After the war Kenneth C. Townson who later became Colonel of the 121st Cavalry was its captain. Captain Cyril G. Kress is its present commanding officer.

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Completing the purchase and leaving the store, the bride returned in about 10 minutes.

Y. B., whispering: "I forgot to ask, who takes it—me or my husband?"

COMPANY L, 10th INFANTRY

(Continued from page 26)

men were killed outright; one officer and twenty-one enlisted men died from wounds; sixteen officers and 178 enlisted men were wounded but recovered and one officer and fifteen enlisted men were reported missing. The total casualties of the regiment were 270.

The Fourteenth, when it reached Washington, was placed in the First Brigade, 2nd Division of the Army of Northeast Virginia and remained in that Army until July 1, 1861, when it was placed in Morrell's Bridgade of Porter's Division of the Army of the Potomac and remained with Porter until March 13, 1862, leading that army against the rebel earth-works at Harwood Mills, and taking part in the siege of Yorktown. During this period Colonel McQuade was acting as Brigade Commander. Major Davies was in command of the regiment at the surrender of Yorktown. On March 13, 1862, the Fourteenth was transferred to the Second Brigade, First Division, Fifth Army Corps. The Second Brigade was commanded by Colonel McQuade, the Fourteenth being the leading regiment when it rescued, on May 27th, General Martindale's Brigade at Hanover Court House and turned what was considered a defeat into victory. On June 27th at the Battle of Gaines Mills, Lieutenant Colonel Skillen was killed leading the regiment. At Malvern Hill the Fourteenth, holding the left of line, three times repulsed attacks by the enemy. The Fourteenth was highly commended for its part in the peninsular campaign and Colonel McQuade was recommended for promotion to Brigadier General for gallantry and meritorious service in the several battles. The Fourteenth was with Pope's army at Harrison Landing and in Maryland under McClellan and took part in the second battle of Bull Run. Early in 1863 the regiment fought in the battles of Fredericksburg and Chancellorville. The record of the Fourteenth in the Civil War is one for the Citizens' Corps to feel proud of.

While the Citizens' Corps was away at the wars, Utica Citizens' Corps, Company B, was organized under command of Captain Harvey Barnard. Besides upholding the traditions of the original corps by making the annual parades on Washington's Birthday and Independence Day, this new company was active in sending all kinds of comforts to the men who were in active service.

Upon the return of the Fourteenth the Utica Citizens' Corps, Company B, was mustered out and discharged, its members and those members of the orig-

(Continued on page 29)

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COMPANY L, 10th INFANTRY

(Continued from page 28)

inal Utica Citizens' Corps became active in the reorganization of that company, Lieutenant Colonel T. M. Davies being elected Captain.

At the annual meeting December 7th, W. M. Storrs was elected captain and soon afterward there was talk of the Corps joining the New York National Guard. During the forepart of 1887 there was some stormy sessions of the company held when the question was up for discussion.

On April 19, 1887, the members of the company voted to join the National Guard. On June 28th Colonel McGrath of the Adjutant General's Office made an inspection of the company which had 87 men in line and the company was mustered into State service on September 27th, 1887, becoming the 44th Separate Company. The first officers of the 44th Separate Company were Captain D. T. Everts, 1st Lieutenant E. A. O'Brien, 2nd Lieutenant F. M. Emerick and 3rd Lieutenant Joseph E. Long.

On April 10, 1888, the Company removed from its independent armory to its quarters in the State Armory in Utica.

The first state inspection of the company was held during October, Colonel Thomas McGrath being the inspecting officer.

In 1889 the company adopted as its special uniform when it turned out as the Utica Citizens' Corps a single breasted cutaway coat of dark blue, the skirt lined with buff cloth and piped with scarlet, breast braided in black flat braid in the pattern of the jacket of the Royal Artillery of the English Army, with three rows, nine buttons in a row, gilt "U.C.C." buttons, cuffs, collar and skirt slashed in raised gold army lace, padded on buff cloth, pattern of the Seventh Regiment, N.G.S.N.Y., points of skirt facings joined by gold embroidered six pointed star, body and skirt lined with black farmer satin, the sleeves lined with white Italian cloth. Coat for officers same as that of enlisted men, except the color, which was embroidered with gilt vine. The epaulets had a dark red top with twisted buff fringe. Trousers of dark blue cut straight with one inch turnup, buff cloth, side stripes one and one-quarter inches wide piped with scarlet. The hat was the black bear bushy fifteen inches high, two gilt tassels in front, chin strap of black enameled leather three-quarters of an inch wide.

Although a member of the New York State Militia the 44th Separate Company kept alive the spirit of the old Utica Citizens' Corps, and the Old Guard of the latter and the Veterans' Association of the 44th worked hand in hand to assist and promote the interests of the active military company. The 44th Separate Company was at the peak of its military success in 1898 when President McKinley issued his call for volunteers for the Spanish-American War. The 44th Separate Company as a body volunteered and the company was scheduled to leave Utica for Camp Black, Hempstead Plains, L. I. at 5:30 o'clock, Mon-

day morning, May 2nd. For some forty years there had been a McQuade as a member of the company. Theodore McQuade, son of General James McQuade of Civil War fame, was the only member of the family belonging to the company in 1898, and he was confined to his home with a sickness that made it impossible for him to answer the call, so his brother, William McQuade, on Saturday night, April 30th, went to the armory and enlisted. There was no war going on which did not have a representation of the McQuade family of Utica in it.

The first New York Volunteer Regiment, of which the Utica company was a part, was mustered into Federal service on May 20th. The First Battalion was made up of Companies A, B, C, and D of the Tenth Battalion, Albany; the second Battalion of Company E (44th Separate Company), Utica; Company F of Walton, Company G of Oneonta, Company H of Binghamton; Third Battalion of Company I of Middletown, Company K of Poughkeepsie, Company L of Newburgh and Company M of Kingston. The First Regiment remained at Camp Black until early in June when it was sent to garrison the several forts in and about New York City, remaining there until placed aboard trains and sent to San Francisco to embark for the Hawaiian Islands where it remained until peace between the United States and

(Continued on page 30)

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COMPANY L, 10th INFANTRY

(Continued from page 29)

Spain had been declared and was sent home to be mustered out February 21, 1899.

Upon being mustered out the 44th Separate Company resumed its place in the New York State Militia. On April 19th, 1899, it was attached to the Fourth Battalion as Company B and in 1892 was on duty at Buffalo during the switchmen's strike in that city. In 1905 the 44th Separate Company became Company B of the First Regiment, New York National Guard. In 1912 it did strike duty at New York Mills during the textile troubles at that place.

In June, 1916, the company went to Camp Whitman with the First Regiment at the time of the mobilization of the New York State National Guard for duty on the Mexican Border but was not federalized, and returned to its home station in August. On February 4th, 1917, the First Infantry was called out by the Governor of the State of New York for duty guarding the New York City water supply in the Catskill mountains and remained on that duty until the regiment was mustered into Federal service and sent to New York City where the New York National Guard was mobilized just before going to Camp Wadsworth at Spartansburg in South Carolina. On October 1st, 1917, when the Infantry regiments of the New York National Guard were consolidated for the purpose of organizing the 27th Division, the First Infantry was combined with the Seventh Infantry of New York and became the 107th Infantry. A skeleton organization of the First Regiment was organized into the First Pioneer Infantry regiment, some of the field officers going to the Anti-Aircraft Regiment, and went overseas, taking part in three major engagements during the last months of the World War and afterwards was sent into Germany with the Army of Occupation, remaining there until returned to the United States in July, 1919, when it was mustered out of service and the members discharged.

When Company B of the First Infantry was taken into Federal service and the Depot Units were organized for the purpose of taking the place of the organizations which had gone into the war, a new Company B was organized in Utica. On November 22nd, 1917, when the Tenth Regiment, New York Guard, was organized, Company B became Company L of that regiment and has remained so to this time. The company was federalized on March 30, 1921, as a part of the New York National Guard. Since that time its history has been that of the Tenth Infantry.

"What would be the proper thing to say if, in carving a duck, it should slip off the platter into your neighbor's lap?"

"Be very courteous. Say: 'May I trouble you for that duck?'"

Is that hair tonic any good? Good? Say, I spilled some on my comb last week and now it's a brush.



THE FIRST VOICE (VERSE) OF CO. "E"

Just a year ago the Old 27th Div. Trains faded into the annals of history. The 102nd QM Regiment was formed and with it came the redesignation of the old companies. The 103rd Motor Transport Co. was designated Co. "E," which the men of this organization, without too much "ego," sincerely believe is proper, as "E," in our minds, stands for Efficiency. For those dubious ones, we unblushingly can boast of the following record:—From the first of this year our average attendance to date has been 98.4%. During the month of April the attendance for every formation was 100%. Proudly we say that thus far we have had 12 drills with not one man absent. In January The Armory Tavern (The Regt'l Oasis) announced the award of refreshments to the company with the highest percentage of attendance for every two-month period. In an ever present patriotic and not a gluttonous sense our attendance has warranted us in taking all so far. "Esprit de Corps" must predominate in an organization of this calibre. Our indoor baseball team captained by Pvt. 1st cl. Louis Glick did not lose a tournament game, resulting in the Regimental Trophy for this event.

Company "E" is responsible for the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th, eschelons of maintainence and according to authority has performed an excellent job. To our C.O., Captain Elias Silver, we owe a great deal for the priceless instruction in motor maintainence he has given us. This motor course assures an enlisted man of this command that he can become a highly proficient motor mechanic after the completion of one full enlistment. Not only are we motor soldiers, but we can look to Lt. Nathaniel Havenick, a former infantry man, for close order instruction. Our Company can effectively and efficiently execute a silent drill which involves all the close order movements.

A N. Y. N. G. FAVORITE

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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF MAY, 1937

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (May 1-31, Inclusive).....90.39%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard..1509 Off.	22 W. O.	19508 E. M.	Total 21039
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....1467 Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength New York National Guard.....1424 Off.	21 W. O.	19255 E. M.	Total 20700

NOTE

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

258th Field Art. 96.91% (2)²⁰
 Maintenance.....647 Actual.....685

121st Cavalry 95.32% (3)¹
 Maintenance.....571 Actual.....619

212th Coast Art. 94.49% (4)⁴
 Maintenance.....705 Actual.....791

369th Infantry 93.75% (5)¹¹
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1113

101st Signal Bn. 91.95% (6)²⁵
 Maintenance.....163 Actual.....176

102nd Med. Regt. 91.75% (7)¹²
 Maintenance.....588 Actual.....683

71st Infantry 91.51% (8)²
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1118

102nd Engineers 91.49% (9)¹⁴
 Maintenance.....475 Actual.....492

106th Field Art. 91.48% (10)⁷
 Maintenance.....647 Actual.....674

14th Infantry 91.43% (11)¹⁸
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1092

104th Field Art. 91.40% (12)⁵
 Maintenance.....599 Actual.....645

156th Field Art. 91.23% (13)⁶
 Maintenance.....602 Actual.....626

101st Cavalry 91.13% (14)¹⁶
 Maintenance.....571 Actual.....672

245th Coast Art. 91.13% (15)⁸
 Maintenance.....739 Actual.....798

244th Coast Art. 90.45% (16)⁹
 Maintenance.....648 Actual.....721

174th Infantry 90.40% (17)¹⁷
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1122

165th Infantry 89.86% (18)¹⁰
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1131

27th Div. Avia. 89.47% (19)¹⁵
 Maintenance.....118 Actual.....137

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Quartermaster Regt.				97.18% (3)¹
Maintenance.....235				Actual.....337
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	5	5	100
HDQRS. CO.	5	35	34	97
HDQRS. 1st BAT...	5	2	2	100
COMPANY A	5	49	47	96
COMPANY B	5	49	47	96
HDQRS. 2nd BAT...	5	2	2	100
COMPANY C	5	50	49	98
COMPANY D	5	46	45	98
HDQRS. 3rd BAT. .	5	7	7	100
COMPANY E	5	35	35	100
COMPANY F	5	29	28	97
MED. DEP. DET. . .	5	11	10	91
	320	311	311	97.18

HdQRS. 27th Div. 97.18% (4)⁶
 Maintenance.....65 Actual.....71

54th Brig. 95.65% (5)⁴
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....45

51st Cav. Brig. 94.93% (6)⁵
 Maintenance.....69 Actual.....78

53rd Brig. 92.85% (7)⁸
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....43

93rd Brig. 91.66% (8)⁷
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....38

52nd F.A. Brig. 91.48% (9)⁹
 Maintenance.....36 Actual.....46

BRIGADE STANDINGS

51st Cav. Brig. 93.24% (1)¹
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Troop
 101st Cavalry
 121st Cavalry

Brig. HdQRS., C.A.C. 92.10% (2)²
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Detachment
 212th Coast Artillery
 244th Coast Artillery
 245th Coast Artillery

87th Inf. Brig. 91.97% (3)³
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company
 71st Infantry
 174th Infantry
 369th Infantry

52nd F.A. Brig. 91.35% (4)⁴
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Battery
 104th Field Artillery
 105th Field Artillery
 106th Field Artillery
 156th Field Artillery
 258th Field Artillery

93rd Inf. Brig. 90.64% (5)⁵
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company
 14th Infantry
 165th Infantry

53rd Inf. Brig. 87.37% (6)⁶
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company
 106th Infantry
 105th Infantry
 10th Infantry

54th Inf. Brig. 85.28% (7)⁷
 HdQRS. & HdQRS. Company
 107th Infantry
 108th Infantry

106th Infantry 88.80% (20)¹⁹
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1132

Special Trps., 27 Div. 88.45% (21)²¹
 Maintenance.....318 Actual.....354

10th Infantry 86.88% (22)²³
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1128

105th Infantry 86.15% (23)²⁴
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1111

108th Infantry 85.88% (24)²²
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1113

105th Field Art. 85.36% (25)¹⁸
 Maintenance.....599 Actual.....669

107th Infantry 84.61% (26)²⁶
 Maintenance.....1038 Actual.....1089

State Staff 100.00% (1)¹
 Maximum.....140 Actual.....80

Brig. HdQRS., C.A.C. 100.00% (2)²
 Maintenance.....11 Actual.....10

87th Brig. 97.72% (3)³
 Maintenance.....27 Actual.....45

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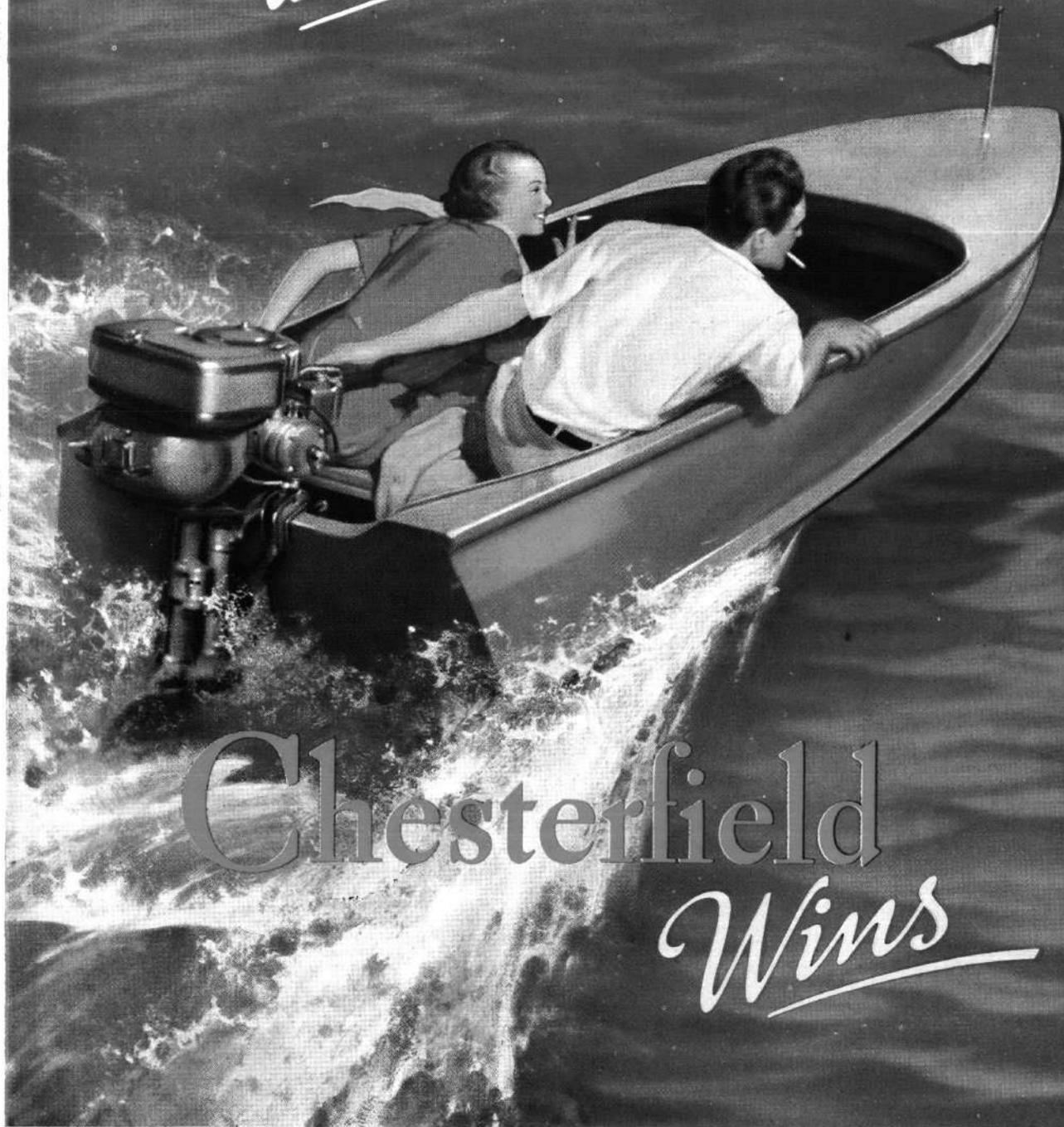
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