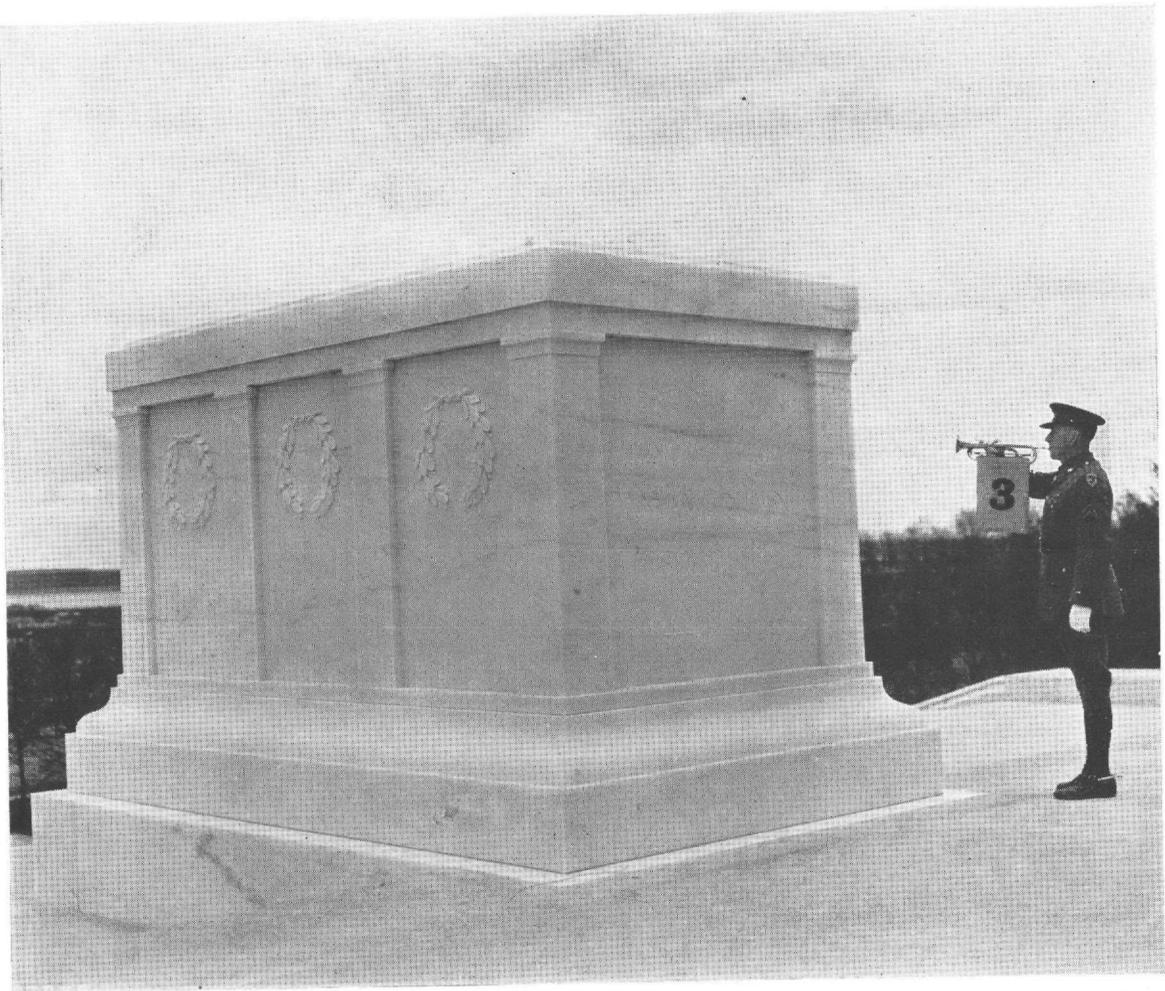


NEW YORK
NATIONAL
Guardian



TOMB OF THE UNKNOWN SOLDIER

The Master Spy
Dewey At Manila
The Spanish Fury
Characteristics of Modern War

MAY

1938



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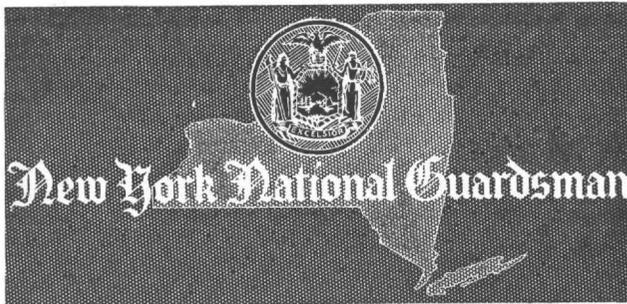
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The names of all characters that are used in short stories, serials and semi-fiction articles that deal with types are fictitious. Use of a name which is the same as that of any living person is accidental.

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The Master Spy

GENERAL JESSARD, commanding the French troops at Namur, returned the punctilious salute of the orderly.

"Private Roubaix to see you, sir."

"Roubaix—"

"A volunteer, sir."

"Show him in."

A young man entered. He saluted and stood at attention. The commanding officer stared at him fixedly.

"Well?"

"I have a request to make, sir."

"What is it?"

The stiffness of figure relaxed somewhat. The young man became animated.

"I volunteered with the first call," he said, speaking rapidly. "I was fortunate to be assigned to your command, instead of being one of those men who have to wait in France for the invasion of the enemy.

"I have been a student, sir, of the methods of spies in all the wars of the world. I have studied the various ways in which famous spies have worked; the defects in their systems—I know the dangers of the work; but I do not fear—when it is for France. I feel competent, capable. I wish to volunteer, sir, as a man thoroughly capable to undertake any commission you may wish to give, no matter what the danger may be. I believe that my theories are practicable."

"You are a student of the art?" questioned the General dryly. "You see a chance to risk your life? You know the fate of spies according to the rules of war?"

The young man nodded.

"I understand all of that, sir. But it is my desire to be of most good to my country; and since some men have to undertake the work for which I am volunteer-

A STORY of the GREAT WAR

ing, it may as well be one who is confident. I was born and raised near the German border, sir. I have even studied a bit in Germany. I speak the language fluently. That would be of assistance."

The General pondered. He glanced speculatively at the youth before him.

"You look very slender, very delicate."

The pink cheeks of the man before him flushed and he smiled.

"May I show you—just by way of reassurance?"

The General nodded. In a trice the private had stripped to the waist.

The officer whistled his admiration at sight of the almost perfect muscular development.

"Enough. Your appearances are deceptive. And your age?"

"Twenty-four sir."

"You appear about nineteen. Education?"

by

OCTAVUS
ROY COHEN

Author of "The Crimson Alibi,"
"With Benefit of Clergy,"
"Lillies of the Alley," etc.

Title and illustration by MAJ. E. C. DREHER

"Of the best, sir. I have taken two degrees."

"I will look up your records, M. Roubaix. One cannot entrust confidential work to a man whose past is not thoroughly known. It is a mere matter of indispensable form, as you understand. When the investigation shall have been complete I will send for you. In the meanwhile I congratulate you on the spirit you have shown. It is such sons as you which make of France a nation perpetual."

Roubaix fastened the last button of his tunic. In a second he was the soldier again. His heels clicked together; head went back, chin in—his hand flew to the visor of his cap. General Jessard returned the salute. Roubaix spun on his heel and left.

Jessard stared after the slender form as it swung down the narrow street of Namur with military precision.

"Roubaix—le Reynard if I mistake not," he soliloquized softly. "That youth is a true patriot—or I'm no judge of character." He focused his eyes again on the huge map before him. "And he volunteers at precisely the right time. This information must get to the Belgians near Liege."

Three days later Jessard summoned the young man. "Sit down," he ordered pleasantly—an invitation of relaxation from the military strictness between officer and private. "I have investigated your past, M. Roubaix, and find it admirable. If I cannot trust you, then I can trust no one. And I suppose you are of the same mind that you were the other day?"

on the defensive. Further details of our plan of campaign I cannot give you. Sufficient that here—" he fingered a tiny wad of the very thinnest paper—"is a code message to General Linear in command of the Belgian forces around Liege. It also contains plans and descriptive plans of our moves. Although in cipher it would not be hard for the Germans to read it should it fall into their hands. Your commission is this: take this to General Linear!"

The face of the young man was set, tense.

"I thank you, sir, for the trust imposed. And I have one request to make."

"And that is?"



"Yes, sir."

"Notice this map—" he pointed to the large plat before him showing the country between Maubeuge, on the French side of the Belgian border, on the south, and the Netherlands on the north. "The German army of the Meuse practically occupies Liege. I do not know yet whether the Prince Imperial with his 30,000 men has arrived to reinforce the invading column. They undoubtedly plan to advance down the Meuse, and Namur is the next point which will be attacked. We have mined the country and the river between Liege and Namur: we French have reinforced the Belgians here so that it is not at all unlikely that a crushing defeat will be administered the Germans. But France shall not continue to fight

"That I be allowed to proceed in my own way. If I am forced into this expedition along the set rules of spying which have been found fatal in other wars, my mission will probably be unsuccessful. If you allow me to use my own judgment, I believe that I shall succeed."

"What do you plan?"

"If I may presume, sir, I prefer to tell you privately, so that in no way can any bungling be done—that is, in due respect, may I ask that my outline of plans be kept secret between you and me?"

"Granted."

Roubaix leaned forward. For fifteen minutes he spoke earnestly, fiercely almost. And as the General

(Continued on page 20)



Wide World Photo

When Dewey Won the Nation's Heart

(Reprinted by courtesy of the NEW YORK SUN)

with his squadron when war was declared. He was ordered to proceed at once to the Philippines to capture or destroy the Spanish fleet. When he arrived at the Philippines he was forced to enter Manila Bay in order to get at the Spanish vessels. The entrance was guarded by several fortified islands. Early on the morning of May 1 the fleet, under cover of darkness, steamed through the channel. Every vessel passed the fortresses safely before the Spanish took any notice, except the last one. Three times the forts fired on them without scoring a hit. It was explained later that most of the garrison was away enjoying a holiday.

Once inside the bay the battle was virtually won. Dewey's fleet was far superior in every way to the Spanish. He had six ships with a total displacement of 19,018 tons, against 11,698 of the enemy's seven. Dewey had 109 guns to the enemy's seventy-five. Five times the American ships circled the Spanish fleet and poured shells into them. In two hours the battle was over. Six of the Spanish ships were completely disabled, but the smoke covered up their plight. At 7:30 Dewey was informed that ammunition was running low, so he decided to withdraw his fleet to investigate. The word went out that the men were hungry and needed breakfast.

After breakfast a checkup showed that there was ample ammunition and the fleet went into action again to finish up the one ship that wasn't completely ruined. Stories first reached the United States that Dewey had simply withdrawn in order to give his men an opportunity to eat breakfast. Not until

Ceremonies at Maine Memorial, Arlington, on fortieth anniversary of the sinking of the Maine.

COME May first and memories that go back forty years will recall that day in 1898, when the name Dewey became a household word. America had a new hero who was in for adulation to a degree unknown to any before him, and perhaps not since, all things considered.

In retrospect our set-to with Spain seems like a trifling thing. As wars go today it was almost an inconsequential affair. What it brought us and took from Spain and its effect on world history can be judged by every student today without recourse to study of the background and the events that brought it about. But in 1898 war was just as serious a business as it is today and just as tragic. It was as easy to tear heartstrings then as it is now and many a heart was torn.

Dewey is not forgotten today. But his name and exploits no longer carry the thrill that made hearts beat faster and stirred the spirit of patriotism until it reached almost frenzied heights as it did in 1898. There is considerable trag-

edy in that too, as every one remembers who recalls his own zeal in giving to the fund that was raised by popular subscription, for the house that was given to the nation's hero. And then, the feeling of disappointment and injured pride that followed the news that Dewey was marrying and deeding the gift of an adoring people to his wife. An idol fell right then and there.

But regardless of these disappointments, the doings of Dewey's fleet in Manila Bay on that May day so long ago must always be accorded their proper place in history. Considering the advances made by science since that day, the feat accomplished by Dewey and his men really looks as large now as it did then to the American youth who had been living for the day when a new hero should appear in the flesh and not in the story book.

There was something in the movements of Dewey's fleet on that day when Spanish influence was checked in the Philippines to make the heart glad.

Dewey had been at Hongkong

years later was the real reason for the intermission known to the public.

The news that came to America overwhelmed the people. Dewey was showered with messages of congratulation. Congress gave him a vote of thanks and he was made a rear-admiral. His rank had been that of Commodore. Hero worship reached its highest peak. Eighteen months after battle of Manila Bay Dewey steamed into New York harbor in triumph. The war with Spain had been won and Dewey's place in the hearts of Americans was, if anything, growing more secure. There had never been anything to parallel his reception in New York. "Welcome Dewey" flared in electric lights from the Brooklyn Bridge. An entire naval squadron, fifteen symbolic floats and hundreds of gayly decorated vessels churned the Hudson's waters. Fireworks brightened the heavens. More than 36,000 soldiers and sailors paraded behind him through the Arch of Triumph erected by the Society of Sculptors. After two days, he went to Washington, where more honors were bestowed on him. President McKinley presented a golden sword to him.

14TH REGIMENT ATHLETIC REVIEW

THE 14th Regiment held an Athletic Review and Track Meet on Saturday, April 2nd. An enthusiastic crowd of twenty-five hundred witnessed H Company's athletes win two events, place second and fourth in two others, and third in another, for a total of twenty points and acquisition of the Col. William R. Jackson Point Trophy. The affair was so successful that it will be repeated annually.

The first feature of the evening was an athletic review tendered to Col. Jackson by the regiment under the command of the non-commissioned officers. The men were attired in athletic uniform with the Squad Hike Teams of each company dressed in the uniform pre-

scribed for that event. All units of the regiment were represented, the Long Island companies having sent in large contingents.

Most popular event of the evening proved to be the Squad Hike with eight man teams from each company, running a distance of some 2½ miles within the armory and outside along Prospect Park, then back to the armory for one full lap around the track. Seventeen teams competed. Prize for this event was the Col. John H. Foote Plaque presented before the War by Col. Foote then Commander of the Regiment, and last competed for in 1923 when won by Company C. That company retained possession of the plaque for its team led by Sgt. Joseph Nelson repeated its 1923 feat and won the event in the fast time of 23 minutes and 10 seconds. Howitzer and E Companies were second and third.

The meet was brought to a thrilling climax when D Company won the inter-company medley relay after early leads were taken by H and Howitzer companies respectively. Howitzer was second and H fifth.

Two of the events were open to Police Athletic League members only, under the control of Patrolman John J. McMahan, formerly a sergeant in Company E of the Regiment. The P. A. L. events were 440 and 880 yard relays, and brought forth large entries.

The summaries:

50 Yard Baseball Bat Novelty

Race: Won by Murphy—C.

Running High Jump: Won by Blake—L.

Squad Hike: Won by C Company.

100 Yard Dash: Won by Smith—H.

Half Mile Walk: Won by Spinner—D.

100 Yard Sack Race: Won by Riley—Hz.

440 Yard Run: Won by Wolf—H.

Inter-Company Medley Relay: Won by D Company.

Point Totals:

H Company 20

Howitzer Company 16

D Company 14

THE LOST BATTALION

(By Thomas M. Johnson and Fletcher Pratt. The Bobbs-Merrill Co., 1938—Price \$3.00.)

After a space of nearly twenty years the authors have pieced together a very stirring account of one of the epic incidents in the history of the A.E.F. in France in 1917.

In war, it is always difficult to find out the truth of what actually occurs, and how it happens. This is evident when one reads the histories of the Divisions in the Meuse-Argonne offensive where records of orders in all echelons were faulty, and recollections of those who participated in the event must at best be discounted in many particulars. And it is especially true in an operation over such terrain as the Argonne-Massif, a country of steep slopes covered, with a tangle of trees thick underbrush, and wire, so that liaison of any sort to the flanks was an illusion, and vision to front and rear limited, at most, to a very few yards. This explains in some measure the difficulties of the 77th's attack, the apparent ease of infiltration by the defenders who were familiar with the terrain, the cutting off of the battalions, and their ability to defend themselves when cut off.

To an unusual degree, the attack was handicapped, and in the same measure the defense was aided by the terrain. If you stood still you might be reasonably safe. If you moved, you might be a target for the missiles of nearby but invisible opponents.

The story of the Lost Battalion is the story of a gallant effort on the part of brave but untrained troops who obeyed orders and who would not surrender.

With great care and industry the authors have pieced together the accounts of the survivors of the 1st and 2nd battalions of the 308th Infantry during the days of late September and early October, 1918, in the attack of the 77th Division on the front of the Argonne-Massif.

Characteristics of

PART II.



Modern War

Edmond C. Fleming*

THE PRESENT

The longer the time elapsing since the end of war the more faintly do the harsh needs that lay behind events and influenced them stick in the memory. There remains a poor recollection of warfare dragging along without decision, and it is mixed with professional humiliation. More and more voices are heard stating that this war of giants found no army leader on either side, no war leader whose mind triumphed over the means.

For several years the great nations of the world met on the battlefields of three continents, and was there nowhere a master of war? That would be a wholesale denial of the developed races, a denial which in its broad generality is almost impossible. Perhaps this accounts for it, that such warfare inevitably had to occur because the great conflict occurred in a period of transition when war once again changed its forms of expression from the ground up.

It can be understood that powerful nations seek other forms of war for the next appeal to arms which Destiny may bring upon them. This search can be expressed in a term which is heard more and more frequently, namely a War of Movement, the return to which must and will take place. Every nation sees in this idea a souvenir of the brilliant military successes of its history.

To observe how this tactical ideal is aspired to in warfare is uncommonly interesting. Naturally one can judge only from what is published—and therefore perhaps somewhat defectively, for armies live and do not stand still.

So far as defense is concerned, all nations have drawn the same lesson from the World War: the automatic weapon has been handed along to the infantry group, which means that where infantry goes there also will be machine guns. The defense group has not basically changed since the end of the war.

In relation to the tactics of attack several schools seem to be recognizable:

1. One school pleads a style of combat which may be termed the "as if" tactics, because its advocates attack as if it were in reality possible. The knight-errant of pre-war problems, the strengthened infantry regiment (three battalions, three batteries) marches over the terrain as formerly and hurls itself on the enemy, whom of course it reaches; then either one follows orders or the unexpected situation requires a departure from orders.

This represents the conception that infantry, supported by weak artillery, is fundamentally prepared to engage enemy forces of about equal strength with expectation of success. If one thinks this through to the bottom, one finds that the infantry in attack would again have to fight out the struggle for fire superiority, this time, however, not only with magazine rifle against magazine rifle, but also with automatic weapon against its like and with the addition of a few field pieces, either infantry guns or infantry mortars.

If that is admissible then it must also supply on the bigger scale where three such groups fight, that is to say the infantry division. And one sees it is possible that therefore also the division as an operating unit with its own equipment can give attack; of course this is truer the bigger the unit, because thereby the resources for the upbuilding of the center of strength are increased.

This introduces all of a sudden the war of movement, as if by magic. And one asks in wonderment how that came about so quickly. During more than four years of war, hard reality led to a totally different view. What entitles this experience to be forgotten today and the fighting methods, with basically the same weapons, to be changed?

2. The second school has stayed with the war experience. It will conduct the attack just as the experience of the war taught. But if it continues the war tactics it must also accept the possibilities of success of this warfare. And that is not pleasant, because a decisive result is excluded.

3. Between these two poles there is, it seems to me,

* Copyright, 1937, by Edmond C. Fleming.

a widespread third school. The attack is made as taught by the second school, but the resources employed are so restricted that one comes out with the moderates: that is thus practically the first school. The use of the artillery must be particularly showy. Well adapted "facts" help over the difficulties. For instance, if a section of artillery is assigned to cooperation with an attacking regiment of infantry, then it is accepted that all the requirements of the regiment are covered. Which certainly was not the case when the fighting was heavy. It always goes, however, in maneuvers. The commanding officer, with impassive face, takes note of all the infantry requests. Only his lieutenant is sometimes disconcerted, because he has had too little service experience and the chasm between "would" and "could" makes him shudder.

4. A last school, which right now is expanding rapidly, would use for the attack the fast tanks of the present day, tactically led. This view, which can in no way be supported on war experience, is so new that it must be separately dealt with. The more so because many see in the appearance of mechanized units the return of hitherto unsuspected maneuverability and thus the return of the war of movement.

THE TANK

The influence of the fast tank on combat and thus on warfare is today still a very disputed question. The official views of the High Commands are secret and only to be deduced from the operating units they have established, and the military literature supplies assertions which vary widely in thought. This discussion must not be based upon definite methods of battle because warfare itself is a much bigger question mark, but all possibilities must be taken into account and above all that ideal of combat, the war of movement.

In order to eliminate the debatable points of organization and equipment let it be taken for granted that in the infantry divisions provision is made for defense against tanks. It will be accepted that armored divisions are fast operating corps consisting of tanks and their auxiliary weapons, and over and above this it will be accepted that infantry divisions will be quickly transportable by means of motor vehicles.

To clarify the views on the use of fast corps and on their influence on combat it is advisable to discuss a series of the simplest problems, primarily without regard to whether these problems are in reality probable or not.

1. An infantry division marching forward on a road has to protect itself against attacks from fast units. It has a length of 13 miles of troops, followed by a column of vehicles and autos of similar length. But the infantry division is not finished with that, for it needs open connection with its base for goings and comings and therefore also needs undestroyed country at its rear with all the systems of communications.

The main body of infantry will march about three miles an hour so long as it remains on the road and will lose about half that rate across country. The armored division marches about 13 miles an hour on the road and about half that speed across country.

The question to be solved is how this infantry division should protect itself against attack from the armored division? Note: troops, train and rear. One must consider all possibilities.

Security must before everything else provide for immediate warning of an attack. The elements of security must be correspondingly far advanced; to look for security along obstacles is just a pious effort, which war makes possible only in exceptional cases, as one may easily prove from the history of the last war. Clear above all is that today a resolute attack can easily rip the security net to pieces.

What is the defense against the attack of fast corps? According to old custom shall cavalry as heretofore render cavalry harmless and today the fast corps be neutralized by its own kind? Now, however, the day's march as well as the average speed are incomparably higher in ratio to cavalry. At the same time the capacity for swiftly transferring the center of strength has increased, and it has thereby become more difficult for the defense to counter the enemy measures immediately.

How then, in order to get back to our problem, can not only the fronts but also the flanks and the rears be reliably protected? There can be only one fitting solution and this is by counterattacking with superior fast corps. However, since in this first problem one is dealing really not with a single infantry division but with several column heads of an army

*Square Formation
for protection of trains.*

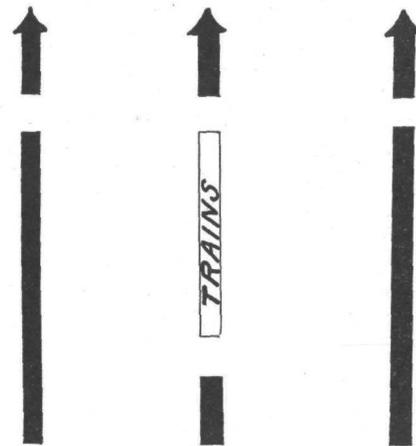


Fig. 1

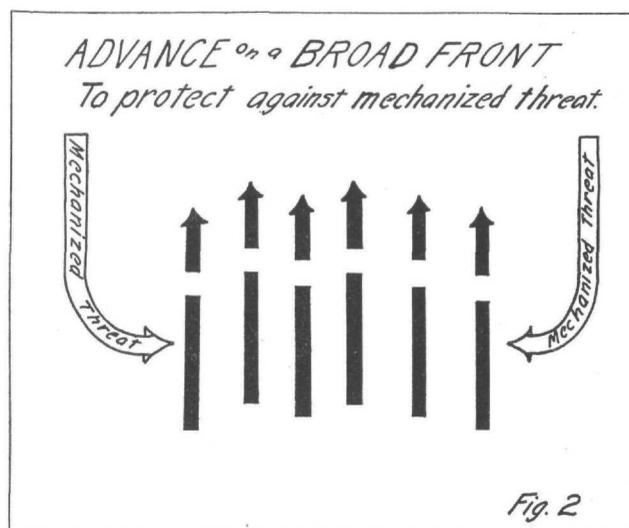
corps on the march and one certainly cannot thrust superior fast corps in along the whole front, this method must be ruled out.

The question remains whether an infantry division can help itself with its own resources?

The cavalry, if it could not charge, would be harmless during the enemy movement, although it could use its weapons if it first dismounted and thus become infantry. The tank fights in movement and has moreover very effective weapons aboard.

It is clear that the infantry division cannot by its own means hinder the fast forces from coming into the flanks or rear through utilization of their superior speed, except when the movement takes place in the effective range of the infantry weapons. The only way in which the infantry division can solve its problem is therefore by the square of colonial warfare (a sort of approach march with the front on all sides and the vehicles inside), which is very trying to troops, reduces the marching speed, renders maneuver difficult and notwithstanding all this, does not give protection from artillery fire.

However, thereby the infantry division has helped itself only half way, not having protected its backcountry. Who shall guard the supply storage and the vulnerable road and rail communication? That is simply not possible on this assumption. Yet from similar considerations have been derived all those predictions of armies of tanks bringing the old style armies to catastrophic clashes.



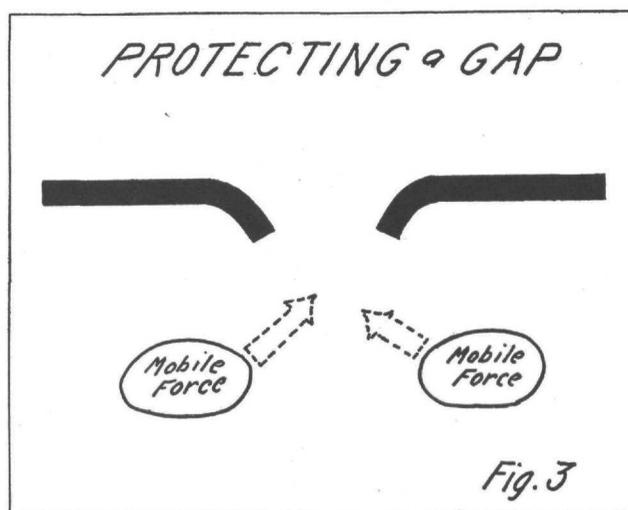
2. Several infantry divisions like those of Problem 1 are adjacent to each other in a forward march and must protect themselves against tank attacks.

This problem can be solved only when the columns are marching so close together that the intervening ground can be protected frontally. That goes back again to the case that behind a well advanced line of security strong advance guards assume direct protection and in the extreme case the whole division is stretched out in a sort of approach march. The task

lies on the border line of feasibility because altogether it must be unusually clumsy. It thus remains dangerous, because moving corps can utilize this rigidity particularly well for surprise attack with concentration of power at one place.

3. Two army groups in position are separated by a gap of 30 miles. How should these be protected?

Both groups will bend back their inner wings at an angle. Additionally the gap will be directly secured. Behind the curtain of security both army groups must still hold fast corps ready behind their wings, these being intended to ward off by counterattack surprise enemy attacks and armored units.



If one assumes that the enemy can put superior fast corps in position opposite the gap during the night, to break forward with surprise in the morning, the danger will be considerable notwithstanding all measures. Against that the only help would be to station strong forces on the alert close behind the wings. Through this disposition of forces the inner wings of the army groups will become the center of strength, which in turn must weaken the other fronts.

All these assumptions must, according to my way of thinking, lead to the conclusion to close the gap frontally.

One can now summarize the lessons from these three examples.

The introduction of tank divisions and other fast corps has fundamentally changed the fighting conditions for the units heretofore operating.

In face of these new tank divisions every flank is in danger which cannot be overcome through its own resources. That is clear. Now comes the question, what conclusions one must draw therefrom. Will the military commander, whose infantry are continually threatened on the march by armored attacks in the rear and on the flanks, expose them to this danger? I think not. The effective means of defense for infantry divisions is the front, which is the most prac-

(Continued on page 21)

21st Anniversary

105th Infantry observes anniversary of Federal Call

THE chatter of machine guns blended with the crash of rifle fire in the Troy Armory, Friday, March 25, as the Troy, Cohoes and Hoosick Falls units of the 105th Infantry staged a realistic indoor sham battle featuring the program in observance of the 21st anniversary of the regiment's call

was the attacking force, arriving from the west entrance of the Armory. The attack vividly demonstrated the methods of assault upon a sheltered position and many of the war veterans present commented that it was "a good show."

A number of officers and enlisted men of the regiment who

The program opened with a parade and review by Colonel Ross and staff after which the two battalions were reviewed by the World War veterans as the 105th Infantry Band swung into a medley of "Keep the Home Fires Burning," "Madelon," "Over There," and other stirring wartime tunes.

The colors carried by the regiment during the war were again carried during the ceremonies. After the provisional regiment had formed for parade, "Taps" was sounded in memory of the 310 members of the 105th Infantry who died in the service overseas during the war.

The demonstrations included a close order drill by a war strength company of three platoons made up from members of A, B and C Companies, in charge of Capt. William A. Fletcher; a demonstration of advanced machine gun drill by Company D in command of Lieut. Walter E. Vannier; dismantling and reassembling of an escort wagon by members of Service Company, in command of Capt. Edwin F. Livingstone; extended order drill by Company B, in command of Capt. Joseph A. Forgett and formal guard mount by members of Company A, attired in the scarlet and blue dress uniform of the Troy Citizens' Corp. Capt. W. Frank Leversee was officer of the day with Lieut. William J. O'Brien, adjutant; Lieut. John B. Prout, commander of the guard and First Sergt. Coleman J. Lyons, sergeant major.

In the service Company demonstration, the escort wagon was dismantled completely in 33 seconds and reassembled in one minute and three seconds.



●
COLONEL
ROSS
AND
STAFF
●

to federal service for the World War.

A crowd estimated at 2,500 spectators filled the large balcony of the Armory and seats along the side walls on the main floor to witness the review and series of military demonstrations. Numbered among the special guests were nearly 100 World War veterans who served with the regiment in France.

The combat demonstration depicted an early morning attack of an infantry battalion, staged under dim lights to simulate the early dawn. Continuous flashing of ceiling lights added to the reality of the scene. Prior to the start of action, the "Red" defenders were entrenched along the east wall of the Armory. The "Blue" First Battalion of the regiment, in command of Maj. Charles B. Plumley,

answered the call to federal service 21 years ago are still active in its membership and participated in the program. These include: Col. Ogden J. Ross, Lieut. Col. Frederick A. Thiessen, Maj. C. B. Degeenaar, Capt. William H. Boughton, Capt. Ernest R. Crego, Maj. C. B. Plumley, Maj. William H. Innes and Maj. Leonard A. Bishop, Capt. Joseph A. Forgett and First Sergt. John J. McDermott, Company B, Cohoes; Capt. William A. Fletcher, Company C, Troy; Lieut. Walter E. Vannier and Sergt. James F. A. Ryan, Company D, Troy; Capt. Albert Geiser and Lieut. Thomas R. Horton, Regimental Headquarters Company, Troy; Capt. Edwin F. Livingstone, Lieut. Grant J. McGill and First Sergt. Harry Walsh, Service Company, Troy and Capt. Earl Timson, Medical Detachment, Troy.

Sons of Orion

by Herbert E. Smith

AFTER all its officers and ranking NCOs had become casualties in the hard fighting near Ronssoy, France on September 29, 1918, Company F of the 108th Infantry was in a bad way. Apparently without capable leadership it was about to lose all the ground it had won at such a terrible cost in that morning's battle, when a quick-thinking and efficient junior noncommissioned officer leaped into the breach. He was Corporal James Paul Clark, who had gone overseas with the 27th Division from Medina.

Corporal Clark saw that F Company's line was wavering, and that it might halt bringing the entire assault wave to a premature stop, with disastrous results.

He took command of the company, rallied it smartly, and led it forward to a successful conclusion of the planned attack.

* * * * *

Another Son of Orion from an upstate community who distinguished himself by outstanding personal heroism in this same action was Sergeant Samuel F. Crosbie of Malone, a member of Company C of the 107th Infantry.

After his company had passed the first and second enemy lines when all officers and NCOs senior to him had been killed or wounded, Sergeant Crosbie, moving from shell-hole to shell-hole, under heavy H.E. and machine-gun fire succeeded in reorganizing his outfit so that it moved forward to the successful assault of its objective.

Corporal Merritt D. Cutler from Freeport, Long Island, serving with Company I of the same regiment, also proved up in the acid test of combat on that same day.

Early in the morning Cutler was badly wounded and was sent back to the advanced dressing station to have his wounds dressed. He might have remained there in comparative safety. Instead, he went back to the battle line and voluntarily went forward to rescue some wounded men of his company. He dragged two such wounded comrades back to the safety of our lines and later organized a stretcher party which succeeded in bringing back three more wounded men under such heavy machine-gun fire that it had effectively stopped the advance of a flanking unit.

* * * * *

The little upstate community of West Hebron in Washington County has reason to be proud of its native son, William Gould, who went to France as a private in Company K of the 105th Infantry. On October 18, 1918, Private Gould, then a mechanic in the outfit, was advancing across No Man's Land, near St. Souplet, France, with a group of moppers-up when he saw a cleverly concealed German machine-gun nest. Even as he called a warning to his comrades, they opened up a deadly fire, from the rear, upon the assault wave of K Company a few yards ahead of Gould and his mopping-up party.

Without waiting for the others, Mechanic Gould leaped toward the enemy "pill-box" and began shoot-

Peaceful Interlude. The self-styled "Manhattan Jazz Orchestra" at Oudozeele, France, Aug. 4, 1918. Left to Right in Photo: Bill Whitman (Violin), Co. F, 107th Inf.; Burton Hamilton (Piano), Co. A, 106th Machine Gun Battalion; August Schmidt (Major Banjo), Co. M, 107th Inf.; Sid Marion (Minor Banjo), Co. D, 105th Machine Gun Battalion.

U. S. Signal Corps Photo



ing it out of action. His comrades followed him, the German gunners were driven off and the gun itself was captured by Gould and his party.

* * * * *

"Brooklyn's Own" 106th Infantry had on its roster a Captain, Rutherford Ireland, who was himself a Brooklynite when the regiment embarked for France. In the same action in which Mechanic Gould so distinguished himself, Captain Ireland continued to lead his assault wave company despite the fact that he was suffering intensely from a severe shell-fire wound received early in the day's action.

The pain finally became so acute, and Captain Ireland so weak from loss of blood that he was ordered, over his protests, to drop out of action and go to the rear. He only went as far as the nearest dressing station and there, after receiving hasty first-aid, he rushed back into battle catching up with his outfit and remaining with it, in the thick of the subsequent fighting, for two days and two nights without relief.

* * * * *

While the doughboys of the 27th Division were engaged in the bitter fighting near Ronssoy, which resulted in the cracking of the famed Hindenburg Line and the breakdown of the German resistance, other arms and services of the division were playing a major role in the New York Division's ultimate success. Signalmen, for instance! And, for example, consider the feat performed by a New York City man, Sergeant John J. Nealis of Company C, 102nd Field Signal Battalion.

Sergeant Nealis was in charge of a group of wiremen charged with the duty of keeping communications open all along the battle line. On September 29 under direct enemy fire, he managed to establish an advanced communications post. The Germans, aware of its importance, raked the spot with a deadly fire from artillery and machine-guns. One of the signalmen was mortally shot and several, including Sergeant Nealis, severely wounded.

Desperately wounded as he was, he did not cry quits. He stuck to his post, maintaining the wires and repairing breaks in the lines under the heavy German fire.

An Infantry runner returned to the P.C. with word of Nealis' weakened physical condition, and a replacement sergeant was ordered up to his relief. Meanwhile, Nealis was wounded again, and almost as badly as the first time. Still he stuck to his post, crawling out to repair wire-breaks and maintaining the all-important wire relays throughout that afternoon's hot action. His replacement at last managed to get through to relieve him. But even then, twice wounded and growing weaker every minute, this plucky lad refused to turn over until he had made sure that his replacement was in complete command of the situation.

(To be continued)

1938 COMMAND AND STAFF SCHOOL CLOSES

THE 1938 term of the New York National Guard Command and Staff School was completed on April 5th.

The course, which commenced on January 4th, offered in condensed form certain basic subjects of the 1937-38 Corps Area Command and Staff School—the Instructors being Colonel George A. Herbst, Infantry, Director; Major Russell F. Lyons, Corps of Engineers, and Captain George B. Barth, Field Artillery.

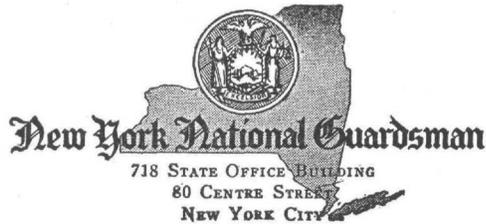
The subjects covered included Artillery in Attack and Defense; Chemical Warfare Service—Agents, protection and tactical employment; Signal Communication—Organization, Equipment and Tactical Employment; Terrain Corridors and Estimate of terrain; Troop movement by marching; Troop movement by motor transport; Historical example; Military Intelligence; Cavalry in reconnaissance and delaying action; Brigade in withdrawal; Division Air Service; Command, Staff and Logistics—review of principles; Technique of attack and defense; Map problem; Historical examples; Spanish Civil War.

The officers in the class were grouped in teams headed as follows: 87th Brigade—Brig. General Walter A. DeLamater; 93rd Brigade—Brig. General Charles G. Blakeslee; 52nd Field Artillery Brigade—Major V. A. O'Neill; 51st Cavalry Brigade—Brig. General N. H. Egleston; 14th Infantry—Lt. Colonel J. J. Byron; 71st Infantry—Lt. Colonel J. W. Utter; 106th Infantry—Major A. F. Hogle; 107th Infantry—Major G. W. Woltz; 165th Infantry—Colonel A. E. Anderson; 369th Infantry—Major C. M. Hooper, and on completion of the course, they were awarded certificates.

The following officers, though not originally assigned as students, attended voluntarily throughout the course and received letters of commendation from General Haskell: Colonel George F. Terry, 71st Infantry; Lt. Col. Martin H. Meaney, 165th Infantry; Major James J. Doyle, 105th Field Artillery; Captain John F. McDonough, 165th Infantry; Captain William J. Weston, 212th Coast Artillery; Captain Leo Schisgall, 212th Coast Artillery, Captain Adolph L. Ramon, 212th Coast Artillery; 1st Lieut. Fairman Connell, 107th Infantry; 2nd Lieut. James F. McLennan, Hq. 52nd Field Artillery Brigade.

If Napoleon himself, more highly endowed by nature with every military attribute than any other general of the Christian era, thought it essential to teach himself his business by incessant study, how much more is such study necessary for ordinary men.

—Henderson.



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

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LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

LT. COL. EDWARD BOWDITCH LT. COL. WILLIAM J. MANGINE
Associate Editor *General Advertising Manager*

MAJ. ERNEST C. DREHER
N.Y.C. Advertising Manager

SELLING THE GUARD TO THE PUBLIC

THE 14th Infantry, through its lively paper *The Red Legged Devil*, is conducting a very fine publicity campaign which redounds not only to its own benefit, but to that of the National Guard as a whole as evidenced by the editorial which we publish here-with and which appeared in the *Brooklyn Daily Eagle* on March 30, 1938. The matter of securing local support is of interest to all National Guardsmen and the results obtained by the 14th Infantry show what can be done when the matter is properly handled.

TO OUR GUARDSMEN

"Far too little attention has been paid the National Guard by the public during the past few years. At least that is the contention of some who have made a point of keeping in touch with the activities of this branch of public service. While this has not interfered with the growth and purposes of this great body of men, there have been not a few who claim that such an attitude on the part of the public is unwarranted and decidedly unfair.

"Perhaps this apparent indifference is due to the desire of well-intentioned persons who in their efforts to promote peace feel that they can best serve their ideals by ignoring any and everything that savors of military activity. Perhaps it is prompted by disgust and horror over the un-Christian bombing of civilians in Europe, Asia and Africa and the abuse of military power, as evidenced only a few days ago in Central Europe. 'Keep away from everything that has to do with war preparation and we will be safe,' seems to be the motto of some, and that same 'ostrich's head in the sand' idea which some of our citizens who are opposed to an adequate navy and fortifications hold is extended to the National Guard.

"Be that as it may, however, and despite the indifference of many persons, the National Guard all these years has been quietly but effectively doing its work, and were it called upon to repeat what it did in the early days of the World War and throughout the entire conflict, it would be ready.

"Many persons there are who remember the part taken by the local guardsmen in the exciting days of 1917 and 1918, particularly those of the 14th Regiment at 8th Ave. and 15th St., and we must not forget the efficient service of the Naval Militia with headquarters at the Second Naval Battalion Armory, 2nd Ave. and 52nd St. Both these units are wide-awake and active, made up of high type and conscientious men, men who at considerable personal sacrifice stand ready to defend the flag and our American ideals at all times.

"When the services of the Guardsmen were most needed some 20 years ago there was no indifference on the part of the public. And how quickly would that feeling vanish today were our country to face the situation it was forced to face at that time!"

TEN YEARS AGO THIS MONTH IN THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

MAY, 1928

Colonel William F. Schohl appointed Brigadier General, Commanding 52nd Field Artillery Brigade.

* * *

Pine Camp Air Field named for Captain Wheeler and Lieutenant Sack.

* * *

Historical Sketch, 165th Infantry.

* * *

Company F, 174th Infantry outshoots Irish Rifles of Toronto.

* * *

Announcement of Rifle and Pistol Matches.

MILITARY POLICE DETACHMENT

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, 1938, until September 18, 1938.

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 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.*



General Haskell's Message

NATIONAL GUARD AT OPENING OF WORLD'S FAIR

No doubt many members of the National Guard have read recently in the press that a great celebration is to take place on April 30th, 1939, the opening date of the New York World's Fair.

Much has been written as to who will participate, including organizations representing the Regular Army, Navy, National Guard, Naval Militia, etc. An appropriation (\$10,000) has been made by the State for expenses of our organizations. The original idea was to mobilize the entire Guard here in New York City at the time, but that could not be done with \$10,000. It would require nearer \$100,000, if the job were to be done properly.

In the absence of further funds for the purpose, however, the National Guard could make a fair showing, in view of the fact that about 60% of the Guard is located in Greater New York. As matters stand, only detachments of far-away organizations could be provided for, on account of heavy railroad costs, and subsistence. How large such detachments would be would have to be figured out within the funds available. Even with a short stay in New York, and with quartering up-State troops in City armories, the present money would not go far.

Personally, I am very anxious to bring to New York City at that time as high a proportion of up-State troops as possible, for three reasons:

(a) I would like New York City to see our other organizations.

(b) It would be more helpful for the success of the Fair to have out-of-town men here, who when they returned home, would stir interest in the Fair among the other citizens of the State.

(c) I would like to have as many of our men as possible from far away have a chance to see the show without expense, and visit the City as well.

April 30th, 1939, comes on a Sunday, so, if no change of date is made it would be fine if we could bring the troops in on Saturday (by Friday night trains) and return them, leaving Sunday night. This would give the men a chance to have a bit of time to themselves before and after the opening ceremonies.

The possibility of bringing heavy equipment is slight, for lack of funds. Perhaps each organization would be limited to sending a battalion, or even a provisional company. No one knows, and no one will know for many months, just what will eventuate, for it is a long time off—just about a year.

I am to be in charge of the opening ceremony, and you may be sure that I shall bring as many Guardsmen as possible from outside New York City.

* * *

What I have said above must not be confused with the parades that are to take place on April 30th, 1938. (This is being written before that date, so I shall employ the future tense.)

On that date (one year before the real opening) a preview will take place to focus attention to the fact that the Fair is well under way, and will open a year later. On this April 30th two parades will be had, as follows:

First, a motorcade, consisting of all motorized elements—scout cars, infantry in trucks, anti-aircraft, truck-drawn artillery, tanks, sailors in trucks, etc., and, in addition, about 200 motorized floats, representing future Fair exhibitors. This parade will be ten miles long, and will move at ten miles an hour, which means that it will take one hour to pass a given point. It will start at the Battery at 10:30 A.M., and pass through Manhattan to the 57th Street Bridge (Queensborough Bridge), and thence via Jamaica

Boulevard and Roosevelt Avenue to the Fair site at Flushing Bay.

Second, after the tail of the motor parade (or "Motorcade," as it is called) passes the reviewing stand at the Fair grounds, a foot parade, organized in Queens, will follow at about 2:00 P.M. The second parade will take much longer to pass in review.

Only New York City troops will participate in the preview this month.

I am sure that on this April 30th and also on April 30th, 1939, the New York Guardsmen will put up a fine appearance.

FOR SHOOTERS

THE rifle ranges at Camp Smith are in good shape once more and with this note of cheer we publish below the schedule of rifle and pistol matches of the State of New York and of the New York State Rifle Association which will again gather the best shots in the New York National Guard and the New York Naval Militia for a week of fine competition.

The dates—June 4th to 11th inclusive.

June 4th

The General Richardson Pistol Match.....2:00 P.M.
The Colonel A. J. MacNab Pistol Match.....2:00 P.M.
The Sayre Trophy Pistol Match.....3:30 P.M.

June 5th

The State Pistol Match.....10:00 A.M.
The Members' Match2:00 P.M.

June 6th

The Wingate Short Range Match.....7:30 A.M.
The Cruikshank Trophy Match.....8:30 A.M.
The Rogers Mid Range Match.....1:00 P.M.
The Roe Long Range Match.....1:30 P.M.

June 7th

The Old Guard Trophy Match.....7:30 A.M.
The Company Team Match.....8:30 A.M.
The Adjutant General's Match.....10:30 A.M.

June 8th

The Governor's Cup Match.....7:30 A.M.
The 71st Regiment Trophy Match.....8:30 A.M.
Brigade and Headquarters Matches.....1:30 P.M.

June 9th

The Thurston Match7:30 A.M.
The McAlpin Match9:30 A.M.
2nd Bn. Naval Militia Veterans Trophy.....9:30 A.M.

June 10th

The State Match7:30 A.M.

June 11th

The Naval Militia and Naval Reserve
Interstate Small Arms Trophy.....7:30 A.M.

LIEUT. COLONEL HOOPER



M. & M. Smith Photo.

ON March 18, 1938, Chauncey M. Hooper was commissioned Lieutenant Colonel of the 369th Infantry, New York National Guard, in which regiment (then the 15th Infantry) he enlisted in 1916.

Colonel Hooper passed through the various grades and was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant while serving in France with the regiment.

On his return to the United States and following his discharge from Federal service, he was commissioned First Lieutenant, 15th N. Y. Infantry, then Captain, in June 1919. In 1921 he transferred to the State Reserve List and remained in that status until 1926 when he resumed an active status in the regiment. He was promoted Major in 1931 and was a battalion commander until his promotion to his present rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

Born in Jersey City in 1894, Colonel Hooper was educated in the New York Public and High Schools and graduated from Fordham University with the Law Degree. He was admitted to practice in 1926.

He has been elected Delegate to the 1938 Constitutional Convention from the 19th Senatorial District.

A government which neglects its army under any pretext whatever is thus culpable in the eyes of posterity, since it prepares humiliation for its standards and its country, instead of by a different course preparing for its success. We are far from saying that a government should sacrifice everything for its army, for this would be absurd; but it ought to make the army the object of its constant care.—*Jomini.*

N. G. & N. M. R. S.: 1938-1939

THE fiscal year (1937-38) is dead; long live the fiscal year (1938-39)!"

April 30th marked the passing of one; May 1st the beginning of the other, and just what the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society accomplished in the first full year of its existence will be revealed in the Annual Report. Preparation of the Society's Annual Report could not be completed until the 1937-38 fiscal year closed, but it is now being printed. A copy will be furnished to every officer of every Branch, and one to every President of every Section, and any member of the Society may have a copy by sending a postcard addressed to The Secretary, National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society of New York, Inc., Room 756, 80 Centre Street, New York, N. Y.

* * * * *

From time to time, in the GUARDSMAN, we have listed the total of membership contributions made by the various Branches. The picture thus presented, though, is incomplete unless it be remembered that some Branches are much larger than others. The 101st Signal Battalion (New York City), for instance, is a constituted Branch of the Society. It has only three Sections, but the quota is accepted for itself for 1937-38 was \$200, and it actually contributed a total of \$206.50 in membership contributions. This works out to \$1 (or more) for every enlisted man and non-com in the 101st Signal Battalion, and \$2 (or more) from every officer. The goal of the 156th Field Artillery (Newburgh, Poughkeepsie, Kingston, Middletown, Peekskill and Mount Vernon), a larger outfit, was \$650; it went over the top with a total in membership contributions of \$735.22. Another example is the 174th Infantry Branch. The 174th (Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Jamestown, Olean, and Tonawanda) is a full-sized infantry regiment. As a Branch, it has twenty Sections; what it aimed at was a total membership contribution of \$1,200; its total contribution was within a few dollars of that.

* * * * *

The most recent application for relief that the Society has received came from an up-State town. The case was that of a widow with a young son; her husband, a World War veteran, had had many years' service in the Guard; he had died suddenly, and the widow and her fatherless boy found themselves in need. An intelligent and comprehensive report of the circumstances was made to the Society by the commanding officer of the company in which the dead soldier had served, and his report received the concurrence of Brigadier General X., who happened

himself to be familiar with the case. The application was taken up at once by the Society's Relief Committee, which is charged with the consideration of the merits of each case, and with recommendations for action. Within twelve hours a check was on its way to the widow for her most pressing needs; some further inquiries were made from the head office of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society, and a monthly check will go to Mrs. B. and her young son for a stated period, until they have had a chance to re-establish themselves on a sound economic footing.

This widow might have been *your* widow; this orphaned boy *your* boy.

In the foregoing is contained as emphatic an affirmative answer as we can give to the question: "Does the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society merit *my* support in 1938-39?"

THE PASSING SHOW OF 1938

- | | |
|---|--|
| The Last Squad | Snow White and the Seven Dwarfs |
| The Tough Corporal | Bachelor Born |
| Your Buddy | Brother Rat |
| On Pay Day | I'd Rather Be Right |
| Trucking to Camp | The Cradle Will Rock |
| Inventory | Hooray for What |
| The General's Car | The Star Wagon |
| Two Reviews and a Regimental Drill | Three Waltzes |
| The Bivouac Area | Tobacco Road |
| Form 100 | Who's Who |
| Unserviceable Equipment | You Can't Take It With You |
| Mess | Shadow and Substance |
| Get Recruits | The Big Broadcast of 1938 |
| Three Delinquents and the Summary Court Officer | Three Little Pigs and the Big Bad Wolf |

(Seventy-first-Journal of the 71st Inf.)



"Put on 96 Extra Plates—I've Invited Company K for Dinner!"

The Spanish Fury in Outline

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

Notes from a lecture delivered at the closing exercises of the
N. Y. State C. and S. School, April 5, 1938.

EDITOR'S NOTE: The subject is presented in note form used by Captain Barth in his lecture. It is a chronological record of events to date in the Spanish situation and, to our knowledge, this is the first time the subject has been presented in this form.

THE summer of 1936 brought Civil War to Spain. At first few paid much attention to it,—thinking that it was a sort of human Bull fight by the Spaniards for the Spaniards. Gradually news filtered through to the effect that other nations were furnishing planes, tanks, and even troops to the belligerents and gradually the conflict lost its local character and became a sort of vicarious European War.

Why was this? From a political point of view the alignment took the form of Communism versus Fascism. From the military standpoint we can account for the phenomena of a Spanish war that really wasn't Spanish at all by two theories. First, all the countries involved needed Spain for one reason or another. Germany was in need of Spain's rich supplies of minerals—iron, mercury, copper, and tin. France was fearful for the life line to her north African colonies, seriously menaced by a Fascist Spain in control of the Balearic Islands. Russia always was ready to lend a hand to a Communist Government in distress. The second theory holds that Italy, Germany, Russia, and France took the opportunity to make of the Spanish Civil War a laboratory for the testing of armament and military doctrines developed since the World War. Out of this laboratory experiment have come many intensely interesting facts. From them we are able to draw

conclusions outside the realm of theory. However these cannot be fully accepted as gospel, due to the fact that the size of the forces involved, the varying state of training of the combatants, and the quality and quantity of the equipment itself, does not furnish conclusive proof of the soundness of the deductions reached.

This much is certain however—the Spanish Fury has failed to bring to realization many of the claims made for this or that weapon by its more radical proponents.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

Franco — Maj. Gen. at 32—youngest in the Spanish Army; helped Sanjuro quell Riff revolt in Africa; did not mix in Spanish politics; a good administrator.

Political Situation — Insurgents composed of Monarchists, Catholic Action Party, and Right Wing Republicans.

Loyalists consist of Socialists, Anarchists, Communists (of both the Lenin and Trotsky varieties), and Left Wing Republicans. Although styled "Popular Front", the Loyalist Government is actually an involuntary coalition, forced by war.

Foreign Assistance — Furnished to Insurgent side by:

Germany. Chiefly technicians, military advisors, and units of artillery, anti-aircraft, anti-tank, guns, and aviation—personnel estimated at 10,000.

Italy. Several complete divisions of Black Shirt volunteers, also aviation, anti-aircraft, and tank units. Estimated total force, 50,000.

Both countries have furnished many trucks and some armored vehicles.

Furnished to Loyalists by:

Russia. Technicians, motor transport, and units of artillery, anti-aircraft, aviation and tanks. Russian military advisors seem to dominate the Loyalists High Command.

France. Mostly airplanes (number unknown.) Chief French assistance has been in the form of volunteers, estimated at 25,000.

International Brigades. Units of foreign volunteers. Number in service estimated as 15. Strength estimated at 2000 each (minimum). Two American battalions (The Washington and Lincoln) serving with 15th Int. Brig. Reports indicate that both these units have been almost annihilated. Both the Russian Foreign Advisors and the Int. Brig. are unpopular with the Spanish troops due to boastfulness of attitude.

ESTIMATED PRESENT STRENGTH

Loyalists—600,000.
Insurgents—300,000.

MILITARY OPERATIONS

Outbreak of Revolution—July 17, 1936. A general uprising was carefully planned for July 25th but broke prematurely at Melilla in Spanish Morocco. Gen Sanjuro was to have commanded but was killed in air crash three days before. Franco flew from the Canary Islands to Morocco and assumed command. Uprising was simultaneous in 12 Spanish cities.

Franco's Plan—To advance on Madrid in three columns, one from southern Spain under his command after crossing Moroccan force to France; one from the northwest under Gen. Mola; one from Balearic Islands, landing in Barcelona and advancing south-

west (General Goded in command).

Data on Spanish Regular Army—Strength, 117,000. Of this number 34,000 were stationed in Morocco. Spanish Foreign Legion (8000) Franco's best troops. Differed from French Foreign Legion in that it was composed chiefly of Spaniards. Franco had served as a Lieutenant in the Legion. It was well trained and completely loyal to him.

Ninety percent of all the Regular Army officers were loyal to Franco's cause. In some parts of Spain these officers brought their men with them to the Insurgent cause; other units remained loyal

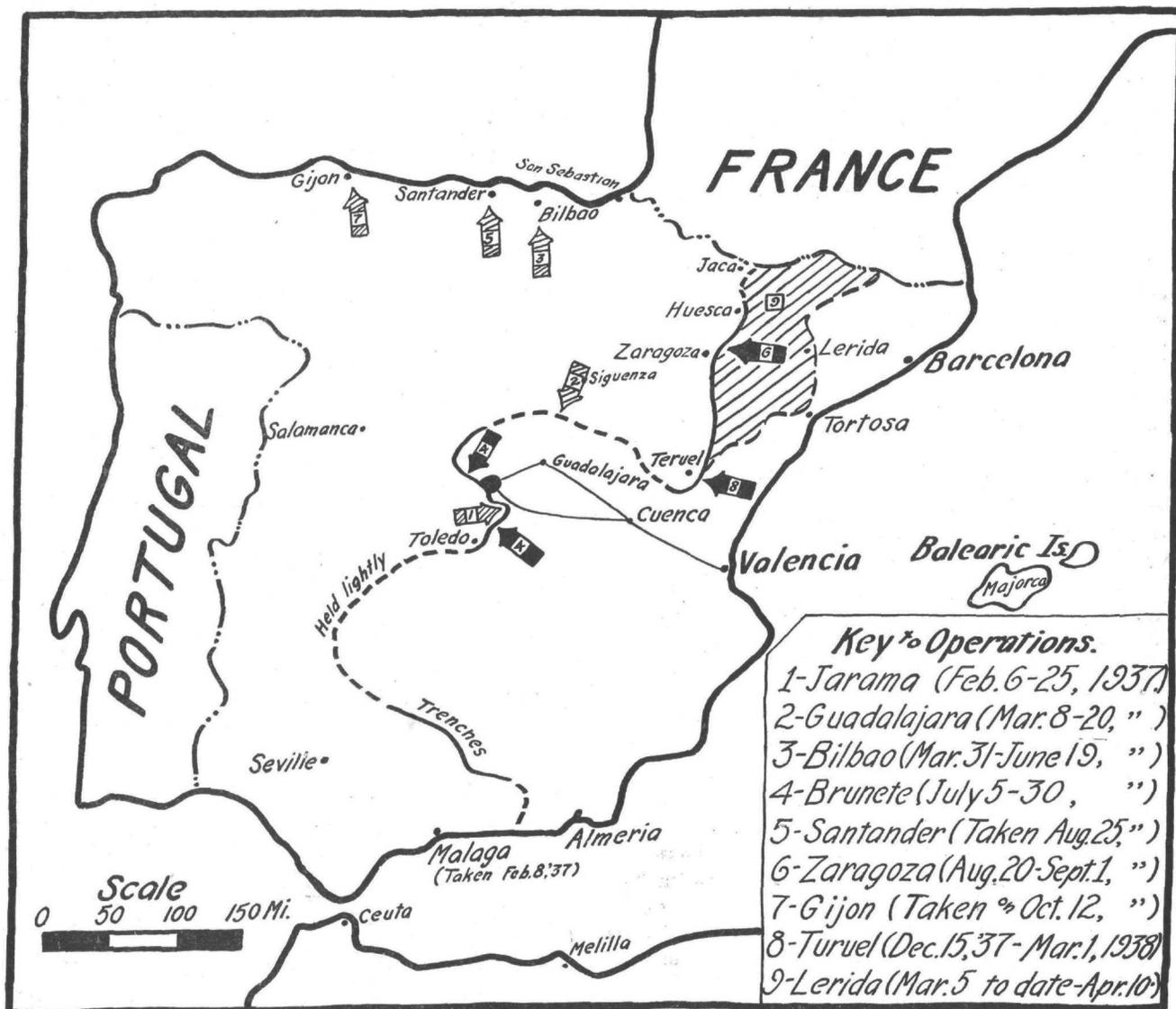
to the government, executing their officers. This resulted in removing practically all trained leadership from the Loyalist side.

Data on Spanish Navy—Practically all naval officers favored the Insurgent cause. The seamen on about half of the ships were Loyalists. Radio operators obtained advance information of the revolt and on these ships practically all officers were killed. This resulted in a woeful lack of trained officers for the Loyalist navy, making its initial operations very inefficient. The Insurgent navy was better commanded but had few naval bases, as these remained loyal to the government.

Transport of Franco's Force to Spain—Over half ferried by air, the remainder in boats conveyed by aviation. (A new means of overseas convoy.)

Insurgent Concentration and Early Operations—Franco's force (15,000) concentrated at Seville and moved north to join with Gen. Mola's force, advancing from the northwest. Troops in Barcelona remained loyal. Gen Goded's expedition from the Balearic Islands landed in Barcelona but was defeated. Gen Goded was executed. A small Insurgent force was besieged in the Alcazar, the Spanish Infantry School, at To-

(Continued on page 26)



Map showing, in chronological order, the operations of the Spanish Civil War from the period of stabilization beginning in January 1937 until the present time (April 10, 1938). Loyalist operations are shown in solid black; insurgent in shaded black.

How "Taps" Began

by Norman C. Schlichter

IN the early days of the Civil War "Lights Out" was indeed sweet music to the ears of the tired men of that terrible struggle. But it wasn't so long until our present-day taps was substituted for the older bedtime bugle calls.

After those appalling seven days of fighting before Richmond the Army of the Potomac was resting in camp at Harrison's Landing on the James River.

General Daniel Butterfield was in command of one of the brigades of this Army. Born at Utica, New York, in 1831, he was a graduate of Union College and at the outbreak of the war was in command of the Twelfth New York Regiment. His brigade bugler was Oliver Norton, of Chicago, later to become well known as a pioneer in the now vast tinsplate industry. Fortunately Mr. Norton has told in a little book of personal letters and memorials published for his friends towards the close of his life the story of how "Taps" came to us.

General Butterfield had musical gifts, and in his spare moments, he often composed new bugle calls; certainly an admirable war hobby, as war hobbies go.

He somehow didn't like the old tune of "Lights Out" and for some time he had wanted to compose a call that would improve on those which he thought were not expressive enough of the peace and calm of a soldier's precious bedtime hour.

At last he hit upon a combination of notes that seemed to tune in with the spirit of a soldiers' camp ready to turn in for sleep. He summoned his bugler, Norton, and taught him the new call by whistling the notes over and over many time, and as he did this, he kept correcting their original time and phrasing. At last, after having heard Norton play his new creation over and over, and satisfied that he had produced something worthy of his fine aim he took an old envelope out of his pocket and jotted down the now famous notes of "Taps."

He sent Norton back to the lines with instructions to sound the new call that night instead of the old one as familiar as sunshine to all enlisted men. It is hard to imagine the surprise that filled the soldier camp that night! The impressive lingering refrain of the new call had reached the ears of all the buglers in the whole camp area, and the next morning it was agog with inquiry as to the new "Lights Out."

News of the new bugle call, the new "Taps" of General Butterfield, reached other army divisions, and finally general headquarters, where it was so

highly thought of that a "General Order" was issued putting an end to "Lights Out" which had come down from Revolutionary times.

Always beautiful to me, "Taps" seems most impressive when it sounds all over our land as the solemn closing sound of our Memorial Day exercises.

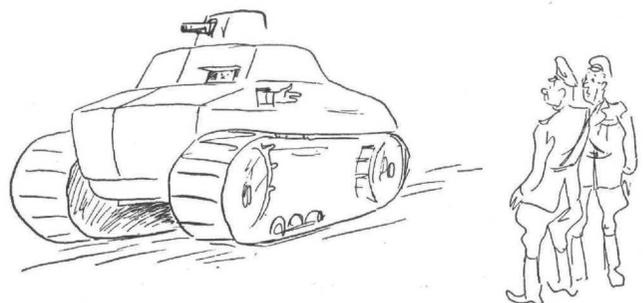
And, speaking of Memorial Day, reminds me of another interesting piece of history. Certainly no such day's ceremony would be complete without "Taps." And it was in the same James River area where its echoes first rang out that our first memorial service for the Northern dead took place.

This was on May 30, 1866, two years before the first general Memorial Day was celebrated in pursuance of General Logan's order of May 5, 1868. The exact site was Belle Isle, in the James River, where there had been a Confederate prison during the conflict.

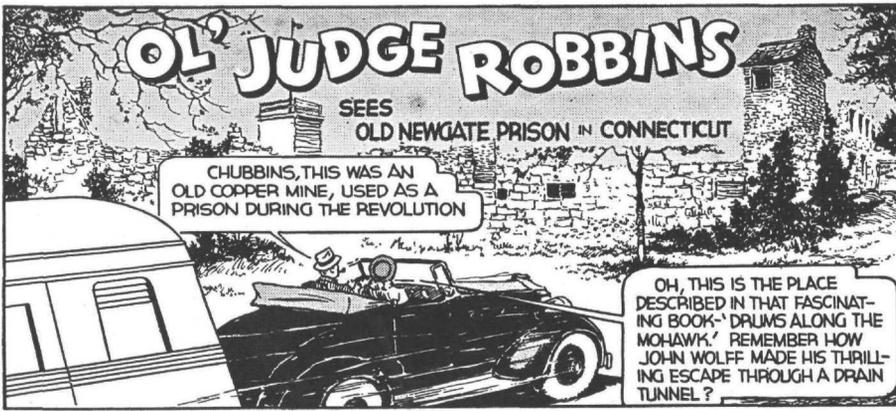
F. B. Fay, a native of Boston, at that time was Richmond's Mayor and Andrew Washburn of the same city, was its Superintendent of schools.

Just which of these two first conceived the idea of a memorial service for our battle dead is not clearly known. But Mr. Washburn and Mr. Fay, a half dozen school teachers and Miss Helen Gibson, a former hospital nurse, went to Belle Isle, and set up a cross among the soldier mounds. Mr. Washburn fastened a bouquet of flowers (the teachers had prepared them) to each headboard which marked a grave. Then the entire party gathered around the cross, Miss Gibson sang the verses of a hymn, while all sang the refrain.

Rufus R. Wilson, of the New York *Herald-Tribune* states that it was a rainy day, and that while the hymn was being sung the sun came out and shone, as if in honor of the solemn occasion, upon that first Northern memorial cross. Instinctively, the party dropped to their knees for a silent prayer.



"They said he was a careful driver!"



OL' JUDGE ROBBINS

SEES
OLD NEWGATE PRISON IN CONNECTICUT

CHUBBINS, THIS WAS AN OLD COPPER MINE, USED AS A PRISON DURING THE REVOLUTION

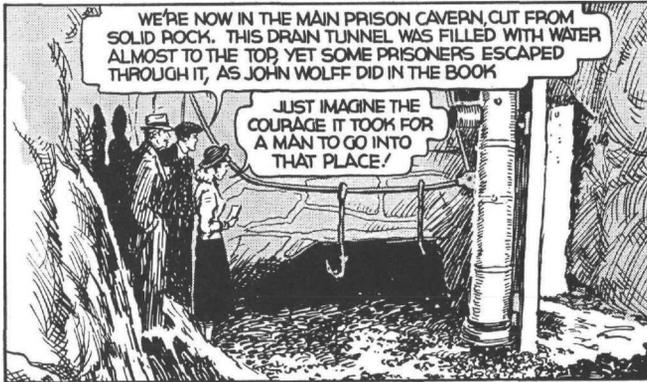
OH, THIS IS THE PLACE DESCRIBED IN THAT FASCINATING BOOK—'DRUMS ALONG THE MOHAWK.' REMEMBER HOW JOHN WOLFF MADE HIS THRILLING ESCAPE THROUGH A DRAIN TUNNEL?



THIS IS THE SHAFT OF THE ORIGINAL MINE. PRISONERS ENTERED HERE

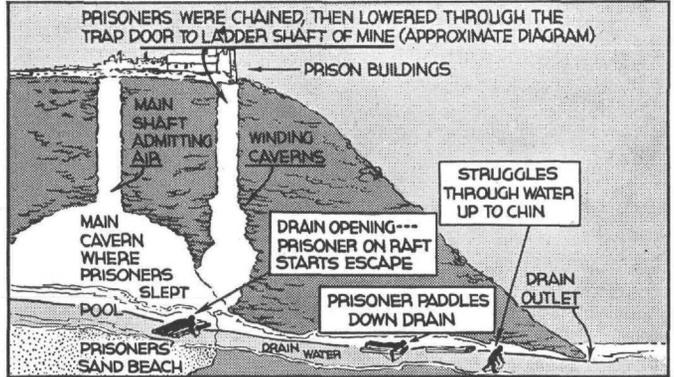
MY GOODNESS—IT SAYS HERE, WE'RE GOING DOWN 70 FEET

I'VE READ THAT REVENUE FROM THIS MINE WAS ASSIGNED TO SUPPORT THE ORIGINAL SCHOOLS OF YALE UNIVERSITY



WE'RE NOW IN THE MAIN PRISON CAVERN, CUT FROM SOLID ROCK. THIS DRAIN TUNNEL WAS FILLED WITH WATER ALMOST TO THE TOP, YET SOME PRISONERS ESCAPED THROUGH IT, AS JOHN WOLFF DID IN THE BOOK

JUST IMAGINE THE COURAGE IT TOOK FOR A MAN TO GO INTO THAT PLACE!



THIS IS THE ACTUAL DRAIN OPENING WHERE PRISONERS DRAGGED THEMSELVES OUT TO FREEDOM AFTER TERRIBLE HARDSHIPS

THEY MUST HAVE HAD AN AWFUL TIME

I SHOULD SAY SO/ THINK OF THEM GOING FOR YEARS WITHOUT EVEN THE COMFORT OF A FRIENDLY SMOKE



I SEE YOU KNOW WHAT GOOD TOBACCO MEANS TO A MAN, SIR, JUDGING BY THAT PRINCE ALBERT YOU'RE SMOKING

WELL, I GUESS WE'D BOTH HATE TO BE WITHOUT PRINCE ALBERT EVEN FOR A SINGLE DAY



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PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE

THE MASTER SPY

(Continued from page 3)

listened his eyes grew brighter. At the conclusion he leaned back.

"A magnificent conception," he applauded, "it is too daring to succeed."

"Its very strongest point toward success," pleaded Roubaix. "It will never be suspected. Have I your sanction?"

"Well—" Jessard was doubtful.

"What might happen if I proceeded along the usual lines? The chances are about five to one that I should be captured. I should be shot as a spy and the dispatches fall into the hand of the enemy. In this way my fate if discovered would be the same; but the chances of discovery are reduced to a minimum. One lulls suspicion by taking the aggressive."

The French commander nodded.

"Do as you will," he said simply. "But I should hate to see France and the French lose such a man as you!"

Roubaix colored with pleasure.

"Goodbye, sir!"

The General extended his hand.

"Au Revoir!" he said significantly.

* * *

The river Meuse flows placidly through the city of Namur. Steep walls are its banks in its course through the city; natural and artificial walls behind which nestle the quaint old houses and narrow, winding streets. And Namur is separated from Liege by about forty-five miles of the peaceful river down whose valley the German army planned to come.

General Jessard and several members of his staff accompanied Roubaix, now gaudily attired in the uniform of a non-commissioned officer of French artillery, to a tiny landing at the foot of one of the streets, almost directly underneath a wide bridge. The French officers, and a few Belgians who had joined the group, eyed him wonderingly. Only Jessard and Roubaix understood.

"By the way," smiled Jessard, "you understand motorboats, I presume."

"Certainly, sir."

A swift racing motorboat floated lazily at the wharf. At sight of the oncoming group, a mechanic spun the flywheel and the engine thrummed rhythmically. Roubaix shook hands solemnly with the officers and stepped into the frail craft. They saluted as the mechanic started the engine and then stepped from the wharf.

Like a live thing the tiny craft leaped forward as the clutch was thrown on the rods controlling the propeller blades. The Tri-Color floated at the stern of the boat. Three times it was stopped before reaching the end of the line of forts which protect the city from the north, and then allowed to proceed on exhibition of passports. Once out of sight of the city Roubaix folded the French flag and placed it in the bottom of the boat. Then he threw away his pass-

ports, after weighting them with a stone so that they sank immediately.

His heart pounded as he turned the giant motor to top speed and shot up the river at a twenty knot gait; straight up the river toward Liege and the army of hostile Germans.

"I'm in it now," he mused quietly. "And with this craft making fully twenty-four miles an hour, I'll be in the German lines in less than two hours—if nothing happens."

Shipping on the river had ceased, and the little boat only caused astonishment to the peasantry which gathered on the banks as it sped by, snapping angrily.

The deadly calm surface of the water was ruffled by the passage of the little boat, and regular although tiny swells were started toward the opposite banks. The early morning sun glinted on the brilliant uniform which Roubaix wore and the young man stared forward.

"If they don't act too quickly, he cogitated, "if they stop me according to the rule of naval warfare by firing a shot across my bows—instead of into the middle of the boat; then I'll be all right."

A half hour passed—an hour. Then another fifteen minutes, and far away he saw smoke, and heard the firing of heavy guns. He grinned in admiration.

"Those Belgians," he muttered in admiration. "Who would have guessed that they would have held out as they have against the incomparable troops of the Kaiser? Heretofore the civilized world has deemed the German army composed of super men and now they are discovering that even the despised Belgians, properly equipped, may make stubborn defenses."

Long had Roubaix pondered on the context of the dispatches which he carried. Jessard had impressed him with the vital importance of getting them through in a hurry; speed being an element of sufficient importance to make a trip via the west of Belgium and thence into the Belgian camp by way of Brussels a thing not to be considered.

As to the ethics of spying Roubaix had pondered deeply. A spy, he knew, was a pariah in the eyes of war-law makers. Capture meant death. Yet was it legitimate? The old phrase that "all's fair in love and war," came to him, and he smiled grimly. Besides, it was a recognized fact that spying in modern warfare is a more or less refined mode of diplomacy. It is practiced covertly in peace and openly in war. Each spy gambles with his individual life—he figured logically that it was not dishonorable.

(To be concluded)



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CHARACTERISTICS OF MODERN WAR

(Continued from page 8)

tical and at the same time the most economical form of defense of the weak against the attacks of fast corps.

Only when the pressing danger of tank attack can be eliminated by sending forward a superior tank squadron, is movement possible for the infantry division, and then only so long as this superiority is maintained.

One can perhaps impress this fact more sharply in another way.

The high mobility of the new tank corps can only be fully made use of by the superior force; the weaker force must in face of it fall back on immobility, which permits only defense.

Whether this consequence is regrettable for a quick decision or not is another matter. Of importance is only whether it is right. If it is right then one must act accordingly. Because—as has so often been said—war must be conducted in accordance with the properties of the weapons with which it is fought; one cannot unfortunately conduct it as one likes.

THE AIR FORCE

Notwithstanding the rapid advance in the capacity and therefore also in the military importance of this new weapon one need not here particularly say much about it.

If one assumes, as some accept, but which I today still regard as improbable, that the air attack will knock out the enemy before he can mobilize, then the purpose of this study is superfluous.

If one holds the view that the Air Army will, with due regard to its special properties, fight in common with the other arms under the orders of the highest military commander, then certain conclusions result for the land and sea forces.

The larger operations will and must always be accompanied by bigger air battles, because the concentration of battle material rendered necessary by the attack remains only possible when air superiority can again be secured. Since, however, a quite considerable aviation superiority cannot exclude enemy squadrons from attacking and temporarily dominating the air, the local massing of battle material is to be avoided on land and sea under all circumstances, or if that is temporarily not possible it must be secured and protected especially from the air.

(To be Continued)

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**ANNUAL BALL OF 93RD
BRIGADE NON-COMS.**

THE Non-Commissioned Officers Associations of the 93rd Brigade, N.Y.N.G., will hold their second annual Brigade Military Ball in the grand ballroom of the Pennsylvania Hotel in New York City on Friday, May 6th, 1938. This brigade is comprised of the 165th (old 69th) Infantry of Manhattan and the 14th Infantry of Brooklyn.

Guardsmen throughout the city and nearby, are cordially invited to attend this gala affair and help the members of the 93rd Brigade fete their guest of honor, Brig. Gen. Charles G. Blakeslee, commanding officer of the 93rd Brigade. Besides our guest of honor, other noted leaders in military and civil life have been invited to at-

tend this now traditional military ball. Among those who have signified their intentions of attending are Col. William R. Jackson, 14th Infantry, and Col. Alexander E. Anderson, 165th Infantry.

Tickets are now available at a cost of one dollar each, and may be procured from 1st Sgt. George Rafos, D Company, 14th Infantry, 1402 8th Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. The active committee is as follows:

1st Sgt. Edward Ward, Chairman.

1st Sgt. George Rafos, Chairman, 14th Infantry.

Master Sgt. Percy McCann, Chairman, 69th Infantry.

Master Sgt. George Bruckner, Treasurer, 14th Infantry.

Sgt. Henry Rost, Secretary, 14th Infantry.



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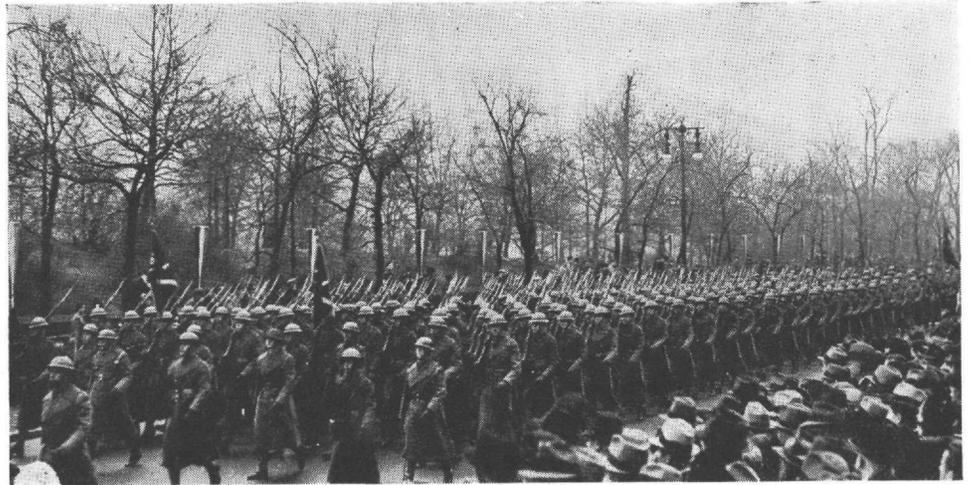
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SIXTEENTH
INFANTRY
IN
ARMY DAY
PARADE



Wide World Photo

Army Day

ARMAY DAY was observed in New York City by a parade in which some 25,000 participated, including a reinforced Brigade of the New York National Guard under command of Brigadier General William Ottmann.

The editorials which are reprinted herewith are an indication of the manner in which this day is becoming recognized and is accomplishing its objective of making the general public better acquainted with the Army.

N. Y. HERALD TRIBUNE

The Army's Day

WEDNESDAY will bring the twenty-first anniversary of the American entry into the World War, and Saturday, by a custom now ten years old, will therefore be observed as Army Day. The Army has seldom enlisted quite the measure of popular understanding and enthusiasm enjoyed by the Navy; and it was perhaps characteristic that the President, for all his unusually keen interest in the services, held his first review of any large group of Army units only the other day, when he visited the Infantry School at Fort Benning. That is all the more reason, when

the shadows of new world conflict are accumulating faster than any one likes to think, for an observance which will tend to focus a greater attention upon the Army and upon specifically Army policies and problems.

In the parade on Saturday General McCoy will lead massed detachments of regulars and National Guard, of reserve officers and training corps, of veterans and patriotic societies. It will thus be a display not only of the several branches and types of equipment, but of all the different "components," civilian as well as regular, which go to make up the human structure of American land defense. Reaching out as it does through its devoted civilian members into all walks of American life, this is a structure formed in the American tradition; already in close contact with the people whom it exists to serve, it deserves their intelligent support in meeting the new problems which new times have presented to it.

Its essentially democratic and civilian character will never, it is safe to say, be materially changed. But the Army today is in a state of transition in other respects from the concepts and methods inherited

from the World War to the rather different requirements which the future seems likely to impose. It is working out new tactical ideas, as in the "streamlined" division in the General Headquarters Air Force and its long-range bombers or in the effort to repair deficiencies (such as the lack of anti-aircraft artillery, for example) revealed by the lessons of recent warfare abroad. Along with such technical changes more general problems have again been raised, as to the kind of war for which the Army should prepare, the size of the responsibilities to be laid upon it, the true mission which it should be designed to fulfill. If these problems are to be met, if the Army is satisfactorily to perform its functions, it must have popular understanding, popular support and a popular clarification of the directives which only the people can give. It is for these things, with Army Day, that the Army is rightly asking.

"I hope that the people will take the opportunity afforded by the observance of Army Day to learn more of their Army and its role in the preservation of American peace and security."

—President Roosevelt.

A SOLDIER'S LEXICON

(From the Seventy-first Journal of the 71st Inf.)

Believing that the men of the rank and file should understand better the definition of various words in the military dictionary, the Committee of Four has worked many hours on this research work.

- ARMORY: Clothing worn by knights.
- BATTLE: Container to hold beer or milk.
- BILLETTS: What a soldier gets shot with.
- BLOUSE: Cootie.
- BUGLE: Jewish roll in shape of doughnut.
- CAMPAIGN: Type of wine.
- CANTEEN: City in China.
- CARTRIDGE: Part of a bone.
- COT: Ensnared—Cot in a trap.
- DETACHMENT: What the finance company puts on the furniture.
- DETAIL: The rear end.
- DOUGHBOY: Baker who likes to loaf.
- DUTY: A dance "The dipsy duty."
- EXPENDABLE: More costly.
- FIELD GLASSES: Canteen cups.
- FILE: Rotten.
- FORT: Between third and fifth.
- GAS: A shot in the dark—three gases.
- MANEUVERS: Swamp land.
- MAP: Used to clean floors.
- MESS: A mess is as good as a mile.
- MORTAR: Female parent.
- POST: Brag.
- PRONE: A fruit used for juices, prone juice.
- PUP TENT: Baby dog's house.
- RAPID FIRING: What most businesses are doing these days.
- RIFLE: Competitor.
- SERGEANT: A doctor who operates.
- SENTRY: One hundred years.
- SHIRT: To avoid duty.
- SQUAD: Small chicken, squad on toast.
- STABLE: U-shaped tack.
- STANDARD: Not sitting.
- T. R.: One of this country's most beloved Presidents.
- TENT: Between ninth and eleventh.
- WINDAGE: A question. Windage you get back.
- WAISTBELT: To miss a punch.

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THE SPANISH FURY

(Continued from page 17)

ledo. This force held out for 70 days until relieved by Franco's column. By the middle of August, German and Italian equipment (chiefly airplanes and tanks) had arrived for the Insurgents. Four bombing raids on the defenses of Madrid had taken place by the end of August. (Note: the undefended city was not bombed at this time.) The advance of the Insurgents met with practically no resistance and, on October 10th, junction was affected between the forces of Franco and Mola. Prior to this Franco had turned from the direct advance on Madrid to relieve the defenders of Alcazar (Sept. 28th). This lost valuable time and probably saved Madrid for the Loyalists. Five thousand Loyalist troops were engaged in the siege of the Alcazar. The diversion of forces was fatal to the Loyalists, allowing Franco to advance practically unopposed. Insurgent force finally reached the outskirts of Madrid on Nov. 6, 1936.

Operations of Northern Force Under Gen. Mola—Gen. Mola captured San Sebastian on Sept. 13, '36. An attack on Bilbao failed, forcing Mola to leave a small investing force. Zaragoza and Huesca were occupied, thus assuring flank protection for the Insurgents and cutting the railway communication of Barcelona with the northern coast of Spain. By Nov. 6, Gen. Mola's main force was northwest of Madrid, held up by strong positions in the Guadarama mountains.

Battle of Madrid, (Nov. 6, 1936—Jan. 8, 1937) The timely arrival of Russian assistance (Estimated that 18 planes, 15 tanks, and a number of military advisors and technicians arrived at this time) and the forwarding of the first few International Brigades from Barcelona raised the morale of the Loyalists, and for the first time, Franco encountered determined resistance. On Nov. 7th, the Loyalist Government moved to Valen-

cia, leaving Madrid in charge of Gen. Poras and Gen. Maija. The unity of command thus gained rejuvenated the Loyalist cause. The Insurgents secured a foothold in University City in the northern suburbs of Madrid but, while fighting was severe, neither side was able to gain and by January the 8th stabilization had taken place. Forces involved (estimated) Loyalists, 120,000. Insurgents, 40,000. During the attack on Madrid, 30 bombing raids took place. Their failure to break Madrid's will to resist seriously undermine the Douhet theory of aerial terrorism.

Fall of Malaga (Feb. 8, 1937)—Malaga was one of the Loyalist naval bases. Its fall gave Franco control of the waters around Gibraltar, greatly facilitating transport of troops and supplies from Morocco. It also gave the Insurgents a much needed naval base.

The Jarama Offensive (Feb. 6 to 25, 1937)—Thrust took place up Jarama River south of Madrid; its objective was the cutting of the main highway to Valencia. Initially the attack was very successful. The highway was cut but bad weather and floods prevented encirclement of Madrid. Marked improvement in the fighting quality of the Loyalist troops was observed.

International Naval Blockade Goes Into Effect (March 1, 1937).

Guadalajara Offensive (March 8-20, 1937)—This thrust from the northeast of Madrid had as its objective the capture of Guadalajara on the one remaining road from Madrid to Valencia. Two motorized divisions of Italian Black Shirt volunteers (estimated strength 10,000) were secretly concentrated around Sigüenza. The troops were practically untrained. The initial breakthrough was rapid, but heavy rains and a restricted roadnet slowed the advance. By the end of four days the attack had bogged down. The vulnerable motorized column, discovered and bombed by the Loyalist air force, was reduced to a

fleeing mob. Muddy landing fields had prevented Insurgent air craft from taking off to protect the movement. Loyalist ground forces were very sluggish in exploiting their advantage and full credit for the defeat should be divided between the Loyalist air force and the weather. The motorized force was so poorly trained and handled that it seems unsafe to draw any general conclusions from its operations. However the absolute necessity for air advantage by the side using motorized columns and the dependence of such forces on the road net and the vagaries of the weather seem clearly apparent. In this offensive the Italians lost 18 field guns, 2 anti-aircraft guns, together with many loaded trucks and machine guns. The blow to Italian prestige was terrific. By March 20th the Italians had been driven back almost to the original front.

Franco Abandons Active Operations on Madrid Front—After the failure of the Guadalajara offensive, Gen. Franco decided to discontinue operations around Madrid. He probably had the following reasons:

1. The offensive was very costly in casualties.
2. The front was very long (780 miles from the French border to the Mediterranean and 200 miles more along the Bay of Biscay). A successful campaign in the north would materially reduce it, allowing strength to be concentrated.
3. He wanted possession of the mines and industrial centers of northern Spain.
4. The possession of strongholds in northern Spain by the Loyalists left them in Franco's back yard, while he fought facing east.

The Bilbao Offensive (March 31-June 19, 1937)—Bilbao was strongly defended by three lines of fortifications. It was finally captured after a series of limited objective attacks. In each of these light covering forces developed the enemy situation while a few pieces of artillery fired for registration and planes reconnoitered the po-

sition. Under cover of darkness that night a mass of artillery was concentrated and assault troops moved to position. The next morning the position was smothered by an intense artillery and aerial bombardment. Insurgent infantry attacked while the enemy was still stunned. If enemy defenses still held out, the ground attack stopped and bombardment aviation was sent for to finish the job. This method reduced the Insurgent casualties to a minimum. Gen. Mola was killed in an airplane crash on June 1st, Gen. Davila succeeding him. Insurgents entered the city on June 19th.

MEANWHILE

Insurgent Battleship Espana Sunk (April 30th, 1937)—The accepted statement that the sinking was by aerial bombardment has since been challenged, a drifting mine being credited by some authorities with the sinking.

Anarchist Revolt in Barcelona (May 1-7, 1937)—This internal disorder was put down by Loyalist troops only after severe fighting—casualties were estimated at 1,400 killed and 600 wounded.

German Battleship, Deutschland Bombed by Loyalists (May 28, 1937)—23 were killed but ship not seriously damaged.

German Bombardment of Almeria (May 31, 1937)—Five German warships bombarded the undefended port of Almeria as a reprisal to the Loyalist air attack on the Deutschland. Germany and Italy announced withdrawal from the International Naval Blockade but were persuaded to return a few days later.

Alleged Torpedo Attack on German Cruiser, Leipzig, (June 15, 1937)—This alleged attack caused Italy and Germany to again withdraw from the Naval Blockade. French and German warships gathered in the Mediterranean. War was very near; a European conflagration probably being avoided by pressure from England.

The Brunete Offensive, (July 5-

30, 1937)—This was the Loyalists' first attempt at offensive warfare. It struck the Insurgent salient southwest of Madrid, attempting to pinch it off. The offensive was designed first to relieve the pressure on Madrid and second to draw Insurgent forces away from the Bilbao attack (Note—it came too late to accomplish the second aim). Initially, the offensive was very successful but was finally stopped by Insurgent Reserves brought in by rail and motor from other parts of the front. Before bringing ground forces for the counter offensive, Franco concentrated his air force and anti-aircraft artillery. This is significant, showing that the air threat must be dealt with before ground operations can succeed. By July 30th all lost ground had been recovered by the Insurgents.

The Fall of Santander (Aug. 25th, 1937)—While the Brunete offensive came too late to prevent the fall of Bilbao, it caused the shifting of troops intended for an early attack on Santander. It was August 25th before the city finally fell.

Offensive on the Aragon Front at Zaragoza (August 20-Sept. 1, 1937)—This, the second Loyalist offensive, involved a concentration estimated at upward to 200,000 men and 200 planes. Initial successes were quickly offset by the arrival of Franco's reinforcements. The results were disappointing to the Loyalists but a further improvement in morale and fighting quality was observed in the Loyalist ranks.

The Fall of Gijon (Oct. 12, 1937)—With its fall the entire northern coast was in Insurgent hands. Franco had planned an immediate offensive, probably towards Lerida, but so much time had been consumed freeing northern Spain that the setting in of winter weather forced its postponement.

Loyalist Government Moves to Barcelona (October 19, 1937)—

Offensive on the Aragon Front

at Teruel, (Dec. 15, 1937-Mar. 1, 1938)—The Loyalists' third offensive struck both sides of the salient at Teruel. The town was captured and the Loyalists advance continued several miles to the west. Again fast moving reserves concentrated to halt the drive by counter attack. All through the month of January vicious Insurgent counter attacks failed to dislodge the Loyalists. On February 6 Gen. Davila assumed command and on February 18 Gen. Franco, in person, directed the flanking attack that finally captured Teruel. The tremendous efforts put forth and large casualties sustained by the Insurgents in the recapture of Teruel were out of all proportion to the results gained. This Loyalist offensive threw Gen. Franco's plans out of gear and undoubtedly delayed for a number of weeks his own planned offensive.

The Insurgent Breakthrough on the Aragon Front, (March 5 —)—At the time this is written Franco's latest offensive has assumed the proportions of a breakthrough on a broad front and is nearing the coast at Tortosa. Indications are that this is primarily a motorized movement, advancing at a speed not hitherto seen in war. When its details are known, much valuable light will probably be shed on mechanized and motorized tactics. If Franco reaches the coast, Loyalist Spain is divided in half and the end of a year and a half's bloody civil war is probably close at hand.

(The second part of this article covering "Pages from the Notebook of the Spanish Laboratory of War" will appear in the June issue of the Guardsman.)

The following sources were used in the preparation of the article: If War Comes (Dupuy & Elliot), Background of War (Editors of Fortune Magazine, Europe in Arms (Liddell Hart), Spain—A Year and a Half of Modern War (Johnson) in Infantry Journal, issue of March-April, 1938, Preview of Armageddon (Phillips) in Sat. Even. Post issue of March 12, 1938, Observations in Spain (Fleming) in N. Y. Natl. Guardsmen issues of March and April, 1938, Lessons from the Spanish Civil War—A lecture delivered at the C & GS School, Dec. 1, 1937, Notes on Spain from the C & GS School Quarterly issues of Dec. 1937 and March 1938.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY

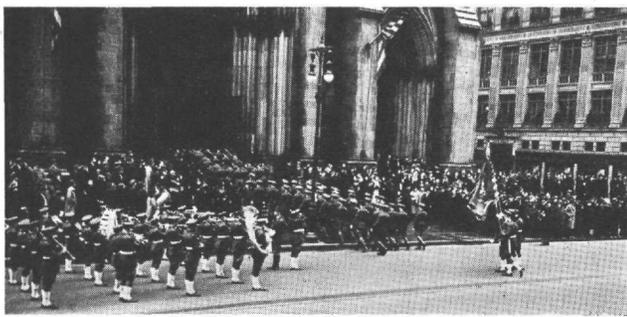


Wide World Photo

165th (69th) on Fifth Avenue

FOLLOWING a custom of many years, the 165th Infantry (the old 69th) paraded on March 17th in honor of Saint Patrick.

The regiment had its usual place of honor at the head of a parade which numbered thousands and presented an exceptionally smart appearance which drew applause from the crowds of spectators lining Fifth Avenue.



Wide World Photo

Entering the Cathedral

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165th INFANTRY ANNUAL COMMUNION
MASS AND BREAKFAST

INSPIRED by Colonel Alexander E. Anderson one year ago at this time, Father Joseph A. McCafferey inaugurated an Annual Communion Mass and Breakfast for this Regiment. The 165th Infantry, constituting a branch of the Holy Name Society, thereupon marched to Holy Cross Church on West 42nd Street to assist at the celebration of Mass and then to the Commodore Hotel Grand Ballroom for breakfast. It was thought at that time that the thousand or more persons present constituted a large attendance but this was dispelled on March 27, 1938, when the Second Annual Mass and Breakfast was held at the same locales.

The regiment turned out one thousand officers and enlisted men which, supplemented by the various Veteran Organizations including that of the Rainbow Division, brought its military numbers up around 1,200. Upon arrival at the Commodore Hotel, it was found that the civilian participants had risen in numbers far beyond the estimates, so that the space in the ballroom was insufficient to accommodate the entire crowd.

Attorney General John J. Bennett was the principal speaker and his remarks centering on religion, race and the soldier were well received and brought forth a responsive chord from the membership of the Regiment.

Rev. Father John White of Staten Island was one of the preliminary speakers, and as is always to be expected when he speaks, "they were rolling in the aisles."

Father McCafferey, in his opening address and later remarks, was as usual direct and to the point. His efforts in producing the results obtained by this Breakfast were lauded by all of those who witnessed and participated in its success.

Last but not least, the Regimental Commander Colonel Alexander E. Anderson delivered an impassioned address on religion and Americanism. It is to be regretted that Colonel Anderson spoke without notes and no record was made of his remarks, for a transcription of them in this magazine and all other American publications throughout the nation would be the better for its reading.

The success of this venture in the 165th Infantry for two years indicates that it has become established as an annual event in New York City and has outgrown present accommodations. In subsequent years Father McCafferey will undoubtedly have to arrange for another Church and another hostelry.

A great captain can only be formed by long experience and intense study: neither is his own experience enough—for whose life is there, sufficiently fruitful of events to render his knowledge universal?

—Archduke Charles.

FOR YOUR ENTERTAINMENT

LAST month we presented to you an entertaining story, "Poor Butterfly", by a noted author.

In our endeavor to furnish you with a well rounded, readable and instructive magazine we have obtained, for future publication; fiction stories by Octavus Roy Cohen, Leonard Nason and others; current military events will be discussed by Major Edmond C. Fleming (The Observer); Captain George B. Barth and other students of the progress of the times; historical subjects by Captain Clifford L. Sayre ("Disaffection in Pensacola"; "The Monitor and the Virginia"), Herbert E. Smith ("Sons of Orion"), our Associate Editor, Lt. Colonel Edward Bowditch, who has just completed a most interesting story on Sir William Johnson; and, of course, there will be news of our organization.

We hope you like it.



"How did this liverwurst get here?"

WOW!

IN the February issue of the *Sixty Ninth Dispatch*, monthly publication of the 165th Infantry, we found an item tucked away on page 3 which we feel merits wide publicity.

The Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 165th Infantry has a remarkable attendance record—a string of 22 consecutive 100% and another of 24 that is still going! WOW! says the company reporter and we heartily concur. He's got something there!

No one wishes to make America a militaristic nation. Militarism is fatal. Germany learned that. America is safe from that peril, as the trend of our popular feeling is just in the opposite direction; but it is precisely that trend which has landed us unprepared in every war we ever had and has cost us the lives of hundreds and thousands of fine American boys, sacrificed heedlessly when a little foresight and preparation would have saved them.—*W. S. Woods.*

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TESTIMONIAL DINNER TO CAPTAIN JAMES J. GAMBEE

THE members of F company, 14th Infantry, took time out on Saturday, March 26th to celebrate, and to praise a good soldier. On this night, they gave a testimonial dinner to their "skipper" Captain James J. Gambee. F company members were proud of the fact that they won the Regimental Inter-Company small bore rifle tournament so they celebrated it by holding this dinner. They wanted to acknowledge the fact that they won this important tournament, that F company became the company it now is, that it rose from a mediocre company to one that is showing its heels to the rest of the regiment, only through the inspiring, loyal, enthusiastic leadership of Captain Gambee, since he assumed command a little more than four years ago, so the dinner was held in his honor, and Captain Gambee was presented with a beautiful gold ring suitably inscribed.

Col. Byron, Major Tornabene, and Regimental Chaplain, Lieut. George Steininger (who acted as toastmaster) were the speakers, and all were enthusiastic in their praise for Captain Gambee and his efforts in bringing up the company to such a high standard. Captain

Gambee, in his brief talk, refused to take all credit, but thanked everyone from the Colonel down to the newest recruit and stated that only through good teamwork on the part of the whole company was he able to do a good job. Upon the conclusion of the dinner and the speeches, Captain Gambee displayed the ring to all company members individually, shaking hands with everyone present, expressing his thanks.

1st Sgt. Santo J. Giordano presented the ring to the Captain and Pvt. Murphy was chairman of the committee for arrangements of the dinner.



"Look, sir—campers"

A surgeon, an architect, and a politician were arguing as to whose profession was the oldest.

Said the surgeon: "Eve was made from Adam's rib, and that surely was a surgical operation."

"Maybe," said the architect, "but prior to that, order was created out of chaos, and that was an architectural job."

"But," interrupted the politician, "somebody created the chaos first!"

COMPANY "C" WINS 71ST INFANTRY BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

THE basketball season closed with the final game being played Wednesday night between Company K and Company C. Company K emerged from the contests in the Third Battalion as the Battalion championship Team and successfully defeating Company G, the Second Battalion entry. Company C was the favorite in the contest as it breezed through the First Battalion undefeated, and thoroughly trounced the Fourth Battalion champs, Howitzer Company.

The final game score was 48-26. The score at the end of the first half was 16-14 in Company K's favor. This made a close game as each team would forge ahead with spectacular shots aided by excellent teamwork. Not until the third quarter did Company C put on the pressure. The advantage gained in this quarter put the champs out in front never to be headed again. In spite of the score the game furnished thrills to the very end, since Company K's stalwarts put on a rally in the fourth quarter which began to threaten C's lead.

To mention the individuals who starred would be unfair to the brilliant teamwork of both teams. However, Bell, Pappas and Moroney carried the attack for the winners, while J. Doozak and his brother, A. Doozak, carried the burden for the losers. The splendid teamwork of Company C is largely due to the fine organization of Sgt. Green, their coach. Capt. Reilly can be very proud of the champs this year, since they improved considerably over 1937 when they held a spot in the sun as the runners-up.

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TROOP "C" VETERANS' REUNION

THE Committee in charge has announced that on Friday, May 20, 1938, at 8:00 p.m., a reunion will be held at the 101st Cavalry Armory, 1579 Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y., of the Troop "C," New York Volunteer Cavalry which was mustered into United States service on Friday, May 20, 1898, for the war with Spain.

General DeBevoise will be the Reviewing Officer of a Regimental Review of the Active Organization. Further exhibitions of the Cavalry Service will follow. The celebrated 101st Cavalry Mounted Band will supply music for the Reunion.

The Veterans will parade. Colonel Howlett, commanding the 101st Cavalry, and the Officers of its Brooklyn Units, will review them. An impressive and fitting Veterans' ceremony will follow. Refreshments will be served later.

The Committee is anxious to contact as many of the Veterans of the Brooklyn Cavalry units as possible and have requested that all such Veterans get in touch with the Veterans' Reunion, Room 2001, 92 Liberty Street, New York, N. Y.

Troop "C" of Brooklyn was mustered into the service of the National Guard of the State of New York, December 16, 1895, in the North Portland Avenue Armory, the old building that had been originally the State Arsenal.

Soon after the formation of Troop "C" it saw service in the Spanish-American War under command of Captain Bertram T. Clayton, a graduate of West Point who was later killed in France during the World War. Captain Clayton was also in command of Troop "C" during the Croton Dam Strike.

Quartered on North Portland Avenue, Brooklyn, in an old infantry armory the drill floor of which had been converted into a riding ring, the Troop soon outgrew its entirely inadequate quarters and in December 28, 1904, was redesignated as Squadron "C" under command of General Charles I. DeBevoise, then a Major, and moved to the much more suitable and spacious quarters of the present armory of the 101st Cavalry. Later it was designated at various times as 2nd Cavalry and 1st Cavalry.

In 1916, the entire Cavalry Regiment was ordered to the Mexican Border where it spent about nine months. While the Regiment was on the Border the Club House of Squadron "C" Cavalry Club of Brooklyn, Inc., was built and fully equipped just in time for the reception given the boys upon their return to Brooklyn in the Spring of 1918.

During the brief interim which then ensued two Troops of the Regiment did special guard duty for several weeks in the vicinity of Vales Gate and White Plains.

Shortly thereafter the entire Regiment was assembled at Spartanburg. While there the Troops of Cavalry were converted into Machine Gun Units and a Wagon Train and as such saw service in France.



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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1938

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (February 1-28 Inclusive).....91.57%

Maximum Authorized Strength, New York National Guard..1499	Off.	22 W. O.	19500 E. M.	Total 21021
Minimum Strength, New York National Guard.....1467	Off.	22 W. O.	17467 E. M.	Total 18956
Present Strength, New York National Guard.....1412	Off.	21 W. O.	18771 E. M.	Total 20204

NOTE

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

121st Cavalry 94.26% (2)³
 Maintenance..... 571 Actual..... 613

102nd Q.M. Regt. 93.75% (3)⁸
 Maintenance..... 235 Actual..... 317

174th Infantry 93.62% (4)¹⁴
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1115

106th Field Art. 93.34% (5)⁶
 Maintenance..... 647 Actual..... 690

165th Infantry 93.14% (6)⁵
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1091

244th Coast Art. 92.14% (7)¹⁷
 Maintenance..... 648 Actual..... 677

71st Infantry 91.90% (8)⁷
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1109

105th Field Art. 91.61% (9)⁹
 Maintenance..... 599 Actual..... 640

10th Infantry 91.44% (10)²⁴
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1097

156th Field Art. 91.42 (11)¹⁹
 Maintenance..... 602 Actual..... 619

245th Coast Art. 91.29% (12)⁸
 Maintenance..... 739 Actual..... 763

258th Field Art. 91.23% (13)²³
 Maintenance..... 647 Actual..... 683

101st Signal Bn. 91.12% (14)¹
 Maintenance..... 163 Actual..... 170

105th Infantry 90.76% (15)¹⁵
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1047

369th Infantry 90.73% (16)¹⁰
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1125

27th Div. Avia. 90.69% (17)¹⁶
 Maintenance..... 118 Actual..... 129

14th Infantry 90.53% (18)²⁰
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1106

104th Field Art. 90.50% (19)²¹
 Maintenance..... 599 Actual..... 631

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
212th Coast Art.			95.60%	(1) ⁴
Maintenance.....	703			755
HEADQUARTERS ..	4	6	6	100
HDQRS. BATTERY..	4	70	69	99
SERVICE BATTERY	5	72	70	97
1st BTLN. HDQRS...	4	3	3	100
1st BN. HQ. & HQ. BY.	4	33	31	94
BATTERY A	4	72	66	92
BATTERY B	4	65	60	92
BATTERY C	4	63	62	98
BATTERY D	4	68	66	97
2nd BTLN. HDQRS.	4	1	1	100
2nd BN. HQ. & HQ. BY.	4	23	22	96
BATTERY E	4	62	60	97
BATTERY F	4	63	61	97
BATTERY G	4	63	58	92
BATTERY H	4	65	62	95
MED. DEPT. DET...	5	22	21	95
		751	718	95.60

93rd Brigade 97.36% (4)³
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 38

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

54th Brig. 93.61% (6)⁶
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 46

Hdqrs. 27th Div. 92.75% (7)⁴
 Maintenance..... 65 Actual..... 69

52nd F.A. Brig. 92.00% (8)⁹
 Maintenance..... 36 Actual..... 50

53rd Brig. 91.11% (9)⁷
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 44

BRIGADE STANDING

87th Inf. Brig. 94.96% (1)³
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 71st Infantry
 174th Infantry
 369th Infantry

Brig. Hq. C.A.C. 93.07% (2)²
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detachment
 212th Coast Artillery
 244th Coast Artillery
 245th Coast Artillery

51st Cav. Brig. 92.46% (3)¹
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop
 101st Cavalry
 121st Cavalry

93rd Inf. Brig. 91.92% (4)⁴
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 14th Infantry
 165th Infantry

52nd F.A. Brig. 91.65% (5)⁵
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery
 104th Field Artillery
 105th Field Artillery
 106th Field Artillery
 156th Field Artillery
 258th Field Artillery

53rd Inf. Brig. 90.07% (6)⁷
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 10th Infantry
 105th Infantry
 106th Infantry

54th Inf. Brig. 87.00% (7)⁸
 Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company
 107th Infantry
 108th Infantry

101st Cavalry 90.45% (20)¹⁸
 Maintenance..... 571 Actual..... 633

102nd Engineers 90.36% (21)¹¹
 Maintenance..... 475 Actual..... 504

108th Infantry 89.90% (22)¹²
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1116

102nd Med. Reg. 89.75% (23)¹³
 Maintenance..... 588 Actual..... 680

Spec. Troops, 27th Div.
 88.66% (24)²²
 Maintenance..... 318 Actual..... 349

106th Infantry 85.41% (25)²⁶
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1047

107th Infantry 83.55% (26)²⁵
 Maintenance..... 1038 Actual..... 1042

State Staff 100.00% (1)¹
 Maintenance..... 78 Actual..... 73

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

87th Brigade 97.72% (3)⁸
 Maintenance..... 27 Actual..... 44



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