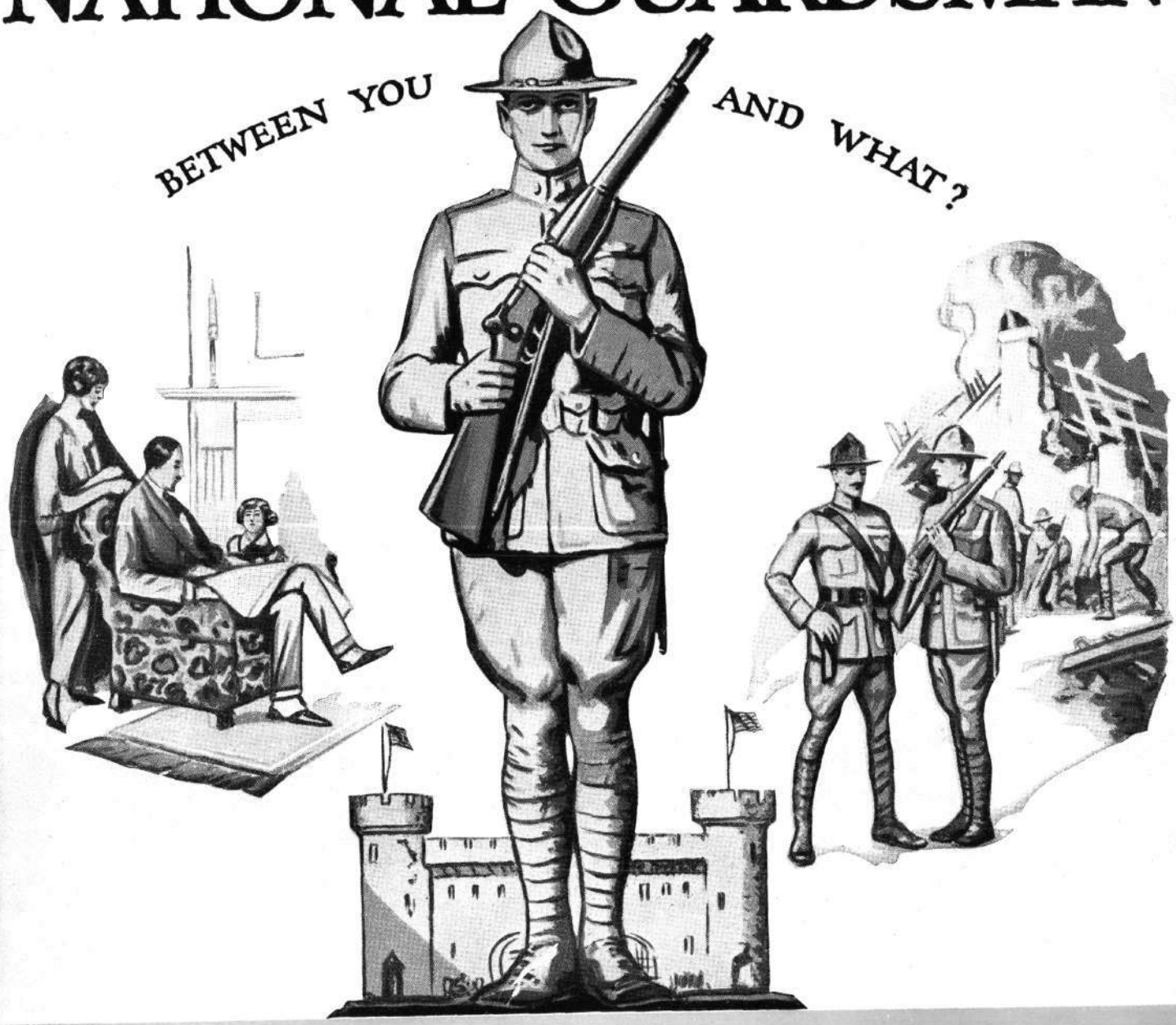
OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



OCTOBER, 1929

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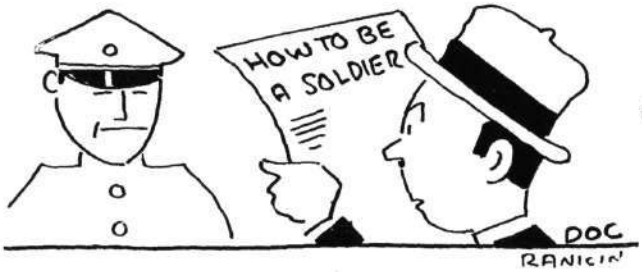


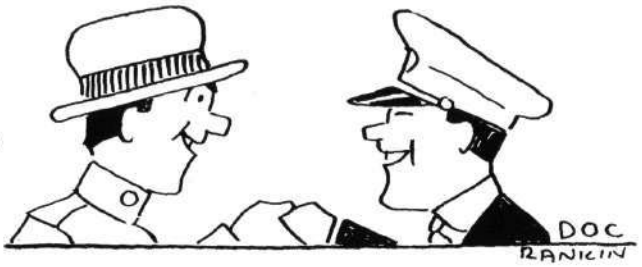
"HOW!"

This doesn't mean the military "social touch", but to the citizen it often means "How" can I get into the National Guard? Now is the time, at the commencement of the Armory drill season to invite desirable young men to join up, start their training with the rest and enjoy the social activities of the company for the winter months. It is usually the case, that the best recruit is not coming unless asked. He has to be "sold" the proposition. He may think that he cannot "sign up" unless he is approached. A shut-up Armory is not likely to attract the young man worth while to open the door, walk in and probably be greeted with "Who are you looking for?" or "What do you want?"

RECRUITING

is an art! Welcome the new-comer, bring him to the Armory and educate both officers and men to make him feel at home by giving him the

"GLAD HAND"



The NEW YORK National Guardsman

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME SIX NUMBER SEVEN

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The New York National Guardsman:
829 Municipal Building, New York City

"It will be strictly non-political; it will not attempt to exploit any theme or theory on partisan lines; it will religiously refrain from 'underwriting' the ambitions or activities of any individual, public or private, it will be severely independent, making its appeal to the interests of the readers rather than to the vanity of those in charge; it will encourage that training which no successful business man can ignore if he desires his employees to be better disciplined and trained to give 100 per cent of duty to all work entrusted to them—it will be a vehicle for the propagation of one policy and only one: Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!"

LIEUT.-COL. FRED M. WATERBURY, *Editor*

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY E. SUAVET,

Business Manager, Headquarters New York National Guard

829 Municipal Building, New York City

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is the only publication authorized by the National Guard of the State of New York. It is published monthly and distributed to all active Guardsmen. Subscription by mail, for Non-Guardsmen, $1.50 a year; Canada, $2.; Foreign, $2.50. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies, price 15 cents. Advertising rates on application.

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Everson of Indiana to be U. S. M. B. Chief

PRESIDENT HOOVER has nominated Adjutant General William G. Everson of Indiana to be Chief of the Militia Bureau, War Department, with the rank of Major General, succeeding General Creed C. Hammond of Oregon, whose four-year term of appointment finished last spring.

General Everson, commanding officer of the 76th Infantry Brigade, was commissioned a few weeks ago by Governor Leslie to be Adjutant General.

A minister by profession, pastor of the First Baptist Church of Muncie, General Everson attained distinction in the World War as an officer of infantry, also having seen service in the Spanish-American War as an enlisted man.

First as a major and then as lieutenant colonel, he commanded the only American sector on the Italian battle front and all American troops east of the Adriatic Sea. He directed his troops in three major engagements, becoming widely known as the "fighting preacher."

His world war service took him to France, Italy, Austria, Dalmatia, Serbia and Montenegro. Following the armistice he represented the United States in Fiume where much tact and diplomacy was required in the handling of a delicate situation, and he also supervised investigations in Serbia and Austria. He was decorated by several foreign countries.

General Everson was born at Wooster, Ohio, July 1, 1879. He was graduated from Franklin College, Franklin, Ind., in 1903, receiving an A.B. degree. He was married in 1904 to Mary Coon, his coed sweetheart at Franklin. He later received an A.B. degree at Newton Theological Institute of Massachusetts and also did special work at Baylor, University of Texas and at Harvard.

He is the author of "Twenty Outlines of the New Testament," 1921, and "World War and Peace Potentialities," 1924, and has delivered lectures in several parts of the country on patriotic and religious topics.

He was ordained as a Baptist minister in 1901 and became a pastor at Morgantown and Lewis Creek, Ind. Since then he had held the pastorship in First Baptist Church, Columbus, Ind.; Glendale Square, Boston, Mass.; College Avenue Baptist Church, Indianapolis; First Church, Newport, Ky.; Fourth Avenue Baptist Church, Louisville, Ky.; Norwood Church, Cincinnati, and First Baptist Church, Muncie.

Everson had served in the Spanish-American War as an enlisted man before he became a minister and also before he had entered college. When the World War came he resigned as a pastor and within one month after the declaration of war he was in uniform as an officer, having prepared himself for a commission through previous training in the National Guard.

Most ministers entering the service served as chaplain, but the Rev. Everson took his place at the battle front as an officer of infantry.

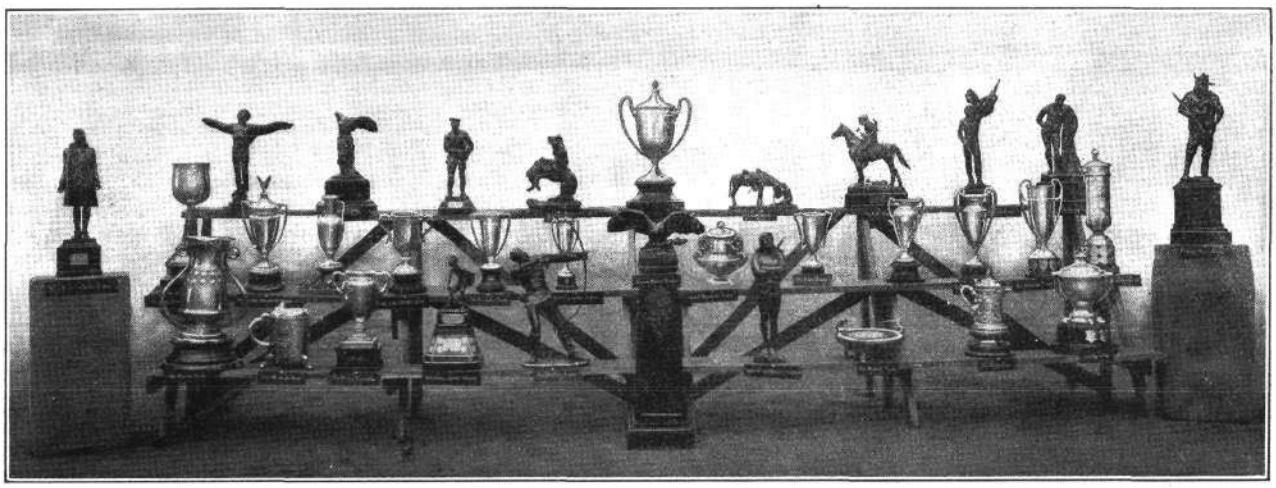
It was in April, 1898, that Everson, as a 19-year-old boy, volunteered service to his country in the Spanish-American War. Answering President McKinley's call for troops, Everson became a private but was promoted within a month to corporal and as such participated in the war until mustered out of Federal service November 4, 1898.

When the National Guard was reorganized following the Spanish-American War, Everson entered the peacetime service as a private and then as a sergeant major, serving from 1900 to 1903.

In May, 1905, Everson was commissioned as a chaplain, first lieutenant, Indiana National Guard, but as a natural born soldier he desired a more active service. He mastered the duties of a company commander and in 1909 was promoted to captain of infantry. He became one of the most popular officers attending the annual National Guard encampments. He was idolized by the men of his company and respected by his fellow officers. In 1914 he was commissioned as a major, quartermaster corps, National Guard, and in May, 1916, was transferred to the infantry as a major of infantry.

On April 6, 1917, the United States declared war against Germany. A month and five days later Everson responded to a call to active duty as a major of the officers' reserve corps, and, in recognition of his distinguished service at the front, was promoted on October 25, 1918, less than a month before the armistice, to lieutenant colonel. His discharge from

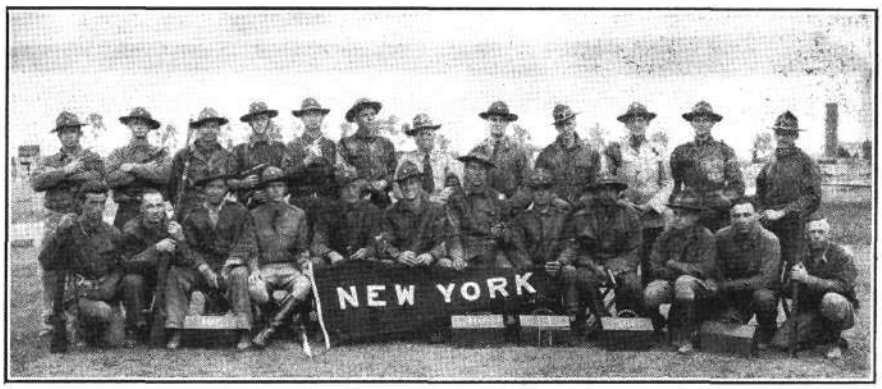
(Continued on page 5)

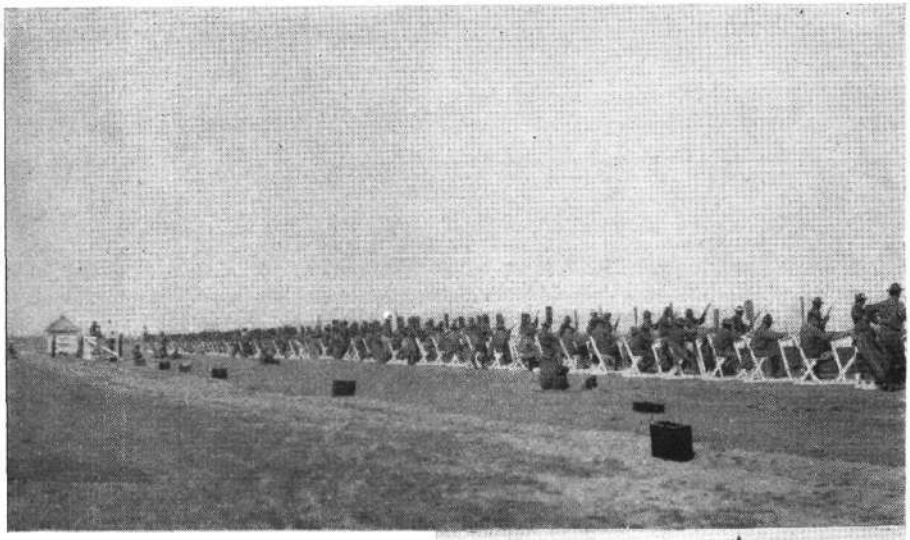


Where Only Bull's-eyes Really Count

JUST picture a little tent village of nearly 6,000 people —4000 shooting and 2000 serving with the best rifles and the best ammunition. Every state in the Union represented by National Guard experts and civilian crack shots. An intensive school of marksmanship for the National Guard, the Officers' Reserve, the college boys and the civilians from every one of the nine corps areas for one week, then an extensive program of National Rifle Association matches all being entered by riflemen with the same good ammunition, where only bull's-eyes really count, for most of the matches, unless weather conditions interfere, are won by perfect scores, the "V centers" breaking the ties. Picture one and one-half miles of targets backed up by Lake Erie, notice the various styles of shooting togs worn by this "Daniel Boone" or that "David Crocket," listen to the chatter of scope, ballistics, or what have you "dope," get into the rush lines for the mess cafeterias or linger with the groups in front of the official bulletin board and you are in Camp Perry, Ohio, the National Guard training camp of the Ohio troops, and probably the largest rifle and pistol range in the country, where dozens of historic National matches have been held, and the scene of the 1929 National Individual Rifle and Pistol Team matches.

The New York National Guard Rifle and Pistol teams kept up the prestige of the Empire State in these fast going National matches, September 9th to 14th. The rifle team, although handicapped by a shortage of one man, Gregory T. Kelly of the 107th Infantry, 1928's strongest New Yorker, on account of serious illness at the last moment, was trained to again win the head of the matches, less the services, as the practice seems to warrant a 270 average while a 268+ "took home the bacon." But those little mishaps that are forever lurking around match events tied a jinx or two to New York and the very tough weather conditions at 1000 yards handicapped all those who ran into the fourth hour of shooting, New York holding better than most of them with a gusty breeze requiring three to four points of wind. When the crack of the last rifle closed the 1929 National matches participated in by 112 teams, the U. S. Infantry was declared the winner with 2775 points to its credit; then the U. S. Engineers 2752, U. S. Marine Corps 2741, U. S. Coast Guard 2709, U. S. Navy 2698, Massachusetts National Guard 2686, New Jersey National Guard 2686, Texas National Guard 2682, Oregon National Guard 2678, Ohio National Guard 2661, Washington State Civilians 2659, Massachusetts Civilians





2658, U. S. Cavalry 2656, New York National Guard 2653.

The New Yorkers finished in Class A, again winning legs on the Distinguished Marksman Medals for all members and pushing five more Guardsmen through this class who will now be decorated by the War Department as Distinguished Marksmen, namely:

First Lieutenant Fred W. Ellis, Company E, 174th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant Lynn D. Wallace, Company H, 174th Infantry.

First Sergeant Willis J. Breitsman, Company F, 108th Infantry.

Sergeant Thomas A. Moore, Company K, 107th Infantry.

Corporal James H. Fitzgerald, Company L, 107th Infantry.

In the small arms school, the first week at Perry, New York had six men who had not previously attended and all were graduated with certificates, rating them as qualified instructors in marksmanship—Captain W. A. Swan, Sergeant Olaf Gormsen, Sergeant Harry A. James, Sergeant Robert Darling, Corporal Wm. C. Fisher, Jr., Private First Class Norm Davids.

In the historic matches of the National Rifle Association, held the week between the marksmanship school and the National match week, the men from New York received the major part of their range training with the new pistol grip rifles. They gave a good account of themselves, frequently "coming in the money."

The outstanding member this year was First Lieutenant Fred W. Ellis, Company E, 174th Infantry, Jamestown, who not only made the "President's One Hundred" in the President's match (eightieth place out of 1513 entrees), but was one of the twenty high Guardsmen out of 600 in all the matches, thus securing a place on the National Guard All-Service team.

In the A. E. F. Roumania Team match the New York National Guard team of six finished fourth in the National Guard group with a total of 537, the match being won by the U. S. Infantry team with 559.

In the Championship Regimental Team match, by picking up two additional men at Camp Perry, Privates Agramonte and Skelly, 107th Infantry, was able to enter one team for New York. The 174th Infantry had a slightly more difficult task for there were only three men on the State team, however Lieutenant Ellis rounded up Sergeant Guy C. Moore of Buffalo and Private Lynn L. Bentley of Jamestown, and then Lieutenant Wallace wired his father, Captain J. M. H. Wallace of Company F, Buffalo, who would think nothing of asking the courts to adjourn while a shooting match was held, perhaps that is our own opinion, but at any rate he locked the law office and was on hand with his rifle and his eye and this team won

sixth place in the National Guard group among the winners, after the 107th had been nosed out of this class by five points. 174th Team 522, 107th Team 516, winning team U. S. Marine Corps 553.

In the National Individual Rifle match, none of the New Yorkers scored in the medal class, but as a proof that the team work was progressing, the same scores as made in the team match by seven of the ten men would have been in the medal class in the individual match, showing that the training was developing a team rather than individuals. The team captain expected to win the National Guard part of the match with a score of 2700 and figured the team could put up the high average of 270 per man. He was not far out of the way, for 2700 would have not only won for the National Guard group, but passed three service teams as well and would have been but 41 points lower than the Marines, who had worn out many match rifles and much National match ammunition in constant firing for six months. Nine out of the ten men did put up a 269+ average but unfortunately one member struck his Waterloo in the match and the strong anchor pair ran into the bad weather condition at 1000 yards which cost some 25 or 30 points. We here give the table of scores:

Team captain—Lieutenant Colonel Fred M. Waterbury, Ordnance Officer, 27th Division.

Team coach—Lieutenant Alfred N. Gormsen, Company C, 102nd Engineers.

(*Continued on page* 31)

Everson of Indiana to Be U. S. M. B. Chief

(*Continued from page* 2)

the World War army did not come until April 29, 1919.

Since the World War he has been an officer of the reserve corps of the army as well as of the Indiana National Guard, with the rank of brigadier general.

In recognition of his service at the front, especially in Italy, General Everson received decorations and citations from Italy, England and France, and Fiume and Serbia decorated him for services he rendered following the armistice. He was awarded the three battle clasps by the United States, one for each major engagement in which he commanded troops. As commander of the entire American sector on the difficult Italian front, Everson's responsibilities were especially heavy and he met them in such a manner that military men recognized him as one of the truly distinguished soldiers of the World War.

Guardsmen Paid as They Drill

Captain James A. Fee, Jr., commanding Company G, 186th Infantry, Oregon National Guard, no doubt experiences little if any difficulty in keeping his company up to full strength. It is presumed, too, that he can report an attendance of 100 per cent each drill. He hit upon the unusual, if not entirely unique, idea of paying his men after each weekly drill. He advances the money from his own funds, says the *Oregon Guardsman*, and then when the men receive their monthly checks from the finance officer they reimburse the captain individually.—*Recruiting News.*

Making West Point thru the National Guard

AN OPPORTUNITY to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point is offered the young men of New York State who are desirous of a military career. The requirements are simple and any young man, between the ages of 18 and 21, who can pass the State and Federal examinations, after one year of service in the National Guard of the State, is assured of an appointment.

Up to June 12, the academy had seventeen young guardsmen from the State in the various classes. Three of these graduated in the June class and upon the expiration of their leave, Second Lieutenants Lawrence Brownlee of Woodmere, L. I., James J. Fitzgibbons of New York City, and Dominic J. Calodonna of Utica, will take up their duties with the troops.

With the admittance of eight guardsmen to the new class on July 1, New York State will have the largest percentage of guardsmen in the Academy. The total number allotted to the States was 25, of which the Empire State furnished almost one-third. To what extent these examinations have attracted the youth of the State was shown by the large number of candidates who took the examinations held in New York earlier in the year.

Practically all of the leading high schools and many of the colleges were represented by candidates and the eight successful guardsmen, who are now wearing the gray of the Cadet Corps came from all parts of the State. The Federal requirement that the candidate shall have served one year in the National Guard is a decided advantage, for the guardsmen who are prospective candidates find the training given the members of the New York National Guard a thorough one.

Service in the Guard does not conflict with civil pursuits, the forty-eight drills being spread over so many weeks. The fifteen days of field training which every guardsman must take come in the nature of a vacation. Drills are limited to six hours a day with frequent rest intervals, and the drill schedule prescribed by General Haskell gives each officer and enlisted man a thorough understanding of the basic subject in military manœuvers.

Graduates of the Academy are to be found in almost every regiment in the State. It is interesting to note, however, that New York City contains the greater number of these officers whose love of the service has brought them into the National Guard. The 14th Infantry and the 101st Cavalry, both of Brooklyn, each number three graduates on their roster.

Extracts from G. O. No. 22. A. G. O., September 5, 1929, giving data on West Point entrance through the N.Y.N.G.:

1. Under the Act of Congress authorizing the appointment of enlisted men of the National Guard as cadets at the United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y., the Governor of the State will select, as hereinafter indicated, nine or more candidates from the New York National Guard to take the regular entrance examination to that Academy.

2. The candidates will be selected by the Governor, from successful competitors in a preliminary examination to be held November 8 and 9, 1929, at various points throughout the State to be announced later. The preliminary examination will be of a scope and nature similar to the regular examination for entrance to the Military Academy. The examination will include the following subjects, viz.: algebra to include quadratic equations and progressions, plane geometry, English grammar, English composition, English literature, and general and United States history. The examination in algebra and history will be held on November 8th, in geometry, grammar, composition and literature on November 9th.

3. An enlisted man who desires to take the preliminary examination will forward, *through his company and regimental commander*, an application in the form of a letter so that same will reach The Adjutant General of the State, Albany, N. Y., on or before November 1, 1928. An application must show candidate's date of birth, whether he is married or single, date of present enlistment, present grade and organization, previous service, if any, with date of enlistment and discharge, and permanent post office address. Applicants will be required to successfully pass a physical examination similar to that required for entrance to the Military Academy before taking the preliminary examination. This physical examination will be conducted by a medical officer or a reputable civilian physician and the result will be forwarded to this office on M. B. Form No. 21, with the answers of the candidates to the questions asked in the preliminary examination.

4. The candidates selected by the Governor as a result of the preliminary examination will be authorized by the War Department to report for the regular entrance examination to West Point, which is scheduled to be held beginning on March 4, 1930, and the appointments available on July 1, 1930, will be awarded to qualified candidates in the order of merit established at that examination. which is competitive among all National Guard candidates.

5. To be eligible for appointment from the National Guard, an applicant must, at the time of designation, be an enlisted man of a unit recognized by the Federal Government. He must, on the date of admission, July 1, 1930, have served as an enlisted man not less than one year, must be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two years, and must be not less than five feet, four inches in height. The age and service requirements are statutory and cannot be waived or modified, but it is not essential that the service be continuous, so that former service in the National Guard may be counted in determining an applicant's eligibility. Similarly service with an organization prior to its recognition by the Federal Government may be considered, the date of enlistment of the soldier

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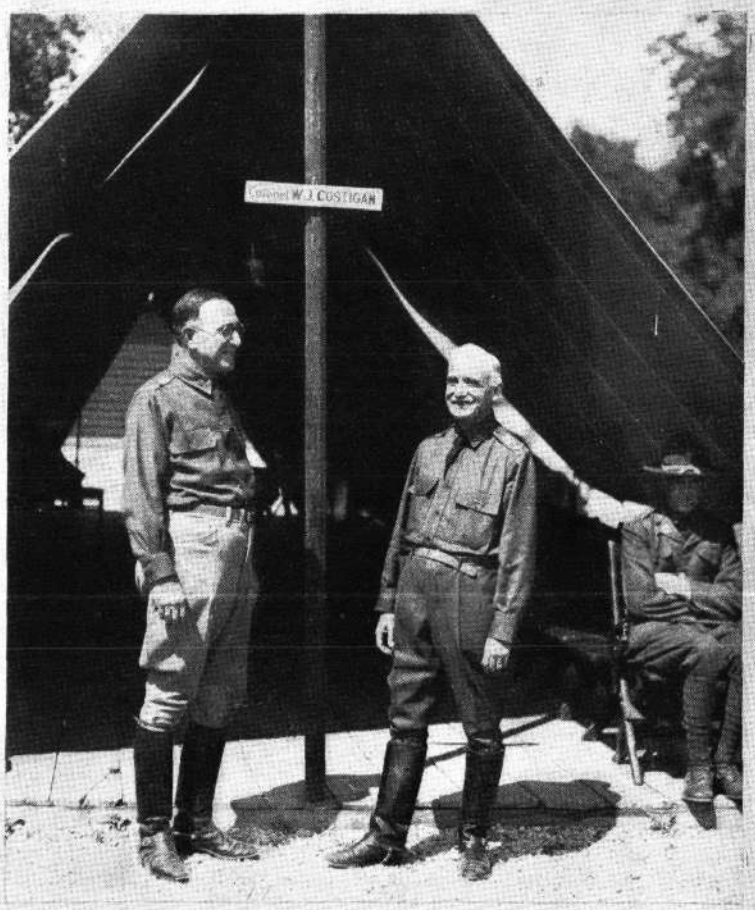
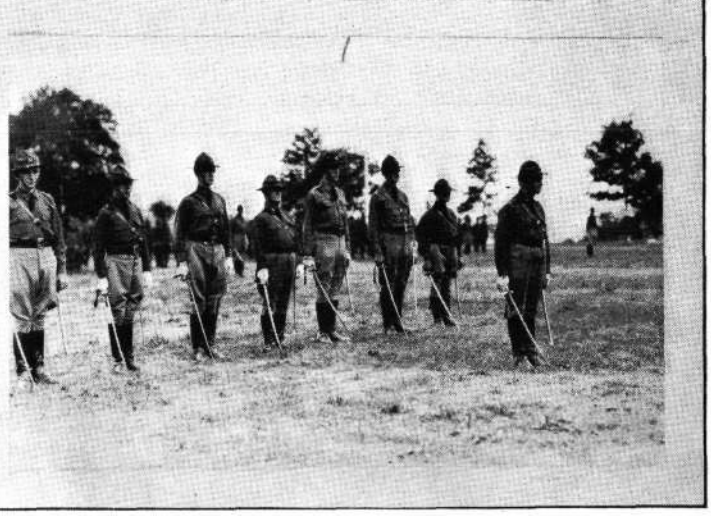
Old "69th" Give Novel Review in Camp



ON Wednesday, September 4, the regiment was reviewed by Mayor John J. Fogarty of the City of Yonkers. He was accompanied by many City Officials and prominent citizens. The Police Glee Club of New York City who were also in camp that day as the guests of Colonel Costigan, entertained during the evening. The top picture shows on the right in wheel chair Tom Shinners, New Jersey's famous patient. Mr. Shinners has been an invalid for more than sixteen years; he was an iron worker and was injured in an accident; his spine was broken. He is president and organizer of the Sunshine Club of St. Mary's Hospital of Passaic, N. J. This is Mr. Shinners' second visit to camp. Among those present were Captain William Scott of Elmsford and his daughter Margaret, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. John G. Grimley of the 369th Infantry, Lieutenant Patrick Fitzgibbons of the New York Police Department, Mr. and Mrs. Alex McKeon, Mr. and Mrs. Lee Fruhauf of Pelham. The Mayor and the guests of the regiment witnessed the Green Light Ceremony by Company A, and enjoyed the Band Concert by the Regimental Band under direction of Clifford E. Ridgely, Bandmaster.



Making West Point Thru the National Guard

(*Continued from page 6*)

governing, and not that of the recognition of the unit. No candidate will be admitted to the Academy who has, at the time of presenting himself, any disorder of an infectious or immoral character. Candidates must be unmarried. This office will furnish to commanding officers, requesting same, a pamphlet, issued by the War Department, giving all of the requirements for entrance to the Military Academy and showing the nature and scope of the entrance examination.

6. Upon receipt of applications required by paragraph 3 of this Order, enlisted men who possess the necessary qualifications will be authorized by this office to report, at their own expense, for the preliminary examination at a place to be designated later.

7. While the number of candidates from the New York National Guard for the regular entrance examination to West Point to be held in March, 1930, has been fixed at nine by The Adjutant General of the Army, it is believed that additional candidates will be allotted to the State later. There is no limit as to the number of enlisted men who may take the preliminary examination to be held November 8th and 9th, 1929, as prescribed by this Order.

8. The following is quoted from a letter from The Adjutant General of the Army dated August 28, 1929:

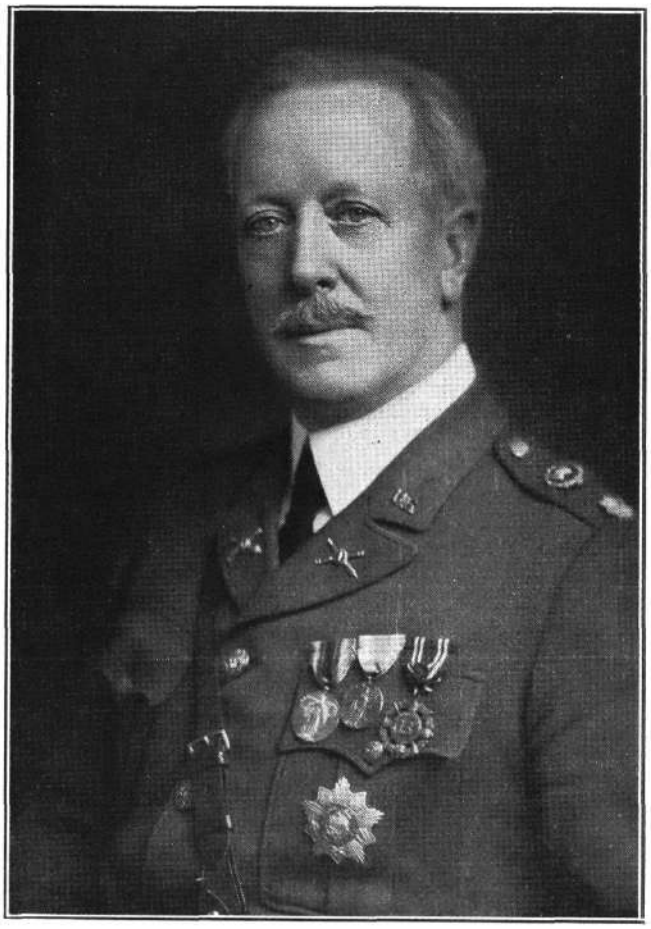
"There is no limitation to the number who may compete in the preliminary examination, and it is suggested that this matter be widely advertised throughout the National Guard organizations of your State so that every enlisted man who is eligible as to age and length of service may be afforded this great opportunity."

27th Division Association of the World War All Set for Reunion at Saratoga

AS THIS issue of the GUARDSMAN goes to press on the eve of the Saratoga Reunion of the 27th Division Association of the World War there is every indication of the most successful and best attended Reunion in the history of the association. Secretary Lenart furnishes the following figures as evidence of the foregoing assertion:

Paid membership up to Sept. 20, 1929..... (*A record*)	538
Hotel Registrations up to same date.....	451
Approximate number of veterans who reside in vicinity of Saratoga and who will attend	2,000
Number of Posts recognized.....	2
Number likely to be recognized within the next 30 days, show great activity.....	25

The November issue of the GUARDSMAN will carry a complete report of the Saratoga Reunion as well as figures relating to Post organization and membership.



Lieutenant Colonel Edward J. Reilly

ENLISTING in the Thirteenth Infantry December 26th, 1890, serving as a First Lieutenant in the same organization from January 17th, 1893, until commissioned a Captain of the Thirteenth Regiment Heavy Artillery November 11th, 1902. A Major in the 245th Coast Artillery, July 26th, 1920, until the night of his retirement when commissioned a Lieutenant-Colonel, Colonel Reilly spent almost forty years of his life in the service of his country as a member of the 245th Coast Artillery (the old Thirteenth of Brooklyn). His service has been the subject of more general interest throughout the state than his unassuming modesty and conscientious application to the duties he performed have permitted him to satisfy.

"Best praise is his and ever gladly given
Who never sounds his own nor pleasures in it."

Those who have met Colonel Reilly—and he is the most accessible of men—are struck by his abounding vitality, his range of sympathy, his unconsciousness of self, his originality of thought combined with responsiveness to the ideas of others. Just sixty-four, he looks and moves as a man in the full vigor of youth. Tall, straight and square shouldered he owes his great carriage to an active life. The wholesomeness of the out-of-doors radiates from his personality. He shows the soldier, the athlete and the executive in their combination. Here is a man in whom physical, mental and spiritual qualities appear equally balanced. He is boyish in his frankness

and his smile captivates. He loves a good story. There is a hearty ring to his laughter which solidifies friendship and understanding.

Courage, leadership, initiative have made Colonel Reilly a man of mark, but it is only by the record of his life that those who have not met him can visualize the qualities that make up the man.

He, like Brigadier General Sidney Grant, our former Commanding Officer, is beloved by the officers and men of the old 13th.

"PIPE" THIS

By Private Thomas V. Soesman, 212th A.A.A.

IT MAY be of interest to those of us who prefer the old camp stand-by to "paper" and cheroots to know that the pipe has received a certain military recognition.

It should not be taken, however, by the proud possessors of olfactories that are not so sensitized as the smellers of we poor mortals, as sufficient license to smoke improvised chimney flues that savor of anything but—a perfume of roses!

Though the following instructions were apparently written for the cavalry arm the principles may well apply to the soldier in every branch of the service. They were taken from "FUNDAMENTALS OF MILITARY SERVICE."

". . . As a thorough example of a great cavalry leader's appreciation of the value of considering the human element in dealing with soldiers, and as an interesting illustration to you of the seeming trifles to which a successful leader gives his personal attention, the following is quoted from General de Brack's instructions to his officers:

'The Pipe.—Every trooper should be encouraged to smoke a pipe. Why? Because it will keep him awake. The pipe is a means of diversion which, far from interfering with a trooper's performing his duty, attaches him to it and renders it less burdensome. It soothes him, kills time, banishes unpleasant thoughts, and keeps the trooper in bivouac near his horse. While the trooper, seated upon a pile of hay or grass, smokes his pipe, no one will venture to steal the forage from his horse to give it to another; he is certain that his horse is eating his food, and that he is not getting kicked; the provisions are not stolen from his wallet; he has time to discover the repairs which should be made to his saddlery, clothing, etc. . . .

'On outpost, all sleep is forbidden. What a comfort you will then find the pipe, which drives away drowsiness, speeds the weary hours, renders the rain less chilly, and makes thirst and hunger more easy to endure. If you have to make long night marches after the fatigues of the day, when sleep is overpowering you it is a veritable torture, and cause of numerous injuries to the horse, nothing will keep you awake like smoking a pipe.

'In a campaign, where men's resources are so limited, there is nothing so trifling as to be devoid of value. The pipe is a medium of exchange, of pleasure, and of duty in the fraternal association of our military life; in certain cases, when loaned, it is a veritable means of relieving distress.

'Therefore, whatever Aristotle and his learned cabal may say, smoke, and make your troopers smoke.' "

THE SHELTER TENT

By Frederic Cardoze

THERE'S a house of white
That I see at night
At the end of the day's parading,
When the stars are out
And the guard about
And the trumpets serenading.
'Tis a soldier's home
'Neath the azure dome
Which none but the brave shall enter,
And from it, right,
With the army's might,
Marches forth to the front and center!

'Tis a canvas tent
And there is no rent
To the buddies alert and loyal,
In each doughboy's eyes
'Tis as fair a prize
As the walls of a palace royal.
You may rest your head
On a feather bed,
Top Sergeant "Bud" O'Connor,
But the cot you grace
In your camping place
Is as soft—with the dreams of honor!

Be it peace or war
When the day is o'er
In silence or battle thunder,
Draw you back the flaps
At the sound of "taps"
And with throbbing heart, go under.
The deeds you've done
With the sword or gun,
The nation has now collected,
And you may lie
With the legions by
To see that your sleep's protected.

Map By Radio, By 105th Inf.

A NOVEL feature of Communications was successfully launched by Communications Personnel of the 105th Inf. on their recent tour at Camp Smith.

In the CPX. Problem of June 26th, Major Ogden J. Ross, 1st Bn. 105th Inf., decided to send a map of his position to the Commanding Officer. It was decided to send this by *radio*. Within an astonishing short time, the operator at Regt. Hdqrs. received the data, made his copy of the Map, and submitted it to the C. O. It was found that the information checked with other information at hand, and the line occupied by the Battalion as well as the exact position of each of the companies together with a Grid reading to identify with the Field Map was sent with great accuracy, and opened up a new field for the use of the radio.

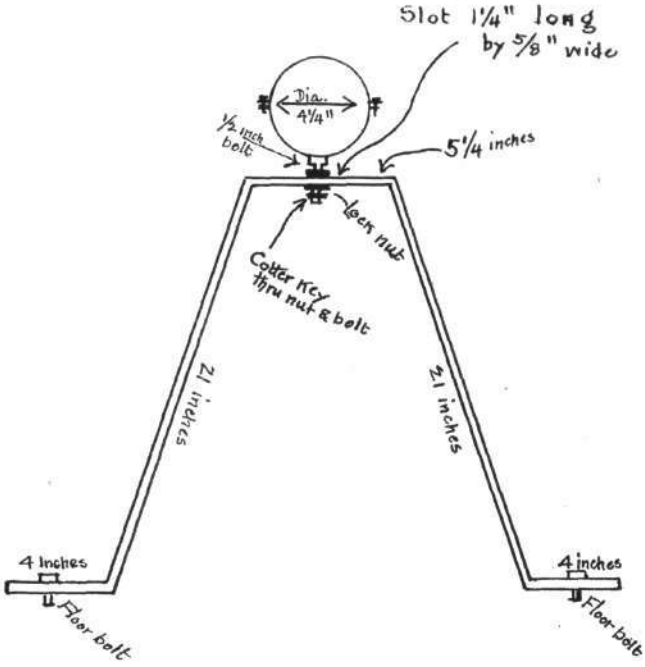
This was accomplished after a plan submitted by Capt. Fred Miller, U.S.A., Signal Instructor for New York State, as follows:

The line and positions to be sent as well as orientation Grid were first traced on graph paper from an overlay. This graph paper was made into a Grid system by lettering the horizontal lines from A to Z, and numerals 1, 2, 3, etc., for the verticals. Dots were placed at all the curves of line, and company positions, and these readings sent as co-ordinates. The receiving operator, working at the other end, working on a corresponding Grid, entered in the respective points as received and joined them with a line, thus giving a graphic picture of the original. A series of readings for the front line, a series of readings for "A" company position, and the others in rotation, left to right, a Grid reading for Map Orientation, and the work was accomplished.

This is the first time in the history of the New York National Guard that a map was transmitted by radio, and a great deal of credit is due those who were sufficiently advanced to carry it out. Lt. Reid Simpson is in charge of Communications of the 1st Bn. which transmitted the map, and Lt. Thos. R. Horton is Regt. Communications Officer. Sgt. Thos. Sweeney, Regt. Hdqrs. Co., received the map data, and submitted the finished product.

This is only a sample of the excellent communications work of the 105th Infantry during their two weeks at Camp Smith, and needless to say, they received a very high rating in this line of work. Capt. Albert Geiser, Commanding Officer of Regt. Hdqrs. Co., and Signal Instructor for the Regiment, has been highly commended for the work of the Company, and Communications in the Regiment as a whole.

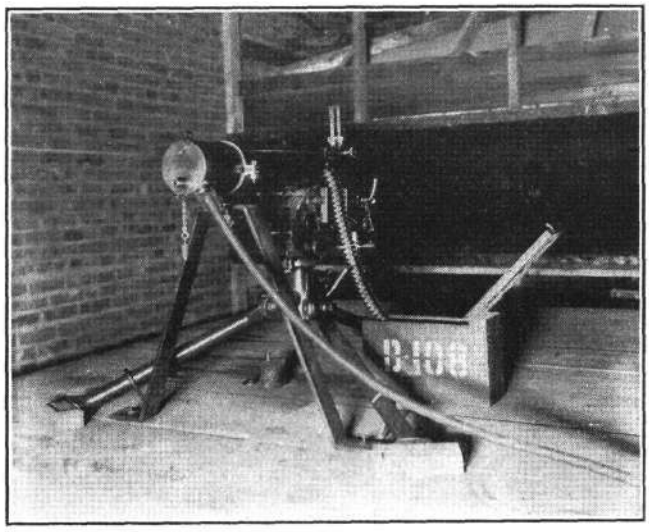
Good Armory Machine Gun Mount



Frame: Steel band, 2 inches wide by ½ inch thick, with slot in top of frame 1¼ inches long by ⅝ inch wide.

Yoke: 1 inch wide by ⅜ inch thick to clamp around water jacket of gun. ½ inch bolt welded to yoke threaded for nut and lock nut to operate in slot in frame.

The machine gun frame illustrated and described above



has been installed and used with great success on the indoor range of Co. "D", 108th Infantry, Capt. Joseph L. Gurney commanding.

A Worth While War Relic Collection

PRONOUNCED by President Theodore Roosevelt the best collection of its kind in America, the 60,000 Civil War relics now housed in the Battlefield Museum at Fredericksburg, Va., revive memories of the days when the banner of the Confederacy was victorious and panic-stricken stragglers reached Washington in dismay after the Battle of Bull Run.

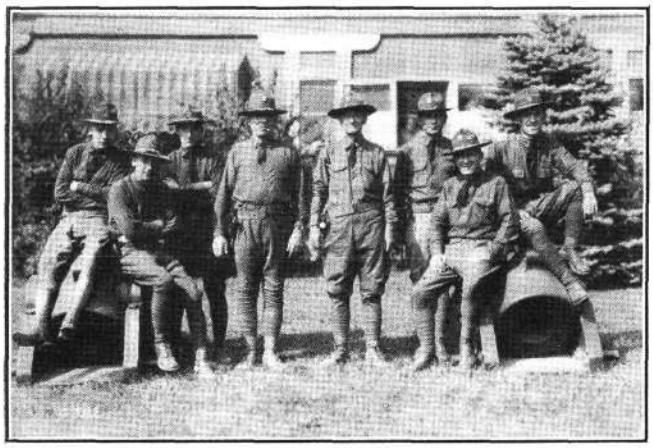
This unique collection, saved to Fredericksburg through the generosity of Dr. W. J. Chowning, says the *Herald Tribune*, is attracting a large number of visitors and is regarded as a distinct civic asset. Mementos on display include the table used when General Stonewall Jackson's arm was amputated, the ink well of General Grant, the field glasses of General Hooker, the sash worn by General J. E. B. Stuart, personal articles of General Franklyn, U. S. A.; oil paintings of many battles, executed by soldier-artists in both armies; muskets and swords of every description, uniforms, Confederate currency and stamps, bullets and shells, a tree with its center pierced by a Confederate sword, laid between its forks when it was a sapling in 1864, and numerous other articles.

In 1903, Elmer Agan, of New York, came to Virginia and passed several years purchasing relics in the vicinity of Fredericksburg and its battlefield area. He exhibited the collection at the Jamestown Exposition in 1907. Efforts to have the city of Fredericksburg purchase this material failed a few years ago. Recently, Dr. Chowning, of Fredericksburg, bought the Agan collection and opened it to the public. A small admission charge for upkeep is made, but veterans of any war are invited by Dr. Chowning to view the collection as his guests.

There are probably many relics from the New York regiments in this collection as many of our organizations took part on the battlefields represented by these mementos. Visitors to Virginia should not fail, if the opportunity presents itself, to visit Fredericksburg and be the guest of Dr. Chowning.

Families Have Same Fighting Blood

Fathers and Sons and Brothers Serve in Sixty-ninth Regiment



THE 165th INFANTRY (69th N. Y.) has a great attraction for service by families, fathers, sons and brothers serve side by side in the historic organization. The following is a partial list of the combinations of families who are now in the regiment:

There is a tie for first place between Sergeant James Goldrick and his three sons, Sergeant Thomas, Francis and James, Jr., and Private First Class Lawrence M. White and his three sons, First Sergeant Mark L., Victor and Stephen W. Next in line is Sergeant Michael Farrell, his son, Edward, and his brother, William; Lieut. John T. McDonough and his brothers, Lieut. George and Sergeant James A., Private Hugh Breen and his brothers, David and Harry; Private William Curtin and his son, George; Benjamin and Walter Alexandrowics; Corporal Timothy O'Connell and his brother, Michael; Corporal Michael O'Sullivan and Jeremiah; Corporal Patrick Gleason and Michael; Walter Sohan and his brother, Joseph; Frank and Louis Verecka; Lieut. Mortimer O'Kane and his brother, Sergeant James; Eprifano and Rosario DeFrancisso, Joseph V. and John P. Lavelle, Thomas J. and Peter Smith, Joseph and James McDonnell, William and Henry Bauer; Sergeant John and Michael Burke; Joseph and John Kramer; James and John McCusker; First Sergeant Thomas and Sergeant James Lynch; Lieut. George Schell and his brother, Corporal Peter Schell; William and Harry Keough; John and Patrick Murphy; Captain Fergus Mullins and Sergeant John Mullins; Sergeant Arthur and Corporal Milton Wolf; Frank and Edward McGill with many more brothers and sons of the present members waiting until they become of age so that they may also join the regiment.

Sergt. James Goldrick (father) and three sons: Sgt. Thomas Goldrick and Privates Francis and James, Jr.

Private Lawrence M. White (father) and three sons: 1st Sergt. Mark L. White and Privates Stephen and Victor.

'Twas at Monte's they first met,
This Romeo and Juliet.
'Twas there he first got into debt—
For Romeo'd what Juliet.

—*Pennsylvania Guardsman.*

HANGING UP A GOOD RECORD

HEADQUARTERS SECOND COAST ARTILLERY DISTRICT

OFFICE OF THE DISTRICT COMMANDER
Fort Totten, N. Y.
August 1, 1929.

Subject: **Commendation.**
To: Commanding General,
Second Corps Area,
Governors Island, N. Y.

1. One of the outstanding features of the Minor Joint Army and Navy Exercises just concluded in the Harbor Defenses of Sandy Hook was the whole hearted, unfailing support rendered by the officers and men of the 245th Coast Artillery, Colonel Bryer H. Pendry, Commanding. This regiment did good work and a great deal of it; it came to camp well trained for its part in the exercises; it performed every duty with a willingness and soldierlike zeal which won the praise of the other components, namely, the Regular Army and the Reserves. This regiment furnished the soldiers — without which the maneuvers could not have been successful—and all ranks cooperated with the other components in executing all missions with commendable zeal.

2. It is recommended that this commendation be conveyed to the regimental commander, and that official appreciation be expressed to all officers and men for the soldier-like spirit displayed and for the high grade intelligence which characterized the performance of every duty during the period of the camp.

F. K. FERGUSSON,
Colonel, Coast Artillery Corps,
Commanding.

1st Ind.

August 10, 1929. To the Commanding Officer, 245th Coast Artillery, N.Y.N.G., Armory, 357 Sumner Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

The preceding is a letter from the Commanding Officer, 2nd Coast Artillery District and the Corps Area Commander is pleased to concur therein and add his commendations to that of the District Commander for the excellent service rendered by the Commanding Officer of the Regiment and the men of the 245th Coast Artillery at the joint Army and Navy Exercises, at Sandy Hook, N J., July 13, to July 27, 1929.

H. E. ELY,
Major General, Commanding.

2nd Ind.

Headquarters New York National Guard, Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., August 20, 1929. To Commanding Officer, 245th Coast Artillery (Through C. O. Coast Artillery Headquarters).

Forwarded for information and file. The Commanding General is much gratified to note this commendation and desires to express his appreciation thereof to the officers and men, 245th Coast Artillery.

By command of Major General Haskell.

JOSEPH A. S. MUNDY,
Lt.-Col. A.G.D., N.Y.N.G.,
Adjutant General.

The New York National Guardsman

(Official State Publication)

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OCTOBER, 1929

Why Not Acquire Pistol Marksmanship?

ONE half the infantry, all the cavalry, all the artillery and the special troops are armed with the pistol. The pistol primarily is a weapon of defense and when the occasion arises for its use its possessor should know how to handle it intelligently and to hit the object aimed at. How many of the members of the National Guard can do this?

The infantry, especially the machine gun companies, also the cavalry, spend considerable time during the armory drill season in instruction with the pistol. The Artillery, coast and field, devote their time to the big guns and pay little attention to the small arm with which the men are armed. Consequently the artillery regiments, when they go to camp do not make such a creditable showing in their record practice with the pistol.

One drawback, in pistol instruction, has been the lack of service ammunition. The supply issued the state by the government has been limited and is hard to get. To purchase this ammunition is quite expensive. Also, while good results can be procured through dry firing instruction, if properly applied, it is difficult to get the average enlisted man interested in this kind of instruction. He wants to hear a report when the hammer falls and he wants to see where his bullet hit. If he can do this his interest is soon aroused and then he sees the sport in pistol shooting and can be attracted to the indoor range without much difficulty.

The .22 calibre pistol is the solution of this difficulty. The pistols are inexpensive, as is the ammunition. Every company or battery can afford to have one for each target on the indoor range. Purchased in large quantities the ammunition is a small charge on the company fund. With the .22 cal. pistol the men can be taught how to hold, how to aim and how to squeeze the trigger. It is the trigger squeeze, or, more properly, knowing how to squeeze it, that is the most important. No matter how well the pistol is held, no matter how well it is aimed it is impossible to hit the objective unless the trigger is properly squeezed. Regulations for the firing of the pistol tell just how this is done.

As an illustration of the value of the .22 cal. pistol take the case of the 244th Coast Artillery regiment. In 1928 this regiment had some 45 qualifications on its record firing. This year, 1929, its qualifications numbered 110. Battery C had practically one-third of this number as against some 10 in 1928.

This regiment has five .22 cal. pistols which were not in use when the 1929 drill season opened. The officers of Battery C procured these pistols and purchased 5,000 rounds of ammunition. A few of the men were induced to go to the armory an hour before the drill time and use the range. It was but a short time before practically all the members of the company were on hand early and getting in their pistol practice before the drill hour had arrived. They found pistol shooting a sport which appealed to them and the competitions which were arranged added interest and zest to the practice. With the usual turnover, which occurs in all National Guard organizations, Battery C was able to go to camp and register more than 30 qualifications on the pistol range. Not only this but the work of Battery C caused other battery commanders to become interested with the result that the 244th had nearly three times as many qualifications in 1929 as in 1928.

What one battery has done in this connection every artillery, infantry and cavalry battery, company and troop can do. Pistol shooting not only appeals to the average American youth, but will mean better drill attendance and make recruiting more easy.

Why not try it?

N. G. Association of U. S. Meeting

THE annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States is in session this month in Los Angeles, California. One of the principal matters to come before this distinguished body of National Guard Officers, representing every state in the Union, is suggested changes to the Defense Act.

General Haskell's Editorial

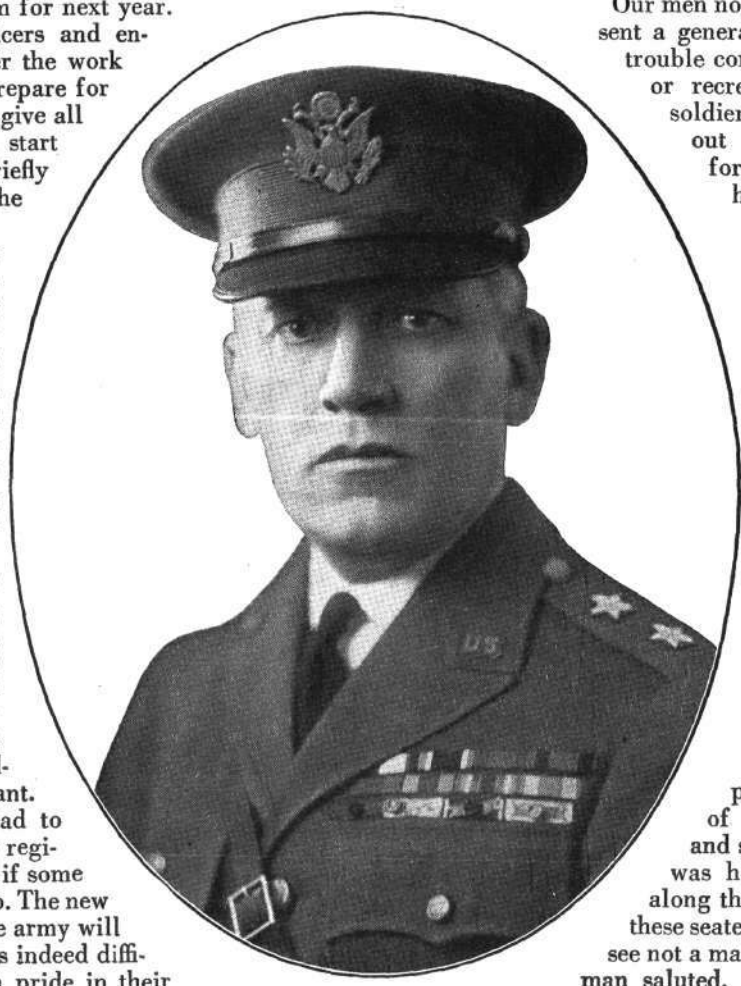
RESULTS OF 1929 FIELD TRAINING

THE field training season of 1929 has come to a close. It was a season marked by the usual hard work, by exceptionally good weather and by at least one radical innovation in the case of the Camp Dix CPX. Good progress was made in many branches of training, little progress was made in some others and many valuable lessons were learned to guide us in improving our training program for next year.

I want everyone, officers and enlisted men, to think over the work of 1929 season and to prepare for better work in 1930. To give all a point from which to start their thinking, I shall briefly outline the results of the season as I see them.

In the first place let me say that I consider the 1929 Field Training a success, that I consider that we made marked progress in many vital respects, and that I wish to thank all of the officers and men whose interest and hard work made that success and progress possible.

There is no question that the personal appearance of our officers and men is improving. 1929 was the best year that I have observed in this respect. However, we have not yet reached the standard that I feel we all want. This standard, I am glad to say, is attained by a few regiments but not by all, and if some can reach it, all can do so. The new uniform issue plan of the army will materially help us, it was indeed difficult to have men take a pride in their appearance when they were issued some of the atrocities (from a sartorial point of view) that we had to deal out to them. However, even these clothes can be properly worn and will present a uniform appearance if so worn. Many of our soldiers seem to be suffering from the general tendency of our modern life and to strive to wear as few clothes as possible whenever they get a chance. Five soldiers were discovered last summer walking along a main motor highway with uniform breeches, shoes and puttees but with nothing on at all above the waist. I doubt very much if the numerous automobilists who saw them before they were removed from public view were favorably impressed by their appearance or carried away a favorable impression of our National Guard.

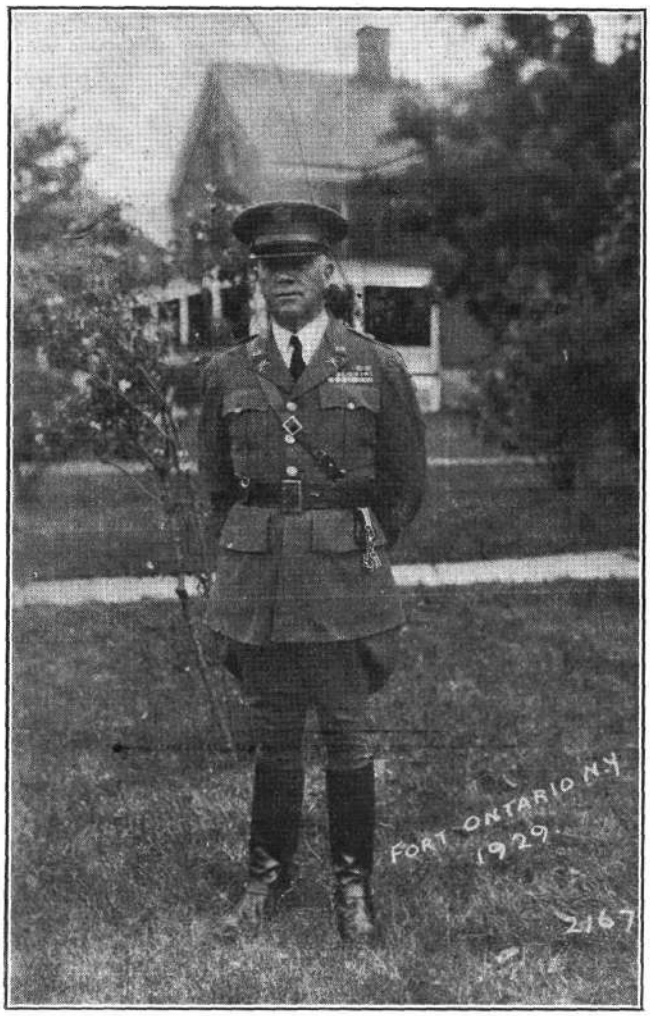


Our men now, when in formation, present a generally good appearance, the trouble comes when they are at play or recreation. I believe we are soldiers at all times and can, without making our men uncomfortable or spoiling their fun, have them present a soldierly appearance at all times. I ask all to help me in reaching such a condition.

Next I noticed a marked improvement in military courtesy, but frankly I feel that it is still far from what we should expect. The habit of courtesy is not yet instinctive. I observed at Camp Smith the men of one regiment which had been excused from evening parade watching the evening parade of another regiment. They were seated comfortably on the ground and were enjoying watching other people work. At the close of the ceremony the colonel and staff of the regiment which was holding the parade passed along the road directly in front of these seated men and as far as I could see not a man rose to his feet and not a man saluted. Surely the colonel of a regiment is entitled to more courtesy than this from his fellow soldiers. Again on one occasion I visited the pistol range at Camp Smith with a distinguished officer of the regular army. We were in my official car with a major general's flag flying and passed in front of a number of men seated in rear of the firing line where as many of you know they simply sit and wait for their turn

(*Continued on page* 23)

MAJOR CAMPION RESIGNS



OWING to pressure of business, Major James G. Campion, commanding the Machine Gun Battalion of the 212th Anti-Aircraft Artillery, has found it necessary to put in his resignation.

Colonel William Ottmann expressed his deep regret at losing Major Campion's services and on last Thursday evening the regiment's first Regimental Drill of the season, the Colonel turned the Command of the Regiment over to the Major as a compliment for his many years of Loyal, Faithful and Efficient service. Major Campion addressed the officers and men, saying how sorry he was to have to leave them and at the conclusion of his speech the officers and men in the ranks gave the Major Three Rousing Cheers. Colonel Ottmann then spoke to the officers and men extolling Major Campion's long and faithful service.

Major Campion completed 35 years service on April 9th, 1929. He has filled every non-commissioned and commissioned grade up to and including his present rank of Major, served in the Brooklyn Riots of 1895, Spanish-American War 1898, Mexican Border Service 1916 and the World War.

Major Campion has been the Regimental Athletic Officer of his regiment for over 20 years. His first appointment to that honor was made by Brig.-Gen. George R. Dyer who was at that time in command of the regiment as its Colonel.

Major Campion received the following letter from General Dyer just before the General sailed for Italy on August 30th:

HEADQUARTERS
EIGHTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY BRIGADE
N.Y.N.G.

Dear Major Campion:

Thank you for your very kind letter of August 23d.

I am indeed sorry that circumstances are such, that you must retire from active Service with your regiment and the guard.

I am sure that your Colonel, officers and men will keenly miss your more than efficient work, and the pleasure of your comradeship.

Thirty-five years are a very long time in the life of a man, and an unusual length of time in service with the guard. From your early days in the old 22d Regiment until today, you have been a fine soldier—an outstanding example for all officers and men to follow, in ability, in loyalty, in hard work and leadership. I congratulate you as a General Officer of the Guard and as an old friend. May you in your retirement have every peace, happiness and comfort.

I also congratulate you upon the fine manner in which your sons have developed, this is an added satisfaction to you upon your retirement.

With all my best wishes, I am,

Most sincerely yours,

GEORGE R. DYER,
Brigadier General N.Y.N.G.
and formerly *Your Colonel*

To: Major James Campion,
212th Coast Artillery,
August 24, 1929.

The 174th Will Be in Next State Matches

SPECIAL Orders No. 39 from the Headquarters of the 174th Infantry, Buffalo, indicate that the regiment will again be heard from in competitive rifle practice. We quote:

1. Captain James M. H. Wallace is appointed Captain and Coach of the Rifle Team for the season 1929-30.

2. Captain Wallace is ordered to select a team for competitive firing in the Small Bore Corps Area and National Matches of the National Rifle Association to be held during the coming fall and winter.

3. Captain Wallace is further directed to submit to these Headquarters not later than March 15th, 1930, a schedule for preliminary firing, and will select a team to represent this Regiment at the State Matches to be held at Peekskill in June, 1930.

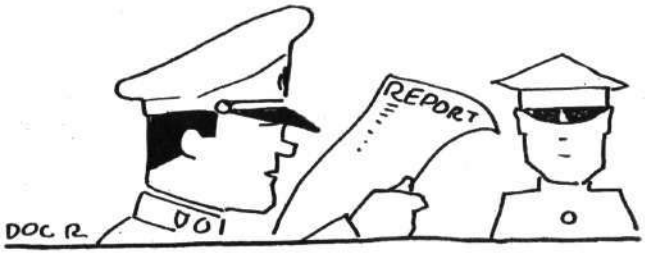
4. All Officers of the Regiment are requested to give Captain Wallace the fullest support and to send any possible candidates of the Buffalo Companies to him. The Out-of-Town Companies will submit scores for both the Small Bore and the out-door matches made under the supervision of an officer, to the Captain and Coach.

By order of Colonel Pooley,

A. M. HARP,
Adjutant.

108th INFANTRY

The 108th Infantry came home from its tour of field training at Camp Smith with much joy in the heart of every officer and enlisted man in the regiment. Also much determination to keep up the record the regiment was able to establish at camp. The work on the ranges did not take all our time and interest, but for the first week at camp there was a lot of hard work done by every member of the outfit; and the result was a total of 926 qualifications for all arms not counting the Class "C" men. Not a bad record! But we are humble enough to know that we will have to work even harder next year if we hope to hold it. The number of qualifications with the rifle was 417; with the pistol, 248; with the machine gun, 81; with the automatic rifle, 47; with the howitzer, 61; and with the bayonet, 72.



The individual high scorers in the Regiment were Lieut. Lynn D. Wallace, Co. H, 241; Lieut. Jn. Hopkins, 1st Bn. Hq. Co., with a score of 238; Captain William J. Egloff, Company C, with a score of 235; and Sgt. Paul Lambert of Company K, who nosed out a close competitor from the same company with a score of 241. Sgt. Tracey Figary of Company C came in with a score of 236.

Among the other prize winners at Camp were Sgt. Ames and McIlwaine. Ames, of 1st Bn. Hq. Co., Syracuse, went up from sharpshooter to expert with the pistol, with a score of 93 per cent.; Sgt. McIlwaine, Company "D," Oswego, went up from marksman to expert with the pistol with the same score. Corporal Charles Tank, 1st Bn. Hq. Co., Syracuse, was the high man in the regiment with the bayonet. He qualified with a score of 100 per cent. And he did it in thirty-nine and one-tenth seconds. Which is going some. Corporal Tank is a student in the engineering college at Syracuse University.

On September 8, Colonel Thompson and his Staff were hosts at a dinner at the Hotel Syracuse in honor of Major and Mrs. Frederick M. Armstrong and their two children. Major Armstrong has been Senior Instructor attached to the 108th Infantry for the past five years, and is leaving now to take command of a battalion of the 25th Infantry, stationed at Fort Douglas, Arizona. Major and Mrs. Armstrong have endeared themselves to all who have come to know them during their residence in the city of Syracuse, and loud are the praises we would sing of the wise and helpful service that Major Armstrong has given to the regiment as an instructor. He leaves for his new field of duty with our sincerest regrets at having to lose him, but with our best wishes for the work of his new command.

Company "G," of Rochester, has organized a Civil Association for the enlisted men and officers of the company. The purpose of the association is to create a greater feeling of comradeship among the officers and men, and to give the enlisted men an opportunity to know their officers and to approach them with their questions and problems. The association meets once a month after drill, and over the coffee cups and a lunch the men get to know one another and exchange ideas. Captain John P. Kelly is in command of Company "G."

Company "C" of Syracuse has started a monthly newspaper. And a mighty good one it is, too. If any outfit is looking for a way to get news and jokes across to the men, let them investigate the method used by this Syracuse crowd. One of the corporals of the company writes up the paper and draws the pictures on a mimeograph stencil. The stenciled sheets are then run off and the paper bound by clips. The last edition had six pages of mighty good reading material and illustrations. The paper is called the "Stand To." We have a hunch the idea of such a paper was picked up by Company "C" 's commander, Captain Egloff.

105th FIELD ARTILLERY

NOTES FROM BATTERY A—After a very successful camp tour the battery resumed drill season October 4th.

Plans are under way to increase the membership of the battery to the maximum. This will not be difficult as several prospective candidates are in line.

During the season of 1928-1929 the attendance at drill averaged from 88% to 100%. It is expected that this season of 1929-1930 will surpass that.

Some of the things the battery liked at camp:

1—The 52 horses—draft and single mount we had on our line—we were never stuck for ten seconds the whole camp tour no matter how tough the pull.

2—The sheds built over the picket line this year saved a lot of work on the line and most of all it protected the horses from inclement weather.

3—The way Stable Sgt. Mickey Flynn kept the horses and the line.

4—The First Sergeant's (Evan J. Crook) girl who stayed at Great Bend, and came up to see us each evening—expect to hear wedding bells this fall.

5—Mess Sergeant Chas. Lyons and Mrs. Emma Lyons, who ran around in her Ford during the day time buying supplies for the Mess.

6—Corporal Charles Rates, the efficient company clerk, who gave all the work that had to be typewritten to Mrs. Rates who typed it while she stayed in town.

7—The work of our cook, Private August Doderico—who performed as only a real cook can. There were seconds, thirds and fourths and Privates Milton Wilson and Fred Kirk were observed going back for fifths.

8—The burst of speed that 1st Class Private LeRoy Olsen showed for the two weeks. This man out-worked anyone in the battery. Looks like one of our future non-coms.

9—Lieut. William Wulfe of the 52nd F. A. Brigade, who was assigned to us for the two weeks at camp.

10—Lieut. and Mrs. J. J. Dunne and the Buick.

11—The whole camp tour.

165th INFANTRY

Faintly at first, and then with deep, full-throated joyousness the crash of Martial Gaelic Music burst on the ears of the drowsy New Yorkers along Lexington Avenue.

Rushing to the windows they beheld the Old Sixty-Ninth, bayonets aglint in the sunshine of a beautiful Sunday morning, swinging along with the rhythmic cadence of veterans.

Led by the Colonel, William J. Costigan and Staff, faces bronzed by two weeks spent in the open, their hearts gladdened by the noisy spectators who lined the curbs on either side, and colors purling in the breeze, the famous regiment swept into the Old Home Town and was welcomed with open arms by its citizens.

Colonel Costigan in a short speech in the Armory gave unstinted praise to the officers and enlisted personnel for the fine work accomplished by the regiment during its tour of field training at Camp Smith. The record number of qualifications by all arms, the praise showered upon the regiment by the regular army officers and sergeant instructors, and the soldierly bearing and general deportment all came in for a fair share of praise.

The speech, coupled with the high percentages attained, will act as a mark and incentive for greater effort next year.

Many amusing incidents enlivened the two weeks in Peekskill. Captain Ritter had a Jewish recruit trying to qualify with the revolver. In order to make the soldat concentrate he admonished him to be more careful with his ammunition and not waste it, telling him finally that bullets cost the Government four cents apiece. The recruit looked over the top of his glasses, a bland smile slowly swept over his features as he answered: "Fur sants apiece, Keptin? New, dots a nice profit, ain't it?"

Several of Captain Fiesel's K. P.'s had been busily engaged for hours in scrubbing up the mess hall, shining pots and pans and doing the hundred and one various other things preparatory to being inspected by Lt.-Col. Mangin. After a careful scrutiny of the entire place and not finding anything to report adversely on, the Colonel passed outside, stopped short, stooped over and with a smile of satisfaction announced, "Bread crumbs, Captain, bread crumbs!" Before the Captain could offer an explanation, a disgusted voice from inside the mess hall inquired: "Say, what the hell does he think we are, SPARROWS?"

One of Captain Baker's canny Irishmen blew into a blind pig and offered thirteen eggs for sale to the dispenser of giggle-water. After a short parley, a price was reached for a dozen, the Irishman insisting on keeping the odd egg. Finally in exasperation the barkeep said he would give a drink for the extra egg. The soldier readily agreed and to the age-old inquiry "What will it be?" answered, "Give me a Battalion Drink." "And what in the name of Heaven is a Battalion Drink," asked the barkeep. "A McSherry and egg," said the bright boy.

Mrs. O'Connor's son, Willie, of "D" Company, has the disconcerting habit of falling asleep at the wheel of his automobile while driving. Willie showed up in Camp recently with a bit of clothesline, two birds nests and several branches of somebody's family tree draped around his neck.

Lieut. Thomas (Moon) Mullins says Second Lieutenants are as much use in the world as a glass eye at a keyhole.

T'aint none of our business, but when we saw Major Conradt reading "See How They Run," we wondered if he would have the temerity to tell us it was the bayonet run he had in mind.

Who was the wild Irishman shooting sparrows with an automatic rifle?

If Lieutenant Lutz wishes to add to his collection of rifle bolts he should consult Sergeant Flanagan of "D" Company who has a splendid collection.

Major Kelly overheard the following one night at the guardhouse. A sentry halted an automobile and told the occupants that as it was after taps, he could not permit the officer to bring any ladies into Camp. "But, I am in the Regular Army, this lady is my wife, and I live here the year around," explained the officer. The sentry blinked in amazement, "That's your wife? You live here *all* year? And have to spend the rest of your life in the Army? Pass on, you poor devil, I'm damn sorry I spoke to you."

Two "Rookies" witnessing the "Green Light Ceremony" asked when Grover Whalen was expected in Camp.

Corporal Frank Tessitore of "D" Company made expert with the Machine Gun. No doubt that Al Capone will make him a good offer as soon as he can shake the dust of Philadelphia from his feet.

Lieut. Cook was disgusted with the Hotel Mahopac. He claims all the girls there must have been born on All Saints Day.

Capt. Wynne: "Gee, Major, you look frightened to death."

Major Crowley: "Don't be silly, I just washed my hair."

71st Veterans Hold Big Meeting

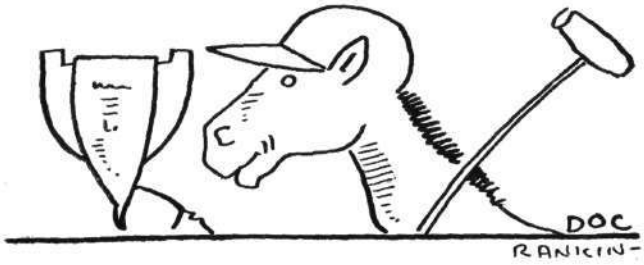
AFTER starting the season with a lively, humdinger of a meeting, the Veteran Association of the 71st Regiment is now set to enjoy the most active and most prosperous year in its history—if the meeting held on Monday evening, September 16th, is to be taken as a criterion. Even though it is the custom not to hold meetings during July and August, this meeting attracted about four hundred members ready to carry on the work of the Association.

After the routine of the meeting had been completed one of the surprises of the evening proved to be the introduction of an old 71st man who knew most of the old-timers in the regiment since the Spanish-American war. He was "Doc" Julius Westerman, formerly captain of Company M. Doc told of his experiences from a humorous viewpoint, of breaking into the army during the early days of the World War, even though he was well over the age limit at the time. He enlisted as private and rose to major in the service, being stationed with a regiment on the coast.

The veterans were high in their praise of their visit to Camp Smith during the tour of duty of the 71st Regiment. The Vets saw guard mount and took part in reviewing the regiment during evening parade. They chartered a boat from New York and return, although many came in their own automobiles.

The innovation at the meeting was staged when three comrades were duly elected to occupy the three chairs of the officers. Comrade Van Schack acted as president, Doc as vice-president, and Comrade Jarbo as second vice-president. With the transactions that followed the members were treated with about one hour of side-splitting comedy.

The veterans are looking forward to their meeting on the third Monday of October, the 21st. All former soldiers in the regiment are invited.



Guard Gossip Here and There

By The Editor

THE citizens of Hempstead, L. I., show the right spirit towards their citizen soldiers for when Companies K and L of the 14th Infantry marched out of their armory to entrain for field training at Camp Smith, the members of Hempstead Post, No. 390, of the American Legion, with County Commander-elect Albert J. Cooke and Commander Mortimer D. Jones, in the delegation, was on hand to escort "the boys" to the station, the music being furnished by the drum and bugle corps of the Hempstead Fire Department.

* * *

The stock of the veteran riders of the 101st Cavalry polo team for the Second Corps Area tournament to be held at Governors Island has risen considerably on the form displayed in recent games. The 7-6 victory over the strong First Division teams, which they spotted three goals, is a particularly bright feature of their performances. The Brooklyn National Guardsmen have been playing together for several years and the combination is well balanced. Last year the quartet of Kornblum, Wilsin, Wallace and Thornberg won the Second Corps tourney.

* * *

Approximately one thousand persons representing the various fraternal organizations of Cohoes took part in the Army Day parade staged in that city August 29th. Captain Joseph Forgett of Company B, 105th Infantry, was grand marshal, his aides being John Stevenson, Worthy President of Cohoes Aerie of Eagles; Archie LaFlamme of Ga-ha-oose Tribe, Improved Order of Red Men, and Corporal James A. Crichton, army recruiting officer.

* * *

Last month Troop G of the 121st Cavalry of Geneseo entered six horses from its Troop M farms in the Chatham Fair Horse Show conducted by Major F. Marion Calan. The hunters and jumpers of the troopers brought home some of the coveted ribbons.

* * *

While talking over Camp Smith days in the armories throughout the state everyone is mentioning the marvelous weather enjoyed throughout the tours of service. The weather certainly was ideal and not a single day's program had to be suspended from June 1st to September 22nd. This is the first time in years that weather conditions have not interfered with a more than busy schedule.

The 93rd Infantry Brigade tendered a review while in Camp to Colonel Adolph Huguet, who retired this summer as Senior Instructor to the New York National Guard. The review was witnessed by Colonel Alexander Macnab, U.S.A., Colonel Huguet's successor, and by Major General Wm. N. Haskell, Commanding Officer of the New York National Guard, and Brigadier General John J. Phelan, the 93rd Infantry Brigade Commander.

* * *

Major John R. Mendenhall, U.S.A., formerly an instructor to the New York National Guard, who has been on recruiting duty at 39 Whitehall Street and a frequent visitor to our headquarters, has left the metropolitan district and gone to Fort Benning for an advanced school course. Major Mendenhall has a large circle of friends in the Guard who would be glad to welcome him in the official family again.

105th COLLECTING COMPANY

On Sunday, September 22nd, 1929, the 105th Collecting Company, under the command of Captain John Oberwager, paid their respects to God and honored their chaplain by attending Mass at St. Agnes' Church.

The Company was honored by the presence of Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury and Captain Herbert J. Lucas and Lieut. Thomas Walsh of his staff.

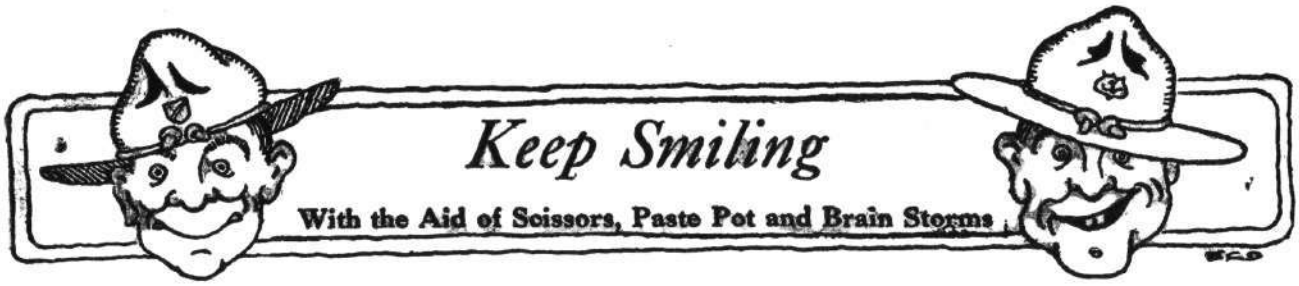
Father White greeted the company as only he can, and directed his sermon towards the merits of the Medical Corps, and thrilled all who heard his very generous praise of our unit.

After the Mass, we returned to the Armory and then on to the Century Grill where we ate to our hearts' content and so ended a real Sunday: Prayers to God—rest and meditation and good food.

PUT YOUR OUTFIT ON THE MAP!

Have you noticed that some organizations break out in print every month? What's the matter with yours? Is it dead? Doesn't anything ever happen? This magazine is yours—use it. Write up your news items . . . festivities . . . promotions . . . athletic events—and send them to the Editor, The New York National Guardsman, 829 Municipal Building, New York + + + + +

Let the other organizations know you are alive + + +



In Camp with the 369th Infantry

"Hey, Brother, there goes 'close call'!"

"What you all mean, "close call,' dat's first call."

"Well, it's close enough to de time you gets up, anyway!"

"You can lead a man to college, but you cannot make him think."—Cresswell Maclaughlin.

Martyr

Neighbor — "How many controls are on your radio set?"

Owner—"Three: my mother-in-law, my wife, and my daughter."

Proof

He had never been outside England, and neither had she, but both were recounting their experiences abroad.

"And Asia! Ah! wonderful Asia! Never shall I forget Turkey, India, Japan—all of them. And most of all China, the celestial kingdom! How I loved it!"

She held her ground.

"And the pagodas — did you see them?"

"Did I see them?" She powdered her nose. "My dear, I had dinner with them."

The Age

Small Boy—"This is my fifth dance this week. Did you go to many?"

Small Girl (not to be outdone)—"Oh, heaps! And I've an aunt that belongs to a club that was raided."

A negro called at the hospital and said: "Ah called to see how mah fren' Joe Brown was gettin' along."

The nurse said: "Why, he's getting along fine; he's convalescing now."

"Well," said the darkey, "I'll jes' sit down and wait till he's through."

Tramp: "Lady, could you give me a bite?"

Lady: "I don't bite myself, but if you'll just wait a minute I'll call my dog."

Honest Sambo

"How many calories in this soup?"

"Boss, there ain't none. This am a clean place to eat."

"I hear Jones fell down in his pharmacy examinations."

"Yes, he was a little uncertain on the difference between a club sandwich and a western without lettuce."

—*American Legion Weekly.*

Unappreciated

Little William—"Why doesn't our canary sing any more?" he asked one day.

"Because it's molting, dear," replied the mother.

"Then," he exclaimed, in heartfelt tones, "I wish Aunt Mamie would molt!"

Prospective Buyer: "What an odd room this is with no ceiling and open to the sky."

Agent: "Yes, it's the shower-bathroom. The house was built by a Scotchman."

His Best

Doctor (totally exasperated) — "Septic poison, nothing! I've removed your appendix and your gallstones, taken out your tonsils and pulled all vour teeth. If you still have rheumatism after all that, well you're just plain stubborn!"

"How can I keep my feet from falling asleep?"

"Don't let them turn in."

Keeping Up with the Allowance!

Officer—Now tell me what is your idea of strategy?

Private—It is when you don't let the enemy know that you're out of ammunition, but keep right on firing.

—*Judge.*

Mrs. Newbride: "So this is one of those wonderful 10-cent stores! I've never been in one before."

Manager: "Yes, we're very proud of our stores. Is there anything you would like?"

Mrs. Newbride: "I'm looking for an electric refrigerator and I would be glad to see what you have to offer."

Easy

Van Jay—I wish I could find out just how many relatives I have here on this earth.

Van Puf — Why, that's the easiest thing in the world—just buy a summer cottage.—*New Bedford Standard.*

A High Recommendation

Rastus (listening to politician making a speech): Who am dat man, Sam?

Sam: Ah don't know his name but he sure do recommend hisself mos' highly.

Mr. Smith: "Rastus, do you know anything about the study of Science?"

Rastus: "No Suh, I don't believe I does."

Mr. Smith: "Surely you know something about the study of the Stars."

Rastus: "Oh yes, Suh, Mr. Smith. Ah knows about dat alright. Dere's Gloria Swanson, Clara Bow, and—"

Mr. Smith: "Oh no, Rastus, I mean the Stars, the Heavenly bodies."

Rastus: "Boy, dey got heavenly bodies, ain't dey?"

Fond Mother: "I hope you have been good children while I was gone."

Little Jack: "We have, Mamma, and had so much fun. We let the bath tub run over and played Niagara Falls on the stairs."

As She Is Spoke

A bridal couple from Washoo Valley, at breakfast this morning, conversed as follows:

He: Shall I skin you a pertater, honey?

She: No, thank you, dearie, I have one already skun.

HOW WE STAND

August Average Attendance for Entire Guard.....83.57%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard	21,483
Minimum Strength New York National Guard	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard	20,448

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment 27th Division	69

CAVALRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	79

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIG. HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	43

INFANTRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	28
87th Brigade	45
53rd Brigade	38
93rd Brigade	38
54th Brigade	34

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
27th Division Special Troops	357

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Aviation	116

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	158

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	473
102nd Engineers	480

DIVISION TRAINS, QMC

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Trains, QMC	233

STATE STAFF

Authorized Strength	137
A. G. D. Section	6
J. A. G. D. Section	4
Ordnance Section	25
Medical Section	3
Quartermaster Section	28

COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	11
Hq. Coast Artillery	10

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1038
1. 174th Infantry	1168
2. 10th Infantry	1142
3. 105th Infantry	1135
4. 71st Infantry	1127
5. 108th Infantry	1122
6. 165th Infantry	1115
7. 107th Infantry	1111
8. 14th Infantry	1100
9. 106th Infantry	1083
10. 369th Infantry	1063

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	649
121st Cavalry	599

ARTILLERY, 155 How

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	672

ARTILLERY, C.A.C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	723

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	828

ARTILLERY, 75's

Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	604
105th Field Artillery	642
104th Field Artillery	658

MEDICAL DETACHMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment	687

ARTILLERY, A.A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	745

ARTILLERY, 155 Guns

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	710

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Average Percentage of Attendance N. Y. N. G.

August Average Attendance for Entire Guard.....83.57%

The Honor Space

258th Field Artillery
(1) 91.83%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	2	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Battery	2	61	53	88
Service Battery	2	70	64	91
1st Bn. Hq.	2	4	4	100
1st Bn. C. T.	2	44	42	95
Battery A	2	68	62	91
Battery B	2	68	61	90
2nd Bn. Hq.	2	3	2	83
2nd Bn. C. T.	2	37	34	92
Battery C	2	73	65	89
Battery D	2	68	67	98
3rd Bn. Hq.	2	3	3	100
3rd Bn. C. T.	2	45	42	90
Battery E	2	61	54	88
Battery F	2	68	63	93
Medical Detachment	2	31	30	97
		710	652	91.83

Yours for the Effort

102nd Med. Rgt.
(2) 91.48%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	13	12	94
Service Co.	5	79	75	95
Hdqrs. Collecting Bn.	5	1	1	100
104th Collecting Co.	4	62	50	81
105th Collecting Co.	5	62	60	98
106th Collecting Co.	4	68	61	89
Hdqrs. Ambulance Bn.		No Drills		
104th Ambulance Co.	5	49	46	93
105th Ambulance Co.	1	48	43	89
106th Ambulance Co.	5	54	50	93
Hdqrs. Hospital Bn.	4	2	2	100
104th Hospital Co.	4	66	56	80
105th Hospital Co.	2	64	61	94
106th Hospital Co.	2	68	66	98
102nd Veterinary Co.	4	45	40	90
		681	623	91.48

108th Inf.
(3) 89.21%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	66	58	89
Service Co.	7	63	53	84
Howitzer Co.	4	64	56	88
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	27	25	93
Company A	4	61	51	84
Company B	3	68	60	87
Company C	4	63	54	85
Company D	4	65	56	87
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	26	25	97
Company E	3	67	58	86
Company F	4	64	53	98
Company G	3	64	54	85
Company H	3	64	59	93
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	8	26	24	90
Company I	7	64	57	89
Company K	3	72	68	93
Company L	4	72	67	93
Company M	3	64	58	91
Med. Det. Att.	4	36	31	87
		1103	984	89.21

174th Inf.
(4) 87.96%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	3	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	1	63	50	79
Service Co.	1	82	71	86
Howitzer Co.	1	64	55	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.		No Drills		
Company A	2	64	53	83
Company B	1	72	67	93
Company C		No Drills		
Company D		No Drills		
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.		No Drills		
Company E	1	66	65	98
Company F	1	68	55	81
Company G		No Drills		
Company H	1	64	59	92
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.		No Drills		
Company I	1	75	67	89
Company K	3	71	61	86
Company L		No Drills		
Company M		No Drills		
Med. Det. Att.	1	35	33	94
		731	643	87.96

71st Inf.
(5) 87.22%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. H.	1	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	1	62	47	76
Service Co.	1	93	85	91
Howitzer Co.	1	63	57	90
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	1	30	30	100
Company A	1	63	55	87
Company B	1	70	59	84
Company C	1	63	46	75
Company D	1	63	47	75
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	1	25	24	96
Company E	1	65	62	95
Company F	1	65	59	91
Company G	1	63	52	82
Company H	1	65	51	78
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	1	31	30	97
Company I	1	63	58	92
Company K	1	66	63	95
Company L	1	63	61	97
Company M	1	73	65	89
Med. Det. Att.	1	34	25	73
		1127	983	87.22

27th Div. Tr.
(6) 86.69%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	3	14	14	100
Motor Transport Co. 105	3	44	42	94
Motor Transport Co. 106	3	43	34	80
Motor Transport Co. 107	3	47	43	91
Motor Transport Co. 108	3	50	43	86
Motor Repair Sec. 103	3	23	16	68
Medical Detachment	3	12	10	84
		233	202	86.69

14th Inf.
(7) 86.05%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. H.	6	8	8	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	6	60	46	76
Service Co	6	75	63	84
Howitzer Co.	6	61	46	74
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	6	24	21	89
Company A	6	60	49	81
Company B	6	65	52	79
Company C	6	60	48	79
Company D	6	68	62	91
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	6	20	18	88
Company E	6	64	54	84
Company F	6	64	59	92
Company G	6	66	59	88
Company H	6	65	63	98
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	6	20	17	84
Company I	4	64	52	82
Company K	4	67	61	92
Company L	4	65	60	92
Company M	4	74	70	95
Med. Det. Att.	6	33	24	73
		1083	932	86.05

105th F. A.
(8) 85.04%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	1	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Btry.	1	48	42	87
Service Btry.	1	67	62	92
Hq. 1st Bn.	1	3	2	67
Hq. Btry & C.T. 1st Bn.	1	38	24	63
Battery A	1	62	59	95
Battery B	1	65	48	74
Battery C	1	66	52	79
Hq. 2nd Bn.	1	4	3	75
Hq. Btry & C.T. 2nd Bn.	1	43	40	93
Battery D	1	68	55	81
Battery E	1	67	52	78
Battery F	1	67	66	98
Medical Detachment	1	38	35	92
		642	546	85.04

10th Inf.
(9) 84.81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	57	47	82
Service Co.	2	105	95	90
Howitzer Co.	3	56	40	71
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.		No Drills		
Company A	4	65	57	88
Company B	1	74	74	100
Company C	4	68	47	69
Company D	4	74	58	77
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	28	24	86
Company E	4	65	54	83
Company F	4	67	55	82
Company G	2	56	49	88
Company H	5	70	64	91
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.		No Drills		
Company I		No Drills		
Company K	3	60	47	79
Company L		No Drills		
Company M		No Drills		
Med. Det. Att.	4	37	36	98
		889	754	84.81

245th C. A.
(10) 84.54%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	1	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Btry	1	67	59	88
Hq. 1st Bn.	1	2	2	100
Battery A	1	62	55	89
Battery C	1	53	32	60
Battery E	1	63	51	81
Battery F	1	75	71	95
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn.	1	3	3	100
Battery B	1	57	46	81
Battery D	1	55	47	85
Battery G	1	62	54	87

Battery H	1	65	49	75
Hq. 3rd Bn.	1	3	3	100
Battery I	1	54	43	80
Battery K	1	56	48	86
Battery L	1	62	57	92
Battery M	1	55	49	89
Medical Detachment	1	27	24	89
		828	700	84.54

107th Inf.
(11) 80.94%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. H.	3	7	5	71
Regtl. Hq. Co.	3	65	52	79
Service Co.	3	79	70	89
Howitzer Co.	1	56	43	78
Hq. & Hq. Co.	3	24	23	99
Company A	1	64	54	84
Company B	2	64	45	70
Company C	2	64	52	81
Company D	3	59	51	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	2	19	15	81
Company E	3	68	64	95
Company F	3	63	55	88
Company G	2	64	45	71
Company H	2	68	57	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	24	21	87
Company I	3	67	46	69
Company K	3	79	64	81
Company L	3	65	56	86
Company M	2	63	39	63
Med. Det. Att.	3	35	31	89
		1097	888	80.94

369th Inf.
(12) 80.68%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	6	5	93
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	64	51	80
Service Co.	5	65	54	83
Howitzer Co.	5	64	42	66
Hq. & Hq. Co.	5	21	18	84
Company A	5	63	52	82
Company B	5	62	53	85
Company C	5	64	57	89
Company D	5	60	53	88
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	22	20	92
Company E	5	66	52	79
Company F	5	57	40	70
Company G	5	65	55	84
Company H	5	60	47	78
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3nd Bn.	5	22	20	92
Company I	5	64	56	87
Company K	5	63	50	78
Company L	5	64	46	72
Company M	5	62	47	76
Med. Det. Att.	5	32	26	80
		1046	844	80.68

101st Sig. Bn.
(13) 79.13%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.	5	23	18	79
Company A		No Drills		
Company B		No Drills		
Medical Dept. Det.		No Drills		
		23	18	79.13

244th C. A.
(14) 78.69%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	1	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Btry.	1	64	42	66
Service Btry.	1	85	80	94
1st Bn. Hq.	1	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Btry. & C.T.	1	44	36	82
Battery A	1	64	36	56
Battery B	1	64	50	78
2nd Bn. Hq.	1	4	3	75
2nd Bn. Hq. Btry. & C.T.	1	46	42	91
Battery C	1	63	50	79
Battery D	1	65	54	83
3rd Bn. Hq.	1	3	3	100
3rd Bn. Hq. Btry. & C.T.	1	47	29	62
Battery E	1	65	58	89
Battery F	1	66	52	79
Medical Detachment	1	33	25	76
		723	569	78.69

27th Div. Av.
(15) 78.26%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Observation Sq.	3	88	70	80
102nd Photo Section	3	21	15	71
Medical Detachment	3	6	5	89
		115	90	78.26

105th Inf.
(16) 76.61%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	1	66	42	64
Service Co.	2	108	81	75
Howitzer Co.	4	63	47	75
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	1	27	23	85
Company A	1	65	53	81
Company B	2	60	53	89
Company C	1	62	42	68
Company D	3	67	56	83
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	30	21	72
Company E	3	66	48	72
Company F	1	65	44	68
Company G	2	63	57	90
Company H	2	62	50	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	26	22	86
Company I		No Drills		
Company K	2	67	53	79
Company L	4	66	46	69
Company M	4	65	48	75
Med. Det. Att.		No Drills		
		1035	793	76.61

165th Inf.
(17) 76.58%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	6	96
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	65	41	64
Service Co.	4	81	75	92
Howitzer Co.	4	63	52	83
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	20	17	83
Company A	4	61	44	72
Company B	4	68	45	67
Company C	4	66	57	86
Company D	4	69	57	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	25	21	85
Company E	4	61	50	82
Company F	4	63	50	79
Company G	4	65	49	76
Company H	4	66	48	72
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	22	19	87
Company I	4	61	43	71
Company K	4	62	48	78
Company L	4	67	37	55
Company M	4	65	46	72
Med. Det. Att.	4	32	29	91
		1089	834	76.58

104th F. A.
(18) 76.55%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	5	96
Hdqrs. Btry.		No Drills		
Service Btry.		No Drills		
1st Bn. Hq.	4	4	3	75
1st Bn. Hq. Btry.	2	31	26	85
Battery A		No Drills		
Battery B	1	68	45	66
Battery C		No Drills		
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Btry.		No Drills		
Battery D		No Drills		
Battery E	1	72	53	74
Battery F	1	75	56	75
Medical Detachment	1	30	30	100
		290	222	76.55

27th D. S. Tr.
(19) 75.10%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		No Drills		
27th Division Hq. Co.		No Drills		
102nd Ordnance Co.		No Drills		
27th Tank Co.	1	61	45	74
27th Signal Co.	2	79	52	66
102nd Motorcycle Co.	1	35	33	94
27th Military Police Co.	1	58	45	77
Medical Detachment		No Drills		
		233	175	75.10

156th F. A.
(20) 75.08%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Btry.	5	49	37	76
Service Btry.	4	69	61	89
1st Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
1st Bn. Hq. Btry. & C.T.	6	28	21	74
Battery A	4	59	41	69
Battery B	7	66	48	73
Battery C	4	62	46	73
2nd Bn.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Btry. & C.T.	4	31	23	76
Battery D	4	62	37	60
Battery E	4	60	48	80
Battery F	4	64	52	81
Medical Detachment	4	36	23	64
		598	449	75.08

106th F. A.
(21) 70.53%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	1	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Btry.	1	58	41	71
Service Btry.	1	63	48	76
Hq. 1st Bn.	1	4	3	75
Hq. Btry. & C.T. 1st Bn.	1	33	30	91
Battery A	1	73	51	70
Battery B	1	71	51	72
Hq. 2nd Bn.	1	2	2	100
Hq. Btry. & C.T. 2nd Bn.	1	29	23	79
Battery C	1	54	29	54
Battery D	1	73	58	79
Hq. 3rd Bn.	1	3	3	100
Hq. Btry. & C.T. 3rd Bn.	1	30	21	70
Battery E	1	73	49	67
Battery F	1	70	46	66
Medical Detachment	1	30	14	47
		672	474	70.53

102nd Engineers
(22) No drills

Headquarters
Hdqrs. & Service Co.
Company A
Company B
Company C
Company D
Company E
Company F
Medical Detachment

106th Infantry
(23) No drills

Regtl. H.
Regtl. Hq. Co.
Service Co.
Howitzer Co.
Hq. & Hq. Co.
Company A
Company B
Company C
Company D
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.
Company E
Company F
Company G
Company H
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.
Company I
Company K
Company L
Company M
Med. Det. Att.

101st Cavalry
(24) No drills

Hdqrs.
Band
Hdqrs. Troops
Machine Gun Troop
Hq. 1st Squadron
Troop A
Troop B
Hq. 2nd Squadron
Troop E
Troop F
Hq. 3rd Sq.
Troop I
Troop K
Medical Det.

121st Cavalry
(25) No drills

Hdqrs.
Hdqrs. Troops
Band
Machine Gun Troop
Hq. 1st Squadron
Troop A
Troop B
Hq. 2nd Squadron
Troop E
Troop F
Hdqrs. 3rd Squadron
Troop I
Troop K
Medical Detachment

212th Coast Artillery

(26) **No drills**

Hdqrs. .....
Hdqrs. Btry. .....
Service Btry. .....
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Btry.
Battery A .....
Battery B .....
Battery C .....
Battery D .....
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.
Battery E .....
Battery F .....
Battery G .....
Battery H .....
Medical Detachment ....

State Staff

(1) **100%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
A. G. D. Section	4	6	6	100
J. A. G. D. Section	4	3	3	100
Ordnance Section	4	26	26	100
Medical Section	4	2	2	100
Qrs. Section	4	28	28	100
		65	65	100

52nd F. A. Br.

(2) **100%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	1	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Btry.		No Drills		
		6	6	100

53rd Inf. Br.

(3) **95.00%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	4	3	95
Hdqrs. Co.		No Drills		
		4	3	95.00

54th Inf. Br.

(4) **94.11%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	4	4	91
Hdqrs. Co.	2	30	28	90
		34	32	94.11

51st Cav. Br.

(5) **93.02%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brigade Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Troop	5	79	73	79
		86	80	93.02

Hq. 27th Div.

(6) **92.75%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	25	25	100
Hdqrs. Detachment	4	44	39	87
		69	64	92.75

Hqrs. C. A.

(7) **90.00%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	3	4	3	82
Hdqrs. Det.	3	6	6	100
		10	9	90.00

93rd Inf. Br.

(8) **89.18%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	32	28	86
		37	33	89.18

87th Inf. Br.

(9) **82.22%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	40	32	79
		45	37	82.22

General Haskell's Editorial

(*Continued from page* 13)

to fire. Again not a man rose and not a man saluted and no officer of the many present seemed to feel that he might have commanded "Attention" and brought credit on his regiment and the Guard. These men were not working, they were simply resting and I cannot but believe that the impression created on my visitor was unfavorable. Now in neither of these cases was any discourtesy thought of or felt, but both of them to my mind showed a lack of the instinctive courtesy which should mark the soldier. True military courtesy is not a duty but a privilege. The salute is the sign of recognition between soldiers. It is the indication that they are members of the same fraternity and that they are soldiers and gentlemen. Every recruit should be instructed thoroughly to this effect and his action from that time should be instinctive and absolutely natural and without conscious thought.

Our target range records this year surpassed all previous figures. This should be and is a cause for congratulation and yet I feel that in many cases these results were attained through the sacrifice of other important work. The regiments at Camp Smith which shot in their second week of training were the most tempted and the greatest transgressors in this respect. Other work was undoubtedly slighted in order to get a little extra time in which to prepare for their qualifications work. Now the desired results were unquestionably attained but unquestionably at a sacrifice of other results and I believe that admirable as it is to obtain a large number of small arms qualifications we have a distinct tendency to overemphasize this branch of training, important as it must be admitted to be, and that greater all round training and efficiency would be preferable.

This statement leads naturally to the next point I wish to make which is that our infantry combat training for 1929 was in general not a success. This is not true for all. Some regiments as a whole made good progress, some units of all regiments made good progress but results were not uniform throughout. Our howitzer companies are improving in their knowledge of the tactical handling of their weapons. Our machine gun companies are particularly deficient in this respect. Many of them really know little beyond elementary gun drill and 1000 inch range shooting. Combat training also includes musketry and here I feel that our training schedule was at fault and that events crowded too thickly to make good musketry training really possible. We shall revise our program and emphasize musketry and minor tactics next year. Prepare for both during the armory drill season.

In command and staff work I saw much to praise and little to criticize seriously except in the matter of equipment and the number of specialists available. The first deficiency is partly up to Headquarters and if you will state your wants and then keep bothering us until you get them filled so that in the pressure of other work your demands have no chance to be overlooked, we shall try to help. The second is a question of recruiting and of obtaining recruits with the necessary qualifications, often difficult but successfully accomplished by some units. The Command Post Exercise at Camp Dix in spite of the deficiencies mentioned was a very creditable performance. The same is true of regimental command post exercises at other camps. Officers and men throughout had a good knowledge of their duties and carried them out well. I consider that at present we are well ahead in command post work and possibly in future can reduce the time we have given to this instruction in the past.

Finally I want all to realize that all the remarks that I have made are for the purpose of improvement and not mere criticism. We have all done well, we have all learned much. We should, first of all, all recognize our failings and then correct them. National Guard Headquarters has shared in the success and in the improvement. We have also shared in the failings and will share in their correction. We have many plans for improvement of our training plan for 1930, we have asked for many necessary improvement to the physical plant of all of our camps. We hope next year to have a still better training plan to be carried out at still better camps. A whole armory drill season is before us in which to prepare for the 1930 field training season. I ask everyone to work with us in putting to the best use the lessons of 1929.

Wm. N. Haskell

Major General.

1833——1928

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His Soul Goes Marching On

Logan A. Wilson was not a commissioned officer or even a non-commissioned officer in the National Guard; he had no ambition for military rank throughout his long service. He just wanted to be a musician in the field music, where the rattle of the drums, the shrill notes of the fifes and the resounding music of the bugles had a greater charm for him than the symphony of a great orchestra.

Musician Wilson is no more for he entered upon the last march of the good soldier on September 18th. He had worked with drum, fife and bugle corps for many years, the last five with that of the Seventy-first Infantry. And with the grim reaper counting off the beats until he should be transferred to where no more he would suffer from a lingering malady, he made his dying request.

It was not for an imposing funeral or concerning his worldly goods; it was not for special ministration for the repose of his soul; it was that Sergeant Joseph Mode, leader of the Seventy-first field music, should play the fife over his grave.

So his comrades in the field music buried him in the regimental plot in Mount Hope Cemetery Saturday, September 21st, where he will have the company of many another good soldier. Sergeant Mode, who has been with the Seventy-first thirty-six years, played "Nearer My God to Thee" and "Auld Lang Syne" and a bugler, "Taps" and a good Guardsman went on his last march.

He was only a musician, but he had a great heart and a great love for his regiment and for the service.

Origin of the Service Stripe

From the Notebook of "General Experience"

In August, 1782, General Washington issued regulations prescribing insignia to denote length of service. Each man who had served with "bravery, fidelity, and good conduct" for three years was to wear a stripe on the left sleeve.

On completion of six years' service, two stripes were to be worn.

The Diplomat

Speaking of quick thinking, a man recently overlooked his wife's birthday. Tearful she reminded him of it. "Listen, darling," he said, "I know I forgot it, but there isn't a thing about you to remind me that you are a day older than you were a year ago."

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Pay

All officers are by now familiar with the report of the Interdepartmental Pay Board. Any action that may follow from this report will affect favorably all officers of the Army, whether Regular, National Guard, or Reserve. It should receive their full approbation and legitimate support.

It is worth emphasizing that the report proposes a pay schedule, the increases in which conform closely to the increase in cost of living since 1913. Since the report is a compromise that takes into account the interests of six Services, there are undoubtedly some details in it that individual officers can approve only by giving up some pet ideas or personal applications of their own. But even so, adoption of the schedule would give them more money than they receive now, would give them adequate pay, and would remove one of the serious hardships of Army life.

Since the representatives of six Services were able to agree unanimously on the pay report, all members of each of those Services should, if necessary, subordinate personal ideas and interests and give the report the approval and the support to which the earnest, enlightened and broad gage efforts of the Board entitle it . These men have done their part. Let us now do our part, and for once show Congress and the country that we are reasonable people, and that we can all fall in behind a reasonable proposition that is designed to give us what we may reasonably ask and to which we are reasonably entitled.—Editorial from *The Infantry Journal.*

Willing

Clerk: "I should like to go to my mother-in-law's funeral this afternoon."

Employer: "So would I."—*The Passing Show* (London).

Meow!

Marion: "Bill proposed to me last night."
Helen: "Isn't he clumsy at it?"

"Mother," asked little Jack, "is it correct to say that you water a horse when he is thirsty"

"Yes, dear," replied his mother.

"Well, then," said Jack, picking up a saucer, "I'm going to milk the cat."

"Who is that brunette over there?"

"That's Ray's wife. Don't you recognize her?"

"Why, I thought he married a blonde!"

"Oh, yes, he did; but she dyed."

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Caliber .45 Tracer Ammunition

THE third test of the caliber .45 tracer ammunition, just completed by the Department of Experiment under the supervision of the Infantry Board, is still inconclusive, says the Chief of Infantry's Office. Although this ammunition shows its usefulness for night signalling and target designation, and has a limited value as an illuminating and incendiary agent, its inability to provide for day-time signals has brought the conclusion that this ammunition should be further developed before action is taken toward its adoption or non-adoption.

The project of developing tracer ammunition for the caliber .45 pistol was started in 1925. A test was held in that year and in the following year to determine the utility of this ammunition. The third test has just been completed. The results obtained in the last test have indicated that, as a signalling agent, caliber .45 tracer ammunition is superior to the Very pistol at night and on a dull day. The length of trace, effective to one thousand two hundred yards, provides a signal which lasts much longer than the cartridge from the Very pistol. The long trace permits the entire pistol magazine of shots to be in the air before the first shot dies out. In bright sunlight, however, the caliber .45 tracer is inefficient. For target designation, it was found that the caliber .45 tracer ammunition was superior to the caliber .30 tracer ammunition, especially when in the hands of expert pistol shots. It provides, however, even in the hands of average shots, efficient means for target designation under all conditions of light. It was found to provide some illuminating value on closely adjacent targets at night and was superior in this respect to the Very pistol. As an incendiary agent it was found to be more effective than the caliber .30 tracer ammunition. It ignited dry wooden posts and grass at ranges up to one thousand four hundred yards.

The principal defect of this ammunition is its inability to provide for signalling during daylight. The Very pistol is likewise not satisfactory, but is superior to the caliber .45 tracer for daylight signalling. The characteristic of the Very pistol ammunition which makes it more efficient in daylight, is the smoke trace of the ammunition. Recommendation has now been made that a smoke trace be provided for the caliber .45 tracer in order to correct its inefficient performance during daylight. The great advantage of utilizing the caliber .45 pistol for the various uses above cited is that it is included in our present armament. A large number of caliber .45 pistols are in the hands of the leaders of combat units. Development of a satisfactory caliber .45 tracer would obviate special armament for signalling or for the other purposes mentioned, and would provide many individuals with signalling apparatus.

Taps

It is known that the sounding of taps at military funerals obtained in some regiments of the army during the campaigns into Mexico. It is said that the custom existed at West Point back in the early 1840's. However, the custom as it is employed today, did not become general until the Civil War.

It was during the Peninsula campaign in 1862, a soldier of Tidball's Battery was killed and had to be buried on the spot. The battery occupied an advance position, which was concealed by woods. It was not expedient to fire the customary three rounds over the grave on account of the nearness of the enemy and taking a chance on disclosing the position of the battery. In this dilemma, it occurred to Captain Tidball that the sounding of taps would be the most appropriate ceremony which could be substituted. Taps were sounded. The custom, thus originated, was taken up by the Army of the Potomac and finally confirmed in orders.—*5th Corps News.*

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Minister: "Do you know where little boys go who do not put money in their money boxes?"

"Yes, to the movin' pitchers."

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Out of 10 appointments made by the New York National Guard as a result of the State preliminary examination in November, 1928, *five* were won by students attending this school.

All five won cadetship to West Point in March, 1929

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The 258th Field Artillery held a very successful field and track meet during their field training period at Ft. Ontario, August 14th. The officials were:

Referee—Lieut. Colonel Carlos G. Webster.

Chief Judge—Captain Henry F. Davidson.

Judges at Finish—1st Place, Capt. J. L. McMullen; 2nd Place, Capt. L. L. Leavell; 3rd Place, Capt. A. J. Berger; 4th Place, Capt. V. S. Hayward.

Chief Judge of Field Events—Capt. C. G. Webster.

Judges of Field Events—Capt. J. F. Smith, Capt. T. J. Byrnes, Lieut. E. M. Culligan, Lieut. R. G. Gray, Lieut. J. J. Amanti.

Timers—Lieut. D. L. Emond, Lieut. Danield Handler, Lieut. J. N. Outwater, Jr., Lieut. J. G. McCaffrey.

Chief Inspector—Lieut. Bruce Y. Williams.

Inspectors—Lieut. J. E. J. Clare, Jr., Lieut. D. D. White, Lieut. G. B. Lamb, Lieut. W. D. Gemmill, Lieut. E. G. Herrmann.

Marshal—Lieut. C. L. Hull.

Custodian of Prizes — Chaplain Beach.

Starter and Clerk of Course—Mr. W. A. McGrath.

Director of Games—Lieut. George Lopaus.

The program consisted of seven track and two field events. The competition in every event was exceptionally good and many very close finishes were the result.

The entire regiment turned out to witness the contests and with the Regimental band furnishing music for the occasion the spectators and competitors had a most enjoyable afternoon.

The summary of events follows:

2¼ *Miles Cross Country Run*—Won by A. Kendellen, Service Battery; second, Harry DiLorenzo, Battery F; third, Jim Moran, Battery F; fourth, Charles Cerchia, Battery F; fifth, F. Lanza, Battery A. Time: 10 min. 45 sec.

440 *Yards Run*—Won by John Boreman, Battery C; second, Tim Hickey, Headquarters Battery; third, H. Delian, Battery D; fourth, Edward Freeman, Service Battery. Time: 54 seconds.

100 *Yards Run*—Won by Edward Stewart, Battery B; second, Teddy Abos, Battery B; third, George Vesslan, Battery A; fourth, Alex. Cancellari, Battery A; fifth, James Conroy, 3rd Bn. Hq. Btry. & Combat Train. Time: 11 seconds.

100 *Yards Rescue Race*—Won by Dombrigue and Roder of Battery F; second, Harry Armus and A. Shields of Battery E; third, Potter and Blewett of 1st Bn. Hq. Btry & Combat Train; fourth, Albers and Gormley of Battery D; fifth, H. Albers and Harvey of Battery D. Time: 31 seconds.

220 *Yards Run*—Won by Bill Roblee of Headquarters Battery; second, Charles Corcoran, 1st Bn. Hq. Btry. & Combat Train; third, R. Potter, 1st Bn. Hq. Btry. & Combat Train; fourth, Jim Moran, Battery F; fifth, Dumbrigue, Battery F. Time: 24 seconds.

880 *Yards Run*—Won by Bill Greene of Battery F; second, John Boreman, Battery C; third, Weber of Battery D; fourth, Bill Osterhaus, 1st Bn. Hq. Btry. & Combat Train; fifth, Freda of Battery F. Time: 2 min. 10 sec.

12 *Lbs. Shot Put*—Won by Edward Greenberger, Service Battery; second, Bill Roblee, Headquarters Battery; third, Harry Armus of Battery E; fourth, Gwardy of Battery D; fifth, K. Bloom of Battery D. Distance: 39 feet 1 inch.

Running High Jump—Won by Chas. Corcoran, 1st Bn. Hq. Btry. & Combat Train; second, Weiss, Battery F; third, Horowitz of Battery D; fourth, Gabriel, Battery A; fifth, Sam Werner, 1st Bn. Hq. Btry. & Combat Train. Height: 5 ft. 3 in.

Inter-Battery Relay: 1 *Mile*—Won by 1st Bn. Hq. Btry. & Combat Train (Bill Osterhaus, Sam Werner, Charlie Corcoran, Potter); second, Battery F (Harry DiLorenzo, Weiss, Charlie Cerchia and Bill Greene); third, Battery D (Albers, Mickey Reed, Gwardy and Horowitz); fourth, Battery A; fifth, Service Battery. Time: 4 minutes .01-3/5 seconds.

The Military Athletic League Plaque was won by Battery F, of the 3rd Battalion by scoring thirty-one points.

First Battalion Combat Train scoring twenty-three points was second.

Battery D of the second battalion finished third scoring eighteen points.

The other batteries competing, finished as follows: Headquarters and Service Battery each scored thirteen points. Battery A was next with ten points. Batteries B and C each tallied nine points, Battery E followed with seven points, and 3rd Battalion Combat Train ended with one point.

The First Battalion was the leading battalion in the number of points scored having a total of forty-two to their credit.

The Third Battalion finished second with a total of thirty-nine points.

Second Battalion was next in line with twenty-seven points and Special Troops scored twenty-six.

ATHLETICS AT CAMP SMITH

The interregimental track and field meet between the 14th and 165th Infantry regiments was held on the East Parade on Friday afternoon, September 6, 1929. The results:

100 *Yard Dash*—Won by Swift, Co. F, 14th Infantry; second, Alheidt, Co. K, 165th Infantry; third, Wetra, Co. F, 14th Infantry. Time: 11 seconds.

220 *Yard Dash*—Won by Swift, Co. F, 14th Infantry; second, Mikos, Co. D, 165th Infantry; third, Lynch, Co. K, 165th Infantry. Time: 25-3/5 seconds.

440 *Yard Run*—Won by Lynch, Co. K, 165th Infantry; second, Krywda, Co. F, 14th Infantry; third, Maio, Co. A, 14th Infantry. Time: 58 seconds.

880 *Yard Run*—Won by Fay, Co. I, 165th Infantry; second, Abbott, Co. K, 14th Infantry; third, Bowling, Co. F, 14th Infantry. Time: 2 minutes 26 seconds.

100 *Yard Rescue Race* (*teams of two*)—Won by Kenna and Migan, Co. E, 14th Infantry; second, Shanahan and Moore, Co. F, 14th Infantry; third, Fay and Race, Co. I, 165th Infantry. Time: 26-4/5 seconds.

High Jump—Won by Mikas, Co. D, 165th Infantry; height, 5 feet 5 inches; second, Krydwa, Co. F, 14th Infantry; third, McQueen, Co. K, 14th Infantry.

One Mile Relay (*teams of 4 men*)—Won by Co. F, 14th Infantry (Krydwa, Wetra, Swift and Mayo); second, Co. K, 165th Infantry (Lynch, Alheidt, Fay and Mekos); third, 14th Infantry, second team (Abbott, Co. K; Kelly, Co. F; Janny, Co. F; McQueen, Co. K). Time: 3 minutes 42-2/5 seconds.

Point score: 14th Infantry, 38 points; 165th Infantry, 25 points.

SWIMMING COMPETITIONS

The swimming competition between the 14th Infantry and 165th Infantry was held in the Camp swimming pool on Tuesday afternoon, September 3, 1929. The results:

50 *Yard Free Style*—Won by Moore, 1st Bn. Hq. Co., 14th Infantry; second, Grover, 2nd Bn. Hq. Co., 14th Infantry; third, Twancheck, Co. C, 165th Infantry. Time: 35-1/5 seconds.

50 *Yard Back Stroke*—Won by McQueen, Co. K, 14th Infantry; second, Hines, Co. I, 165th Infantry; third, Pagnotta, Co. M, 14th Infantry. Time: 49 seconds.

100 *Yard, Free Style*—Won by Owens, Co. D, 165th Infantry; second, Frederlein, Co. E, 165th Infantry; third, Ross, Co. E, 14th Infantry. Time: 1 minute 17-1/5 seconds.

100 *Yard Breast Stroke*—Won by Twancheck, Co. C, 165th Infantry; second, Ross, Co. E, 14th Infantry; third, Hines, Co. I, 165th Infantry. Time: 1 minute 43 seconds.

200 *Yard Free Style*—Won by Owens, Co. D, 165th Infantry; second, Hyland, Co. I, 165th Infantry; third, Kahn, Co. I, 165th Infantry. Time: 4 minutes 30 seconds.

400 *Foot Relay* (*teams of four*)—First, 14th Infantry (Eddington, Co. D; Grover, 2 Bn. Hq. Co.; McQueen, Co. K; Moore, 1st Bn. Hq. Co.); second, 165th Infantry (O'Kane, Co. L; Hines, Co. I; Maloney, Co. I; Twancheck, Co. C). No third. Time: 1 minute 34 seconds.

Point score: 165th Infantry, 30 points; 14th Infantry, 23 points. (No points scored in 100 yard open.)

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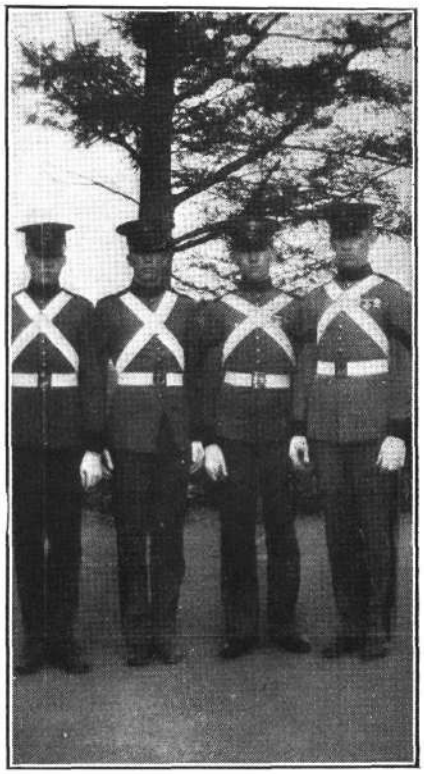

107th INFANTRY

This interesting photograph represents four members of one family, all serving at the present time in this regiment. The men hold all ranks from private to sergeant. They are, reading from right to left:

Sgt. Robert L. Deverall, Co. L.

Corp. Richard L. Deverall, Reg't. Hdqrs. Co.

Private 1st William G. Deverall, Co. L.

Private George G. Deverall, Co. L.

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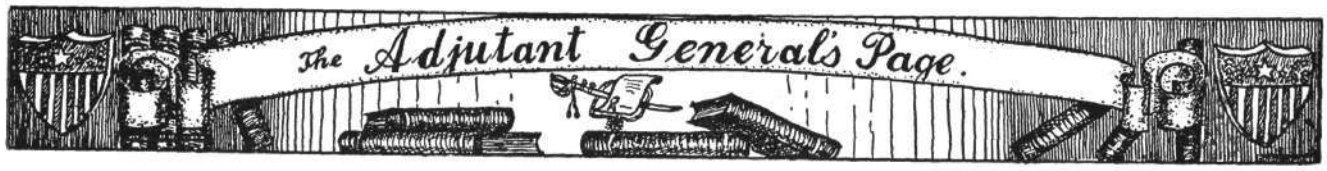


Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Month of September, 1929, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority.

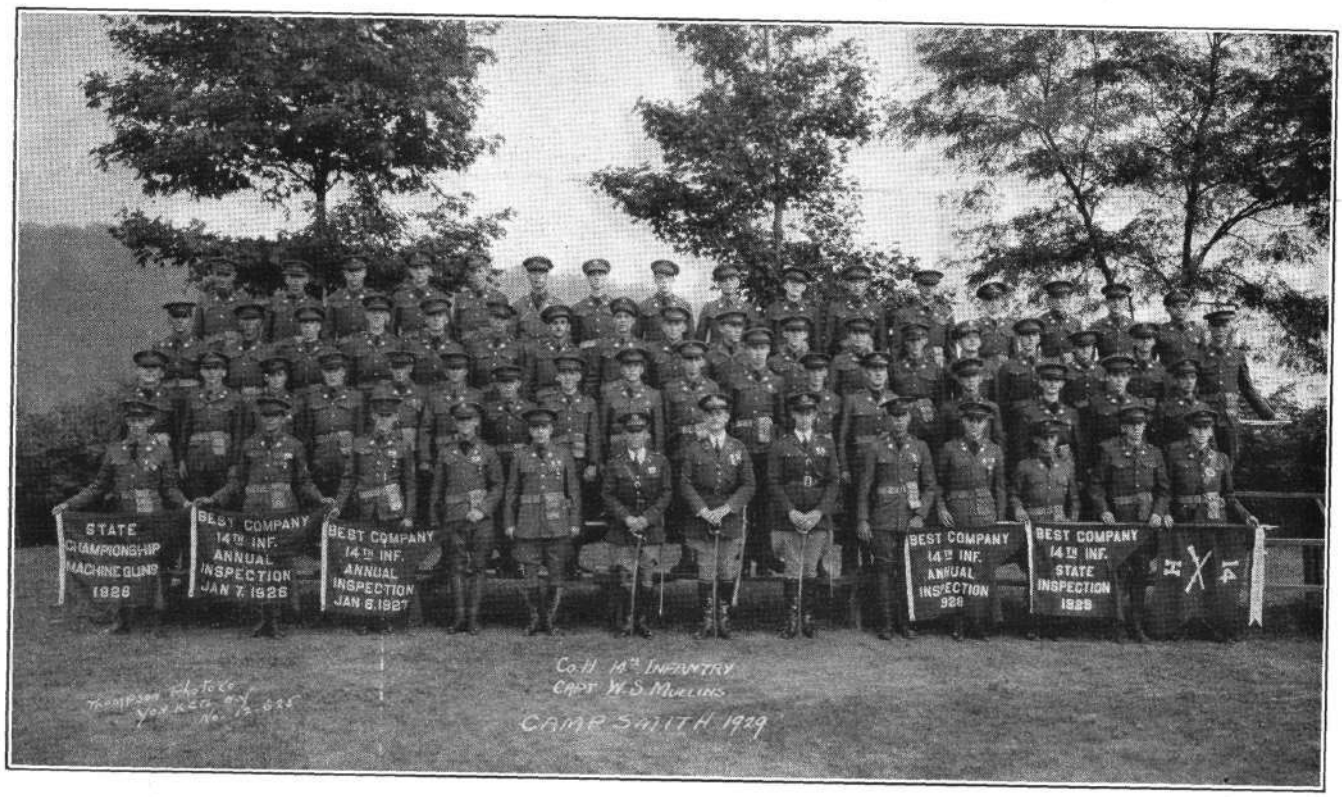
	Date of Rank	*Branch and Organization*
Captains		
Orland, Joseph	Aug. 22, '29	165th Inf.
Stockhammer, Raymond J.	Aug. 23, '29	M.C., 165th Inf.
Burke, Thomas F., Jr.	Aug. 27, '29	102nd Engrs.
Witherspoon, Matthew M.	Aug. 27, '29	369th Inf.
First Lieutenants		
Wills, James G.	Aug. 5, '29	108th Inf.
Osborn, Arthur H.	Aug. 5, '29	C.A. Hq.
Second Lieutenants		
Keupp, Peter	Aug. 1, '29	165th Inf.
Adams, Alvin S.	Aug. 21, '29	14th Inf.
Frobig, George H.	Aug. 22, '29	165th Inf.
Leland, Richard M.	Aug. 22, '29	165th Inf.
Coleman, Michael J.	Aug. 24, '29	165th Inf.
Bingham, Edfrid C.	Aug. 24, '29	165th Inf.
Marshall, Edward L.	Aug. 28, '29	369th Inf.
Anderson, Eugene A.	Aug. 28, '29	369th Inf.
Brown, John S.	Aug. 31, '29	369th Inf.

Transferred to the National Guard Reserve at Own Request

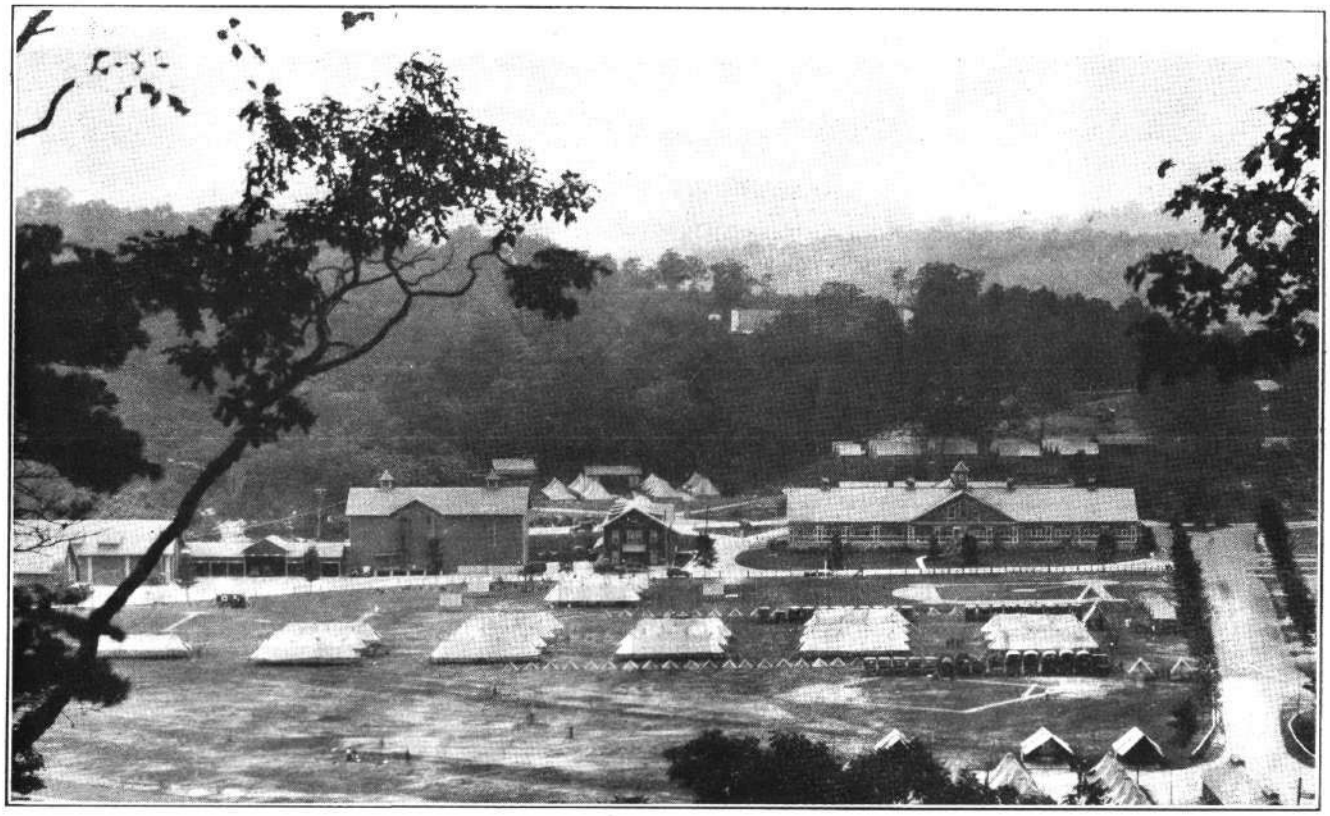
Captain		
Carabba, Nicholas	Aug. 15, '29	M.C., 102d Med. Rgt.

Separations From Active Service, August, 1929, Resigned, Honorably Discharged

Captain		
Pendleton, Edwin M.	Aug. 1, '29	369th Inf.
First Lieutenants		
Profitt, Wm. E. E.	Aug. 6, '29	106th F. A.
Schorr, Richard	Aug. 1, '29	M.C., 27th Spl. Trs.
Veazie, Wildes W.	Aug. 1, '29	71st Inf.
Wright, James A.	Aug. 6, '29	54th Brig.
Second Lieutenant		
Simmons, Conrad C.	Aug. 15, '29	101st Cav.



War Strength Battalion



THE 102nd Medical Regiment, New York National Guard, commanded by Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, during their field training at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, demonstrated the complete war strength battalion of a medical regiment for the benefit and instruction of about 250 Medical Reserve officers from the Second Corps Area. This was the first opportunity the reserve officers have had of witnessing a war strength battalion in full operation. Needless to say it was a revelation to them.

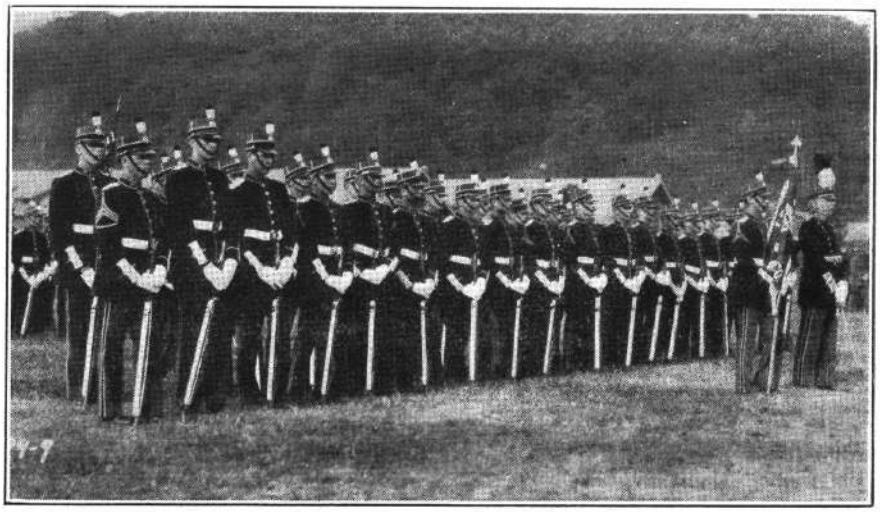
The entire regiment participated in the demonstration. The Field and Staff acted as guides to the visiting officers and explained every detail as they proceeded along. Colonel Salisbury gave a lecture to all officers present on the functions of the battalion.

The various ward tents were equipped with their full set of operating tables, litters, instruments and sterilizers. No detail was overlooked, even to dental chairs.

A Veterinary Section was in operation, showing in detail just how the horse casualties are taken care of.

The photo below is of the 105th Collecting Co., showing the new dress uniform.

The following companies have their new uniforms: Division Surgeon's office, Band, Service Company, 104th Ambulance Company, 105th Collecting Company, 106th Collecting Company. By camp time next year all our companies will be the proud owners of this snappy uniform. Our uniform has been highly praised by General William Haskell and many other high ranking officers.



Where Only Bull's-eyes Really Count

(*Continued from page* 5)

Team Captain—Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Ord. Off., 27th Div.

Team Coach—Lt. Alfred N. Gormsen, Co. C, 102nd Engineers.

PRINCIPALS	200 Yards S.F.	200 Yards R.F.	300 Yards R.F.	600 Yards S.F.	1000 Yards S.F.	Total
Lt. Fred W. Ellis, Co. E, 174th Inf.	43	47	47	47	89	273
Sgt. Harry A. James, Co. E, 174th Inf.	43	46	44	47	95	275
Lt. Alfred N. Gormsen, Co. C. 102nd Eng.	43	48	47	48	80	266
Sgt. Olaf Gormsen, Co. B, 102nd Eng.	37	39	42	45	68	231
Corp. J. H. Fitzgerald, Co. L, 107th Inf.	43	48	44	45	94	274
Corp. Wm. C. Fisher, Jr., Co. L, 107th Inf.	42	44	44	49	90	269
Lt. Lynn D. Wallace, Co. H, 174th Inf.	43	45	46	45	92	271
1st Sgt. W. J. Breitsman, Co. F, 108th Inf.	40	47	48	45	86	266
Capt. Wm. A. Swan, Co. F, 102nd Eng.	44	49	45	47	79	264
Sgt. Thos. A. Moore, Co. K, 107th Inf.	45	47	47	48	77	264
Totals	423	460	454	466	850	2653

Alternates—Sgt. Robert Darling, Co. E, 10th Infantry, and Priv. 1st Cl. Norm Davids, Co. A, 107th Infantry.

The range officer, representing the New York National Guard this year, was Lieut. John R. Cavanaugh, 1st Batt. 104th Field Artillery, Binghamton. He was selected as assistant to the Chief Range Officer on the Pistol range and not only did splendid work but acted as coach for the N. Y. N. G. pistol team.

In the pistol matches the New York National Guard Pistol Team, sent out for the second year at State expense, covered itself with glory and hung up the highest team score ever made by a New York team in a National match, 1203, or an average of 240 + per man, better than the team had done up to the match, finishing in seventh place, one point behind the U. S. Field Artillery team, five points ahead of the U. S. Engineers, forty-eight points ahead of the U. S. Army Air Corps and thirty-nine points ahead of the crack Portland Police Team. "Legs" were secured on the Distinguished Pistol Team badge by all members. The scores:

Team Captain—Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Ord. Off., 27th Div.

Team Coach—Lt. John R. Cavanaugh, 104th F. A.

PRINCIPALS	50 Yds. S.F.	25 Yds. T.F.	25 Yds. R.F.	Total
Priv. P. H. Agramonte, Co. G, 107th Inf.	78	80	78	236
Corp. Jules A. Guedalia, Tr. E, 101st Cav.	62	85	76	223
Priv. 1st Cl. F. B. Monell, Jr., Tr. E, 101st Cav.	75	92	82	249
Stf. Sgt. L. B. Pennington, 1st Bn., 105th Inf.	73	87	84	244
1st Sgt. Ward E. Brown, 1st Bn., 104th F. A.	79	88	84	251
Totals	367	432	404	1203

Alternate—1st Sgt. F. E. Cornell, Battery B, 104th Field Artillery.

In the National Individual Pistol match the New York National Guard obtained three bronze medal winners—Lt. Lynn D. Wallace, 174th Infantry, 1st Sgt. Ward E. Brown, 104th Field Artillery, and Corp. Jules A. Guedalia, 101st Cavalry, representing the three large branches of the service, being in the first 144 out of 600 entries. Brown and Guedalia, having won "two legs" from shooting in the medal class on the pistol team and "one leg" from winning a medal in the individual pistol match secure their Distinguished Pistol Shot badges in one year.

The matches were splendidly conducted by Colonel Hu B. Myers, U. S. Cavalry, the Executive Officer, ably assisted by a very efficient staff of officers. The U. S. Infantry and U. S. Marine Corps furnished the workers and scorers and the service excellent.

Still in the Corps Area Family

Lieutenant Colonel Henry W. Fleet, who for the past year has been commandant at Miller Field, New Dorp, has been transferred to duty at Governors Island as assistant chief of staff.

Colonel Adolphe H. Huguet will succeed Lieutenant Colonel Fleet in command of the flying field, tank and ordnance units at New Dorp.

Colonel Huguet has been senior regular army instructor to the New York National Guard for the past four years.

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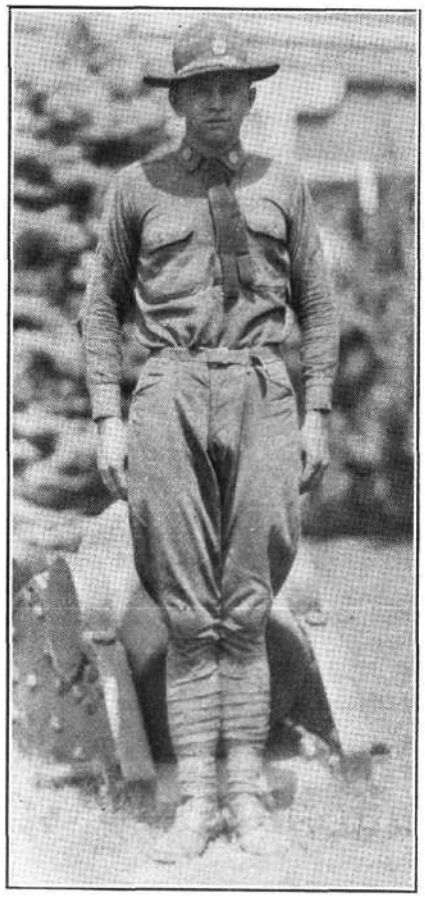
174th INFANTRY



Enclosed find a photograph of Chester A. Dawson, Co. L, 174th Infantry, of Niagara Falls, New York. Corporal Dawson has been in this organization for two years and a half and in that time he has never missed a formation.

This year he qualified with the rifle as marksman, the automatic rifle with the highest score in the regiment, 444 as a sharpshooter, and to wind up his season's work he qualified 100 per cent with the bayonet in 40 2-5 seconds. This makes him the champion with the bayonet and auto-rifle in the regiment.

He is absolutely sold on the National Guard of New York State.

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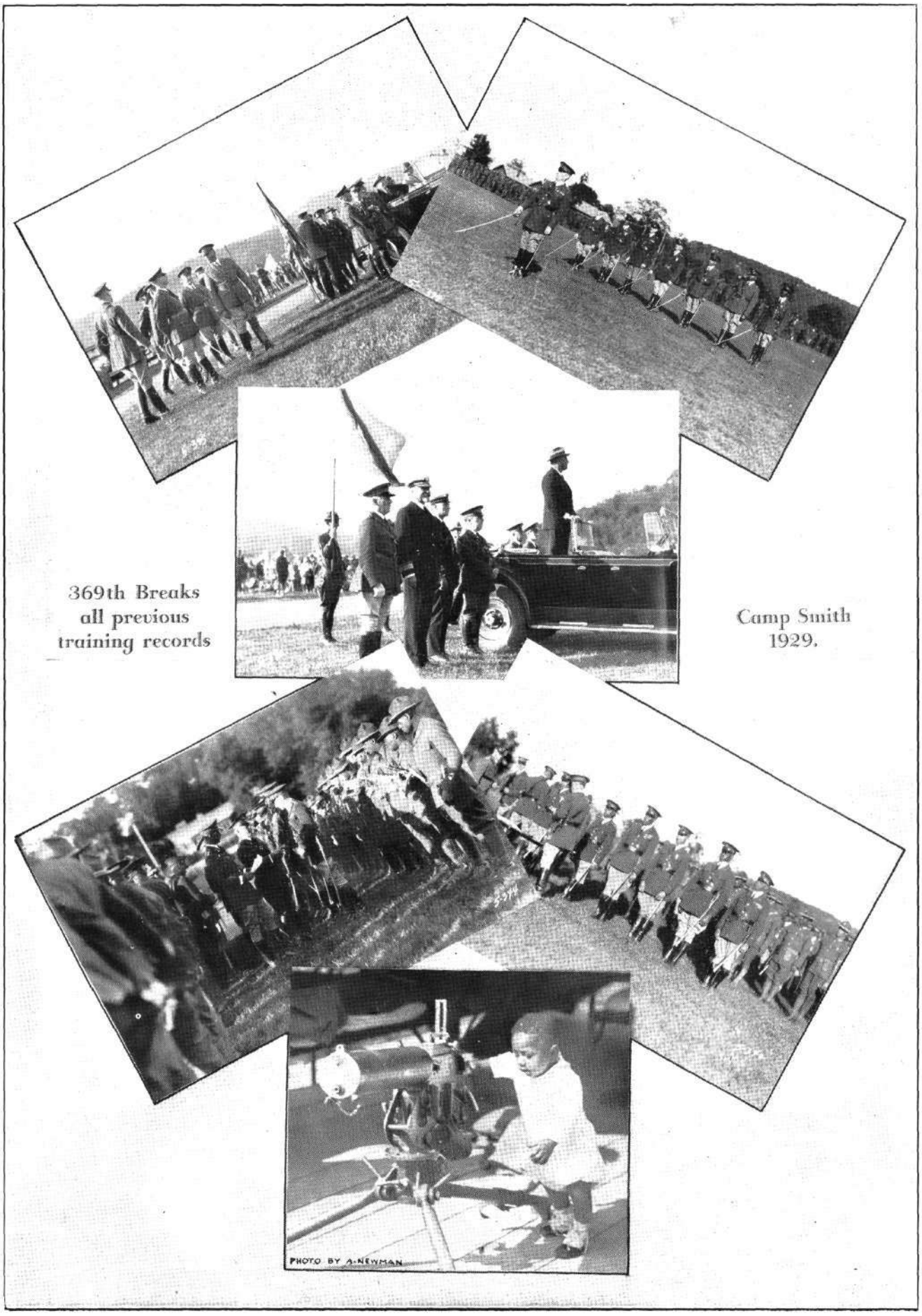

369th Breaks
all previous
training records

Camp Smith
1929.