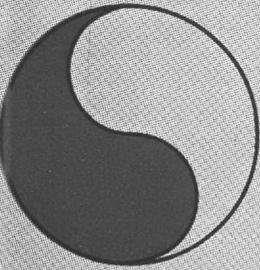
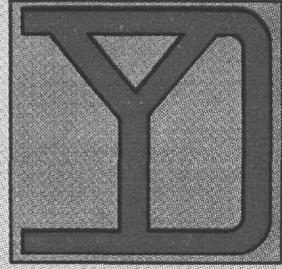
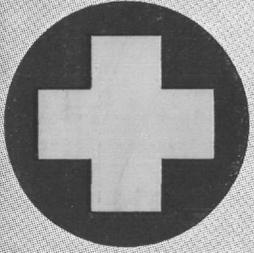
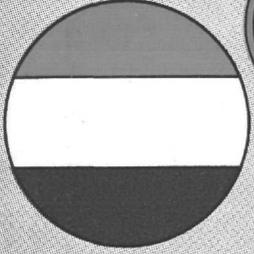


NEW YORK

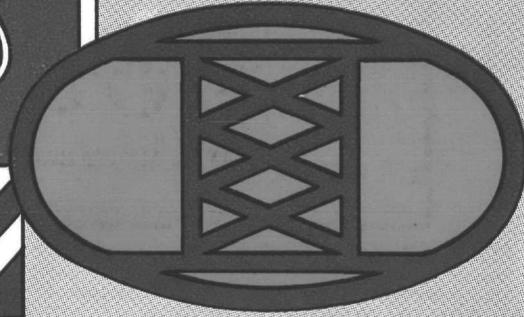
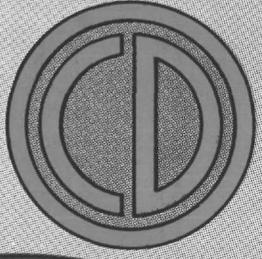
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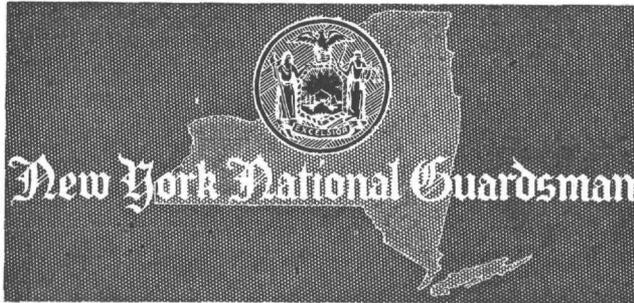
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The names of all characters that are used in short stories, serials and semi-fiction articles that deal with types are fictitious. Use of a name which is the same as that of any living person is accidental.

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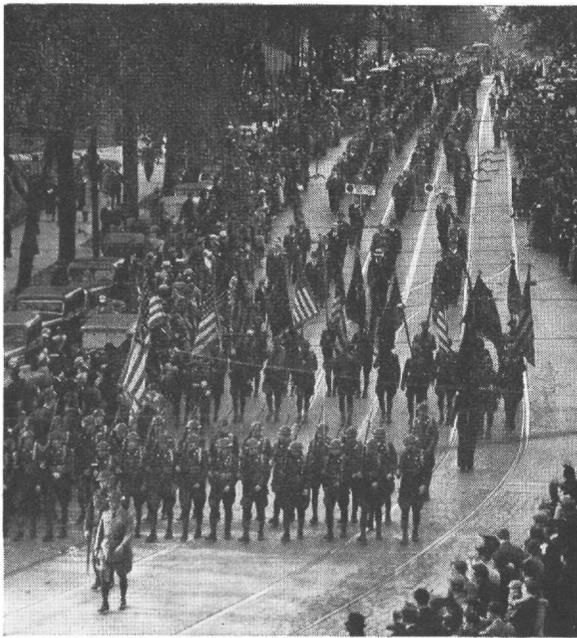
By LT. COL. McCREA of Montreal, Canada

Written while the second battle of Ypres was in progress. The body of the author now lies buried "In Flanders Fields."

In Flanders Fields the poppies blow
Between the crosses, row on row,
That mark our place; and in the sky
The larks still singing bravely fly,
Scarce heard amidst the guns below.

We are the dead, short days ago
We lived, felt dawn, saw sunset glow,
Loved and were loved, and now we lie
In Flanders Fields.

Take up our quarrel with the foe,
To you from falling hands we throw
The Torch—be yours to hold it high;
If ye break faith with us who die,
We shall not sleep, though poppies grow
In Flanders Fields.



27th Division Veterans in Parade

Breaking The Hindenburg Line

**Veterans Re-Live Stirring
Days at 27th Division As-
sociation Reunion**

RONSROY! Bony! The Canal! All the familiar names of twenty years ago were on the tongues of the hundreds of 27th Division veterans who gathered at Albany for the Twentieth Anniversary Reunion of the 27th Division Association on September 30th and October 1st.

Friday, the 30th, was devoted to registration at the Ten Eyck (official headquarters) and in the evening a stag party was held at Odd Fellows Hall. Before, after and during the stag party impromptu get-togethers were held whenever two or more men wearing the Association badge met. General O'Ryan looking very much the same as he did twenty years ago, was received with cheers when he appeared and it was evident that he was getting quite a "kick" out of the gathering, which, incidentally was the largest in many years.

Saturday morning was devoted to committee meetings and the business session of the reunion, presided over by the retiring President, Eugene R. Collins, whose untiring efforts were rewarded by this most successful reunion.

Governor Lehman was unable to attend, but he issued the following proclamation prior to the reunion:

"Twenty years ago this summer the 27th Division, A.E.F., composed of the National Guard troops of the State of New York, was engaged in combat with the Imperial German Army in France and Belgium. Brigaded with the British Army the division gave a splendid account of itself during the months of June, July, and August and in the early part of September materially aided in the capture of Kimmel

Hill in Belgium.

"The true test of the division's greatness as a combat unit, however, was to come in the latter part of September when beginning with the attack on the strongly fortified Hindenburg Line on September 27th and continuing through October 1st the New York State troops drove the Germans from their positions along that line and captured a system of field fortifications which have been regarded by military experts as probably the strongest ever erected during the World War.

"You veterans of the wartime 27th Division are to gather in Albany on September 30th and October 1st for your annual reunion and to commemorate the twentieth anniversary of the Battle of the Hindenburg Line. The State of New York in the last legislative session passed a bill providing for the state's participation in this celebration. I was very happy to affix my signature to this bill.*

"I hope the demands upon my time will give me the pleasure of greeting the veterans of the 27th Division when you gather in the Capital City this autumn."

EDITOR'S NOTE—*The bill to which the Governor refers was one introduced in the Assembly by Assemblyman John S. Thompson, Major General, retired, who served with the 108th Infantry during the War.

The following officers were elected for the coming year:

President: Colonel Ames T. Brown.
1st Vice President: William W. Long.
2nd Vice President: Frank Cummings.

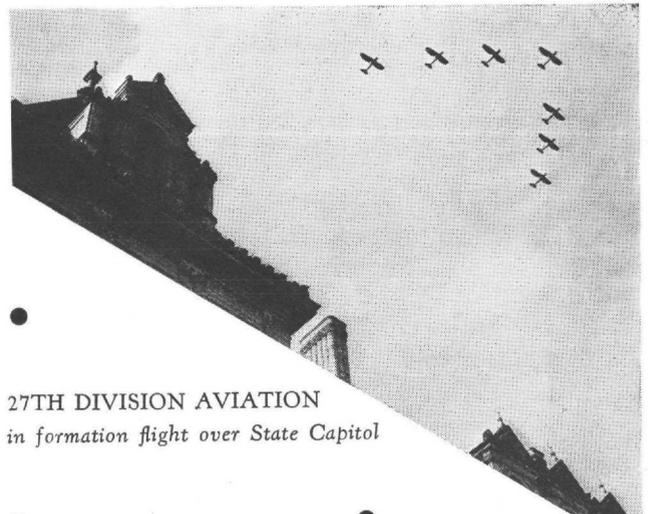
3rd Vice President: Hugh Carson.
 Treasurer: Frank Kahir.
 Historian: M. V. LaVelle.
 Sergeant at Arms: Dennis Ryan.
 Judge Advocate: Lieutenant Colonel Harry Farmer.

At 2 p.m. General O'Ryan led a parade of the 27th Division Veterans escorted by a detachment of the New York National Guard under command of Brigadier General Kearney which included the Headquarters Company, 53rd Infantry Brigade, 10th Infantry, 105th Infantry and detachments of the 102nd Medical Regiment, 121st Cavalry, 156th Field Artillery, 212th Coast Artillery, 27th Tank Company and the 27th Division Aviation.

In the reviewing stand were General Haskell, Mayor Thatcher of Albany and Colonel Brown, the Assistant Adjutant General and new President of the Association.

Following the parade memorial services were held in Capitol Park where addresses were delivered by General Haskell, Lieutenant Governor Bray, Major Thatcher, General O'Ryan and Congressman Wadsworth. The invocation was by Chaplain Henry Darlington and the benediction by Chaplain Aloysius C. Dineen, both of the 27th Division.

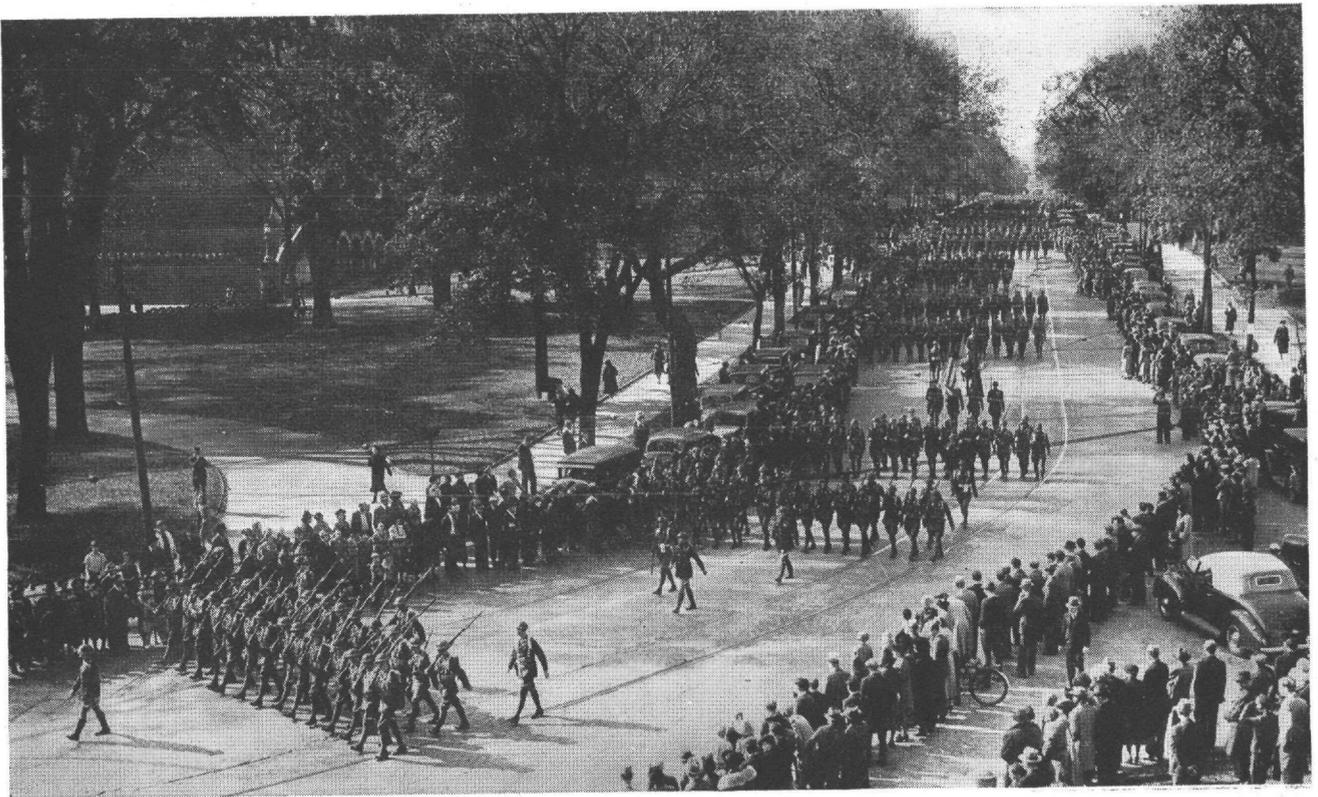
The appearance of the escort evoked much favorable comment from the veterans and the units of the New York National Guard which participated are to be complimented.



27TH DIVISION AVIATION
 in formation flight over State Capitol

The closing events of the reunion were a dinner dance at the Ten Eyck Hotel at which Colonel Ogden J. Ross, as Toastmaster, presented Attorney General Bennett and other distinguished guests, and a band concert of the 10th Infantry Band in Capitol Park which was enlivened by a mock air attack staged by the 27th Division Aviation and searchlight display by the 212th Coast Artillery.

All in all it was a great reunion and we wish for President Brown every success in his new office.



10TH INFANTRY IN PARADE

G. H. Q.
AMERICAN EXPEDITIONARY FORCES



GENERAL ORDERS No. 203

FRANCE, Nov. 12, 1918.

The enemy has capitulated. It is fitting that I address myself in thanks directly to the officers and soldiers of the American Expeditionary Forces who, by their heroic efforts, have made possible this glorious result. Our armies, hurriedly raised and hastily trained, met a veteran enemy, and by courage, discipline and skill always defeated him.

Without complaint you have endured incessant toil, privation and danger. You have seen many of your comrades make the supreme sacrifice that freedom may live. I thank you for the patience and courage with which you have endured. I congratulate you upon the splendid fruits of victory which your heroism and the blood of our gallant dead are now presenting to our nation. Your deeds will live forever on the most glorious pages of America's history.

These things you have done. There remains now a harder task which will test your soldierly qualities to the utmost. Succeed in this, and little note will be taken and few praises will be sung; fail, and the light of your glorious achievements of the past will sadly be dimmed.

But you will not fail. Every natural tendency may urge toward relaxation in discipline, in conduct, in appearance, in everything that marks the soldier. Yet you will remember that each officer and each soldier is the representative in Europe of his people, and that his brilliant deeds of yesterday permit no action of today to pass unnoticed by friend or by foe.

You will meet this test as gallantly as you have met the tests of the battlefield. Sustained by your high ideals and inspired by the heroic part you have played, you will carry back to our people the proud consciousness of a new Americanism born of sacrifice.

Whether you stand on hostile territory or on the friendly soil of France, you will so bear yourself in discipline, appearance and respect for all civil rights that you will confirm for all time the pride and love which every American feels for your uniform and for you.

Official:

ROBERT C. DAVIS,
 Adjutant General.

JOHN J. PERSHING,
 General, Commander-in-Chief.

Commands

93rd

Brigade



ON August 23 1938, Alexander E. Anderson was commissioned Brigadier General of the Line and assigned to command the 93rd Infantry Brigade. The vacancy was occasioned by the transfer of Brigadier General Charles G. Blakeslee to the command of the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade.

General Anderson thus finds his name linked with an organization other than the Regiment in which he enlisted on June 7, 1910, twenty-eight years ago, for the first time in his military career. This Regiment, however, the 165th Infantry (Old 69th, N. Y.) is in his brigade, so he does not go far from home.

He thus becomes the third general of the 93rd Brigade.

General Anderson is best known for his war-time exploits. He commanded "E" Company of the 69th on the Border, and was still their skipper when they were again mustered into Federal Service at Camp Mills. In France he commanded the Second Battalion, and was later Lieutenant Colonel. He wears the Distinguished Service Cross and Distinguished Service Medal, as well as the Legion of Honor, Croix de Guerre with palm, and the Order of Danillo from Montenegro.

Following the Regiment's return from Germany, he was mustered out and subsequently accepted a commission as Lieutenant Colonel of Infantry in the O.R.C. On May 26, 1934, he became Colonel of the 165th Infantry which he has brought to a high peak of efficiency.

His military record is as follows: Pvt., Corp., Qm. Sgt., Inf., Jan. 7, 1910 to Aug. 5, 1912; 1st Lt., Inf., Aug. 7, 1912; Capt., Apr. 15, 1916; F-Capt., Inf., June 19, 1916, to Mar. 9, 1917, to July 14, 1917; F-Capt., Inf., July 15, 1917; Maj., June 10, 1918; Lt. Col., Mar. 10, 1919 to May 23, 1919; (O.R.C. Inf., Lt. Col., May 17, 1921 to June 27, 1934); Col., Inf., May 26, 1934; Brig. Gen. of the Line, Aug. 23, 1938.

General Anderson wears clasps on his Victory Medal for the following major engagements:

Luneville Sector, Feb. 21-Mar. 23, 1918; Baccarat Sector, Mar. 31-June 21, 1918; Esperance-Souain Sector, July 4-14, 1918; Aisne-Marne Offensive, July 25-Aug. 3, 1918; St. Mihiel Offensive, Sept. 12-16, 1918; Essey and Pannes Sector, Sept. 17-30, 1918; Meuse-Argonne (1st Phase), Oct. 12-31, 1918; Meuse-Argonne (2nd Phase), Nov. 5-10, 1918; Army of Occupation (Germany), Dec. 15, 1918, to April 2, 1919.

Firearms, Bullets and Clues

by Edward Podolsky, M. D.

IN the modern so-called civilized world, the instrument with which more and more murders are committed is the firearm. Yet the science of ballistics has become more and more exact, so that the chances of detection by the clues left by the bullet or gun are much better than they were ten years ago.

In the detective bureau of every great city today there is a highly trained firearms expert who, to the uninitiated, can deduce the most extraordinary information from a bullet, a wound, or a rusted pistol, and it is this information that convicts the criminal in a court of law. Thus, from a bullet, the type and make of a gun from which the shot was fired can be determined. The wound or the gun will show the type of powder used. Suicides can be differentiated from homicides, etc. Hence the ballistic expert has become one of the most important members of the scientific criminal investigation bureau of every police department. And as his technique develops, the certainty of solving crimes involving firearms increases, and such crimes become more and more hazardous.

The Clue of the Smashed Bullet

There are miracle men in all branches of crime detection. In ballistics it is Charles Waite, who has become so clever in the matter of firearms, bullets and ammunition that, given a bullet from an unknown pistol, he can tell you the make, calibre and model of the firearm from which it was fired.

Several years ago a prominent banker was killed, and the only clue was a badly distorted bullet taken from his skull. This bullet was submitted to Waite for exami-

nation. Within twenty-four hours the chief of police was in possession of the following facts:

The bullet was fired from a thirty-two calibre firearm of outmoded European make; it was projected by black powder, and at the time of discharge the barrel was badly rusted from long disuse. The pistol was rifled with a six-groove, right twist spiral which had a pitch of nine and one-half inches; further, it had been made by Nicholas Pieer of Liege, Belgium, in 1895.

The make of the weapon gave the police chief his telling clue. The chief suspect was a Belgian portrait painter. He was arrested, and later confessed that it was he who had fired the bullet into the banker's brain.

How had Charles Waite been able to give so exact a description of the gun? The Chief asked Waite how he had arrived at his conclusions. And almost in the words of the immortal detective of fiction, Sherlock Holmes, he replied:

"Elementary, my dear chief. Everything is simple, if only you know what to look for. Thus, when a bullet is given to me for analysis I subject it to very careful measurements. In this way I learn something of its physical characteristics. In the present case my micrometric measurements tell me that the bullet has an overall diameter of .30", and careful weighing shows that the weight is 72 grains. This, then, means that the bullet came from a .32 calibre gun. Several grains of unconsumed powder were found driven into the base of the bullet, and this tells me that the shell was loaded with black powder, as I know that smokeless powder never pits the base of a projectile.

"Now, further examination of the

bullet through strong lenses reveals the imprints of six spiral grooves. Also, these rifling marks have a right twist, with a pitch of nine and one-half inches. There is no doubt in my mind that it was made to be fired from a .32 automatic.

"I have a complete file of all makes of American automatics. I find that there are only five American automatics of .32 calibre. These are Colt, Infallible, Savage, H & R, and Remington. The Colt is eliminated at once. It has a left-twist rifling. Savage does not fit, either, because its groove depth is twice that of the automatic which fired the fatal shot. The twists and grooves of the other three were totally dissimilar from the one that killed the banker.

"Thus, all American makes were eliminated. The foreign automatics now claimed my attention. By excluding all with a left twist, then all with a groove depth of over two thousandths, and a rate of pitch of over ten, I narrowed the search down to less than a half dozen makes.

"At this point in my search the groove width of the smashed bullet gave me another important clue. The only six-groove, right-twist, .32 calibre automatic with a right twist, a pitch of between nine and ten inches, and a groove depth of two thousandths of an inch wide on a bullet, is the pistol made by Nicholas Pieper of Liege, Belgium, in the year 1895.

"If one really knows all the facts about any given object, it is quite easy to trace it to its origin by a series of careful measurements, eliminations and deductions. Only to the uninitiated can such a bit of work take on the aspects of the miraculous. It is really quite simple, if you know how to go about it."

When Was the Pistol Fired?

James Howard was found murdered, shot through the head by a revolver which was discovered in the room where the body lay. Its owner was easily established as Walter Gleason, a friend of the murdered man, who was immediately arrested.

By checking on the victim's movements, it was possible to determine that he had been murdered within the twenty-four hour period prior to the finding of his body, and prior also to the almost immediate arrest thereafter of his friend, Gleason. The latter had a good alibi to prove that he had been out of the city for thirty-six hours before the time of his arrest, and that it was many days before the discovery of the body that he had fired the revolver himself. Therefore, if it could be proved that the revolver had been fired within twenty-four hours of the time of its examination, and if Gleason's alibi otherwise stood up, he was obviously not the guilty person.

The unscrewed pistol barrel was rushed to the laboratory at police headquarters. Attached to it was a note asking for a determination of the time within which the fatal bullet had been discharged from it.

The headquarters expert immediately set to work. He went about his task swiftly and skillfully. Did his task require the hocus-pocus of a medieval alchemist?

"Not at all," said the chemist, pausing for a moment. "It is really a very simple everyday problem. You see, the barrel has been unscrewed, and both ends have been plugged up tightly to keep out the dust and air. Every detective has instructions to do this. The barrel is all that is necessary. Now watch just how I arrive at an estimate of the time within which this weapon has been fired.

"First, I unwrap the barrel and remove the plugs. Now I pour some distilled water into the barrel and rinse it out. This water will tell the story. It has dissolved certain chemicals within the barrel,

and when I identify these I shall have the answer." The expert poured the water through a funnel covered with filter paper, into a test tube.

"First," he continued, holding up the test tube, "I am anxious to know if this water contains sulphuric acid, alkaline sulphides, or salts of iron. My tests for these substances show distinctly that they are there. The barrel itself was full of ferrous sulphate crystals. The water with which the barrel was rinsed had a distinctly yellow color, and it smelled of hydrogen sulphide. You notice that when I added the salts of lead to the solution, it turned black. This means but one thing: that the revolver with which Mr. Howard was killed has been fired within the last twenty-four hours. It could not have been discharged prior to that."

The findings of this expert were regarded as final; Walter Gleason was exonerated. Had the gun been fired more than twenty-four hours prior to the time of its examination, the chemical analysis would have showed neither green crystals nor rust in the barrel. The rinsings would have been free of color, and the tests for sulphuric acid, alkaline sulphides, and salts of iron would have been negative.

In other words, it is possible, by a chemical examination of the inside of the barrel of any pistol, newly discharged, to determine accurately the period within which it has been fired, and in this way an alibi can be confirmed or disproved.

The Signature of the Bullet

One of the greatest of present day ballistic experts is Dr. Calvin H. Goddard. Physicians have been among the greatest of criminologists, and Mr. Goddard is carrying on this great tradition. He has elevated the science of ballistics to a point where his findings are accepted in courts of law.

One of the most unusual cases in which Dr. Goddard was called in was the Boccadoro affair. Boccadoro was suspected of having

fired the shot which killed the occupant of a home he was robbing. The revolver was not found. In an attempt to determine the defendant's whereabouts at the time of the murder, his wife was questioned as to her knowledge of the affair. She told the detectives that on that particular night her husband told her he had fled from the scene of a burglary and had thrown his revolver away.

Not long before the murder had been committed another home in that community had been robbed, and among the articles stolen were some jewelry and a revolver. The owner of the stolen property, by a happy coincidence, happened to see some of the stolen property on the person of Boccadoro's wife. It was therefore concluded that if Boccadoro had stolen the jewelry he was also guilty of the theft of the revolver. Thus, if it could be proved that Boccadoro had stolen the revolver his guilt in the murder case would be established.

Dr. Goddard was retained as an expert. A thorough search for the revolver proved fruitless. It was a most fortunate incident which proved to be the winning clue in this case. The original owner of the stolen revolver had fired a bullet from it into the ground near his home some two years previously as part of a holiday celebration. Fortunately, this bullet was found. Dr. Goddard examined it carefully under the microscope and compared the markings on it with those on the fatal bullet. They were the same.

Dr. Goddard's testimony was accepted by the court and jury. Boccadoro was found guilty of the murder and sentenced to death. Although the gun had never been found, science was able to point to Boccadoro as the guilty man. Even when an appeal was taken the original verdict was sustained.

The Case of the Ragged Stranger

A rather tall man of nondescript appearance shuffled across North Campbell Street, Chicago, toward Carl Wanderer, former army lieu-

(Continued on page 20)

1938 Convention, U. S. N. G.

THE National Guard Association of the United States was the guest of the National Guard of the State of California for its sixtieth annual gathering in San Francisco, September 26, 27 and 28 and the Adjutant General, Harry H. Morehead, the Chairman of the General Committee, Major General Walter P. Story and all the guardsmen did a fine job in entertaining and looking after the visiting officers. The meetings and general entertaining all centered around the Fairmont Hotel, which was the Headquarters. The ladies in attendance, however, were given a fine trip all over the city and entertained in American, Japanese and Chinese environments, the California Ladies' Committee being in charge of the wife of the Commanding General of the 40th Division, Mrs. Story.

President George E. Leach of Minnesota presided at the meetings, the main business resulting in the passing of sixty-one resolutions looking towards the betterment of National Guard service by increasing funds and equipment. One resolution touched on increasing the strength of the Guard to 435,000, starting at once with an increment of 25,000. Another urged the return to the annual budget of the item for camp construction and repairs and asked for the sum of \$2,000,000 for the coming fiscal year. Another resolution called for a change in Regulations in order to permit of fifteen days field training each year with every guard organization of a limited number of officers and enlisted men assigned to the inactive National Guard. One resolution also voiced opposition to the Ludlow Amendment Bill in Congress, which would submit a referendum to the people of the United States before the United States could declare war.

After reports of the year's activities by the President, Secretary, Treasurer, Chairman of the Legislative Committee and Committee on Changes in Tables of Organizations, Major General Albert H. Blanding, Chief of the National Guard Bureau, gave a very extensive review of the year's activities and general condition of the Guard as to equipment and training with glimpses of what the future has in store within the limitation of the budget.

During the sessions of the convention splendid addresses were also delivered by Major General Walter C. Sweeney, Commanding 3rd Division, U.S.A. and representing the Chief of Staff of the Army; Major General David P. Barrows, retired, late Commander of the 40th Division and former President of the University of California; Major General A. J. Bowley, Commanding the Ninth Corps Area; and Brig. Gen. John A. Drain, formerly Adjutant General of the State of Washington and years ago Chairman of the Executive Committee of our association for a number of years.

On Friday evening the delegates and ladies were guests at The Adjutant General's Banquet, given by

General Morehead in the Fairmont Hotel, which was followed at ten o'clock by the Grand Military Ball in the beautiful hotel ballroom.

The following officers were elected for the coming year: President, Brig. Gen. James C. Dozier, South Carolina; Past President, Brig. Gen. George E. Leach, Minnesota; Vice President, Brig. Gen. Walter A. DeLamater, New York; Secretary, Brig. Gen. Fred M. Waterbury, New York; Treasurer, Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, Kansas; Additional Members of the Executive Council, Brig. Gen. William F. Ladd, Connecticut; Brig. Gen. Lewis B. Ballantyne, New Jersey; Major Gen. E. C. Shannon, Pennsylvania; Brig. Gen. John A. O'Keefe, Mississippi; Brig. Gen. Newell C. Bolton, Ohio; Brig. Gen. Samuel T. Lawton, Illinois; Brig. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, Minnesota; Brig. Gen. William E. Guthner, Colorado; and Brig. Gen. M. G. McConnel, Idaho — representing the nine Corps Areas.

Baltimore, Maryland, was chosen for the meeting place in 1939.

The Secretary's report showed the present strength of the Guard, as of June 30, 1938, to be 197,188.

LOOKS LIKE
GENERAL
ROBINSON
IS TELLING
ADMIRAL
LACKEY A
GOOD ONE!



●

Colonel Mangan Commands 165th

●

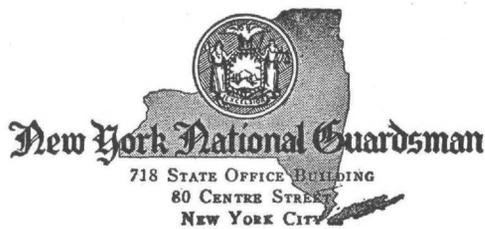


IN their new commanding officer, Colonel John J. Mangan, the members of the 165th Infantry have a vigorous and many-sided personality. This the new members of the Regiment are bound to discover soon; the veterans of the Old 69th knew it long ago. They know that in Colonel Mangan they have an energetic, capable, cheerful man, one who is a soldier to the core, and a business man of unusual experience and accomplishment.

Fifty-three years ago, before he had a title or uniform or anything, Colonel Mangan was born in Hoboken. He protested so loudly and vigorously at this mortification, however, that his parents moved to New York. He attended school in various cities in the State, and in 1909 graduated from Columbia University. Fitted by both training and inclination for business, he engaged in construction work for the next seven years, or until the time of mobilization for duty on the Mexican Border. It had been as a private that, in May 1916, he joined the 71st Infantry, but it was as a second lieutenant that he went to the Rio Grande with the 69th, and while with his command there he was commissioned captain and made Regimental Supply Officer. As such he functioned until the return from Border duty, in March 1917, and thereafter he assisted the U. S. Property & Disbursing Officer in the movement and assignment to duty of National Guard troops who replaced the contingents going

overseas. He himself stepped aboard a transport in October, 1917, and, after the Battle of St. Mihiel, he was called from the field to Toul to organize the Headquarters Troop and become Headquarters Commandant of the Second Army. After the Armistice, he was returned to his Regiment, then on the Rhine, as a major, and he returned with the Regiment, being mustered out of Federal service on Decoration Day, 1919. To mention very briefly only the highlights of his subsequent military career, it can be said that he saw further service with the 165th Infantry; that he was Lieutenant Colonel of the 104th Field Artillery; that there was a period of some years when pressure of business forced him to request a transfer to the Reserve List; that, until recently, he was Finance Officer of the 27th Division, and that he was promoted to the command of the 165th Infantry on August 23rd, 1938.

From 1919 to the Fall of 1921, Colonel Mangan represented an American firm in the Argentine. He then sailed for Russia, where, in Moscow, he was Chief of Administration, in charge of personnel, for the American Relief Administration. Returning to the United States, Colonel Mangan entered the field of transportation, in which he has been ever since.



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

VOL. XV, No. 8 NEW YORK CITY NOVEMBER, 1938

LT. COL. HENRY E. SUAVET
Editor

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ARMISTICE AND THE RADIO

THIS month, twenty years after the Armistice, we cannot but be amazed at the advances made by radio in that period.

Twenty years ago, the first news of the armistice reached a waiting world through its newspapers in most cases hours after the signing of the pact.

In the recent European crisis the major broadcasting companies stationed expert commentators at the various capitals involved and here in America, with the result that everyone within hearing of a radio set (and who isn't?) was constantly aware of developments.

There is no doubt that the dissemination of information effected by the radio did much to unify public opinion throughout the world against war. The facilities afforded the heads of governments for reaching the peoples of the world were unparalleled and seventeen minutes after the reaching of the accord in Munich, the news was broadcast together with extracts of the accord.

To the engineers responsible for the development and to the broadcasting companies, the world may, in a large measure, be grateful for the fact that the twentieth anniversary of the armistice finds the major powers of the world at peace.

CONVENTION DATES

FOR many years it has been the custom to hold our Conventions of the New York National Guard in the month of January—just why it should be January nobody seems to know—it is just one of those things that has always been done that way.

It is our opinion that it would be to the advantage of the New York National Guard to hold its convention in late October for the following reasons:

- (a) There would be no interference with Federal Inspections as at present.
- (b) With better travel conditions many more locations for the convention would be available, as Saranac Lake, etc.
- (c) It would be close to the Convention of the National Guard Association of the U. S. and matters passed by that body could be discussed with a view to local legislative action if desirable.
- (d) The Legislature not being in session, matters referred to the Legislative Committee could be taken up by that committee with the proper legislative authorities within two months and not permitted to die as at present. There are many matters for a live legislative committee to work—for instance, the failure to appropriate sufficient funds to permit of a full distribution of military allowances as contemplated by law.

Under the present system the legislative committee is elected late in January with the Legislature in session and no time to prepare a case for presentation. By the time the next legislature convenes, the committee has completed its term and a new one comes in—it just doesn't make sense.

We hope all concerned will consider this problem as a motion to effect the change which will be proposed at the next convention.

**TEN YEARS AGO THIS MONTH IN THE
 NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN**

NOVEMBER, 1928

New Baseball Trophy presented to the New York National Guard by Honorable James W. Wadsworth, Jr.

* * *

Historical sketch—102nd Engineers.

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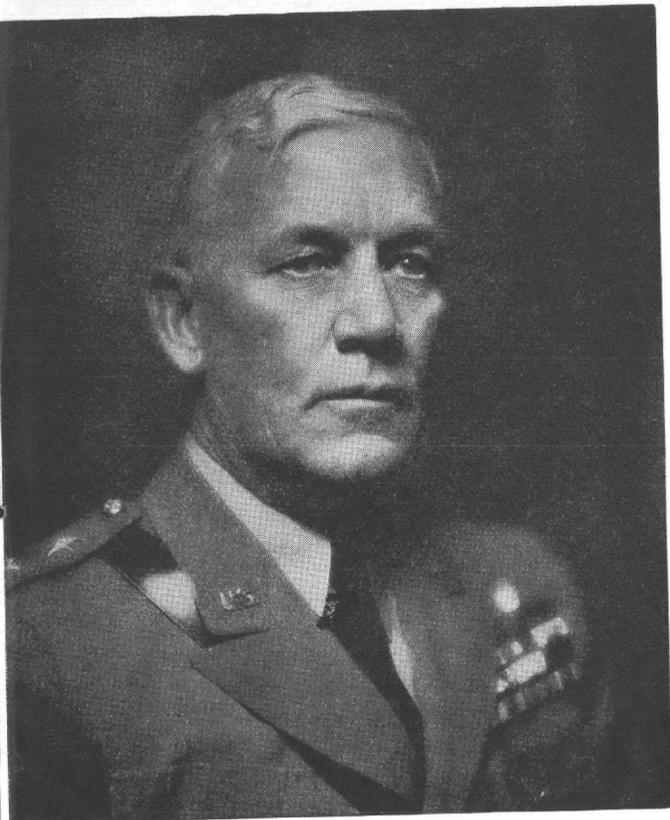
Chaplain Raymond S. Brown, 71st Infantry, dies.

* * *

New uniforms approved for National Guard.

* * *

27th Division reunion held at Syracuse.



General Haskell's Message

AFTER TWENTY YEARS

IT is just about twenty years since the armistice was signed which terminated the great "war to end all wars." Those of us who participated in that war, and those who are now old enough to remember it, would do well at this time to look back to 1917 and decide for themselves what, so far, has happened to the world and to us since then.

I think that the vast majority of honest opinion would reach the following conclusions:

1. Our young men were killed and wounded in vain.
2. A vast national debt was created to burden us and generations to come.
3. Unpaid debts have created international ill will.
4. Democracy has been weakened throughout the world.
5. Communism, Naziism, and Fascism have increased.
6. Might has supplanted right.
7. Dictator countries have built powerful war machines.
8. Racial and religious persecution is rampant.
9. The sanctity of treaties has disappeared.
10. Collective security has disappeared.
11. Democracies, including our own country, through unpreparedness for war, have lost influence in world councils.
12. Our foreign trade is threatened.
13. We have been sleeping soundly while our proper national preparedness for peace or war has been neglected by Congress.

I blame the Congress, because Army and Navy officers have repeatedly warned it of our tragic situation if war should come.

Twenty years with a good National Defense Act on the books, but disregarded by Congress in regard to the strength of both the Regular Army and the National Guard.

Twenty years of so-called "industrial preparedness," but without a decent war reserve, and, in vital items, months before they could be produced in the event of war. Half-measures in preparation for war are nearly as bad as none.

When the next war strikes or threatens, it will be as sudden as the recent predicament in which Britain and France found themselves. They were not ready. That is why Hitler got what he wanted.

I recently read of the terror created in London when it leaked out that only a hundred anti-aircraft guns were available to protect that great city. I wonder what New Yorkers would say if they realized today that about sixteen anti-aircraft guns are available to protect New York—and twenty-five per cent of them are obsolescent. What would the people say to the fact that there are less modern anti-aircraft guns in the whole United States than were available in London? True, some of these deficiencies are being corrected, slowly and insufficiently. Planes, guns, ammunition, gas masks, anti-aircraft equipment, searchlights, radio, bombing sights, and a hundred other vital items are missing.

Our general Staff knows the situation; the Chief of Staff has asked for the essentials; Congress knows the situation.

Security must be paid for. It means money, but it's worth it, for half-measures won't do.

And how about the Navy? What will the American people do? Sleep or wake?

New Blue Field Uniform Will Receive Army Test

Reprinted by courtesy of THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.

Service test of a new Army field and garrison uniform was ordered this week by the War Department.

The new uniform is of a slate blue color and presents a number of other changes over the present olive drab wool uniform that it would replace if approved. Full equipment in the new color and design will be issued to selected units in various parts of the United States late in the Fall and it will be given a complete test before decision is made as to its adoption.

While the present test is of an enlisted man's uniform only, it is said that if the new slate blue color is adopted, it probably would replace the present officers' service uniform. However, if this is done, it will be accomplished gradually so that no officer need purchase a new uniform until his ODs are worn out.

Selected companies and troops at Ft. Bliss, Tex., Ft. Francis E. Warren, Wyo., Ft. George G. Meade, Md., Madison Barracks, N. Y., and perhaps one or two other posts will receive the new uniforms, some

time before Christmas. Two Cavalry troops at Ft. Bliss will be issued the uniforms with breeches, while the other units will have trousers. Shirts, blouses, and two types of overcoats and headgear will be issued. The present canvas leggings and shoes will be used, although if the new color is adopted for the whole Army after the test, it is probable that black shoes will ultimately replace the present tan ones.

The blouse differs from the present one as far as cut is concerned only in one particular—the back is pleated in a manner similar to civilian sport coats to give more freedom of action. Two types of overcoats—one knee length and the other shorter—will be tested, with some companies receiving one type and others the other design.

Each enlisted man, however, will receive two caps. One is of a modified overseas design with a visor and the other having a soft crown with visor, somewhat similar to those generally used by state troopers.

The principal purpose of the

test is to determine whether the men themselves like the new uniform, for War Department officials hold that no change should be made unless it will be enthusiastically received by those who will wear them. As a matter of fact, from other points of view, the uniform is admittedly superior to the present wool olive drab.

In the first place, it is much more easily supplied, an important factor in war. The olive drab uniform requires several dying processes, while the slate blue color presents no problems on this score. A uniform color can be obtained, while in the olive drab varying shades result. An important factor, also, is that the slate blue color blends in with undergrowth and trees much better than the OD and is considered much less visible to enemy aviators or riflemen.

The new uniform is said to have an exceptionally smart appearance and moreover, the trousers make an excellent combination with the dark blue dress blouse. Army enlisted men on duty at the White



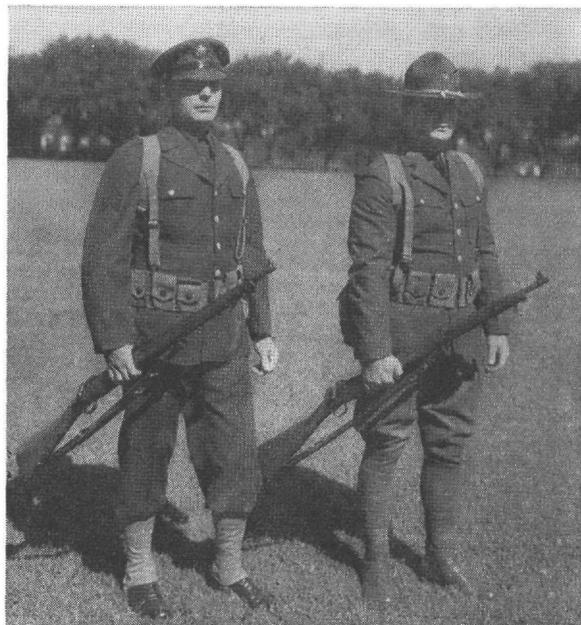
Comparison showing the freedom of movement allowed by the bellows back. Posed by Pvt. E. C. Dunn (in OD) and Pvt. G. Hunsacker, of Hdqrs. Co., Washington, D. C.

House are equipped with the new dress blue uniform, and it is considered highly satisfactory. Army officials have hoped that appropriations will be made available to put the entire Service in dress blues. Should the slate blue field and garrison uniform be adopted, it is possible that a new dress uni-

form may be devised, using the blouse and cap of the present dark blue dress and the trousers of the garrison uniform.

Funds for the test of the new uniform are taken from the regular clothing appropriations. It is estimated that it would cost about

three million dollars to entirely reequip the Army, but that it could be accomplished with the regular appropriations over a period of years. This can be done now, inasmuch as the huge stocks of olive drab uniforms left over from the World War are now about exhausted.



At right, a comparison with the present OD field uniform and at left, the new uniform with blouse which will be issued at Northern posts only. Without the canvas leggings, the new slate blue becomes a garrison uniform, but it will not be worn for dress.

NEW FIELD TRAINING ATTENDANCE RECORD

GENERAL Order 13, Headquarters, New York National Guard, has the following to say regarding the 1938 Field Training Attendance:

The percentage of attendance for the entire New York National Guard at all 1938 field training camps was 96.19. This is the highest percentage ever attained, surpassing the previous record of 95.25 in 1931, and indicates a high state of discipline and morale in all ranks.

The total attendance by organization and the percentages attained at all camps were as follows:

	Present	Absent	Total Strength	% Present
Camp Smith, N. Y.	11,229	483	11,712	95.87
Pine Camp, N. Y.	6,113	248	6,361	96.10
Fort Ontario, N. Y.	1,419	20	1,439	98.61
Fort H. G. Wright, N. Y. ...	756	18	774	97.67
Fort Meade, Md.	63	5	68	92.64
Raritan Arsenal, N. J.	33	6	39	84.61
Sea Girt, N. J.	3	0	3	100.00
State Staff (Various Camps)	71	0	71	100.00
	19,687	780	20,467	96.19

REGIMENTS AND SIMILAR ORGANIZATIONS

	Present	Absent	Total Strength	% Present
1. 212th Coast Artillery ..	751	0	751	100.00
2. 106th Field Artillery..	690	2	692	99.71
3. 102nd Quar'master Reg.	335	1	336	99.70
4. 71st Infantry.....	1,125	14	1,139	98.68
5. 258th Field Artillery..	666	10	676	98.52
6. 369th Infantry	1,094	17	1,111	98.46
7. 102nd Medical Reg. ..	642	11	653	98.31
8. 245th Coast Artillery .	756	18	774	97.67
9. 174th Infantry	1,121	30	1,151	97.39
10. 108th Infantry	1,077	31	1,108	97.20
11. 244th Coast Artillery .	658	20	678	97.05
12. 10th Infantry	1,082	33	1,115	97.04
13. 14th Infantry	1,082	36	1,118	96.77
14. 121st Cavalry	590	20	610	96.72
15. 165th Infantry	1,063	38	1,101	96.54
16. 102nd Engineers (C) .	489	18	507	96.44
17. 156th Field Artillery .	609	25	634	96.05
18. 104th Field Artillery .	614	27	641	95.78
19. 101st Signal Battalion .	158	8	166	95.18
20. 105th Field Artillery .	607	34	641	94.69
21. 27th Division Aviation	119	8	127	93.70
22. 101st Cavalry	605	41	646	93.65
23. 106th Infantry	1,043	72	1,115	93.54
24. 105th Infantry	1,029	83	1,112	92.53
25. Spec'l Troops, 27th Div.	328	33	361	90.85
26. 107th Infantry	922	137	1,059	87.06

Sons of Orion

by Herbert E. Smith

DURING the operations against the Hindenburg Line in September, 1918, the advance of Company C, 108th Infantry, was held up by an enemy machine-gun nest east of Ronssoy. Private Harold R. Forster voluntarily crawled forward, ahead of his company line, killed the machine-gunners, dismantled the gun, and so made it possible for his company to continue the advance. Forster was an Upstate man, from Clyde in Wayne County.

* * * * *

A New York City man, Private Luke Gaffey of Company F of the same regiment, twice exhibited unusual courage in action. On September 28th, near Ronssoy, he rushed from shelter several yards across a shell-swept area in order to bring in several wounded comrades. The next day, after all the other members of his squad had been killed or wounded, Private Gaffey, advancing alone, charged the enemy line and accounted for several of the enemy.

* * * * *

Sergeant Lee H. Ingram, Gloversville man, serving with Company G, 105th Infantry, went forward alone, under heavy fire, to rescue and bring back to our lines five wounded men of his company. Later the same day, single handed, he attacked an enemy dugout, killing two of the enemy and bringing one German back alive so that regimental headquarters might obtain much-needed information.

* * * * *

A Peekskill man, Private James A. Lee of Company D, 107th Infantry, went forward, as scout, before the advance of his outfit on October 18, near St. Souplet, France. Fired upon from a ruined but fortified farmhouse, Private Lee returned to his company line and, at the head of thirty men, rushed that spot, taking prisoners about thirty-five of the enemy.

* * * * *

Another member of the old "Dandy Seventh," Corporal Abel J. Levine of Company H, rallied the remnants of that company after it had been all but decimated in action near Bony, France, on the morning of September 29th. Corporal Levine, whose home was in Mount Vernon, then led the survivors in a brilliant and successful onslaught of the enemy line. When his rifle was shot from his hands Levine seized a pistol from a badly wounded comrade and continued to attack the enemy until he received a serious wound which necessitated his immediate removal to the advanced line's dressing station.

A Brooklynite, Private Eugene C. Reynolds of Company K, 106th Infantry, is another Son of Orion who proved up in the acid test. During the fighting in and about Quinnemont Farm, near Ronssoy, on September 29th, Private Reynolds and two other men became separated from their company during a smoke barrage. The trio took temporary refuge in a shell-crater between the lines. When the smoke lifted Reynolds made a hasty survey and discovered a large force of the enemy in a nearby trench. Stealing back to the shell-hole he told his comrades of his discovery and led them in an inspired attack on the spot. Several of the enemy were killed and wounded, and Reynolds and his companions were also wounded, but the intrepid American trio returned to K Company's lines with several prisoners.

* * * * *

When all telephone wires were shot out by enemy artillery fire during the action near Ronssoy on the afternoon of September 27th, a New Yorker, Private 1st class Frank R. Thomas of Company C, 102nd Field Signal Battalion, successfully carried an important message across an open area, swept by enemy artillery, machine-gun, and sniping fire. By his heroic feat Private Thomas succeeded in extricating several companies of infantry from an unsupported position.



"Mark down a flunk for Student Ochs on three-point landings!"

OL' JUDGE ROBBINS'

TRAILER TRIP

AT MT. MANSFIELD, VERMONT

GLAD YOU'RE FEELING BETTER, CHUBBINS--- BUT I'D LIKE YOU TO SEE THE DOCTOR JUST ONCE MORE BEFORE WE GO ON

I'M GLAD YOU FIND ME O.K. TOO, DOC! NOW FOR THAT TRIP UP MT. MANSFIELD. I HOPE YOU'VE GOT TIME TO GO WITH US

DELIGHTED, JUDGE! WHY NOT LEAVE YOUR TRAILER HERE AND DRIVE UP IN MY CAR?

YOU'VE CERTAINLY MADE US FEEL AT HOME HERE, DOCTOR

I DON'T KNOW HOW TO THANK YOU FOR ALL YOUR HOSPITALITY

TUT, TUT, JUDGE--- HOW ABOUT THE FAVOR YOU DID IN INTRODUCING ME TO PRINCE ALBERT?

NOW YOU CAN SEE THAT MT. MANSFIELD LOOKS LIKE A MAN'S FACE LOOKING UP AT THE SKY. THERE'S HIS FOREHEAD, NOSE, LIPS, CHIN, AND----

EVEN HIS ADAM'S APPLE!

NOW, WE'RE AT THE BASE OF THE NOSE. THE ROAD ENDS HERE; SO LET'S WALK TO THE SUMMIT, UP ON THE CHIN!

WE'LL SOON BE ON THE HIGHEST PEAK IN VERMONT, CHUBBINS

ISN'T THIS PEAK A LONELY SPOT?

WELL---LOOK AT THE EMPTY P.A. TIN. SOME UNFORTUNATE FELLOW RAN OUT OF PRINCE ALBERT 'WAY UP HERE

I'M ALWAYS READY FOR THAT EMERGENCY, JUDGE. I GET STUCK IN PRETTY REMOTE PLACES MYSELF; SO I ALWAYS CARRY AN EXTRA TIN OF PRINCE ALBERT

A WISE PRECAUTION, DOCTOR. THE MAN WHO SMOKES PRINCE ALBERT IS GETTING EXTRA SMOKING JOY---ALL THE MORE REASON WHY HE DOESN'T WANT TO MISS A SINGLE PIPE-LOAD



FOR MILD-TASTIN', EASY-ROLLED 'MAKIN'S' CIGARETTES TOO, PRINCE ALBERT'S JUST MADE TO ORDER

MONEY-BACK OFFER FOR PIPE-SMOKERS

Smoke 20 fragrant pipefuls of Prince Albert. If you don't find it the mellowest, tastiest pipe tobacco you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.



OFFER GOOD ON "MAKIN'S" CIGARETTES TOO

Roll yourself 30 swell cigarettes from Prince Albert. If you don't find them the finest, tastiest roll-your-own cigarettes you ever smoked, return the pocket tin with the rest of the tobacco in it to us at any time within a month from this date, and we will refund full purchase price, plus postage.

(Signed) R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Co., Winston-Salem, N. C.

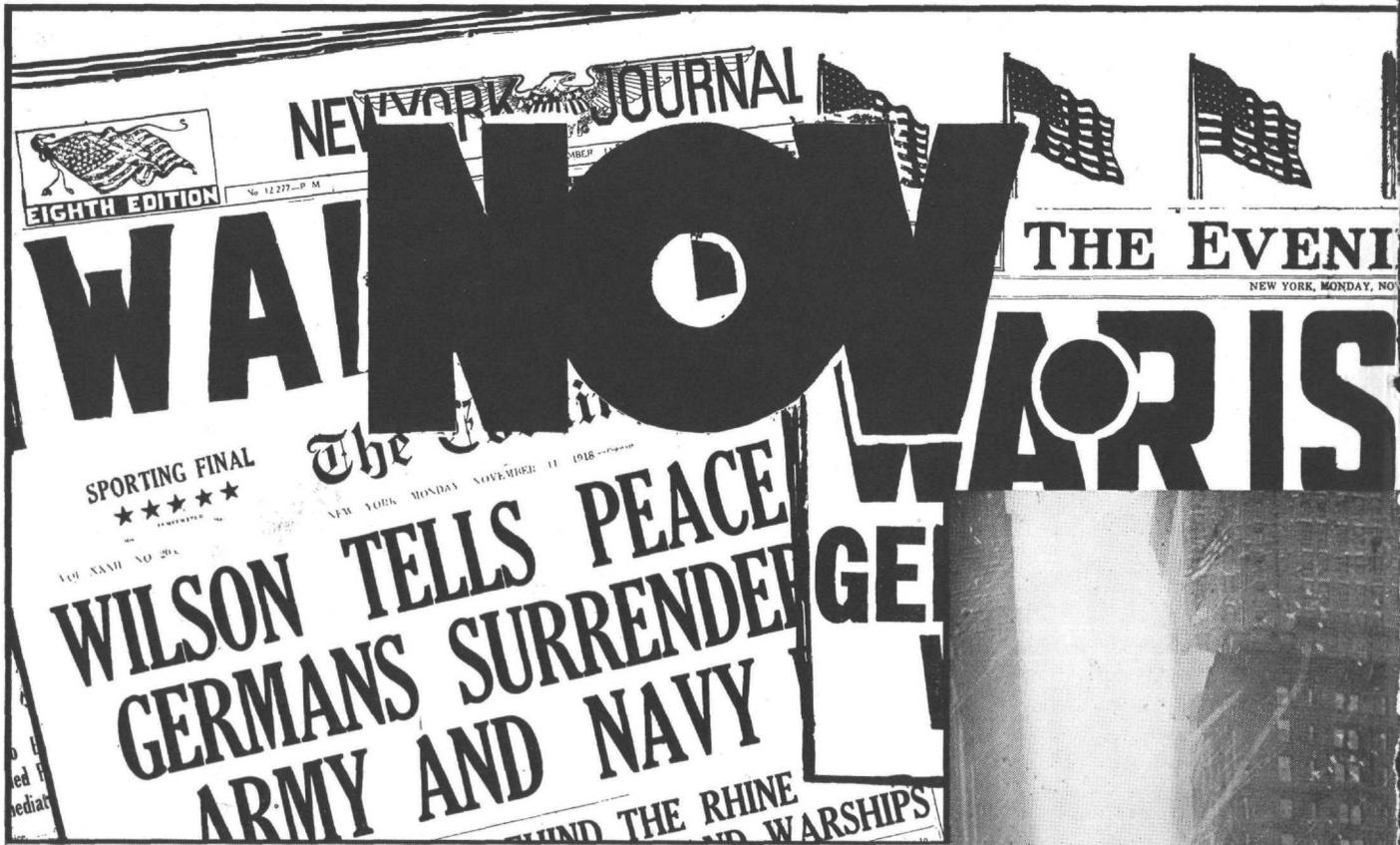
70 fine roll-your-own cigarettes in every 2-ounce tin of Prince Albert

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

Copyright, 1938
R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company

PRINCE ALBERT

THE NATIONAL JOY SMOKE



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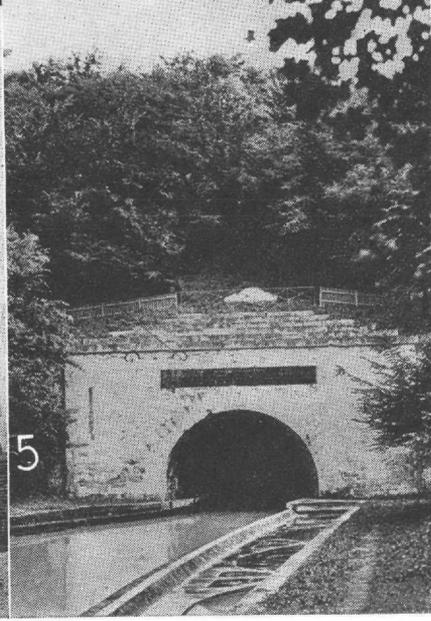
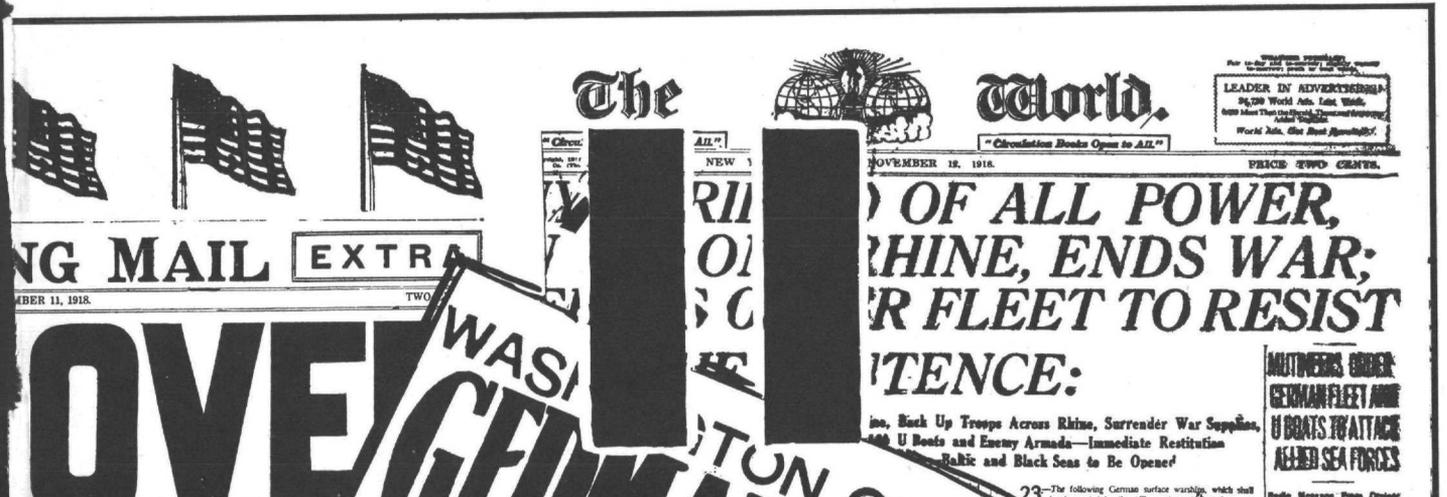


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1. The Canal at Bellicourt, 1918.

2. Church at Bellicourt, 1918.

3. Trinity and Lower B



roadway, Nov. 11, 1918.

4. Bellicourt Church, 1938.

5. The Canal, 1938.

FIREARMS

(Continued from page 9)

tenant, and his pretty wife, Ruth, as they approached their home one night.

The man was dressed in rags. He wore an ancient khaki shirt, open at the throat, and the trousers of his soiled and shabby suit were torn at the knee.

He followed the couple as they turned in at their two family home; followed them up the steps and into the darkened vestibule. In its murky gloom, he spoke for the first time. His words were nothing more than a mumble. Wanderer held back. His wife went ahead.

"I'll switch on the lights," she announced.

Wanderer cautioned her not to. His words were followed by an outburst of profanity, then a shot. Almost immediately there came a fusillade. Ten bullets in all rained across the narrow strip of hallway. Wanderer had his automatic out and was blazing away. A bullet pierced his wife's knee. Another struck her just below the heart. She fell dead.

When the police arrived they found Wanderer astraddle the bleeding form of the ragged stranger, frenziedly hammering him with his fists.

"The rat! The dirty rat!" he screamed over and over. "He shot Ruth, but I killed him. I killed him!"

On the floor of the vestibule were two Colt .45 automatics. Seven bullets had been fired from one. It bore the manufacturer's number C-2282. Three bullets had been fired from the other, which was marked "L. H. B." and the inscription, "property of the U. S. Army." Wanderer identified the latter revolver as his own.

To Chicago, the young husband was a hero for so bravely and promptly avenging the murder of his wife. Formality demanded that a coroner's inquest be held, and then there the case would have been closed had not the police asked for a continuation. They

wanted to identify the ragged gunman, if possible.

What little chance of finding out who he was apparently lay in tracing the Colt automatic, C-2282.

From the Colt Company came a dry-as-dust communication, advising that the revolver had originally been shipped to a Chicago sporting goods house. There was no hint of drama in the wording, but following this events began to take a most interesting turn. For when the police checked the gun further they found that it had come into Carl Wanderer's possession two days before his wife was slain.

Wanderer denied all this, and although the grilling dragged on into early morning, he continued to deny it. And then a detective who had found one aspect of the case very puzzling to him, spoke up:

"Ten shots were fired," he told the former army man. "Three of them by the gun you say you had, seven by the other gun. Now that vestibule isn't very large. You were between your wife and the bandit. Doesn't it seem strange to you that you escaped injury with so many shots fired at you in such a narrow space?"

Wanderer shrugged, attempted no explanation, but changed his story. Before many hours had passed he had given the detectives seventeen different versions of the story, each one different, yet each one possible.

Finally, weakened and exhausted, he advanced still another version. This time it was the true one.

"I murdered my wife," he announced. "I shot her to death in cold blood. Why? Here's why. I hated married life. I wanted to get back into the Army. I killed that bum, too. I had both guns."

Then he told his amazing story. Down in the vicinity of Madison and Halstead streets, where vagrants and tramps congregate, he had found the man to play the role of ragged gunman. He had taken him into a speakeasy, bought him several drinks and offered him a job. The man accepted. He

needed one badly. Wanderer gave him carfare and told him to go out to North Campbell Street that night and wait for him. When he came along, the tramp was to follow him into the house and ask for money, which Wanderer promised to give him.

It all worked out as he had planned it. With the two automatics in his pockets, he took his wife to the movies. On their way home they met the tramp. He followed them into the vestibule and asked for money. Then it was that Wanderer, standing between his wife and the vagrant drew both guns and fired in both directions. It was dark in the hallway, difficult for either his wife or the tramp to see what he was doing, but it did not make much difference whether they saw or not. Both had been marked for death.

Wanderer was convicted for murder and executed. His "perfect crime" turned out to be a very apparent murder after all.

Suicide or Murder?

Harold Nesbit was found shot to death; the revolver with which the shooting had been done was found in his right hand. It is, of course, quite possible to commit a murder and then force the weapon into the victim's hand and make it appear like suicide.

In the present case the Nitrate Test of Dr. T. A. Gonzales was applied, and the question of whether it was suicide or murder was settled by scientific means.

Melted paraffin was applied over the fingers and palm of the right hand of the dead man until a thick layer was obtained. To give the paraffin strength and resistance it was reinforced by a layer of cotton and hot wax. After the paraffin had set it was rolled very carefully from the hand in the form of a mold. This mold was then tested for the presence of nitrates which always result from powder combustion when a pistol is fired.

Lunge's reagent was applied to the paraffin, and twenty minutes allowed to elapse to give the chem-

ical an opportunity to react with the paraffin. After that lapse of time several small dark blue specks appeared. These specks were particles of nitrate which had been blown into the skin when the revolver was fired. This meant, of course, that the man who was found dead had held the gun with which the act was committed. In other words, it was a case of suicide and not murder.

If the Nitrate Test is negative, i.e., the blue spots do not appear, the conclusion is that the shot was not fired by the hand that holds the pistol, but by someone else who forced the revolver into the victim's hand to make it appear suicide. It is not very easy to deceive the modern gun expert.

Sergeant: "Did you shave this morning, Jones?"

Recruit: "Yes, sergeant."

Sergeant: "Well, next time stand a bit closer to the razor."

"How do you do, Dr. McGregor?" said Jones, addressing a tall Scot in the local bar.

"Ye've made a mistake. I'm no' Dr. McGregor."

"No? Well then, you must have a double."

"Thank you, I will that!" was the reply.

"Your boy friend is the studious type, isn't he?"

"Well, I keep him thinking."

"Why in the world did you ever write a policy on a man 98 years old?" asked the indignant insurance inspector.

"Well," explained the new agent, "I looked in the census report and found that there were only a few people of that age who die each year."

Traffic Cop: "Don't you know what I mean when I hold up my hand?"

Lady-driver: "I should. I've been a school teacher for 25 years."

HEARD AT CAMP PERRY

With 125 rifle teams entered in the 1938 National Matches at Camp Perry and also many non-attached individuals present for other events, it is not to be expected that all of these firers are Expert riflemen and one also hears occasionally that some of the real fine marksmen will start off a string on the long ranges without even registering the first shot "on the paper."

One of the Range Officers at Camp Perry related the incident of a particularly slow firer who had exceeded the time limit and whose scores beyond the time limit were encircled and thus eliminated from the official record. After receiving the disappointing news that his limit had expired the remaining two shots fired by this unfortunate were reported on by the pit by being flagged as misses. In accordance with the Range Officer's directions the scorer is said to have conscientiously encircled these two misses to insure that they would not count in the official score.

There was another story about the firer of a rapid fire string who failed to register "on the paper" because he had set his sights for a large windage correction and applied it in the wrong direction. The pit flagged 11 misses and the firer was very much outraged thereby claiming that someone had cross fired a miss on his target.

A CHALLENGE

The Department of Sanitation Soft Ball Team, champions in their division of the Municipal League, would like to challenge the soft ball teams of any of the armories of the metropolitan area. We have several open dates in the immediate future and a prompt reply would be appreciated.

Address all communications to Foreman Michael Tierney, D. S. Training School, Pier 70, East River, New York City; or call WORTH 2-3221, Extension 507.



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CHRISTMAS SEALS



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**Announcement of Changes in Officer Personnel
Commissioned**

	<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>
BRIGADIER GENERAL		
Anderson, Alexander E.	Aug. 23'38.	Line, 93rd Brig.
COLONEL		
Mangan, John J.	Aug. 23'38.	Inf., 165th Inf.
LT. COLONEL		
Degenaar, Christopher B.	Aug. 22'38.	A.G.D., S.S.
MAJOR		
Ruddy, Daniel A.	Aug. 25'38.	F.D., S.S.

	<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>
CHAPLAIN (CAPT.)		
Sagar, John	Aug. 27'38.	R.H., 174th Inf.
1ST LIEUTENANTS		
Holden, Lansing C.	Aug. 1'38.	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.
Haarman, Donald W.	Aug. 1'38.	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.
Quinn, Patrick J.	Aug. 5'38.	Inf., 174th Inf.
Knight, George C.	Aug. 5'38.	Inf., 174th Inf.
2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Cullen, Paul T.	Aug. 1'38.	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.
McNeely, James H.	Aug. 23'38.	O.D., S.S.

Resigned, Honorably Discharged

MAJOR	
Moss, Archibald W.	Aug. 11'38..M.C., 104th F.A.

2ND LIEUTENANTS	
Hostage, Fabian	Aug. 30'38..Cav., 101st Cav.
Timmons, Norbert I.	Aug. 11'38..F.A., 258th F.A.

Transferred to Inactive National Guard

1ST LIEUTENANT.	
Sellis, Alfred H.	Aug. 24'38..F.A., 258th F.A.

2ND LIEUTENANTS	
McNeil, Lincoln C.	Aug. 30'38..F.A., 258th F.A.
Nelbach, Arthur G.	Aug. 11'38..Cav., 121st Cav.

OUR SOCIETY

WHEN DEATH strikes and a family is deprived of its husband and father, his absence from the family circle is not the only tragedy that arises. All too often an economic crisis immediately develops, though in many cases this could be forestalled (or at least deferred) by the exercise of balanced judgment on the part of those who survive.

There recently came to the attention of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society two instances where unwisdom in the expenditure of small estates brought immediate want. There was the case, for instance, of a Guardsman who died, leaving a young widow with a baby—and another child on the way. Both jobs and money had been scarce before the soldier took ill. He finally had to enter a hospital, where he lingered for several months before he died. The young widow found herself absolutely penniless, but there was in sight a grant of \$1,000 from a benevolent society to which her husband had belonged. Unwisely, she permitted herself to be persuaded to have an ornate and highly elaborate funeral, which was followed by an undertaker bill that took almost all of the thousand dollars.

In a more recent instance, there died, up-State, a Guardsman whose only estate consisted of a \$600 insurance policy. Again there was an apparent absence of balanced judgment, for almost every dollar of this pitiful estate was paid to the undertaker. Economic catastrophe was the result, and the widow, aged and ill, found herself destitute, with not a penny to fall back upon.

The purpose of the National Guard and Naval Militia Relief Society in citing these cases is not to say that it came to the aid of both families. It did just that, of course, because it is for the assistance of just such people, in time of emergency, that your Society exists. We carried the widow mentioned in the first instance until her case was taken over by the municipal welfare authorities, but the other (and more pitiful) case is still on our books.

What is our purpose in setting forth these details? It is simply to point out that the wisest thing any man can do is to assure himself, while there is yet time, that a disproportionate amount of his estate will not be spent on his funeral. Make a will. Appoint as your executor someone in whose judgment you have confidence, someone who has his feet on the ground, and have it understood by him that your grave is not also going to be the grave of your family's financial security.

These may seem to be gloomy things to talk about, but we doubt if anyone can quarrel about the soundness of the advice. * * *

Your Society is now almost two years old. As has been announced before in the GUARDSMAN, copies of

its first Annual Report are available for distribution, and one may be had by addressing the Secretary of the Society at Room 756, 80 Centre Street, New York City.

* * *

Membership contributions to the Relief Society (\$1 or more for annual memberships from enlisted men; \$2 or more from officers) are coming in, in large or small totals, from the following Branches: Headquarters, Naval Militia, 10th Infantry, 27th Division Special Troops, 71st Infantry, 102nd Engineers, 106th Infantry, 108th Infantry, 245th Coast Artillery, and 369th Infantry, and it is hoped that the other Branches will fall into line in time for the Society to report on them in the December issue of the GUARDSMAN.

ROSE & KIERNAN

Take pleasure in announcing that

COLONEL OGDEN J. ROSS

has been elected a Vice President in
our organization and will
immediately assume
active duties.

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ESTABLISHED 1847

General Haskell Scholarships

*for West Point Preparation at Brooklyn Academy Extended
to include the 44th Division*



RODERIC DHU O'CONNOR
—formerly of Battery E, 105th
F.A., N.Y.N.G. Awarded *General Haskell Scholarship*, 1935.
Entered West Point, 1936. West
Point class of 1940.



RAYMOND IRA SHNITTKÉ
—formerly of Battery C, 258th
F.A., N.Y.N.G. Awarded *General Haskell Scholarship*, 1936.
Entered West Point, 1937. West
Point class of 1941.



LEON EMIL BILSTIN
—formerly of Headquarters De-
tachment, 27th Division, N.Y.
N.G. Awarded *General Has-
kell Scholarship*, 1937. Entered
West Point, 1938. West Point
class of 1942.



JAMES RICHARD DARDEN
—member of the 14th Infantry,
N. Y. N. G. Awarded *General
Haskell Scholarship*, 1938. Still
attending Brooklyn Academy.

THE General Haskell Scholarship for West Point preparation at Brooklyn Academy dates back to 1935 and the first competitive tests for members of the N.Y.N.G. were held at the school on Army Day of that year. The following excerpts from an article in the New York National Guardsman of May, 1935, explain the origin and the objects of these Scholarships:

"The plan to establish such a Scholarship was conceived and sponsored by several representative men, among them being ex-Senator Love and Senator Crawford, who are deeply interested in the welfare of the N.Y.N.G., are appreciative of its excellent standing at the present time and are desirous of encouraging the enlistment of more young men who are physically and mentally equipped to keep the Guard on a high level of efficiency.

"After several conferences with the officials of Brooklyn Academy it was decided to lay the matter before General Haskell, who not only gave his approval but consented to having it designated The General Haskell Scholarship. The thought prompting the establishing of such a Scholarship is to encourage all the young men in the state who have aspirations to enter the U. S. Military Academy to become members of the Guard, and in this way obtain their initial experiences in Army life."

The results have been most gratifying to both Major General Haskell, Commanding the N.Y.N.G. and to Mr. C. W. Cortright, Director of Brooklyn Academy. There has been a noticeable increase in the number of desirable young men entering the Guard and a feeling has been created among the younger members of the organization that the Commanding General takes a deep personal interest in their welfare and in their advancement, and each year the attitude of these Scholarship students has inspired the other members of the Brooklyn Academy classes to put forth their best efforts to attain their objective.

The remarkable success of the four guardsmen who have won the Scholarship is also very gratifying to General Haskell. Both Raymond I. Shnittke and Leon Bilstin stood first on the list of Guard appointments in their respective years. Each holder of the Scholarship has felt that he was placed in a particular position of responsibility and he has taken seriously his obligations to the Commanding General and to all members of the N.Y.N.G.

Year by year the interest in these Scholarships has increased and frequent inquiries were received from New Jersey asking why a similar arrangement could not be made and offered to young men in the N.J.N.G. The original plan was to offer the Scholarship to members of the 27th Division only, although the units of the 44th Division (the New Jersey Division) which were located in New York were allowed to compete.

General Haskell, feeling that it would be an advantage to include all the guardsmen of New Jersey, decided to confer with Major General Winfield S. Price, Commanding the N.J.N.G. and with the Director of Brooklyn Academy. General Haskell has offered to allow the New Jersey Guardsmen to compete for both scholarships. The regulations are to be the same as those for the 27th Division.

The competitive tests for a Scholarship in each Division will be held at Brooklyn Academy, Montague and Henry Streets, Brooklyn, N. Y., the third week in January, 1939, and the winner of each Scholarship will receive a certificate stating he is entitled to a year's tuition at Brooklyn Academy without charge in preparation for the Guard exams. in November, 1939, and the regular entrance exams. for the U. S. Military Academy in March, 1940.

General Price is much interested in the plan and is confident that the guardsmen in the 44th Division will appreciate the opportunity thus offered to them.

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and
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ADMIRAL LACKEY SCHOLARSHIP

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ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT

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The All-American Rifle Teams for 1938

by Brig. General Fred M. Waterbury (Ret.)
(Member National Board)

MANY years ago the last event at the National Matches was an "All Service Team Match," fired over the National Match rifle course. These teams were selected by picking the high twelve men, in the National Match just finished, from all the Service Teams, the same method being employed in picking the teams to represent the all National Guard and Civilian teams. The captains and coaches were selected from the teams in their respective classes having the most men making the all-service teams.

For many years this match has been dropped as it took an extra day and time and expense has been a factor to cope with in recent years.

As this match carries a splendid medal, for which a distinctive die exists, and as it was one of the biggest honors to come to any man in his shooting experience, especially the National Guard and civilians, the ten men to stand out from over four hundred in this fast-shooting classic being some news "to take back home" and talk about, it is suggested that "it might be" continued as a score-selected event. In other words the teams be picked in the same manner and their scores in the regular National Match added up and the teams thus rated. Medals could then be awarded as in many of the N.R.A. matches that are announced on scores fixed in similar matches which have been crowded off the regular program for lack of time.

This really brings out the "All-American Teams" for the year in the three major groups competing in the National Rifle Match at Camp Perry, Ohio.

On such a thought we give you the All-American Teams for 1938:

ALL-SERVICE TEAM—FIRST (Gold Medals)

Corporal Clifford W. Rallings—Mar. Corps.....	287
Seaman 1st C. Rudolph Jones—Coast Guard.....	287
Sgt. Victor F. Brown—Mar. Corps.....	286
1st Lt. John L. Throckmorton, Inf.....	284
1st Lt. James G. Frazer—Mar. Corps.....	283
Captain Frank R. Loyd, Inf.....	282
Sgt. Lloyd P. Jenkins, Inf.....	282
Sgt. Frank R. Davis, Inf.....	281
Sgt. Thurman E. Barrier, Mar. Corps.....	281
Sgt. Leo Dawson, Inf.....	281
Total	2834

Alternates

G. M. 1st C. Peter Marcoux, Coast Guard.....	281
Corp. Thomas R. Mitchell, Mar. Corps.....	280
Captain—Major C. M. Easley, Infantry Team	
Coach—Captain August Larson, Marine Corps Team	

ALL-CIVILIAN TEAM—SECOND (Silver Medals)

Christian P. Peterson, California.....	285
Lex W. Hubbard, Jr., Alabama.....	285
Jalmer T. Hornberg, Wash. State.....	283
Kenneth H. Recker, Florida.....	281
George Forstrom, Michigan	280
Hilary Brown, Kentucky	280
Thomas R. Barnes, California	280
Arnold Muhlheim, Kansas	279
James H. Hampson, Massachusetts.....	278
Harry H. Plummer, California	278
Total	2809

Alternates

Ralph Miller, Hawaii	278
Paul Wright, New Mexico	278
Captain—Captain Franck Laine, California Team	
Coach—(His choice)	

ALL-NATIONAL GUARD TEAM (Bronze Medals)

Sgt. Carl M. Schneider, Maryland.....	281
Corp. Don Hendricks, Indiana.....	280
Sgt. William S. Shipman, Jr., Miss.....	279
Sgt. John J. Driscoll, New York.....	279
Pvt. Herman M. Lutz, New York.....	278
2nd Lt. Ralph G. Thibodeaux, Louisiana.....	278
Sgt. John B. Morrissey, New York.....	278
1st Sgt. John E. Gay, Wash. State.....	278
1st Lt. Ernest M. Allen, Mass.....	278
Sgt. Halley Ontai, Hawaii	278
Total	2787

Alternates

Capt. Fred L. Harrison, Wash. State.....	278
Sgt. R. L. Nelson, Penn.	278
Captain—Lt. Col. Henry E. Suavet, New York Team	
Coach—(His choice)	

.45 TARGET PRACTICE AT 1/7th the Cost!

COLT PRESENTS AN INGENIOUS AUTOMATIC PISTOL . . .
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 Caliber .22 Long Rifle . . . with **FLOATING CHAMBER**
A .22 with 4 times the ordinary kick

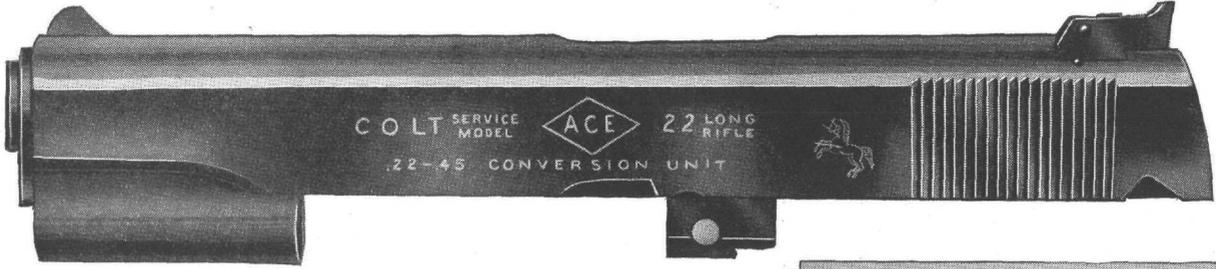
DUPLICATES IN SIZE, SHAPE, BALANCE AND FEEL, THE FAMOUS GOVERNMENT MODEL CAL. .45 AUTOMATIC

Except for difference in caliber, the new SERVICE MODEL ACE and the Government Model .45 are practically twins. They are so near alike that you can switch from one to the other and hardly notice the difference. The Service Ace saves REAL money and pays for itself in a very short time. It provides accurate, economical target shooting for Service men — members of National Guard, Reserve Officers, and individual shooters of the .45 Caliber Automatic Pistol . . . at one-seventh the cost of .45 automatic cartridges. A feature of the Service Ace is its ingenious floating chamber which amplifies the ordinary recoil of a .22 four times, and provides positive functioning under all conditions. According to Colonel J. S. Hatcher in his article in the June American Rifleman magazine, "the floating chamber practically quadruples the recoil power of the .22 long rifle cartridge, producing a recoil that sufficiently simulates the action of the .45 so that the gun must be re-aligned on the target after each shot, thus making it possible to obtain extremely effective rapid fire practice. Also it gives sufficient reserve power to insure certainty of functioning, even with old or inferior ammunition. The Service Model Ace offers a most effective method of training for proficiency with the Service pistol, and such an economical one that the amount saved on ammunition in just a few days' practice will pay for the gun."



SPECIFICATIONS
 Ammunition .22 Long Rifle, Regular or High Speed. Magazine capacity 10 cartridges. Length of barrel: 5 in. Length overall: 8 5/8 in. Action: Hand Finished. Weight: 42 ounces. Sights: Fixed ramp front sight. Rear sight adjustable for both elevation and windage. Trigger and Hammer Spur checked.

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The Unit consists of the slide assembly as shown above, complete with barrel and floating chamber, extractor, bushing, recoil spring, recoil spring guide, plug and sights. The rear sight is adjustable for both elevation and windage. These parts are interchangeable with similar parts on the .45 caliber pistol and fitted without tools in a very few seconds.

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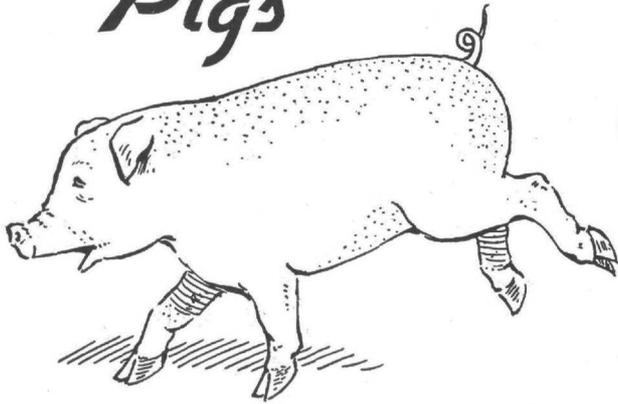


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Pigs



vs.



War

by J. E. Catlin

Title and illustration by
Major E. C. DREHER

THE sun was setting on the second day of the Fourth Army maneuvers at Fort Ripley. Battery "A" was en route to the rendezvous of the First Battalion at a nearby road junction. Rumors flew thick and fast up and down the column. We were displacing forward. The infantry had fallen back and we were displacing to the rear. The "War" had been called off and we were moving into camp.

The Captain had moved out with his station-wagon a half hour before. He left orders with the Battery Executive to follow with the battery in thirty minutes.

The column of trucks, each towing a 75-mm gun, rumbled over an old little used wagon-road and passed through a gate into a farmer's pasture. The Battery Executive swings to the ground from the slowly moving truck. "Sergeant—," he called.

As though anticipating an order, the First Sergeant had come forward from the rear truck. (Good First Sergeants do that.) The Sergeant saluted and waited.

"See that the bars of that gate are put back exactly as we found them," the Executive ordered.

"Yes, sir—but what about the pigs?"

"Pigs!—What pigs?"

"I saw some pigs run through the gate as I was coming to the head of the column." The Sergeant waved his hand toward the right of the pasture encompassing 1,500 millimeters.

"We have got to round them up and drive them back into this pasture before we can go on. Any live-stock that escapes where fences have been cut to permit the passage of trucks, or gates left open, must be carefully returned before the responsible organization leaves the area."

The Sergeant listened with a poker-face to the order he had heard a dozen times and read to the Battery at retreat on three successive days. He could repeat it word for word.

"Dismount the last three sections. I'll move the battery out that other gate over near the barn. I

think that will be the best way. I will have men on the opposite side of the open gate to turn the pigs into the pasture when they come along."

The Sergeant saluted, faced about. "And Sergeant—" The Sergeant faced about. "Don't start the drive until we are all set at the other end."

(The umpires would declare "time out" for any outfit forced to lose time in this way.)

"Yes, sir." The Sergeant saluted, faced about, "Last three trucks only—men in the last three trucks—dismount!"

The order was quickly taken up by the non-coms in charge of the trucks, who instantly sprang from the truck cabs and ran to the rear of their respective vehicles. A bedlam of shouts burst out, "All right you birds—hit the ground," or "come on—pile out." Then, "Well—wake him up! He's not any better than the rest of us." The men were hurried from the trucks. "Fall in—let's go—all right fall in and cut out the talking!"

The truck column moves on. The Sergeant raises his voice above the roar of the exhaust of the moving trucks.

"We are going to round up some pigs that are loose in the woods. We will drive them towards the other gate. Corporal Johnson—you take your squad and—" His voice dwindled and was lost. The column had moved out of hearing.

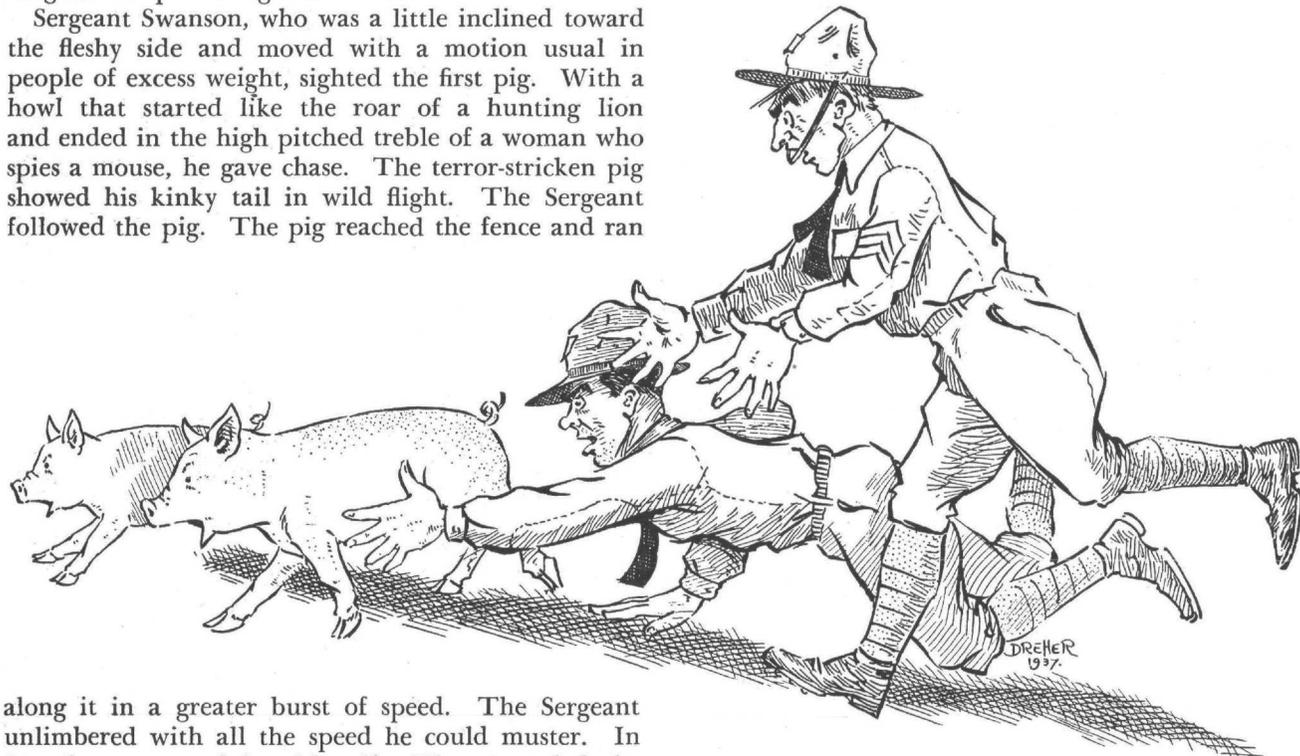
These city raised young men, whose closest acquaintance with a pig was that, which is temptingly displayed on a meat-shop counter in the form of pork chops, hams and pig's knuckles, were about to meet one on the hoof. There are half a dozen bewildered and scared, but nevertheless very lively pigs loose in the woods. The pigs weighed about fifty or sixty pounds each.

When the column had cleared the gate the drive started. Each man had his own idea of how a pig drive should be conducted. A chorus of wild yips rent the air. Some were beating the hazel brush and

scrub oaks with sticks. An exasperated Sergeant's voice raised itself above the tumult. "Never mind looking up in the trees! Spread out! Spread out!" Then in a lower voice, "Anyone see anything?" Someone answers, "There is something white ahead near that brush heap. See it!"

The Sergeant's voice raises again in command, "All right—drive it this way," his voice lowers in wonder, "What in the—?" Then raised sharply in anger. "Why you sap! That's a jack-rabbit!" A howl of glee swept over the nearest men and as they repeated it to those more distant, with the usual variations gales of laughter swept through the wood.

Sergeant Swanson, who was a little inclined toward the fleshy side and moved with a motion usual in people of excess weight, sighted the first pig. With a howl that started like the roar of a hunting lion and ended in the high pitched treble of a woman who spies a mouse, he gave chase. The terror-stricken pig showed his kinky tail in wild flight. The Sergeant followed the pig. The pig reached the fence and ran



along it in a greater burst of speed. The Sergeant unlimbered with all the speed he could muster. In fact, he was out-doing himself. They rounded the corner of the fence and came into the downhill straightaway that led toward the gate. The pig was holding a very comfortable lead.

A man in the waiting trucks spotted them. "There's Swanson chasing a pig," he shouted.

Someone yelled, "I bet on the pig."

He received the answer of, "Yah! But which one is the pig?" Cheers, laughter and catcalls greeted this remark.

Swanson and the pig were nearing the gate. At the yells of encouragement, ribald remarks, concerning fat men in general and sergeants in particular, he redoubled his efforts. There was a do-or-die look on his face (Swanson's, not the pig's) as they pounded nearer the gate. The gate yawned wide, but the pig, with a quick change of direction, that would have been a credit to any football player, ran toward the barn. Swanson skidded, recovered and set off hotly in the new direction. The pig stopped near a huge pile, that without which, no much used cow-barn is complete. The pig was bewildered and doubtful, not

knowing which way to turn. While the pig hesitated Swanson dove in a graceful dive, comparing favorably with any baby elephant. His arms were out-stretched, the fingers of his pudgy hands spread wide, ready to grab the elusive pig.

With a squeal of fright, the pig jumped sideways like a deer and fled. Swanson slid on through the muck and came to rest against the already mentioned "pile".

Meanwhile the pig was doing the nicest bit of broken field running that has ever been seen. The pig stopped, started and changed direction several

times. The pig was determined to go in any direction except the one toward the open gate. Finally, his way to the woods seemed clear. The pig settled down to some real old fashioned running. But two men with wild whoops were closing in from either side in a last desperate effort to cut him off. They both dove together from opposite directions and in the tangle of arms and legs the pig escaped and regained the sanctuary of the woods.

Swanson was just climbing to his feet, a rueful look on his face as he noticed his stained clothing. A shout of laughter greeted him. "Now you will smell like a farmer," someone yelled. Swanson vainly tried to brush the dark greenish, sticky, smelling mess from his uniform. Men held their noses in exaggerated pretense. "We'll have to wear gas-masks in our truck now, with him in it."

Swanson cursed in heartfelt soldier fashion. The men laughed uproarously. The discomfort of a sergeant to their oft-times smarting souls, was balm and soothing ointment.

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GOOD LIGHT

CLEAN FLOOR

A station-wagon turned in toward the farm-house, its headlights flashing up on the scene. Major Beem dismounted and advanced toward the small group of officers waiting until the pigs had been driven back into the pasture. It had grown quite dark by this time and none of the officers noticed the approaching Battalion Commander. "What's the matter here? What's the delay?" he bellowed. And before anyone could answer his cold eyes alighted on the Battery Commander. "Well, Captain Stone, I hope you have a good reason for this delay." His tone of voice indicated that he hoped the Captain had none.

The Captain explained.

"Well, dismount some more men. Get this over with. Do you realize, sir, that the whole regiment is being held up by this one battery?"

More men were dismounted from the trucks to help in the drive. They made a large circle into the woods and with the pigs inside it, closed in toward the gate. All was lovely. Everything was going fine. The drive was being conducted magnificently. The pigs were nearing the gate again, when the pig in the lead for no apparent reason stopped dead in his tracks. The rest of the pigs stopped also. All efforts to drive them forward with clapping of hands and shouts were of no avail. The pigs viewed the gate with suspicion and alarm. They huddled together in a seemingly helpless mass. The men crept closer and with gestures and all the strange uncouth sounds that could emit from human throats in an effort to start the pigs moving. The pigs stood fast.

Suddenly someone threw a stone. The stone skipped off the top of a couple of pigs' backs. The pigs broke and ran. It was every pig for himself. Only they didn't run towards the gate. They ran in the opposite direction. They slipped between the grabbing, cursing men, who were mostly in each other's way, and disappeared into the woods once more. The men swore feelingly.

The sergeants got the sweating men together to form a new circle. Major Beem paced up and down with all the calmness of a caged lion, at which, small boys had been poking sticks.

At this critical point, the farmer who owned the pigs and had been watching the efforts to chase them into the pasture, with a great deal of interest, came over and said, "Captain, if you will get your men back away from the gate and keep them quiet, I think I can get the pigs into the pasture."

The Captain informed the First Sergeant, who complied with the request.

The farmer entered the house, then reappeared with a pail. He carried it toward the pasture and through the gate. There was a galvanized trough inside the fence. Into this he poured the pail of slop. Picking up a stick, he began pounding on the trough and calling, "Yay—suey, suey, suey. Yay—suey, suey, suey."

The pigs came running from the woods, and with-

out the least hesitation, entered the gate. Squeals and grunts of pure enjoyment could be plainly heard from the vicinity of the trough.

A crack battery of National Guardsmen looked at each other with foolish and sickly grins upon their faces.

"Prepare to mount!" The First Sergeant's sharp command sent every man running to his vehicle.

"Mo-u-nt!" the word rang strong and clear the entire length of the column. The Motor Officer was signaling "Start engines". The column moved off in a cloud of dust.

The "War" was on again.

MEAT FOR "BRASS HATS"

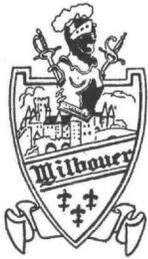
THE September issue of *The Command and General Staff School Quarterly* appears in a new and enlarged format, easy to handle, agreeable to look at and full of military vitamins for ambitious officers. As stated by the editors, the object of this publication is a systematic review of current military literature in the domestic and foreign fields. It is published as a guide to modern military tendencies and to inspire vigorous thoughts on the subjects treated.

The present issue reaches these objectives with an excellent and highly readable study on mechanization, first-rate professional reviews of the Spanish Civil War and the Sino-Japanese War, and several digests of important articles from foreign periodicals on new tactical doctrines. In the "Academic Notes" Section, there is included a complete Map Problem in troop leading, based upon a new and more realistic teaching principle, where the student must decide for himself when he has sufficient information and when the time is ripe for making his decisions.

The *Quarterly* is worth much more than the \$1.00 subscription to any field or staff officer. It is alive to the progress and purpose of the present far-flung changes in world military power.

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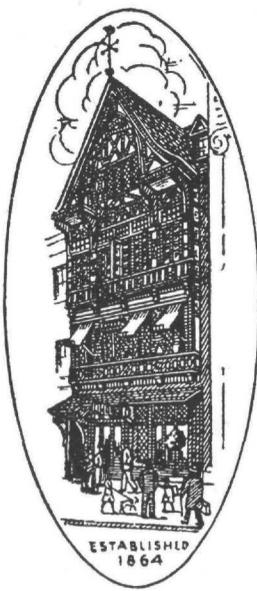
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HOW ABOUT A BOUND FILE OF THE 1938
NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN?

69TH WINS CLOSE MATCH

Two famous "Fighting Irish regiments, the old 69th Infantry (the 165th, N.Y.N.G.) and the old 9th Massachusetts Infantry (the 101st Mass N.G.) met in annual competition on the rifle range at Wakefield, Mass., Sunday, October 16 and the New Yorkers won by a score of 1394 to 1391, establishing a new state record and also one for the inter-regimental matches.

The previous record for the range was 1392 and for the matches 1390.

In addition First Lieut. William J. Maloney of the Howitzer Company of the 165th equalled the individual high score record by hitting 147 out of a possible 150.

The competition was the third annual match for the Logan-Duffy Trophy, established and shot for the first time in 1936 when the 101st won by a score of 1330 to 1318. Last year the 165th came back to win by 1390 to 1374.

Competition between the regiments began when they were brigaded during the Civil War and rivalry arose on all questions regarding the abilities of soldiers and fighters. In less turbulent days the arguments have been settled on the rifle range.

The trophy was donated by the officers of both regiments in honor of famous former commanders, Duffy of the 69th and Logan of the 9th.

Col. John Mangan, who recently became commander of the 165th when the then Colonel A. E. Anderson was made Brigadier General commanding the 93rd Brigade (which includes the 14th Infantry, Brooklyn), accompanied his team to Boston.

In practice the team of the 69th had shot 1405.

Next year's match will be held at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y.

165th Infantry, N. Y.

Rank	Name	Company	Total Score
Private	F. C. David	F	136
Corporal	Roy Hatem	F	138
1st Lieutenant	Henry Ross	L	139
Corporal	John Froberg	F	135
Private	Herman Lutz	F	143
1st Sergeant	Francis McCullough	F	138
1st Lieutenant	William J. Maloney	Howitzer Co.	147
1st Sergeant	Thomas J. O'Brien	A	142
Sergeant	Daniel O'Leary	F	136
1st Lieutenant	Gregory Brousseau	K	140

1394

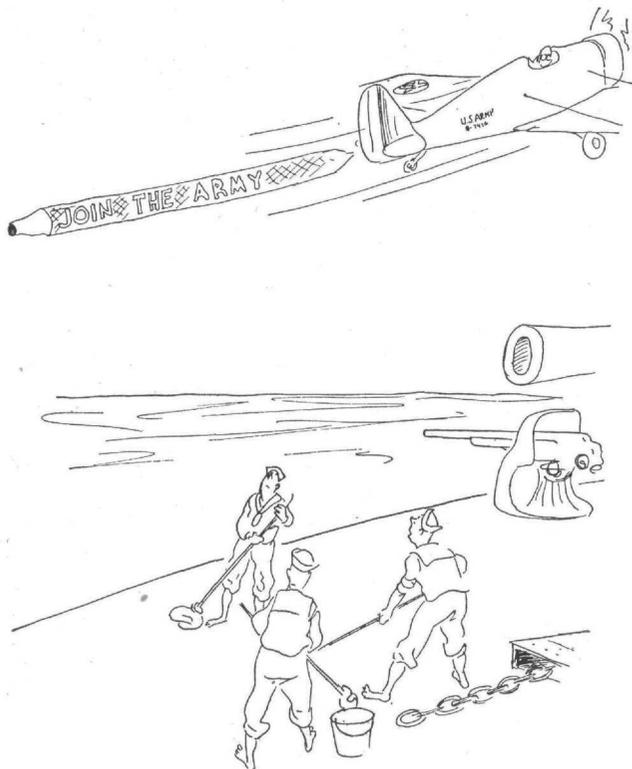
Team Captain—Capt. John J. Ratigan

FROM AN OFFICER'S NOTE BOOK

In reality, it is more fruitful to wound than to kill. While the dead man lies still, counting only one man less, the wounded man is a drain upon his side. Comrades are often called upon to bandage him, sometimes even to accompany him back; stretcher-bearers and ambulance drivers to carry him back; doctors and orderlies to tend him in the hospital. And on his passage thither the sight of him tends to spread depression among the beholders, acting on morale like the drops of cold water which imperceptibly wear away the stone.—*Liddell Hart.*

Man does not enter battle to fight, but for victory. He does everything he can to avoid the first and obtain the second. Absolute bravery, which does not refuse battle even on unequal terms, trusting only to God or to destiny, is not natural in man; it is the result of moral culture. It is infinitely rare, because in the face of danger the animal sense of self-preservation always gains the upper hand. Man has a horror of death. In the bravest, a great sense of duty, which they alone are capable of understanding and living up to, is paramount. But the mass always cowers at the sight of the phantom, death. Discipline is for the purpose of dominating that horror by a still greater horror, that of punishment or disgrace.—*du Picq.*

Treaties can no more prevent war than the mere passage of a law can prevent crime.—*Stockton.*



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WORK OF THE RED CROSS

MORE than 1,700,000 men and women have been trained by the Red Cross to administer first aid to injured persons. This work has been going on since 1910. It took 25 years to train the first million. It is expected to take four years to train the second.

Chapters throughout the country conduct this activity. Its continuance and increasing effectiveness depend upon local memberships. The annual Red Cross Roll Call, when everyone has an opportunity to express confidence in the Red Cross by enrolling under its banner, begins Armistice Day and ends Thanksgiving.

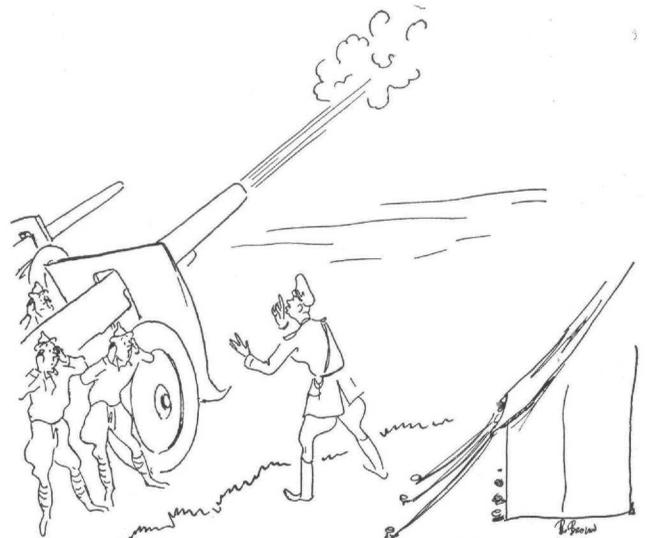
More than 2,400 Highway Emergency First Aid Stations have been established by Red Cross chapters. They are to be found in every state of the Union. Upwards of 2,000 Mobile Emergency First Aid Units cruise our highways under the Red Cross insignia.

Service of this kind is made possible by millions of members in the 3,712 Red Cross chapters. Everyone may assist in maintaining this service by joining a local chapter. The annual Roll Call begins Armistice Day and ends Thanksgiving.

Approximately 900,000 men and women have been taught the principles of life saving and water safety by the American Red Cross. An additional million have been taught the elements of swimming.

Red Cross chapters the country over will begin their annual Roll Call Armistice Day, concluding at Thanksgiving. During that period everyone will have an opportunity to join the organization and thereby help maintain its humanitarian activities.

The American Red Cross is a partnership of the people to combat human suffering. Maintain this partnership during Roll Call, Armistice Day to Thanksgiving. Continue to take part in the greatest humanitarian work of our time.



"Shh! The Colonel's taking a nap!"

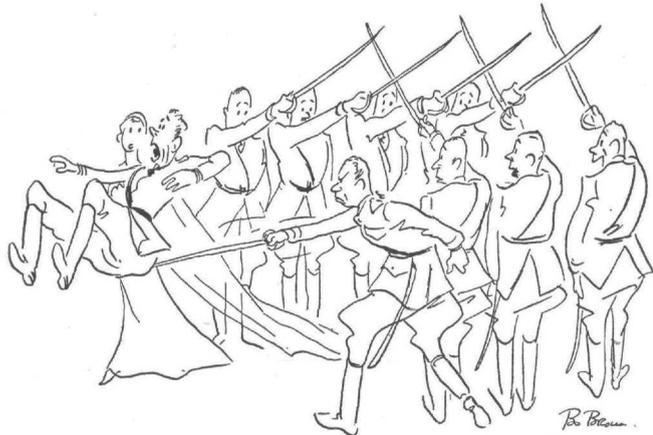
LT. COL. FORCE HONORED AT DINNER

The personnel of the 1st Battalion, 244th C.A., N.Y.N.G., recently tendered a dinner dance at the Inwood Tavern, New York City, to their former commanding officer, Lieutenant Colonel Malcolm W. Force, upon the occasion of his promotion to regimental executive.

Staff Sgt. George J. McCann was chairman of the committee responsible for the arrangements.

Captain E. T. H. Colvin acted as toastmaster and presented Colonel Force with a suitably engraved pocket watch bearing the regimental insignia. He expressed in behalf of those present the affection and esteem held by them for their former battalion commander.

Among those present at the speaker's table were Brig. General Mills Miller, Colonel Charles H. Elard, regimental commander, Major George J. Zentgraf, regimental chaplain, and Captain Thomas Cleaver, U.S.A., Retired.



She Threw Lt. Thompson Over Last Spring!

PISTOL TEAM SCORES IN NATIONAL PISTOL TEAM MATCH

When we went to press last month we had not received the official bulletin on the National Pistol Team Match. We have since found it in the American Rifleman and are happy to announce that here, as in the other pistol team matches in which it competed, the New York National Guard Pistol Team was high National Guard. The scores follow:

Lieut. Col. Henry E. Suavet, Captain.
Pfc. P. H. Agramonte, Coach.
Private Wm. A. Ball, Alternate.

	S.F.	T.F.	R.F.	Score
Sergeant Edward J. Walsh	75	94	84	253
Lieutenant Howard J. Billings . . .	73	88	85	246
Sergeant John B. Morrissey	79	87	75	241
Sergeant David C. Bradt	74	85	81	240
Private Wm. A. Ball	73	79	71	223

1203

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AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE

MONTH OF AUGUST, 1938

AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE FORCE (August 1-31, Inclusive) . . . 92.15%

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 1423 Off.	21 W.O.	19015 E.M.	Total 20459

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.

71st Infantry	96.96%	(2)	¹²	<i>Maintenance</i> 1038	<i>Actual</i> 1138
106th Field Art.	96.38%	(3)	⁶	<i>Maintenance</i> 647	<i>Actual</i> 693
27th Div. Avi.	95.31%	(4)	⁵	<i>Maintenance</i> 118	<i>Actual</i> 127
258th Field Art	95.30%	(5)	¹⁴	<i>Maintenance</i> 647	<i>Actual</i> 676
174th Infantry	94.81%	(6)	¹⁷	<i>Maintenance</i> 1038	<i>Actual</i> 1151
369th Infantry	94.44%	(7)	⁴	<i>Maintenance</i> 1038	<i>Actual</i> 1116
14th Infantry	93.84%	(8)	⁵	<i>Maintenance</i> 1038	<i>Actual</i> 1117
156th Field Art.	93.28%	(9)	¹⁰	<i>Maintenance</i> 602	<i>Actual</i> 629
165th Infantry	93.05%	(10)	⁹	<i>Maintenance</i> 1038	<i>Actual</i> 1113
Spec. Troops, 27th Div.	92.92%	(11)	¹⁸	<i>Maintenance</i> 318	<i>Actual</i> 359
104th Field Art.	92.81%	(12)	¹⁵	<i>Maintenance</i> 599	<i>Actual</i> 639
121st Cavalry	91.76%	(13)	¹⁸	<i>Maintenance</i> 571	<i>Actual</i> 604
106th Infantry	91.40%	(14)	²³	<i>Maintenance</i> 1038	<i>Actual</i> 1111
10th Infantry	89.12%	(15)	¹⁶	<i>Maintenance</i> 1038	<i>Actual</i> 1115
102nd Med. Rgt.	88.11%	(16)	¹¹	<i>Maintenance</i> 588	<i>Actual</i> 666
101st Sig. Bn.	87.71%	(17)	²⁰	<i>Maintenance</i> 163	<i>Actual</i> 172
108th Infantry	86.35%	(18)	⁸	<i>Maintenance</i> 1038	<i>Actual</i> 1098
105th Infantry	83.93%	(19)	²¹	<i>Maintenance</i> 1038	<i>Actual</i> 1106

HONOR ORGANIZATION	No. Dr.	Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	
102nd Q.M. Reg.	98.21%	(1)	¹	<i>Maintenance</i> 235	<i>Actual</i> 335
HEADQUARTERS	3	5	5	100	
HDQRS. CO.	3	40	39	97	
HDQRS. 1st BAT.	3	2	2	100	
COMPANY A	3	50	49	98	
COMPANY B	3	50	50	100	
HDQRS. 2nd BAT.	3	2	2	100	
COMPANY C	3	50	49	98	
COMPANY D	3	50	48	96	
HQ. & HQ. DET.	3	8	8	100	
3rd BAT.	3	36	36	100	
COMPANY E	3	30	29	96	
COMPANY F	3	12	12	100	
MED. DEP. DET.	3				
	335	329	329	98.21	

102nd Eng.	83.30%	(20)	²⁶	<i>Maintenance</i> 475	<i>Actual</i> 514
212th Coast Art.	No Drills Held	(21)	²	<i>Maintenance</i> 703	<i>Actual</i> 746
105th Field Art.	No Drills Held	(22)	⁷	<i>Maintenance</i> 599	<i>Actual</i> 637
101st Cavalry	No Drills Held	(23)	¹⁹	<i>Maintenance</i> 571	<i>Actual</i> 644
245th Coast Art.	No Drills Held	(24)	²²	<i>Maintenance</i> 739	<i>Actual</i> 769
244th Coast Art.	No Drills Held	(25)	²⁴	<i>Maintenance</i> 648	<i>Actual</i> 672
107th Infantry	Only 2 Units Drilled	(26)	²⁵	<i>Maintenance</i> 1038	<i>Actual</i> 1061
State Staff	100.00%	(1)	³	<i>Maximum</i> 78	<i>Actual</i> 75
52nd F. A. Brig.	100.00%	(2)	⁴	<i>Maintenance</i> 36	<i>Actual</i> 46
54th Brigade	95.65%	(3)	⁵	<i>Maintenance</i> 27	<i>Actual</i> 46

Hdqrs. 27th Div.	95.52%	(4)	⁶	<i>Maintenance</i> 65	<i>Actual</i> 66
87th Brigade	95.45%	(5)	²	<i>Maintenance</i> 27	<i>Actual</i> 44
93rd Brigade	87.80%	(6)	⁸	<i>Maintenance</i> 27	<i>Actual</i> 41
Brig. Hdqrs. C.A.C.	No Drills Held	(7)	¹	<i>Maintenance</i> 11	<i>Actual</i> 11
53rd Brig.	No Drills Held	(8)	⁷	<i>Maintenance</i> 27	<i>Actual</i> 42
51st Cav. Brig.	No Drills Held	(9)	⁹	<i>Maintenance</i> 69	<i>Actual</i> 77

BRIGADE STANDING

87th Inf. Brig.	95.41%	(1)	³	<i>Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company</i> <i>71st Infantry</i> <i>174th Infantry</i> <i>369th Infantry</i>
52nd Fld. Art. Br.	94.63%	(2)	²	<i>Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Battery</i> <i>104th Field Artillery</i> <i>105th Field Artillery</i> <i>106th Field Artillery</i> <i>156th Field Artillery</i> <i>258th Field Artillery</i>
93rd Inf. Brig.	93.34%	(3)	¹	<i>Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company</i> <i>14th Infantry</i> <i>165th Infantry</i>
51st Cav. Brig.	91.76%	(4)	⁴	<i>Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Troop</i> <i>101st Cavalry</i> <i>121st Cavalry</i>
53rd Inf. Brig.	88.55%	(5)	⁷	<i>Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company</i> <i>10th Infantry</i> <i>105th Infantry</i> <i>106th Infantry</i>
54th Inf. Brig.	86.72%	(6)	⁶	<i>Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Company</i> <i>107th Infantry</i> <i>108th Infantry</i>
Brig. Hdqrs. C.A.C.	No Drills Held	(7)	⁵	<i>Hdqrs. & Hdqrs. Detachment</i> <i>212th Coast Artillery</i> <i>244th Coast Artillery</i> <i>245th Coast Artillery</i>

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