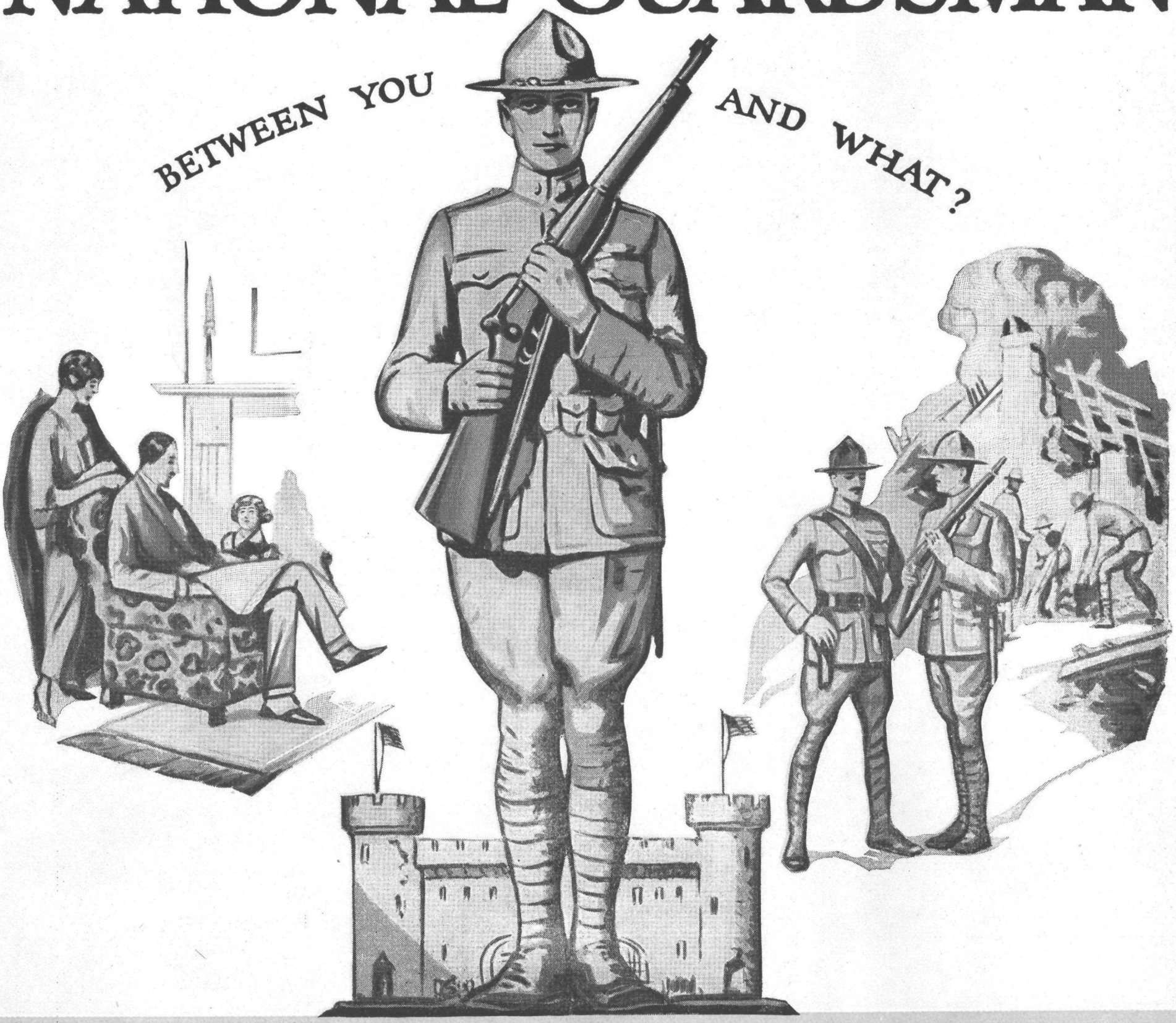
OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU AND WHAT?



NOVEMBER, 1930

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College Fraternities

Are Successful
Institutions

Because

They select their companions for memberships!

Did You Ever
Stop to Consider

That the National Guard Unit that rings up 100% all the time

Owes Its Success

To these same principles—its members get their Buddies to join up and it becomes

One Happy Family

"All For One and One For All"

Think It Over

'Twill Solve Your

RECRUITING PROBLEM

The NEW YORK National Guardsman

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME SEVEN NUMBER EIGHT

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:
Room 1006, Court Square Building, 2 Lafayette Street, 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*

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General Douglas MacArthur

The New Chief of Staff, United States Army

An article on General MacArthur appeared in the September issue of "The Guardsman".

National Guardsmen of U. S. Meet in Boston

THE annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States was held in Boston this year—September 29, 30 and October 1. It was a splendid convention and the National Guard of Massachusetts are certainly to be thanked for a wonderful time enjoyed by all the delegates while sojourning in the Metropolis of that Commonwealth. It was Boston's celebration year, anyway, it being the three hundredth anniversary of the city, and this, added to the extra decorations for the American Legion convention, following in a few days, and as we remarked before, the splendid program of entertainment provided by the local guardsmen made everything complete for the visiting military commanders from the north, south and west.

Major General Alfred F. Foote, commanding the 26th Division and President of the Association, decided that the opening meeting Monday morning should fittingly be held in historic Faneuil Hall, the remainder of the sessions to be held at the convention's headquarters in Hotel Statler.

After the invocation by the Rev. Michael J. O'Connor, Chaplain of the 26th Division, the address of welcome to the delegates was delivered by Major General Walter E. Lombard, president of the National Guard Association of the State of Massachusetts. General Lombard pointed out that Boston, unlike other cities, had preserved its historic buildings and stated that during the days of the convention the delegates would have an opportunity to visit many treasured shrines recalling events which occurred during and prior to our struggle for independence. He stated the delegates were sitting within the Cradle of Liberty, built in 1742, and that at the conclusion of the morning's session they would adjourn to the rooms above, the home of the oldest military company in the United States, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company, chartered in 1638, who would be hosts at a buffet luncheon.

Brigadier General Ellard A. Walsh of Minnesota, in his usual splendid flow of English, responded for the delegates to General Lombard's cordial words of welcome.

His Excellency, Frank G. Allen, Governor of Massachusetts, was escorted to the platform and extended the welcome for the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. He spoke of what the state was doing for its Guard, how proud they were of it today and of the pages it had written into the history of our country in the past. In closing, Governor Allen said: "Preparedness to my mind is the basis of all peace, and I for one am strong for preparedness."

Brigadier General Robert J. Travis of Georgia was called upon to make the response to Governor Allen for the convention. His witty remarks certainly loosened up all formality in the convention. He said:

"It is a great pleasure for me to be in the City of Boston in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts as a guest in uniform. It is an opportunity that I have looked forward to throughout many years of my life. Really, to be frank with you, I think that I am entitled to be entertained by the citizens of Boston. A large number of your fellow citizens some 65 years ago came down to my state in uniform and were for quite a while in my grandfather's home. He had quite a reputation for hospitality but, your Excellency, to be frank with you, he did not recall extending any formal invitation to those gentlemen. They made a lasting impression, however, both upon our memory and upon our Class 1 supplies. Some of them had quite taking ways with them. And I feel that the limits upon the time of our entertainment of some few days by General Lombard ought not to apply in my case. I think, with accrued interest, I am entitled to be entertained and fed on the fat of the land and to see Boston for quite a while.

* * * * * * *

"I am delighted today that we are with these descendents of the Puritans and the Pilgrim Fathers. I come. however, from that part of the south where very few of us descended from those splendid patriots. Most of us are descended from that other contingent that arrived at Jamestown in 1607 so as to have the great honor and privilege of extending to your ancestors a hearty welcome upon their later arrival.

"I justly share with you the pride in the honorable career of Massachusetts, the very cradle of American Liberty, but I do not entertain quite the local pride which our neighbors from Virginia do, as illustrated by the story of the Virginian who told his son, 'My boy, never do so crude a thing as to ask a man or woman what state he or she is from. If they are from Virginia they will volunteer the information, and if they are not, it does not matter a damn.'

"We are glad to be with you, sir. Your state and its officers stand high in the regard of the National Guard Association. You need not tell us the part the men of Massachusetts have played in the history of these United States. The records of Massachusetts and the personnel of its officers are matters of which we are all justly proud. We are glad to be here, and we approach this session with an increasing appreciation of the responsibility which is upon the National Guard in these present days."

President Foote then introduced the Honorable James M. Curley, Mayor of the City of Boston. His was such a wonderful greeting, for he had something to say and he "put it over", that we are publishing his speech in full:

"It is an exceeding pleasure to purloin a few moments out of an otherwise extremely busy day and attend this opening session of the National Guard Association of America.

"The City of Boston is singularly fortunate in this, the tercentenary year of the founding of the Massachusetts Bay Colony, in the number and in the variety of the organizations that have seen fit to assemble within the

historic precincts of old Boston. More than 550 conventions will be held in Boston during the present year 1930, and conventions that mean more in the history of the onward, toilsome march of humanity than any other organizations, the convention not only of the American Legion, which opens on Monday next, but the convention of your splendid organization and the convention of the American Federation of Labor.

"These three conventions represent to my mind the unselfish and yet necessary character of service and of contribution if a government founded as America is founded, upon the theory of government of and for and by the people, is to endure.

"The spirit of the times is, to use an American phrase, 'Let George do it,' and the spirit of the times, so far as America is concerned, of the average citizen—and by the average citizen I mean the great majority of Americans —is a desire to delegate to somebody else anything that savors of duty and obligation to our common country, and yet in the face of this materialistic spirit, in the face of this spirit of self, we find fortunately in America three great and powerful organizations, dedicated wholly and solely to the continued existence of the American Republic and to the individual welfare of every man, woman and child living under the American flag,—the American Legion, the National Guard organization and the American Federation of Labor.

"So that it becomes both a duty and a privilege to welcome these particular organizations at this particular time in the history of America and in the history of the world. And if ever there was a time in the history of the nation when that spirit of unselfish service as epitomized in the history of the National Guard organization was necessary, it is the present hour.

"Unfortunately in every community we are all willing to delegate to somebody else the important, aye, the essential work which should be primarily the duty of every individual. We are taught in our public schools and we rather take the thought with us through life that America owes a living to every individual, and we talk about the equality of opportunity in America, but it is only upon rare occasions that we find the individual who in return for equality of opportunity is willing to exchange and give freely, with heart and with mind, equality of obligation. And without equality of obligation there can be no equality of opportunity that is really worth while.

"Now, it is rather difficult to properly define quality of obligation, and yet we have in the National Guard living examples that are the personification not only of the unselfish spirit but the embodiment of the spirit of equality of obligation. And, singular as it may appear, it apparently becomes rather a family heritage, if you will, something that is handed down from grandfather to father and from father to son, and I confess that I never saw it more fully or better exemplified than during the period of the World War. I had occasion after the National Guard outfits, which are the first line of defense in any war or in any crisis, after they had gone to the front and after the first drafts of the regular conscript forces had gone, and a regiment exclusively of Boston citizens, known as the 301st Regiment, recruited in Boston and trained at Camp Devens, was about to depart for the front, I received an invitation to go over and say a word to the boys before they went across, and I had an opportunity to talk to the colonel. I said, 'You have been in the service for some time?' He said, 'My family has been in the service for some time.'

"Do you realize what that simple little sentence conveys? 'My family has been in the service for some time.' I said, 'I do not understand.' He said, 'Well, my grandfather graduated from West Point and served the country, and then my father graduated from West Point and he served the country, and,' he said, 'I graduated from West Point and I am dying by inches for the opportunity to get across. And my boy graduated last year and happily he is across.'

"Four generations of one family giving faithful, unselfish, devoted, patriotic service to the country! What an example to the rest of us who look lightly on service of this character! And yet every individual realizes that without that unselfish character of service that is given freely by the members of the National Guard it would be extremely difficult, if not impossible, for the American Republic to continue in existence.

"And so it is a very great pleasure to come here and as Mayor of the city be permitted to bestow upon your National president a little gift that is in a measure symbolic of service and in a sense an historical treasure. It is not like the key that we give to foreign notables; it is a little bit different.

"It is made of wood. It is a key cut from an elm tree that grew on the identical spot where the shot was fired at Lexington and heard around the world that paved the way for the establishment of the American Republic.

"I confess that I know of no individual who is more worthy of receiving a key of this character than the National president of the National Guard organization, and it affords me very great pleasure to present it to him, and in presenting it to you, sir, I beg to say that I sincerely trust that every time you have occasion to open this box and to show this historical treasure to any friend it will recall to your mind the men associated with you in the National Guard, the men assembled here and the countless numbers of the other members of the organization throughout the United States, and that it will bring to you a satisfaction and a joy in the knowledge that there are some men in America that still place, as the fathers placed, love of country above every other consideration."

After President Foote had responded to the Mayor's presentation he called upon Brigadier General Charles E. McPherren of Oklahoma, who fittingly responded to the Mayor for the delegates.

The main business of the first morning's session was the appointment of committees. Col. D. W. De Prez of Indiana headed the Committee on Resolutions, General E. A. Walsh of Minnesota the Committee on Nominations and Col. L. A. Salisbury of New York the Committee on Time and Place. All these committees are made up of one representative from each state.

General Vivian Collins of Florida, Col. D. J. Matthews of Texas and Gen. M. G. McConnel of Idaho were appointed on the Committee on Credentials and General G. A. Frazer of North Dakota, Col. A. R. Rossberg of Minnesota and Col. Frank Gibbs of Massachusetts the Committee on Audit.

Instead of a business session in the afternoon a flock of busses de luxe were on hand to take everybody on a five hour ride through the historic portions of Massa-

chusetts. The trip took us through the old North End where we saw Paul Revere's birthplace, the Old North Church in the steeple of which the lantern was hung April 18, 1775, as a signal to Paul Revere; and to Copp's Hill Burying Ground where the British batteries fired upon Bunker Hill, June 17, 1775. From there we visited the first Navy Yard in the United States, in operation since 1780, and saw the frigate "Constitution," better known as "Old Ironsides." We then proceeded over the Paul Revere route to Lexington, the birthplace of American Liberty, and to Concord, the home of Emerson, Hawthorne, Thoreau and Louisa M. Alcott, finding both towns replete with places of great historic interest. On the return trip back to the city we saw the homes of Longfellow and Lowell and those great institutions of learning, Harvard University, Radcliff College and the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

On Tuesday morning the convention opened in Hotel Statler when President Foote announced that he had departed from the rule of running business and speakers on a regular schedule which often caused delays and thought time and interest would be served by doing what we had to do irrespective of a set time or place on the program—the result proved the rule, or change, a good one.

It was announced that the "air officers," present in large numbers, would hold a meeting at 11 o'clock and fly over the city and hotel at about 3 o'clock. It was a splendid sky parade.

Brigadier General McLean's treasurer's report was offered and referred to the committee for audit, found correct and approved.

Secretary Waterbury's report, dealing mostly with the handling of the resolutions of 1929 by the Executive Council and studies by the Militia Bureau was so lengthy that printed copies were circulated and many of the subjects, especially as to proposed changes in tables of organization discussed on the floor. The report was adopted and ordered filed.

Brigadier General John McA. Palmer, U. S. A., retired, delivered a stirring address of great interest to Guardsmen. He said:

"In a certain sense the National Guard is a very modern organization. It was not until 1920 that it was organized as a national territorial army with settled quotas from each state formed into complete divisions.

"But though this ideal was realized only ten years ago, the ideal itself was clearly fixed in the minds of Washington and his advisers at the very close of the Revolutionary War. In their minds a national citizen army substantially like our present National Guard was to be an essential part of the new republic which they were striving to form.

"This fact came to my attention recently while examining the Washington papers in the library of Congress. There I found a mass of important writings by Washington and his generals which have been overlooked by all of our historians. There I found that long before the adoption of the Constitution of the United States, Washington had proposed a national defense system which contained in it all of the essential features of our present system under the National Defense Act of 1920.

"A full account of these long forgotten papers is given in my recent book, 'Washington, Lincoln, Wilson, Three War Statesmen.' But it may interest you today, to hear a brief account of them.

"In April, 1783, it became known that the terms of Peace had been settled with Great Britain. Just at that time General Washington received a letter from Alexander Hamilton, Chairman of a Committee in Congress, asking him to give his views on a peace establishment for the New Republic.

"Washington received this letter at his headquarters at Newburgh. Immediately upon receiving it he took the customary action at all well-regulated military headquarters. He communicated its substance to all of his generals at or near his headquarters and called upon them to submit their views upon the important question at issue.

"The replies of these officers are to be found in volume 219 of the Washington papers in the Library of Congress. Among them are highly constructive papers by Generals Pickering, Knox, Rufus Putnam and Baron von Steuben. It is remarkable that there was a general agreement among these officers on the subject of national defense. They agreed that the National Militia should be given a definite and uniform organization throughout the states. They agreed that a well-regulated militia, so formed, would be a sufficient basis for effective national defense. They also united in the opinion that there should be a small regular army. This regular force would serve as a constabulary in the Indian country and for other special duties that cannot be performed by citizen soldiers in time of peace.

"This general policy was stated in Steuben's letter to Washington as follows:

> 'This I am certain of, that we need a regular force for the protection of our frontiers, that our Militia ought to be on a regular footing, and that the establishment of military schools and manufactories will be the best means of providing for our security in future and that a system of this nature will make us more respectable with the powers of Europe than if we keep up an army of fifty thousand men.'

"It is not surprising that Knox and Pickering and Putnam should have expressed a preference for a militia system. They were Americans and had inherited the usual Anglo-Saxon aversion toward a standing army. But Steuben was a professional soldier and a scientific military expert. His father was an officer in the Prussian Army. He himself had served as an officer in the Prussian Army for nearly twenty years. He had served with that army throughout the deadly conflicts of the Seven Years War. His services had been so distinguished that Frederick the Great had taken him into his personal staff. He had been trained in General Staff duties by the Great King himself. He had devoted his life to the scientific study of military organization and tactics. Nor was he ignorant of American affairs. For five years he had served on Washington's staff as Inspector General of the Continental Army. Since Valley Forge he had repeatedly inspected all of the units of that force. He was therefore in a unique position to appraise every virtue and every weakness of the American Citizen Soldier. Furthermore, I find from his correspondence in the Library of the N. Y. Historical Society that ever since his arrival in America in 1778, he had been studying the problem of military institutions best suited to the needs of a modern democratic state.

"After digesting the views submitted to him by his generals, Washington wrote his own treatise on the Military Policy of the United States. This important document bears the title 'Sentiments on a Peace Establishment.' He transmitted it to the Continental Congress on the 2nd day of May, 1783, about three weeks after he received Hamilton's letter.

"Washington's military policy was very simple, The Revolutionary War had been won by a Continental Army composed of Citizen soldiers drawn from the general body of the militia. Washington now proposed to assure the speedy formation of a new Continental Army in the event of any future emergency. He therefore proposed that a sufficient portion of the younger men of the militia should be grouped together and trained in time of peace. This is what Washington meant when he repeatedly referred to a 'well-regulated militia.'

"But this essential organization might be effected in several ways. General Knox favored special training organizations for all young men between the ages of 18 and 21. In this he proposed an American adaptation of the Swiss System. Another general proposed that a certain fraction of the whole militia be formed as an 'active militia' in each state. Washington spoke favorably of each of these methods. He did not contend for any particular solution. He was willing to accept any organization that would give him the essential thing, that is a definite peace time organization of a sufficient number of the younger and more active men. This he considered as the essential basis of effective national defense.

"During the following year Baron Steuben continued his study of the militia problem. In his final plan of 1784 he solved it in a most scientific and rational manner. He pointed out that the total enrolled strength of the militia was more than 400,000. Any effective plan to arm and train such a number would involve prohibitive expense and would be an intolerable social and industrial burden. On the other hand, no possible emergency could demand so large a force. It was therefore absurd to maintain such an establishment. He then estimated the numbers that might be required and concluded that a peace force of 21,000 men expansible to 42,000 on mobilization would be sufficient for the United States at that time. As he needed only 21,000 out of a total militia strength of more than 400,000 his 'active fraction' would be a small one. He needed only one man in every twenty. If he needed one man in every three as the Swiss then did, compulsory service would be necessary. But as he needed only every twentieth man, he proposed that the ranks should be filled by enlisting volunteers for three years. He proposed to pay these young men a small bounty, to arm and clothe them at the public expense and to call them into training camps for thirty-one days each year.

"It will be observed that Steuben's Continental Militia, as he called it, is identical structurally and functionally with our modern National Guard. The only essential difference is in the mode of training. Our actual National Guard has gradually evolved a system of armory training extending throughout the year. Steuben proposed to concentrate the training in training camps each summer.

"Steuben's plan of 1784 contemplated a complete national defense system. He proposed to organize his Continental Militia or National Guard into seven legions or small divisions of three thousand men each. Each division was to contain its proper proportions of infantry cavalry and field artillery. He thus provided for the peace-time team training of the three arms before its importance was generally recognized in Europe and one hundred and thirty-six years before it was accomplished in this country.

"And he also provided for modern territorial organization. His first territorial department to comprise New England would contain two of his National Guard divisions. His second department comprising the middle states would contain three of his National Guard divisions. And his third territorial department, extending from Virginia to Georgia, would contain two National Guard divisions. When we consider that these territorial departments would also include suitable machinery for military education and supply, it is apparent that the Baron was really the inventor of our modern Corps Areas which he thus anticipated by one hundred and thirty-six years.

"In addition to his seven National Guard legions or divisions, the Baron proposed one regular army legion of 3,000 men to garrison the posts on the Indian frontier. In another paper he had proposed a military academy not to train professional officers but to furnish leaders for his citizen army. He had also outlined the essentials of modern general staff training.

"Washington examined Steuben's plan and gave it his warmest approval in a letter written from Mount Vernon in March, 1784. And indeed the adoption of such a plan must have prepared us in the beginning for every future military emergency.

"By the time of the War of 1812, considering the growth of population, Steuben's National Guard would have had a war-strength of 98,000 men formed into effective tactical units with competent leaders and Staff officers.

"By 1860 it would have had 200,000 on the peace establishment and 400,000 at war strength. By 1917 its peace strength would have been 600,000 and its war strength 1,200,000. Further preparedness under these conditions would have required nothing more than a summons to advanced field training. Further expansion would have been the simple process of duplicating a familiar pattern in each neighborhood.

"When Washington became President he made every effort to establish a sound military system. He urged this as his most cherished administration measure. A National Defense Bill embodying the essential features of Washington's 'well-regulated militia' was introduced in the First Congress by Elias Boudinot of New Jersey. If this bill had passed the nation would have been adequately organized in the beginning for every future military emergency from the War of 1812 to the World War.

"But such a consummation was impracticable at that time. There was violent political conflict over all of the powers of the new federal government. The most necessary central authority was resisted by the states. Even Washington's wisdom and prestige were insufficient to assure him effective leadership. At a time when the people of the states were disposed to resist the clearly specified civil authority of the new federal government, they were indisposed to give it any effective military powers.

"When the Militia Bill finally came before the House on March 5, 1792, it still contained all of the essential features of Washington's 'well-regulated militia.' But on that day every constructive feature was amended out of it. The necessary provisions for discipline and federal

supervision were cut out. The essential principle of special training and organization for the younger men was omitted. Indeed, no provision for training was embodied in it. On the following day, the amended Bill passed as the notorious Militia Act of 1792. Washington had proposed Militia in terms of 'gilt-edged bonds.' Congress issued it in terms of 'watered stock.'

"This, of course, throws a new light on the War of 1812. It was the 'unregulated' militia of the Act of 1792 that collapsed in that struggle. Washington's 'well-regulated militia' was not tried. If our fathers had adopted Washington's plan we should have had an effective national army of citizen soldiers organized and ready upon the outbreak of war.

"The then existing militia system was justly discredited by the War of 1812. But unfortunately the discredit extended to the entire conception of a national citizen army. For almost a century Washington's greatest work as a constructive statesman was forgotten. The militia as organized under the Act of 1792 was a tragic failure and to most practical men it seemed incapable of reform.

"But gradually the people themselves began to take a hand in solving this great national problem. With little or no help from the federal government, sporadic fragments of Washington's 'well-regulated militia' began to appear throughout the country. The young men in many communities began to form military companies in which they could learn something of a soldier's duties. Without pay, without allowances for clothing, or subsistence or shelter they began to form. Without official encouragement or guidance the young men of the country began to form those peace-time military organizations which are the essence of Washington's 'well-regulated militia.'

"When we consider today the National Guard with its eighteen infantry divisions, its three cavalry divisions, its coast artillery organizations and its many auxiliary forces, it is difficult to realize how young it is. When I first went on the General Staff, nineteen years ago, it presented what appeared to be a hopeless problem in organization. It had too many infantry regiments with great shortages in cavalry, artillery, and other special services. There was no power in the federal government to readjust it and little disposition on the part of the several states to conform to a national plan. Indeed there was a widespread opinion, dating from the War of 1812, that even if organized it could not be used outside the limits of the United States. This last apparent defect had great weight with many thoughtful men who otherwise were friendly to the force. Why go to the labor of reorganizing it if we cannot use it when war comes?

"This constitutional bugaboo was killed by the war. Nobody raises that question any more. It was answered finally by the National Guard itself when it went to France in 1917.

"But even after the war the difficult problem of organization remained. It was generally recognized that there should be a definite number of complete divisions with a definite quota from each state. But how was this quota to be determined? This was one of the greatest practical questions before Congress when the Act of 1920 was in preparation. Who was competent to define the general organization? Who could presume to tell the several states what their quota should be? What chance would there be to pass any bill that attempted to assign a quota to each state?

"This complicated problem was finally solved by the time-honored expedient of passing the buck. Congress very wisely passed this National Guard buck to the National Guard itself. The whole problem of National Guard organization with all of its complexities and ramifications was turned over to a group of National Guard officers who were temporarily assigned to the General Staff for that purpose.

"These gentlemen were Franklin W. Ward of New York, George C. Rickards of Pennsylvania, M. A. Reckord of Maryland, Walter P. Bare of Alabama, Guy M. Wilson of Michigan, Frank M. Rumbold of Missouri, John W. Page of Texas and Creed C. Hammond of Oregon. They solved the difficult problem that Congress transmitted to them. They accomplished a great work of constructive Statesmanship. They are the Master-builders of the modern National Guard.

"When I consider the wisdom of the Sixty-sixth Congress in passing the buck to them, I regret more than ever that the First Congress was not wise enough to pass the same buck to Washington and Steuben and Knox."

The commander of the First Corps Area, Brigadier General Merriweather Walker, addressed the convention after which President Foote made his report dealing chiefly with the work of the special Legislative Committee and the present status of the bill amending the Defense Act, now out of committee and on the calendar for a vote in Congress. It was a most comprehensive review of the work of the association's officers during the time since the Los Angeles convention.

A stirring address was delivered by Major General William G. Everson, Chief of the Militia Bureau, telling of his activities during the past year in visiting the National Guard of all the states in their home areas and in their camps and pledging everybody to work for an even better National Guard during the coming year.

Brigadier General Henry J. Reilly, representing the Reserve Officers Association of the United States, was present and delivered a splendid address full of good facts and much humor.

General Walsh, as chairman of the special committee on the Guard's share in the memorial being erected in Paris to the American Expeditionary Forces, $25,000 having been subscribed, reported that the response of the states had been nil and upon many apologies from different state's representatives who agreed to take up the matter at once on their return home, the committee was continued to try and finish the job.

It was announced that Colonel Waldron, Executive Officer of the Militia Bureau, who was to address the convention, was ill in his room suffering with an acute attack of appendicitis and Generals Ward, New York; Price of Pennsylvania and Walsh of Minnesota were named a committee to call on Col. Waldron with the regrets of the association and the wishes for a speedy recovery.

Major General John W. Gulick, Chief of the Coast Artillery, formerly Executive Officer of the Militia Bureau and a great favorite with all National Guard officers, next addressed the convention.

It was the vote of the convention to continue the special committee on Tables of Organization for another year to follow up the suggestions of the Militia Bureau where relief is thought possible. Col. D. W. DePrez is chairman of this committee.

Brigadier General Milton A. Record of Maryland led the discussion on the bill before Congress changing the Defense Act on vital matters affecting the National Guard, which has kept the convention calendar busy during the past five years. After some review and discussion Brigadier General Barrett's (Oklahoma) motion that it was the sense of our organization that the National Guard in the different states support the measure H. R. 12,918 in every way necessary to secure its adoption, was unanimously voted.

Monday evening was profitably spent at the armory of the mounted service in Boston with a cavalry and artillery outdoor program and with an exhibition of all of the activities of the various departments of the Commonwealth with continuous band music. On Tuesday evening the celebrated Boston Symphony Orchestra gave a Pop Concert at Symphony Hall, where the guests sat around small tables and were served a light lunch while one of the rarest musical treats was enjoyed as the great orchestra of some eighty artists under the leadership of Arthur Fiedler, Conductor, rendered over a dozen selections by the greatest masters.

The convention wound up Wednesday morning with the election of officers and the report of the Resolutions Committee, this committee going down in history as turning in the briefest report in years and leaving all time of the Executive Council open to pushing the legislation on the Congressional bill.

A resolution of sympathy was ordered sent to Brigadier General John Speaks, a member of Congress from Ohio, whose sickness prevented his presence at the convention. General Speaks was to have been one of the special speakers to explain the legislative program of the national organization for the coming year. It was he who placed the bill in Congress for the passage.

The following telegram was later received by the convention:

Columbus, Ohio, Oct. 1, 1930.

Col. Fred. M. Waterbury,
Sec'y Nat'l Guard Convention, Boston, Mass.:
Greatly appreciate your kindly expressions and felicitations and in return assure the convention of my continued and sincere interest in the welfare of the National Guard. It has been my lifelong ambition to see the Guard firmly established as the first national defense reliance in accordance with our forefathers' plans and intentions.

JOHN C. SPEAKS.

The committee on Time and Place of the next convention recommended New Orleans, La., some time after Thanksgiving. The report was unanimously adopted.

It was voted to have the Executive Council back bill H. R. 8366 which provides that National Guard shall have an authorized strength of 210,500 men.

It was voted that if there are insufficient funds to pay for the attendance at field training and the 48 armory drills the Executive Council go to Congress for such additional funds to cover this deficiency instead of having the Militia Bureau try to cover same from other funds transferred.

The convention adjourned at noon Wednesday, giving the delegates a chance to run about Boston and attend the crowning entertainment event in the evening—a delightful dinner-dance in the ballroom of the Hotel Statler.

OFFICERS 1930-'31

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5th—COL. D. WRAY DE PREZ, Indiana
6th—BRIG. GEN. RALPH M. IMMEL, Wisconsin
7th—BRIG. GEN. GEORGE E. LEACH, Minnesota
8th—COL. J. F. POMEROY, Arizona
9th—COL. M. G. MCCONNEL, Idaho

BUFFALO'S FAMOUS MILITARY BALL

Complete committee assignments for the twentieth annual military ball of Company G, 174th Infantry, Buffalo, have just been announced by Capt. Blythe P. L. Carden, company commander. The ball, a revival of an old institution in Buffalo military circles, will be held in the Hotel Statler ballroom, Nov. 29.

Invitations have been sent to Major General William N. Haskell and Brigadier General George F. Dyer, and many Buffalo military and civic leaders will be present. The ball will be conducted in cabaret style, with entertainment provided by several acts from the R-K-O circuit. Part of the dance music will be broadcast over Station WBEN, new 1000-watt radio station of the Buffalo Evening News.

Capt. Carden heads the general committee, with Lts. Earl R. Chappell and Arthur D. Van Valkenburg as assistants. The sub-committees are:

Ticket Sale—1st Sgt. C. L. Dorst, Chairman; Corp. F. W. Speidel, Assistant Chairman; Pvt. 1st Cl. C. E. Moll, Pvt. 1st Cl. W. C. Schmidt, Pvt. R. J. Dempsey, Pvt. F. J. Tellner, Pvt. J. Barrili.

Entertainment—Sgt. J. E. Propster, Chairman; Corp. E. K. Aldred, Assistant Chairman; Pvt. 1st Cl. B. Elmlinger, Pvt. 1st Cl. W. A. Daege, Pvt. R. W. Falvey, Pvt. G. A. Wick, Pvt. H. C. Kadow.

Printing—Sgt. R. J. Propster, Chairman; Corp. E. J. Werner, Assistant Chairman; Pvt. 1st Cl. V. A. Crapsie, Pvt. 1st Cl. W. H. Wright, Pvt. R. C. Ashman, Pvt. H. C. Judson, Pvt. A. J. Hausbeck.

Reservations—Sgt. William Judson, Jr., Chairman; Corp. J. J. Dickman, Assistant Chairman; Pvt. 1st Cl. L. J. Fuest, Pvt. W. E. Culm, Pvt. A. L. Wilcox, Pvt. W. F. Staples, Pvt. J. J. Boersma.

Decoration—Sgt. M. W. Ward, Chairman; Corp. S. P. Brevorka, Assistant Chairman; Pvt. 1st Cl. C. J. Bischof, Pvt. P. F. Bilotte, Pvt. E. R. Meyer, Pvt. J. J. Chiro.

Publicity—Sgt. G. C. Anker, Chairman; Corp. C. D. Waters, Assistant Chairman; Pvt. 1st Cl. J. E. Hancock,

(*Continued on Page* 14)

A Mimic War with the Army Ordnance Association

THE twelfth annual meeting of the Army Ordnance Association shook the surrounding country at the Aberdeen Proving Ground, Maryland, October 9th. All the notables in Army circles and reserves were among the seven thousand estimated in attendance including many officers from the New York National Guard. Lt. Col. E. M. Shinkle, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., commanding the proving ground depot, had everything in readiness for the great entertainment put on by the Ordnance Department, the Coast Artillery, the Field Artillery, the Air Corps, the Signal Corps, the Infantry, the Quartermaster Corps and the Chemical Warfare Service.

The morning program—much firing on the main front by machine guns, semi-automatic shoulder arms, 75-mm guns with different powders, mobile artillery (post-war developments), infantry mortars, various kinds of Howitzers including the latest models and new developments.

The big hit of the forenoon session was the demonstration of equipment of a mechanized force.

After lunch, served in many places on the post in Aberdeen and enjoyed by many auto parties in picnic style, the crowd took in the exhibition of World War artillery, automotive and chemical warfare material and quartermaster equipment on the main front and in the museum.

This was followed by a wonderful Air Corps demonstration participated in by the bombardment and attack aviation from Langley Field, Hampton, Va., and observation planes from Mitchell Field, N. Y. It included attack of targets, using machine guns and fragmentation bombs, formation flying, acrobatic flying and individual attack by pursuit planes. It wound up with a demonstration of laying smoke screens by airplane and an attack of ground targets by a flight of bombardment planes, six of same dropping two 600-lb. demolition bombs each, illustrating an attack on a ground target by a formation of these planes.

Everybody boarded special trains at 2:30 P. M. for the Plate Ranges, several miles from the main front, where one round from the 16-inch gun was fired. This is the largest seacoast defense gun used in this country, has a range of thirty miles and a rate of fire of about one round per minute. The projectile weighs 2,100 lbs. and has a propelling charge of 702 lbs. of powder. Then there was one round fired from the 14-inch gun, model 1920 MII, on a railway mount after which the 69th Coast Artillery (A. A.) Regiment gave a demonstration of anti-aircraft firing against sleeve targets towed by airplanes.

New gun models were used, the 105-mm. anti-aircraft gun firing a 33-lb. projectile at a muzzle velocity of 3,000 feet per second. The vertical range of this gun is about 14,000 yards and the horizontal range 21,000 yards. Because of the weight of the complete round (62 lbs.) loading is accomplished automatically by means of a compressed air rammer. The rate of fire of this weapon is approximately 15 rounds per gun per minute.

The other type of anti-aircraft gun, the 3-inch with mount, represents the latest design of mobile anti-aircraft artillery. This fires a 13-lb. projectile at a muzzle velocity of 2,800 feet per second with a rate of speed of about 25 rounds per minute. The vertical range of the weapon is 10,000 yards and the horizontal range about 15,000 yards.

Both these types of guns are equipped with loose liners which can be removed in the field without dismounting the guns from the carriages. Thus when a gun reaches the limit of its accuracy life a new liner can be inserted without returning the gun to an arsenal.

The fire of both kinds of guns is controlled by means of directors which automatically compute the future position of a target, apply the necessary ballistic correction and transmit the firing data electrically to the guns.

The calibre .50 Browning machine guns are fired from multiple tripod mounts or from multiple truck mounts carrying either two or four guns. The rate of fire reaches 500 rounds per gun per minute. The fire of the guns on tripods is controlled by data supplied by a stereoscopic fire director which transmits the firing data electrically to the guns.

After this firing exhibition, of great interest, the large party returned to the aviation field and witnessed a parachute jump.

In the evening the trains again took the guests to the Anti-aircraft Range to see a wonderful display of night firing of every variety.

It was a grand party. A lot of money was burned up but more firing was witnessed at close range than could be seen in any war.

CAPTAIN CASSEDY TO COMMAND 156th F. A.

Upon the heels of the resignation of Lt. Col. John A. Korschen of Middletown, who has been in command of the 156th Field Artillery since the resignation of Col. Raphael Egan, comes the appointment of Capt. J. Townsend Cassedy, of Newburgh, the Adjutant of the organization, to succeed to the colonelcy. Capt. Cassedy has a brilliant war record, is a member of the Governor's staff and a competent and popular young officer.

Lt. Col. Korschen tendered his resignation after many years service in the National Guard as he is leaving New York State. For some twenty years he has been Commissioner of Public Works of the City of Middletown and recently resigned to accept a lucrative position in Pennsylvania.

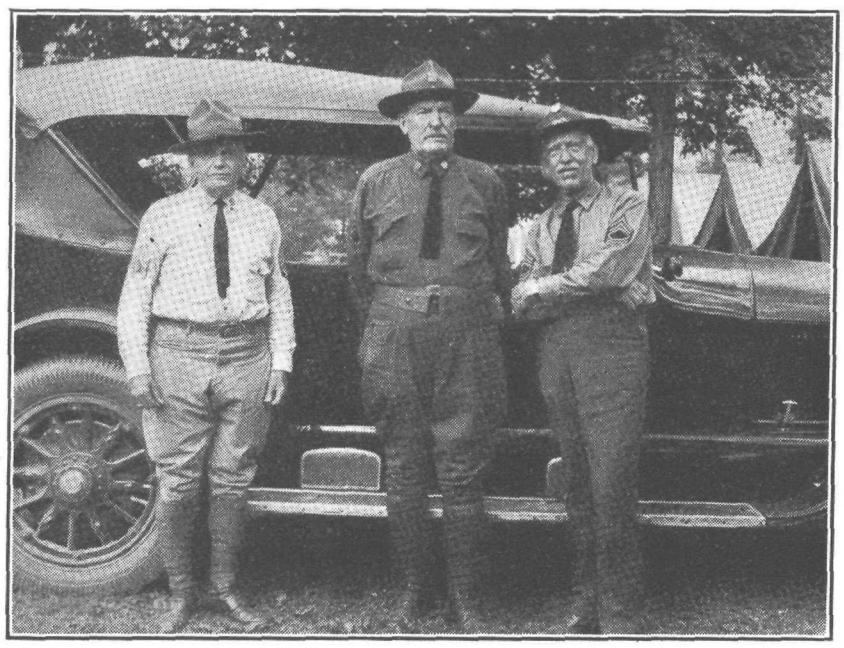
ANOTHER OLD TIMER

By R. S. Sutliffe, 71st Infantry

Away back in 1898 the writer was invited by Adjutant William G. Bates of the 71st Regiment (later Colonel and Bvt. Brigadier General) to come over to the old armory that burned down in 1902 and take up the job of stenographer at regimental headquarters. In those days military work was more or less "Greek" to the tyro and he wondered who was meant when so often some one said "Ask Charlie Le More."

Charlie was at that time a veteran of some twelve years' service—something hard to believe if you see him now-a-days at work up in the 87th Infantry Brigade Headquarters, for he is still on the job as armorer.

He enlisted in Company D, 71st Infantry, on April 26, 1886; served with Troop D, 5th U. S. Cavalry, in the Indian Territory, being on the line when Oklahoma was opened for settlement on April 21, 1889. He served in the First Company, Signal Corps, N. Y. N. G., as private, corporal and sergeant, making eighteen years in that branch of the service, and has had charge of the 1st Brigade (now 87th) headquarters under three brigadier generals. Master Sgt. Le More when retired with the rank of second lieutenant received the New York State decoration for thirty-five years' service and has been an armorer for almost forty years, having entered the service of the City of New York July 1, 1891.



In the picture from left to right are Master Sgt. George R. Kelly (just retired from the Ordnance Department), the late Master Sgt. John Mullins (Drum Major of the 69th and 165th Infantry), and the subject of this article, Master Sgt. Charles Le More (retired some years ago as 2nd Lieutenant). All these old timers at the time the picture was taken at Camp Smith a few years ago had put in forty years and over in the New York National Guard.

TWENTY-SEVENTH DIVISION ASSOCIATION REUNION

The Sixth Biennial Reunion of the 27th Division Association was held at the 71st Regiment Armory, New York City, on Saturday, October 18, 1930, and was attended by about 400 of the veterans of that association.

The meeting was a very important one and resulted in the adoption of a new set of by-laws to take the place of those previously adopted and which have been mislaid.

An important provision in the new by-laws provides for a fair representation of control from all parts of the state and fixed places and dates for future reunions. The Reunion for 1932 will be held at Buffalo. Another important provision is one for life membership in the association upon payment of ten dollars. Such money is to form an endowment fund, the interest from which is to carry the overhead of the Secretary-Treasurer's office. The provision proved to be a popular one as several members subscribed immediately after the adoption of the by-laws. The report of the Resolutions Committee of which Col. Thomas Fairservis was chairman resulted in the reading and unanimous adoption of four resolutions. It was resolved that the proper place for the erection of the New York State Memorial to World War Veterans was Albany, New York, and that the memorial should take the shape of a useful building for housing flags, records and other memoirs of the New York Troops. It was also resolved to change the name of the association by adding the words "of the World War" to its present name, making the full name of the association "27th Division Association of the World War, Inc." Another resolution unanimously adopted was that of electing Major General William N. Haskell to honorary membership in the association. Before the invocation by Chaplain Frank I. Hanscom, the Honorary President, Major General John F. O'Ryan was escorted to the platform by Col. Walter A. DeLamater, host on the occasion, amid the cheers of the members and the strains of Lambert L. Eben's 71st Regiment Band. Speakers were Col. Walter A. DeLamater, commanding the 71st Regiment, who welcomed the members to the reunion, and Major General John F. O'Ryan.

The report of the Secretary-Treasurer indicated that the paid membership has grown from 350, as it was after the Syracuse reunion in 1928, to over 2,000, and that the files of his office hold the names and addresses of over 4,000 of the 27th Division Veterans.

Officers elected to serve for the ensuing two years are Donald C. Strachan, Post No. 23, Brooklyn, N. Y., President; George B. Bradish, Post No. 28, Malone, N. Y., 1st Vice-President; William F. S. Root, Post No. 32, Mt. Vernon, N. Y., 2nd Vice-President, and Harry Gaynor, Post No. 42, Rochester, N. Y., 3rd Vice-President.

A resolution for a rising vote of thanks to the 71st Regiment Veterans Association, with particular mention of Col. DeLamater and Comrade Robert S. O. Lawson, President of that association, for the efforts on their behalf which assured the success of the reunion, was unanimously adopted.

A CLOSE RIFLE MATCH

The result of the 108th Infantry Trophy Match in Rifle Marksmanship Competition held recently on the Rifle Range of Company K, 108th Infantry, at Hornell, N. Y., in which nearly one hundred per cent. of the rifle units participated, follows:

	200 Yards Slow Fire	300 Yards Slow Fire	600 Yards Slow Fire	Total
COMPANY F, Medina				
Team Standing	(1)	(1)	(1)	
1st Sgt. W. J. Breitsman	50	47	44	141
Sgt. L. R. Neal	46	45	42	133
Sgt. W. D. Hollenbeck	50	49	47	146
Total	146	141	133	420
COMPANY K, Hornell				
Team Standing	(4)	(2)	(2)	
Sgt. P. N. Lambert	48	46	47	141
Sgt. G. A. Straight	48	46	45	139
Sgt. M. E. Brokaw	47	47	44	138
Total	143	139	136	418
COMPANY L, Elmira				
Team Standing	(5)	(3)	(3)	
Sgt. A. E. Brown	46	45	42	133
Pvt. 1st Cl. D. A. Herrington	47	49	41	137
Sgt. E. L. Laird	49	45	47	141
Total	142	139	130	411
COMPANY B, Geneva				
Team Standing	(3)	(6)	(4)	
Sgt. C. E. Thomas	49	46	42	137
Pvt. 1st Cl. G. D. House	47	43	46	136
Sgt. D. C. Hitch	48	46	38	132
Total	144	135	126	405
COMPANY E, Rochester				
Team Standing	(10)	(9)	(5)	
Pvt. 1st Cl. W. N. Horne	44	46	45	135
Pvt. R. L. Ebner	41	45	44	130
1st Sgt. W. T. Wright	47	44	45	136
Total	132	135	134	401
COMPANY G, Rochester				
Team Standing	(7)	(7)	(6)	
1st Lt. J. E. Winney	46	42	44	132
1st Sgt. D. N. Finkle	48	45	35	128
Sgt. A. S. Westlake	46	48	46	140
Total	140	135	125	400
COMPANY I, Auburn				
Team Standing	(6)	(5)	(7)	
Sgt. W. L. Duckett	46	47	40	133
Sgt. R. C. Russell	47	47	37	131
1st Lt. R. E. Keefe	48	44	44	136
Total	141	138	121	400
HQ. CO. 1ST BN., Syracuse				
Team Standing	(2)	(4)	(8)	
Corp. Samuel Ventura	46	44	40	130
2nd Lt. C. E. Ames, Jr.	48	46	41	135
1st Lt. A. T. Marcy	50	46	38	134
Total	144	136	119	399
HQRS. COMPANY, Syracuse				
Team Standing	(8)	(8)	(9)	
Sgt. D. K. Howe	47	47	46	140
1st Sgt. W. P. Ryding	46	42	39	127
Corp. E. B. Waring	45	46	40	131
Total	138	135	125	398
SERVICE COMPANY, Auburn				
Team Standing	(9)	(12)	(10)	
Sgt. J. W. Bates	44	40	41	125
1st Lt. W. H. Williamson	47	37	37	121
Pvt. 1st Cl. Wm. Yablonsky	44	45	43	132
Total	135	122	121	378
HQ. CO 3RD BN., Auburn				
Team Standing	(12)	(10)	(11)	
Sgt. F. G. Cottrell	42	46	42	130
2nd Lt. B. C. Lutesinger	43	42	37	122
Corp. W. S. Price	44	45	36	126
Total	129	133	115	378
COMPANY A, Watertown				
Team Standing	(11)	(11)	(12)	
Corp. S. H. Graham	43	43	31	117
Corp. F. W. Kalk	39	41	35	115
Corp. L. J. Hannay	48	43	37	128
Total	130	127	103	360

Company F, Medina, having attained the highest total score of 420, won the Match and the Trophy which will be turned over by Company K and retained in their possession until competed for again in 1931.

Sgt. W. D. Hollenbeck, Company F, Medina, attained the highest individual total score in the Match which was 146, thereby winning the "Jones Medal," which he will retain in his possession until competed for in 1931.

READY FOR INDOOR BASEBALL

The 93rd Brigade Hq. Co. is now booking games for the Indoor Baseball team and would like to hear from any team in the Guard. We are willing to travel anywhere in the state or city. We are a Uniform Team and can give a good account of ourselves on any diamond.

Our record last year was 22 won and 3 lost. For games write to

HARRY J. MCKEOUGH
Manager Indoor Baseball Team
68 Lexington Avenue
New York City

The New York National Guardsman

(*Official State Publication*)

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NOVEMBER, 1930

WHERE THE GUARD CLICKED

Were more widespread use found for the tactics employed by National Guardsmen yesterday at Huntsville, Alabama, in taking prompt and severe measures to turn back a lynching-bent mob, there would be less of the stigma of lynching upon the name of the South.

In this incident a mob, decided upon summary justice for a Negro charged with killing a white man, gathering threateningly about the jail. But the officer of the Guardsmen sent there to protect the accused man was evidently no person to be temporized with. At the first move of violence he ordered a volley fired in the air. Later, when the crowd advanced again, tear bombs were exploded, and the soldiers were ordered to fix bayonets. The mob, quite naturally, qualied before such businesslike methods.

We venture that there is not one in ten lynchings that could not be forestalled by similar determination on the part of officers of the law. A mob is cowardly by nature; it will not brave decisive action. Vaccilation of the officers in whose hands lies the lives of their prisoners can be blamed for most lynchings.

—*Wilmington (No. Carolina) News.*

It was the consensus of opinion that this year's annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States held in Boston, Mass., was about as successful a gathering as was ever enjoyed by the delegates of our various states. The business ran off smoothly and the entertainment and hospitality of the guardsmen of the Bay State could not be excelled.

Mussolini plans to make the Black Shirts the strongest militia in Europe. If there is to be a United States of Europe he proposes to command the National Guard—*Ashville (N. C.) Times.*

A great memorial to Baron Steuben is in the making. The 200th anniversary of his birth is close at hand. To him is accredited the invention of our National Guard. He was Washington's drill master, and at Valley Forge created a new spirit in the Continental Army.

Said Horatio Seymour in 1870 as the cornerstone of the present monument was being laid:

> In November, 1794, in what was then a dense and wide spread forest, the snow was shoveled aside, and a grave dug out among the roots of great trees, and Frederick William, Baron Von Steuben, a soldier of Frederick the Great and an associate of Washington, was buried without one ceremony.
>
> In behalf of our German fellow citizens, in behalf of the citizens of the State of New York, in behalf of the whole American people, who desire that the memory of this great man shall never pass away, I now deposit the cornerstone of this monument erected in honor of Frederick William, Baron Von Steuben. May God grant that it may always be treasured as sacredly as we treasure his memory today.

The Utica Observer says:

It would indeed be a gracious act could the same instrument that transfers the care of the grave of Steuben into the hands of New York State create an advisory body, capable of visioning a great memorial "Steuben Forest" reached by the "Steuben Road" reconstructed over Hassen Cleaver Hill with its commanding view of the Mohawk Valley, in which our liberties and our Nation's birth are entwined around the life and grave of Steuben.

The commission so created to advise the execution of its vision, while we continue to treasure, and the state and Nation to construct this great memorial.

Don't forget while enjoying the Thanksgiving Dinner that you have a great deal to be thankful for and despite hard times or dull business, remember how much happier a Thanksgiving is 1930 than 1917.

General Haskell's Editorial

NOW that the Governor, as Commander-in-Chief, has announced his intention of making the various armories throughout the State available as sleeping quarters for the homeless unemployed, it seems appropriate to discuss in a general way how the armories may be best employed in carrying out the Governor's will, with the least interruption and interference with the military activities which must be carried on therein.

In taking this step the Governor is well aware of the disadvantages to the normal activities of the Guard which will result, but he also feels that he will have the loyal cooperation of every commanding officer in the emergency, and that the National Guard will make any sacrifice to insure the success of his humanitarian measure.

From the various commanding officers, as well as from his own records, the Adjutant General has gathered data on the capacity of the armories throughout the State, and the Governor has requested authority from the War Department to utilize Federal cots and blankets incidentally necessary to this quartering of the homeless. There is but little doubt that, owing to the emergency which exists, Federal authorization will be forthcoming for the use of this equipment for such an unusual purpose. Of course, the ownership of the armories themselves, and the purposes for which they may be used, are questions entirely within the purview of the State authorities; consequently, as soon as permission to use the cots and blankets is received, we should be ready to go ahead inside the State with all other details.

Many complications will arise in connection with the use of the armories for the purpose indicated, but all of them can be surmounted by careful planning and by the exercise of a cooperative spirit in carrying out the will of our Commander-in-Chief.

At this writing it is not certain that the armories will in fact be called upon to serve as shelters for the homeless unemployed, because the various cities and towns throughout the State may yet find a more satisfactory way of meeting the situation; but inasmuch as the Governor has spoken, and has tendered the use of these public buildings, it is proper for us now to give thought to that which may come, and for each commanding officer to plan, according to his own layout, how he will meet the particular problems inherent to his particular armory.

Conditions will vary with each armory, but certain principles are applicable to all of them, and each commanding officer should immediately consider—

The number of men who could be properly housed in the armory.

The procurement (if not already on hand) of the cots and blankets necessary to take care of this number.

The hour at which the armory could be thrown open to the shelterless in the evening, and the hour at which it should be vacated by them in the morning.

Plans for the policing of the armory after it has been vacated in the morning.

The providing of sufficient lavatory facilities for use during the night, and of facilities for washing and personal toilet in the morning.

Police protection for the necessary maintenance of order and for safeguarding of toilet facilities and other property used.

An arrangement with a municipal agency or agencies, whereby the latter would furnish a card of admission and identification to each person whom it is desired to have sleep in the armory.

Arrangements—possibly with a local welfare or charitable organization—for the providing of at least coffee and bread in the morning, either in the armory itself or, if that be impracticable, at some point in its vicinity.

Plans for making the armory available to use as sleeping quarters at the earliest possible hour in the evening. This might be done by so advancing the drill hours that the armory would be clear by, say, 9:30 or 10:00 P. M.

Arrangements for keeping the property used by the transient occupants separate from the remaining organization property.

Plans for the additional heat and light which would be required as a result of the additional use to which the armory is put.

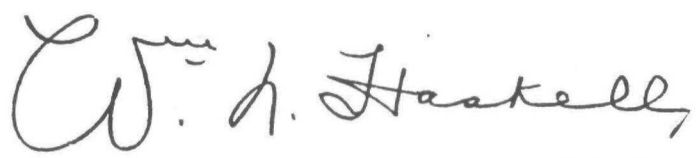
Plans for the utilization of the services (for janitor duty and general daily policing) of some of those to whom shelter has been or will be given.

The presence of women among those eligible for admission to the armory would greatly complicate a sufficiently difficult situation, and it would be highly desirable for the local authorities to arrange for the sheltering of women elsewhere.

Broadly speaking, the thought behind the entire project is that the State armories will shelter the homeless unemployed for the night only when the municipality's free lodging house or houses is unable to accommodate all who apply for lodging. It is not the Governor's thought to have the armories do more than supplement the facilities afforded by the municipality—and only when a city's free lodging houses cannot accept any more applicants for admission will such applicants be sent to an armory.

As can be readily imagined, many questions of detail and arrangement will arise, and the procedure followed in one case would not be the proper one to pursue in another. Common sense, ingenuity, tact and consideration are essential to the handling of the problem, and I call upon each commanding officer to exercise these qualities, that he may at the one time carry on his scheduled work of military instruction and serve the State and the community by caring for the transients in an efficient and economic manner.

The National Guard may yet have this added opportunity of serving the community. Let us make the most of it.



Major General

BUFFALO'S FAMOUS MILITARY BALL

(*Continued from Page 8*)

Pvt. 1st Cl. C. T. O'Hara, Pvt. E. P. Bonatti, Pvt. F. C. Hefner, Pvt. B. C. Johnson, Pvt. R. E. Lewis, Pvt. J. C. Praechtl, Pvt. S. L. Steinhorn.

Finance—Sgt. N. W. Job, Chairman; Corp. F. Roberts, Assistant Chairman; Pvt. 1st Cl. C. D. Aldred, Pvt. N. M. MacVicar, Pvt. O. D. Tunison, Pvt. G. J. Warren.

Veterans—Sgt. H. C. Weber, Chairman; Corp. J. C. Kenyon, Assistant Chairman; Pvt. 1st Cl. M. J. Metzger, Pvt. 1st Cl. R. C. Roberts, Pvt. E. M. Gorman, Pvt. C. J. Kadow, Pvt. J. F. Leahy, Pvt. G. J. Schumacher, Pvt. L. J. Vargo.

The ball will serve as a reunion for former officers and men of the campany, Capt. Carden points out. Acceptances have been received from many former leaders of the company, some of them now in distant states.

The annual military ball of the company dates back to 1860, the year the company was organized as the Eagle Zouaves. The affair continued for many years, and is recalled as a big social event by old Buffalonians. The World War naturally put a stop to social activities in the regiment, and since then there had been no attempt to revive the tradition, until this year, when friends of the company pressed for its return.

NATIONAL GUARD FLOURISHING IN JAMAICA

As we predicted when the 104th Field Artillery was moved from Manhattan to Queens, the recruiting problems of this organization were over as Queens wanted a guard organization and the growth in population brought forth many desirable young men who wished to serve in a military organization near home. They now have a waiting list.

Architects are now preparing plans, preliminary drawings and specifications for the proposed armory which will be located on 168th Street near the Long Island Railroad tracks, Jamaica.

According to Lawrence V. Meehan, superintendent of the Armory Board, the plans are expected to be completed by November, and bids for the construction of the armory may be asked at that time. The Armory Board at present has $1,000,000 to help pay for erection of the buildings, which sum was appropriated several months ago.

GENERAL CHAPIN, FORMER INSPECTOR GENERAL, DEAD

Brigadier General William H. Chapin, 74, died at his home in Buffalo, Sunday, October 5th.

Retired from active service 11 years ago, General Chapin had a long and colorful military career in the National Guard covering a period of nearly half a century. He had served as adjutant in both the old 74th and 65th armories and was aide-de-camp to President Theodore Roosevelt when he was inaugurated Governor of New York State January 1, 1899.

As a boy of 16, General Chapin began his military career by joining the Buffalo City Guard cadets. Displaying a marked adaptiveness as a soldier, he was commissioned a first lieutenant in the 65th Regiment in 1880. He was promoted to adjutant of the old 74th November 5, 1881, and was given the major's insignia August 13, 1883.

He resigned the following year, but three years later returned to service as adjutant in the 65th Armory.

He served many years as Inspector General of the New York National Guard on the staffs of both Major General Charles F. Roe and Major General John F. O'Ryan.

On July 8, 1916, he won the commission of brigadier general and was placed in command of the Peekskill base. He reached the peak a year later, when he became general chief supervising officer of technical military training in New York State. He continued in this capacity until October, 1920, when he was retired from active service.

Surviving General Chapin are a son, Lieut. Col. Frank K. Chapin, Richmond, Va., and a daughter, Ethel E. Chapin.

174th INFANTRY

Company E, Jamestown unit of the 174th Infantry, was the winner of the Grenadiers' trophy for company efficiency during the year 1929-30, according to announcement made last month by Colonel William R. Pooley. The company, which is commanded by Captain Samuel A. Brown, Jr., also was declared winner of five of the ten silver guidon bands donated by the regimental commander for high ratings.

This is the second successive year that Company E has won the cup. It is awarded each year on the basis of percentages decided by a board of judges appointed by the colonel. Company E's rating was 91.56 per cent. Company I, Olean, was second with 82.70 per cent.; Second Battalion Headquarters company, third with 82.147; Company F, fourth with 81.33 per cent., and Howitzer company fifth with 77.11 per cent.

The board of judges consisted of Lt. Col. Ralph K. Robertson, Capt. Alonzo M. Harp, Regimental Adjutant; Capt. Roderick H. Macgregor, Assistant Plans and Training Officer, and Capt. Herbert W. Garrison, U. S. Army Instructor.

A silver guidon band goes with the trophy. The other bands won by the company are for achieving the highest regimental rating at Camp Smith; for winning the out-of-town rifle competition; for the highest percentage of rifle qualifications at Camp Smith, and for the highest percentage of bayonet qualifications.

Other guidon bands go to Company M, for the highest percentage of pistol and machine gun qualifications; Company L, Niagara Falls, for the highest percentage of automatic rifle qualifications; Company A, Niagara Falls, for the best company street, and Company K, Tonawanda, for the best company kitchen.

Five promotions have just been announced by Col. Pooley. Sgt. Anthony J. Braun, Second Battalion Headquarters company, is made a staff sergeant; Pvt. Robert H. Rowell, Company M, is made a sergeant, and corporal's stripes go to Pvt. Lester E. Thompson, Company C, and Clarence Schmitt and Marshall Mather, Company B.

Supreme Court Justice Alonzo G. Hinkley and Police Commissioner Austin J. Roche of Buffalo, were principal speakers at a banquet held Sept. 23 by Company F. Capt. James M. H. Wallace, company commander and regimental small bore coach, presented gold keys to members of the company rifle team which won the Veterans' trophy. Gold keys were awarded to Lt. George C. Knight, Sgt. Morris F. Pierce, Sgt. Harold A. Smith, Sgt. Eberhard Kohlberg, Sgt. Vernon H. Somers, Corp. Donald L. Smith, Pvt. Irving Somers, and Capt. Wallace. Insignia for the marksmen's shooting coats went with the keys. Other speakers at the affair were Lt. Col. Ralph K. Robertson, Maj. Alexander L. Gillig, Capt. Roderick H. Macgregor, and Lt. Sanford A. Carroll, who headed the committee on arrangements.

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Company F—The Fall season was appropriately ushered in by a delightful banquet at Gandy's restaurant. Guests of honor included Buffalo's Police Commissioner, Austin Roche; Judge Hinkley, Lt. Col. Ralph K. Robertson, Maj. Gillig, Capt. Macgregor, all of the 174th Inf., and three very promising recruits.

Capt. Wallace was master of ceremonies and in addition to introducing the speakers gave the men a very fine and inspiring talk. Every man pledged himself to put Company F on even a higher plane in 1931 than that achieved in 1930.

Gold and silver keys were given the team men for winning permanent possession of the Veterans' Trophy last Spring. Capt. Wallace was finding it difficult to present himself with a gold key but Judge Hinkley came to the rescue and told the "Skipper" what we all wanted to say: that it gave him real pleasure to present the Captain with such a beautiful key which was not only emblematic of prowess but of Company F's affection and esteem.

108th INFANTRY

Company H held its annual Clam Bake on Saturday, Sept. 20th, at Buholtz' Flats. It was an ideal day for the affair and everyone had "one swell time." The bake was attended by members of the company and former members of the company. There were several officers of the different Rochester units present and also Capt. G. E. Hutchinson, who is regular army instructor for the Rochester units. Among the former members of the company were Col. Hess and Mr. Larkin, both members of the 1st Separate Company, which was later renamed Co. H. Several games, stunts and races were put on under the expert leadership of Corp. Peck for some very worthy prizes.

Our 2nd Lt. Frank C. Smith is now the leading man in the team of Mr. and Mrs. Frank C. Smith as a result of a little ceremony performed at Wayland recently.

Sgt. George Meder has gone to Los Angeles to take up a new position there, and so Co. H has lost a good man and California has gained one. A few of the non-commissioned officers held a farewell party for George and he probably won't forget it for some time. "Good luck, George!"

10th INFANTRY

Company B—There are times in the existence of every company when for discernible reasons and others difficult to appreciate, it seems to go to seed. Little internal problems magnified by the ordinary soldier and minimized by the real soldier, but a problem nevertheless to be reckoned with, which disturbs the smooth functioning of that Company.

Company B has had just such little problems and has, it is felt, come out of them with a return to the fine morale and the esprit de corps which characterized this unit two or three years back.

It might be considered a weakness to even concede that the problems existed, but not when the purpose of this article is considered. That purpose is to praise, to give credit where it is due, so that the whole Guard may know of these loyal members who have just returned from camp after a tour of field duty that proved a great success.

One of the real joys of soldiering with Company B is the fact that Carroll Westgate is its first sergeant. 1st Sgt. Westgate is second to none both in the intelligence with which he is equipped and in the judgment he exercises in applying it. His contact with the rank and file is just and sympathetic. He appreciates the little exactions of military life to the recruit and handles him accordingly; he expects more from the old timer and they loyally respond. Could a skipper have a better first sergeant?

1st Sgt. Westgate is ably assisted by platoon, and section sergeants, Leo Dennis Merriman Jones, Martin Gallery and Andrew Sayers. They're on the job every minute and the timely formations and the smooth administration of the company street is a tribute to them. These men of course had the willing and enthusiastic help of the corporals. The company brags about Corps. Brennan, Tefft, Feeley, Raymond, Stansfield, Ingraham, Beglin, Somers and Trenske. Without these squad leaders good sergeants would find their jobs most troublesome.

The World War taught us that all battles resolve themselves into small group engagements. The company officers are expected to set the example in leadership and bravery but the non-coms really run the party. In the end it is their leadership that carries the day. No company handled by the non-commissioned officers listed above would fail under fire. Their response in the Armory and at Camp would be their response in contact with the enemy.

Supplies, rations! How vital under any conditions. Supply Sgt. Frank Hanley looks after these details and handles the job like only an "Ole Timer" can. "If you haven't got them get 'em—but have 'em," is Frank's motto.

If space permitted we could name many others whose work and cooperation stood out, but suffice it to say that the entire company to a man played the game. Like thoroughbreds they gave their best at all times. Now on to bigger things. More worlds to conquer. A real 100% Federal Inspection. The Guardsmen who read this article will be watching your performance to see if the above praise is deserved. What will your answer be?

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery F Speaking—Back again in print. Long time since we were last heard from. Nothing exciting to report but now after a most successful tour of field training we'll have something to write about.

Before going to Camp this year Capt. Thiede gave us a little earnest talk and told us that he would not be satisfied unless we brought home the "bacon", meaning the efficiency banner from Camp. Incidently we did just that.

During our second week two pup tent camps were made. The evening of the second camp, with the pup tents already pitched, horses fed and cared for, and everything in general quite serene, and with the sun setting like a red ball of fire, we had quite a brief shower. It was immediately followed by a double rainbow. What a beautiful sight enfolded before us there. A picture no artist could paint.

On the evening of Sept. 2, we held a parade and review in the city followed by a most enjoyable dinner at the Armory, given the men by the officers of the Battery. Headquarters officials as well as city officials were present and complimented us on our splendid showing at camp. Now we're fighting to keep that pennant in Battery F.

245th COAST ARTILLERY

'El Raizers of "L"—"Hey! Where's my shirt?" "Who's got the master key?" "Say, Jack, have ya got a spare tie?" "I wonder if I can get a pair of shoe laces from the supply sergeant?" "Hey! Take your foot out of my eye!" "Leggo of me!" "Oh! You would try to dump me in a locker, huh?" Bam! Crash!

Sweet music, them there words. And they can only mean one thing and that is that drills are here again. After a two month's respite, there is nothing like the sight of one's friends or pals. And mingled in with the above caressing words, one can hear "track," "swimming," and "dances," which is a good indication that this will be a lively season.

It didn't take long for many men to get "het up" on the subject of bowling. Two practice games were held and the turnout was splendid. Some of our old reliables, Sgts. McGowan and Yates, Act. Corp. Kelly, and Pvts. Leyes and Godfrey turned in some excellent games showing that they are still in form. Many newcomers to the team proved that they are ready to step in at first call of assistance. We may or may not turn out a championship team, but we know that we have men that don't know when they are beaten. Bring on that tournament!

Keeping right in step with the bowling team is our swimming team which is right down to the business of early training, and have turned out a formidable relay team. Two new men on the team are Pvts. Martin and Townsend and they show signs of great promise. The team craves competition and issues a challenge for a match relay to any company or battery in any regiment in New York City. Arrangements can be made with Sgt. Yates, captain of the team.

On Saturday night, Nov. 1, 1930, Battery L steps into the limelight by running their "Second Annual Hallowe'en Dance." We have no doubt that this affair will be as great, if not greater, than last year's dance. And that is taking quite a big bite out of old boy "confidence," considering that last year's dance was a huge success. The big boy behind the gun this year is Sgt. McGowan and he says he'll put it over. Go to it, Mac!

On Tuesday night, Oct. 7, the non-coms of L had another one of their social gatherings. Every one who was present went home well satisfied that the non-com staff is a great thing to be a member of. Some of the old faces that are always welcome were Charlie Thurber, Joe Fee, George Sibree and Eddie Kemp.

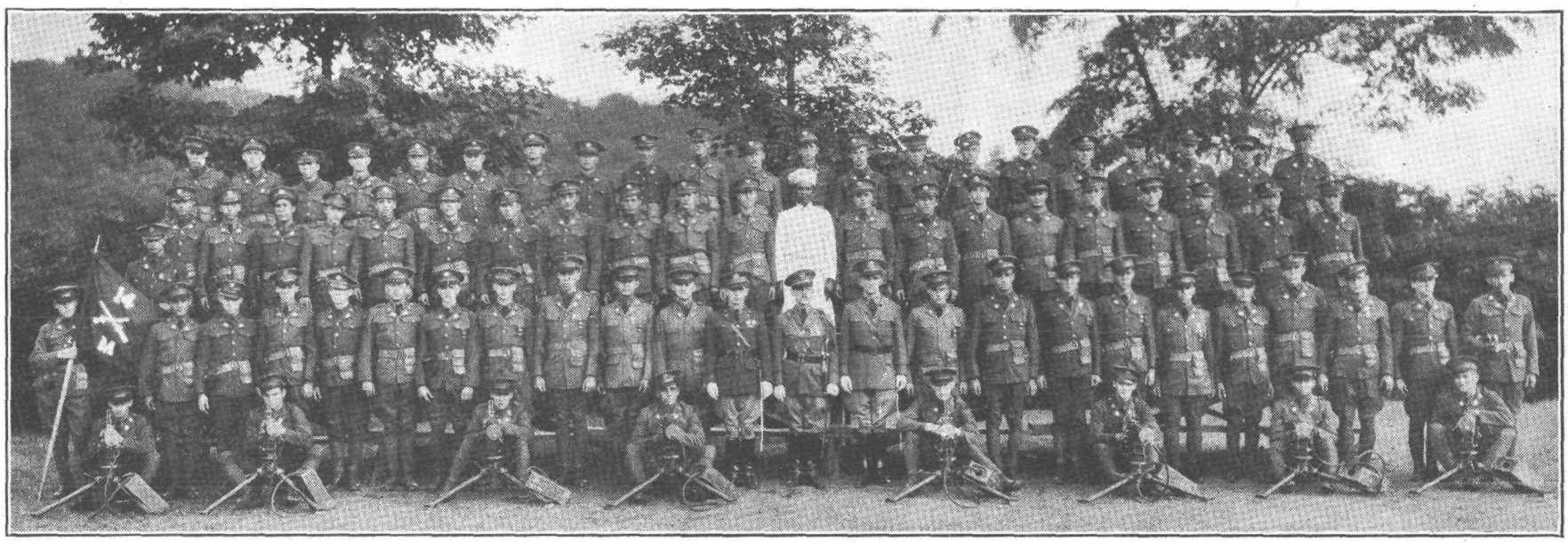
We are indeed fortunate in the matter of re-enlistments. Sgt. Gonelay and Pvt. 1st Cl. Bell have cheerfully put their "John Hancocks" on that little piece of blue paper for another year. We also have two new men, Bronzino and Granberg, who look like real prospects. Show us, boys!

More power to the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN! A few months ago we published a little bit about an ex-member, Joe "Chink" Kelly, who is laid up with tuberculosis at Loomis, N. Y. Thanks to the article in this magazine, old friends of his who did not know of "Chink's" condition but who still follow up the Guard through this magazine, went to see him or sent him cheering words. As a last word, we regret to say, that "Chink's" condition has not improved, but he is still "smiling-thru." He desires to hear from his friends.

Battery D—As an opening to the fall and winter drill season, the battery gave a very successful dinner-dance. It was really in honor of Sgt. "Ernie" Roberts in commemoration of his twenty-five years of faithful service in the National Guard. As he was also due to celebrate a quarter of a century of wedlock his wife was the guest of honor and both were duly surprised at the great send-off on a second honeymoon that had been arranged. Capt. Busevar was toastmaster and kept all the soldiers, their sweethearts and wives in a merry humor. Dancing and singing filled in a most successful evening.

TO ALL MEMBERS OF THE N. Y. N. G.

All officers and men in the National Guard are invited to submit items of news, special articles, editorials, sports, social and other activities of individuals and units for publication in THE GUARDSMAN which is published for the benefit of ALL members of the Guard. Articles should be mailed directly to the editor not later than the 25th of the month prior to month in which they are to appear.



Company M, 14th Infantry, at Camp Smith, 1930.

Battery H, 212th C.A.A.A. Has Fine Ten-Year Record

Battery H, 212th Coast Artillery, Anti-Aircraft, commanded by Capt. Jos. V. Falke, has a record for the past ten years to be proud of.

In the last ten Federal Inspections, the Battery has had 100% nine times; has been complimented each inspection for attendance, neatness, efficiency and spirit.

The Machine Gun Team has won the Gen. Geo. R. Dyer Trophy for the past six years.

The athletes of the Battery have won the Regimental Athletic Trophy for supremacy in Camp and in the Armory for the past ten years—1921 to 1930 inclusive.

The handsome silver trophy presented for the first time by Wm. Ottmann, Jr., Col. Ottmann's son, was won at Ft. Ontario, N. Y., this year by Battery H's sterling relay team composed of: Edward Sweeney, Joseph Antenucci, Kenneth O. Purdy, Alfred DeNorman, Sgt. Leonard Sanstrom (Coach).

The team winning the General George R. Dyer Machine Gun Trophy at Ft. Ontario this year was composed of: Sgt. Leonard Sanstrom, Sgt. Joseph Giardina, Sgt. Mario M. Antenucci, Sgt. Kenneth O. Purdy, Corp. Joseph Antenucci, Corp. James Gaime, Pvt. Wm. Barrere and Pvt. Jos. Leggett.

The Silver Cup presented by Maj. James G. Campion to the Machine Gunner making the highest individual score in the Machine Gun Match was won by Sgt. Kenneth O. Purdy.

Some of the records in the Battery for 100% duty are as follows:

Capt. Joseph V. Falke—12 years
Sgt. Joseph Giardina—10 years
Lt. Frank George—8 years
Sgt. Mario M. Antenucci—8 years
Sgt. Leonard Sanstrom—7 years
1st Sgt. Charles Frank—5 years
Sgt. Raymond Curran—5 years

Officers appointed or promoted in the Regiment from Battery H are as follows:

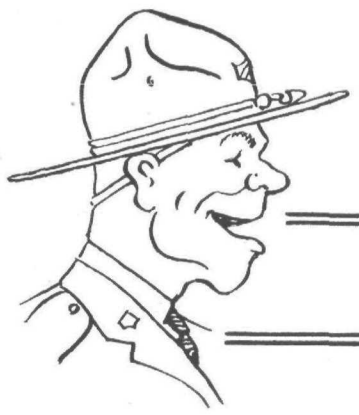
Major James G. Campion
Capt. Harry W. Sundermeyer
Capt. Alfred P. Delcambre
Capt. Jos. V. Falke
Lt. Geo. I. Blewitt
Lt. W. C. Kolish
Lt. A. F. Clarke
Lt. Frank George
Lt. Theodore Reischmann

Maj. James G. Campion, who commanded the Battery for four years, from Federalization until his promotion as Major in 1924, succeeded in recruiting a high class type of men and inculcated a spirit in the Battery that has been maintained up to the present time.

The present officers of the Battery are Capt. Joseph V. Falke, 1st Lt. Geo. I. Blewitt and 2nd Lt. Frank George.

Winners of the General Dyer Machine Gun Trophy, Battery H, 212th C. A., at Fort Ontario, 1930—Sgt. L. Sanstrom, Sgt. J. Giardina, Sgt. M. Antenucci, Sgt. K. Purdy, Corp. J. Antenucci, Corp. J. Gaime, Pvt. W. Barrere, Pvt. J. Leggett.

Winners of the Wm. Ottmann, Jr., Trophy Relay Team, Battery H, 212th C.A., at Fort Ontario, 1930—Capt. J. V. Falke, B. C.; Sgt. L. Sanstrom, Coach; Sgt. K. Purdy, Corp. J. Antenucci, Corp. E. Sweeney and Alfred De Norman.



KEEP SMILING

Sergeant (at morning calisthenics) "Breathing exercise—inhale at 'one,' exhale at 'two.' Ready, exercise, 'one, two; one, two; one—halt.' Cease breathing. Rest."—*H. W. H.*

* * *

"It's no wonder you're such a sissy," said the bad boy. You're pa and ma were married by a justice of the peace."

"Well," retorted the other, "from the noise I hear comin' from your house your pa and ma must have been married by the secretary of war."

—*Penn Guardsman.*

* * *

Judge: "What is the charge, officer?"

Officer: "Driving while in a state of extreme infatuation."

* * *

Bobby was asking questions: "But, Papa, if God makes some girls brunettes, who makes some girls blondes, who makes the red-headed girls?"

"You know," replied Papa, absently, "I've often wondered."

* * *

Lady Visitor (watching pugilist shadow-boxing): "And is he really trying to hit his own shadow."

Trainer: "That's right, miss."

"Good heavens: Poor darling! How long has he been like that?"

* * *

A negro cook answered the telephone the other morning, and a cheerful voice inquired: "What number is this?"

The cook, in no mood for trifling questions, said, with some asperity: "You-all ought to know. You done called it."

* * *

George (from next door): "Mrs. Jones, may I use your telephone?"

Mrs. Jones: "Certainly, George. Is yours out of order?"

George: "Well, not exactly, but Sis is using it to hold up the window, ma's cutting biscuits with the mouthpiece and baby's teething on the cord."

—*Windsor (Ont.) Border Cities Star.*

An ad. in the "Personal" column reads: "Will any kind person assist aged gentlewoman? Blameless life; full particulars." Now, who on earth wants full particulars of a blameless life?"

* * *

There had been several earthquake shocks in a certain district, so a couple sent their little boy to an uncle who lived out of the danger zone.

A day or two later they received a telegram: "Am returning your boy—send earthquake."

* * *

The motorist had had an accident. He limped painfully to a telephone box and called up the nearest garage.

"Hello," he said, "I've turned turtle. Can you do anything for me?"

"I'm afraid not," came a sweet feminine reply. "You've got the wrong number. What you want is the Zoo.'—*The Observation Post, 95th Division.*

* * *

Wife: "You seem disappointed with your parcel."

Husband: "Yes. I answered an advertisement for a device to keep down gas bills, and the firm sent me a paperweight."

* * *

"Sambo, where you all gwine in such a rage?"

"Ah's gwine to git that doctah what sewed up my operation with white thread."

* * *

One is almost moved to tears observing an emaciated horse fly settle comfortably on the radiator of an automobile.

* * *

Romiet — "How many fellows bring you candy?"

Julio—"All of them except you."

Romiet—"Well, bring some out; I'm hungry."—*Exchange.*

That doctor knew his business. "Here's a sleeping draught, Mrs. Naggs, as your husband requires rest and peace."

Mrs. Naggs: "When shall I give it him, sir."

"Don't give it him—take it yourself."—*Empire News.*

* * *

WHY CONFINE IT TO PARLIAMENT?

Women might have twins every year and still be more efficient than many members of parliament.

—*Lady Astor.*

* * *

A man got into a cab at the Atlanta railway station and said: "Drive me to a haberdasher's."

"Yas, suh," said the driver.

He whipped up his horse and drove a block, then, leaning over to address his passenger, he said: "Scuse me, boss, but whar d'yu say you wanter go?"

"To a haberdasher's."

"Yas, suh; yas, suh."

After another block there was the same performance.

"Scuse me, boss, but whar d'yu say you wanter go?"

"To a haberdasher's," was the somewhat impatient reply.

Then came the final appeal.

"Now, look a'here, boss, I been drivin' in dis town twenty years, and I ain't never give nobody away yit. Now you jes tell dis nigger whar 'tis you wanter go an' I'll get yo' into bed whar yo' kin sleep it off."

* * *

A woman who had the reputation of being unusually prudent and with a heathery burr on her tongue, stopped at a neighbor's house to borrow the use of the telephone.

She called the butcher.

"You needn't send up that five cents worth of cat meat. The cat caught a mouse."—*Texas Runner.*

HOW WE STAND

September Average Attendance for Entire Guard.....80.24%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard..... 21,483
Minimum Strength New York National Guard..... 18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard..... 21,388

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
Maintenance Strength 61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division 67

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS
Maintenance Strength 69
51st Cavalry Brigade..... 79

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.
Maintenance Strength 32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade..... 44

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS
Maintenance Strength 28
87th Brigade 44
93rd Brigade 38
53rd Brigade 39
54th Brigade 35

SPECIAL TROOPS
Maintenance Strength 318
27th Special Troops..... 370

AVIATION
Maintenance Strength 118
27th Aviation 127

SIGNAL BATTALION
Maintenance Strength 163
101st Signal Battalion..... 175

ENGINEERS
Maintenance Strength 473
102nd Engineers 531

DIVISION TRAINS Q.M.C.
Maintenance Strength 247
27th Division Trains, Q.M.C..... 251

STATE STAFF
Authorized Strength 137
A.G.D. Section 6
J.A.G.D. Section 3
Ordnance Section 28
Medical Section 2
Quartermaster Section 31

COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS
Maintenance Strength 11
Hdqrs. Coast Artillery..... 10

INFANTRY
Maintenance Strength 1038
1. 10th Infantry 1192
2. 165th Infantry 1181
3. 71st Infantry 1175
4. 105th Infantry 1167
5. 108th Infantry 1159
6. 106th Infantry 1146
7. 14th Infantry 1121
8. 174th Infantry 1119
9. 107th Infantry 1092
10. 369th Infantry 1078

CAVALRY
Maintenance Strength 587
101st Cavalry 725
121st Cavalry 656

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.
Maintenance Strength 647
106th Field Artillery..... 713

ARTILLERY, C.A.C.
Maintenance Strength 646
244th Coast Artillery..... 740

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES
Maintenance Strength 739
245th Coast Artillery..... 905

ARTILLERY, 75's
Maintenance Strength 602
156th Field Artillery..... 668
105th Field Artillery..... 676
104th Field Artillery..... 712

MEDICAL REGIMENT
Maintenance Strength 632
102nd Medical Regiment..... 673

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS
Maintenance Strength 647
258th Field Artillery..... 825

ARTILLERY, A.A.
Maintenance Strength 705
212th Coast Artillery..... 780

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

September Average Attendance for Entire Guard 80.24%

The Honor Space

Yours for the Effort

369th Infantry — 94.80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	2	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	1	65	62	95
Service Co.	1	68	60	88
Howitzer Co.	1	66	56	85
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	1	22	20	91
Company A	1	65	65	100
Company B	1	63	60	95
Company C	1	65	60	92
Company D	1	63	63	100
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	1	22	22	100
Company E	1	65	53	81
Company F	1	64	62	97
Company G	1	66	66	100
Company H	1	62	59	95
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	1	21	20	95
Company I	1	65	63	97
Company K	1	64	62	97
Company L	1	66	65	98
Company M	1	64	62	97
Med. Dept. Det.	2	35	35	100
		1078	1022	94.80

27th Div. Tr. — (2) 91.33%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	1	14	14	100
M. T. Co. 105	1	50	45	90
M. T. Co. 106	1	52	45	86
M. T. Co. 107	1	52	50	96
M. T. Co. 108	1	48	46	96
M. R. S. 103	1	20	19	95
Medical Det.	1	18	13	72
		254	232	91.33

27th Div. Avia. — (3) 90.98%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Obs. Sq.	4	21	20	95
102nd Photo Section	4	94	84	89
Medical Det.	4	7	7	100
		122	111	90.98

121st Cavalry — (4) 88.35%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Troop	4	78	75	96
Band	5	38	34	89
M. G. Troop	4	66	61	92
Hdqrs. 1st Sq.	4	1	1	100
Troop A	5	72	59	82
Troop B	7	76	64	84
Hq. 2nd Sq.	4	2	2	100
Troop E	4	71	65	91
Troop F	6	70	65	93
Hdqrs. 3rd Sq.	4	2	2	100
Troop I	5	67	57	85
Troop K	5	65	51	78
Medical Det.	3	30	27	90
		644	569	88.35

102nd Med. Rgt. — (5) 85.92%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	13	13	100
Service Co.	4	78	65	83
Hq. Col. Bn.	4	2	1	50
104th Coll. Co.	5	56	43	77
105th Coll. Co.	5	63	59	94
106th Coll. Co.	4	72	65	90
Hq. Amb. Bn.	5	1	1	100
104th Amb. Co.	4	54	47	87
105th Amb. Co.	5	45	37	82
106th Amb. Co.	4	48	39	81
Hq. Hosp. Bn.	5	2	2	100
104th Hosp. Co.	4	68	60	88
105th Hosp. Co.	5	61	47	77
106th Hosp. Co.	6	65	58	89
102nd Vet. Co.	5	40	37	92
		668	574	85.92

71st Infantry — (6) 84.05%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regt. Hq. Co.	4	63	53	84
Service Co.	5	98	89	91
Howitzer Co.	4	62	48	77
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	33	25	75
Company A	5	63	47	75
Company B	5	67	51	76
Company C	5	63	47	75
Company D	5	68	57	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	33	31	94
Company E	4	77	73	95
Company F	4	66	51	77
Company G	4	66	56	85
Company H	4	65	50	77
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	34	32	94
Company I	4	68	57	84
Company K	4	70	65	93
Company L	4	65	52	80
Company M	4	71	65	91
Med. Dept. Det.	4	34	30	88
		1173	986	84.05

101st Cavalry — (7) 82.81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Band	2	26	23	88
Hdqrs. Troop	3	83	63	76
M. G. Troop	3	69	47	97
Hq. 1st Sq.	5	2	2	100
Troop A	3	68	57	84
Troop B	3	81	70	86
Hdqrs. 2nd Sq.	2	4	4	100
Troop E	4	102	88	86
Troop F	5	84	66	78
Hdqrs. 3rd Sq.	2	4	4	100
Troop I	4	69	57	82
Troop K	2	102	93	91
Medical Det.	5	23	19	83
Med. Dept. Det.	4	9	7	78
		733	607	82.81

106th Field Art. — (8) 82.27%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	72	59	82
Service	5	67	54	80
Hq. 1st Bn.	2	4	4	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	5	33	26	79
Battery A	5	71	58	82
Battery B	5	77	63	82
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	3	3	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 2nd Bn.	5	29	26	90
Battery C	5	68	53	78
Battery D	5	74	67	90
Hq. 3rd Bn.	5	3	3	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 3rd Bn.	5	31	23	74
Battery E	5	75	62	83
Battery F	5	63	54	86
Medical Det.	5	35	25	71
		711	585	82.27

212th Coast Art. — (9) 80.84%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
Hdqrs. Battery	5	72	50	69
Service	5	71	58	82
1st Bn. Hq.	5	3	3	100
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	5	45	40	89
Battery A	5	64	55	86
Battery B	5	67	52	78
Battery C	5	70	62	88
Battery D	5	66	60	91
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	1	1	100
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	5	17	14	82
Battery E	5	68	53	78
Battery F	5	77	45	58
Battery G	5	66	57	86
Battery H	5	69	57	83
Medical Det.	5	23	22	96
		783	633	80.84

27th Spec. Tr. — (10) 80.21%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	3	12	9	75
27th Hdqrs. Co.	3	59	43	73
102nd Ordnance Co.	3	33	31	94
27th Tank Co.	4	69	56	81
27th Signal Co.	3	76	53	70
102nd Motorcycle Co.	5	40	38	90
27th Military Police Co.	5	61	49	80
Medical Det.	3	19	17	89
		369	296	80.21

104th Field Art. — (11) 79.63%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	2	58	39	67
Service	3	78	62	79
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	4	4	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	4	35	27	77
Battery A	2	75	65	87
Battery B	3	75	58	77
Battery C	4	73	54	74
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	4	4	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 2nd Bn.	3	35	31	88
Battery D	4	79	66	83
Battery E	2	83	53	76
Battery F	4	69	53	77
Medical Det.	3	38	35	92
		712	567	79.63

245th Coast Art. (12) 78.81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	69	56	81
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	3	3	100
Battery A	5	55	43	78
Battery B	5	77	56	73
Battery C	5	67	55	82
Battery D	5	65	46	71
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	3	3	100
Battery E	5	67	50	75
Battery F	5	74	60	81
Battery G	5	62	45	72
Battery H	5	64	45	70
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	2	2	100
Battery I	4	68	58	85
Battery K	4	61	48	79
Battery L	4	61	54	88
Battery M	4	60	49	82
Medical Det.	4	32	27	84
		897	707	78.81

258th Field Art. (13) 78.21%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	6	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	73	61	83
Service	5	79	59	75
1st Bn. Hq.	5	4	3	75
1st Bn. C. T.	5	51	44	86
Battery A	5	81	62	76
Battery B	5	78	61	78
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
2nd Bn. C. T.	5	51	38	74
Battery C	5	80	61	76
Battery D	5	79	64	81
3rd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
3rd Bn. C. T.	5	69	45	65
Battery E	5	71	54	76
Battery F	5	78	66	85
Medical	5	33	26	79
		840	657	78.21

106th Infantry (14) 77.66%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	6	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	73	51	70
Service Co.	4	105	81	77
Howitzer Co.	4	60	40	67
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	21	15	71
Company A	4	65	49	75
Company B	4	65	49	75
Company C	4	65	54	83
Company D	4	65	43	66
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	33	23	70
Company E	4	60	34	57
Company F	4	66	55	83
Company G	4	64	57	89
Company H	4	65	45	69
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	21	16	76
Company I	5	68	58	85
Company K	4	67	53	79
Company L	5	68	63	93
Company M	5	51	50	98
Med. Dept. Det.	5	35	30	86
		1124	873	77.66

105th Infantry (15) 76.14%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	67	47	70
Service Co.	5	104	78	75
Howitzer Co.	5	64	49	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	8	24	22	92
Company A	4	85	59	69
Company B	6	69	59	85
Company C	5	65	42	65
Company D	4	68	49	72
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	24	21	87
Company E	5	65	49	75
Company F	4	70	51	73
Company G	4	65	60	92
Company H	5	80	61	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	28	23	82
Company I	5	70	55	78
Company K	3	62	50	81
Company L	4	66	45	68
Company M	5	64	51	80
Med. Dept. Det.	7	35	22	63
		1182	900	76.14

105th Field Art. (16) 75.55%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	5	5	100
Hq. Bty.	2	47	35	74
Service Bty.	2	66	63	95
1st Bn. Hq.	5	3	2	67
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	2	47	35	74
Battery A	2	69	47	68
Battery B	2	73	58	79
Battery C	3	68	50	73
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	4	3	75
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	2	45	33	73
Battery D	2	76	56	74
Battery E	3	73	51	70
Battery F	2	64	45	70
Medical Det.	3	39	30	77
		679	513	75.55

156th Field Art. (17) 74.95%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	Drills suspended			
Service	5	75	56	75
1st Bn. Hq.	5	3	3	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	5	35	25	71
Battery A	5	67	46	69
Battery B	3	71	47	66
Battery C	3	72	48	67
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	Drills suspended			
Battery D	5	73	53	73
Battery E	4	72	64	89
Battery F	5	75	60	80
Medical Det.	4	35	29	83
		587	440	74.95

102nd Engrs. (18) 73.64%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	8	8	100
Hq. & Service Co.	5	70	57	81
Company A	4	68	48	70
Company B	4	65	50	77
Company C	4	66	44	67
Company D	4	71	55	77
Company E	4	66	49	74
Company F	4	59	39	66
Medical Det.	4	24	16	67
		497	366	73.64

14th Infantry (19) 72.21%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	6	6	6	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	2	64	44	69
Service Co.	1	86	63	73
Howitzer Co.	1	62	61	98
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	2	23	13	56
Company A	2	63	49	78
Company B	2	65	43	66
Company C	2	92	45	49
Company D	1	65	57	88
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	1	24	21	87
Company E	1	60	46	77
Company F	1	64	47	73
Company G	1	70	61	87
Company H	1	62	58	93
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	1	23	17	74
Company I	3	97	77	79
Company K	3	70	57	81
Company L	3	69	55	80
Company M	1	76	60	79
Med. Dept. Det.	2	36	25	69
		1177	850	72.21

101st Sig. Bat. (20) 64.97%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.	1	22	18	82
Company A	2	99	62	63
Company B	4	64	41	64
Medical Det.	3	12	7	58
		197	128	64.97

10th Infantry (21)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	6	86
Regtl. Hq. Co.	3	65	59	91
Service Co.	Form 100 not received			
Howitzer Co.	Form 100 not received			
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	Drills suspended			
Company A	Form 100 not received			
Company B	1	68	52	76
Company C	Drills suspended			
Company D	1	74	62	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	34	34	100
Company E	1	71	65	91
Company F	4	70	62	88
Company G	1	70	69	98
Company H	4	74	71	96
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	1	38	35	92
Company I	3	76	69	91
Company K	3	57	52	91
Company L	2	63	57	90
Company M	1	74	68	92
Med. Dept. Det.	4	39	35	90

107th Infantry (22)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	61	45	74
Service Co.	4	36	26	72
Howitzer Co.	3	64	35	55
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	22	17	77
Company A	4	57	40	70
Company B	3	63	44	70
Company C	4	66	53	80
Company D	4	65	53	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	20	14	70
Company E	1	64	59	92
Company F	4	64	52	81
Company G	4	61	42	69
Company H	4	68	48	70
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	1	23	16	69
Company I	2	62	35	56
Company K	2	73	61	83
Company L	Form 100 not received			
Company M	4	64	50	78
Med. Dept. Det.	4	34	25	73

108th Infantry (23)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	6	6	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	66	40	61
Service Co.	4	88	75	85
Howitzer Co.	4	57	42	74
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	32	27	84
Company A	5	65	51	78
Company B	3	65	43	66
Company C	3	65	46	71
Company D	5	62	49	79
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	32	24	75
Company E	Form 100 not received			
Company F	5	67	60	89
Company G	3	65	47	72
Company H	4	70	50	71
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	33	29	88
Company I	5	67	58	86
Company K	4	79	59	75
Company L	5	81	73	90
Company M	4	63	51	81
Med. Dept. Det.	3	43	32	74

174th Infantry (24)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	Form 100 not received			
Service Co.	Form 100 not received			
Howitzer Co.	Form 100 not received			
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	Form 100 not received for Hdqrs. 1st Bn.			
Company A	4	76	55	72
Company B	1	66	62	94
Company C	Form 100 not received			
Company D	Form 100 not received			
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	1	38	31	81
Company E	Form 100 not received			
Company F	1	65	56	86
Company G	1	63	61	97
Company H	Drills suspended			
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	35	27	77
Company I	3	71	54	76
Company K	1	67	52	78
Company L	6	66	48	73
Company M	Drills suspended			
Med. Dept. Det.	Form 100 not received			

165th Infantry (25)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	Form 100 not received			
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	68	55	81
Service Co.	4	91	82	90
Howitzer Co.	4	68	59	87
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	29	23	79
Company A	4	67	51	76
Company B	4	70	56	80
Company C	4	63	53	84
Company D	5	81	69	85
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	28	19	68
Company E	5	69	59	85
Company F	5	70	52	74
Company G	5	70	54	77
Company H	5	73	58	79
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	25	23	92
Company I	4	68	51	75

Company K	4	67	59	88
Company L	4	67	51	76
Company M	5	71	59	83
Med. Dept. Det.	5	38	33	87

244th Coast Art. (26)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	6	4	4	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	3	72	62	86
Service	3	93	82	88
1st Bn. Hq.	Form 100 not received			
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	2	34	30	88
Battery A	2	64	45	70
Battery B	2	68	47	69
2nd Bn. Hq.	3	3	3	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	Form 100 not received			
Battery C	2	64	56	87
Battery D	2	64	60	94
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
3rd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	2	41	33	80
Battery E	2	64	51	80
Battery F	2	64	50	78
Medical Det.	3	45	36	80

State Staff (1) 95.38%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
A.G.D. Section	5	5	5	100
J.A.G.D. Section	4	4	4	100
Ordnance Section	4	26	23	88
Medical Section	4	2	2	100
Q.M. Section	4	28	28	100
		65	62	95.38

51st Cav. Brig. (2) 91.02%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brigade Hq.	4	7	6	86
Hdqrs. Troop	4	71	65	91
		78	71	91.02

Hdq. 27th Div. (3) 89.23%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	24	23	96
Hdqrs. Det.	4	41	35	85
		65	58	89.23

54th Inf. Brig. (4) 85.71%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	4	80
Hdqrs. Co.	6	30	26	86
		35	30	85.71

52nd F. A. Br. (5) 84.09%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	2	37	30	81
		44	37	84.09

87th Inf. Brig. (6) 82.22%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	5	3	60
Hdqrs. Co.	5	40	34	85
		45	37	82.22

Hdqrs. Coast Art. (7) 80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	2	3	2	67
Hdqrs. Det.	2	7	6	86
		10	8	80

53rd Inf. Brig. (8)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
Hdqrs. Co.	Form 100 not received			

93rd Inf. Brig. (9)

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	1	1	100
Hdqrs. Co.	Form 100 not received			

106th FIELD ARTILLERY MOURNS OFFICER'S DEATH

The following extract is from a G. O. of the 106th F. A.:

With keen sense of sorrow the sudden death of Captain John Patrick Kelly, Dental Corps, attached to this Regiment, which occurred at Medina, N. Y., September 14, 1930, is announced.

Captain Kelly was an example of the American Citizen Soldier, energetic and conscientious in his performance of duty and always with the motto of the regiment, "Deeds not Words," in mind; of a gentle, lovable and loyal nature, inspired by a large sense of the duties of a true citizen and winning the respect and esteem of all with whom he associated.

In his death the regiment mourns the loss of a faithful officer and an excellent soldier.

HORNELL ENTERTAINS

Captain A. B. Conover, commanding Co. K, 108th Infantry, at Hornell, sent out many invitations to officers and their ladies to attend the Infantry Trophy Match in Rifle Marksmanship held on their new range September 27th. A lot of them went and what a fine time was reported. Following the match a dinner dance was held at Hotel Sherwood. Captain Conover, the members of Co. K and the citizens of Hornell generally are a wonderful group of hosts and hostesses and the bright lights of Hornell are just as alluring and satisfying as those in metropolitan areas when Hornell "steps out."

OLD TIMERS HAVE CLAMBAKE IN ROCHESTER

Captain Homer Cole, who recently gave up his command of Company E (formerly Co. A), 108th Infantry, in Rochester, was the guest of honor at the company's 67th annual clambake last month. It was held at Pinehaven, East Bay Road, and largely attended by "Old Timers."

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CONSTITUTION DAY IN NEW YORK

Moved no doubt by the special attention given at this time to the constitutionality of a certain matter now prominently before the people of the country, Constitution day was observed in New York with more than usual display. Flags were flown throughout the city and a patriotic observance meeting was held in the Town Hall under the auspices of the School of Law of the New York University.

The National Guard was represented in the program by the colors and field music of the Seventy-first Infantry, by special invitation. The field music rendered selections dating back to the signing of the Constitution. Mr. John Edmond Hewitt, chairman, acknowledged his appreciation of the assistance rendered by the National Guard in a letter to Colonel De Lamater in which he stated, among other things, "Your field music was simply great."

"GINGER" BELL GOING BACK TO RUSSIA

Colonel Walter L. Bell of New York City, who has accepted an offer of the Soviet Government to direct the feeding of millions of Russians, said today he hoped to persuade General J. Leslie Kincaid, former Adjutant General of New York, who was associated with him in the World War, to join him in the work.

The Soviet plan calls for central stations from which large quantities of food will be shipped in airplanes to the communities requiring it.

Colonel Bell organized and commanded the 102nd Ammunition Train and later directed Russian relief work under the Hoover Commission. He was stricken with typhus in Russia but remained on the job and continued after his recovery.

AN ARMY FAVORITE DEAD

"Ben," favorite mule of Battery C, 156th Field Artillery, died in the service of his country at the National Guard training camp at Pine Camp, 1930. It can be truly said "he died with his shoes on."

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BRIGADE ESTABLISHES A RECORD

Congratulations from all over New York State are being showered on Colonel John Sylvester Thompson of Medina, Acting Brigade Commander and Commanding Officer of the 108th Infantry, for the record-breaking qualifications made by the 54th Brigade at Camp Smith this year. The Brigade is credited with a total of 2,013 qualifications, 1,035 having been obtained by the 108th Infantry and 962 by the 107th Infantry of New York City.

MAJOR TURNBULL GOES TO PANAMA CANAL ZONE

Major William A. Turnbull of the Judge Advocate General's Department and a former Captain of Co. L, 108th Infantry, Elmira, has been ordered to the Panama Canal Zone for duty, according to army orders received at Headquarters, Second Corps Area, on Governors Island.

Major Turnbull, who is at present stationed in Washington, D. C., in the office of the Judge Advocate General, went into the Judge Advocate General's Department of the Army at the close of the World War, being a lawyer of high standing in this state.

GUARD UNIT ELECTS OFFICERS

At a meeting of the Third Battalion Headquarters Company, 108th Infantry, in Auburn recently the following new officers were elected:

Secretary, Corp. C. Jones; treasurer, 1st Class Pvt. Walter Price; captain of the inside baseball team, Pvt. Howe; manager, Sgt. Laird, officers on the administration board, 1st Lieut. R. Lewis, 2nd Lieut. B. Lutesinger, Sgt. Cottrell, Sgt. Jones, 1st Class Pvt. Baier, Pvt. Bush, Kester, Wetsoll and Tyler.

Banquet committee was appointed as follows: 1st Lieut. R. Lewis, 2nd Lieut. B. Lutesinger, Supply Sgt. B. Jones, Corp. Frank Kulowski and Pvt. M. Harmon.

Pvt. H. Stoddard was appointed in charge of publicity.

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PEEKSKILL SECURES ARMORY SITE

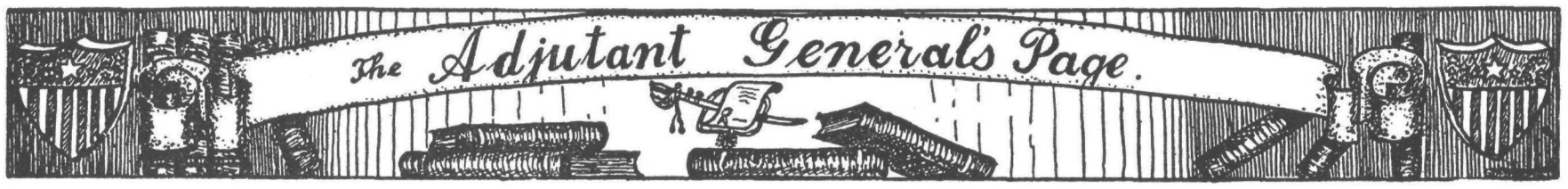
A new state armory for Westchester County is practically assured for the near future for the budget and appropriations committee reported to the Board of Supervisors the request of Adjutant General Franklin Ward of the National Guard for approval of a Peekskill site, already approved by the State officials.

The site for the new armory is on Washington Street in the village of Peekskill and contains more than eight and one-half acres.

The land is held by the Shenandoah Development Corporation from whom the State has secured an option for $45,000. Under the State law the County buys the site and the State constructs the armory. It is believed that formal approval and acquisition of the site will soon be made by the board.

THE HORSE WAS KING IN ROCHESTER LAST MONTH

The units of the 121st Cavalry located in Rochester put on a horse show and polo matches in their Culver Street Armory and Edgerton Park last month which eclipsed all other events in drawing the attention and presence in large numbers of the social set.



Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Month of September, 1930, With Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority

	Date of Rank	*Branch and Organization*
2ND LIEUTENANTS		
Anderson, Theodore R. 458 Manhattan Ave., New York City.	Sept. 7, 1930	369th Inf.
Pollock, Edward S. 430 E. 57th St., New York City.	Sept. 12, 1930	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.
WARRANT OFFICER		
Bishop, Edwin 1547 E. 14th St., Brooklyn, N. Y.	Sept. 9, 1930	Band Leader, 245th C.A.

Separation from Active Service, September, 1930, Resigned, Honorably Discharged

CAPTAIN		
Van Riper, Walter D.	Sept. 8, 1930	JAGD., 44th Div.

Transferred to the National Guard Reserve at Own Request

CAPTAIN		
Cooke, Carleton S.	Sept. 22, 1930	101st Cav.
1ST LIEUTENANT		
Goodwin, Thomas D.	Sept. 25, 1930	121st Cav.
2ND LIEUTENANT		
Walshak, Anthony I.	Sept. 6, 1930	Q.M.C., 27th Div. Tn., Q.M.C.

TESTIMONIAL DINNER AT HOTEL ASTOR

On October 23rd a testimonial dinner was tendered by Veteran, Patriotic and Civic Organizations of Greater New York at Hotel Astor to Rear Admiral Louis R. De Steiguer, U. S. N.; Major General Hanson E. Ely, U. S. A.; Major General William N. Haskell, N. Y. N. G., and Brigadier General John J. Phelan, N. Y. N. G.

It was a wonderful evening, some seven hundred city officials, veteran and patriotic leaders and Army, Navy and National Guardsmen filling the tables in the large dining room.

The Honorary Chairman, His Honor the Mayor, was prevented by illness from being present and everybody missed "Jimmy" Walker's after dinner witticisms. However, the working chairman, Maj. William F. Deegan, kept things moving and proved a most efficient toastmaster, limiting the speeches to the four guests of honor. Mr. William C. Jones acted as secretary and treasurer of the affair with Lt. Col. William Schroeder, Jr., as chairman of the Reception Committee and Lt. Col. Richard C. Patterson, chairman of the Distinguished Guests Committee. The Honorary Committee contained practically all the names of "Who's Who" in the Metropolis, while the other two guests of honor on the diaz were Mr. Willis H. Booth, President of the Merchants Association, and Col. Michael Friedsam, President, Fifth Avenue Association.

During the serving of an excellent menu, Mr. Harry Cooper kept things moving in the entertainment line with his merry group of "Cotton Pickers," singers and dancers.

As Maj. Deegan introduced each of the four military guests he presented him with one of the finest military wrist watches on the market as a token of the city's appreciation.

COLONEL GUIDO F. VERBECK HEADS MANLIUS SCHOOL

The board of trustees elected Col. Guido F. Verbeck head of the Manlius Military School to succeed his father, the late Brigadier General William Verbeck, who was head of the establishment from 1888 until his death a month ago.

Col. Verbeck was also elected vice-president of the board of trustees to succeed his father. Bishop Charles Fiske of the Episcopal diocese of Central New York, president of the board, presided.

Retaining his title as superintendent, a post he has held since 1925, Colonel Verbeck will take over the duties of his father as head of the institution. The colonel has had years of educational and military experience.

Returning to Manlius from Cornell University in 1910, Col. Verbeck was appointed commandant of cadets and held that post continuously until the World War except for a period when he served on the Mexican border.

Col. Verbeck was commissioned a second lieutenant in the New York National Guard in 1910. Two years later he was made a captain of field artillery.

At the outbreak of the World War he was promoted to the rank of major in the National Army and a year later became a lieutenant colonel of the One Hundred Sixth Field Artillery. He was the youngest lieutenant colonel in the A. E. F.

Col. Verbeck was twice cited for gallantry in action in France, once for saving a French unit and the second time for his attack on a German trench. In 1922 Col. Verbeck was made a colonel in the Reserve Corps and given command of the Three Hundred Sixty-eighth Field Artillery, which he has since commanded.

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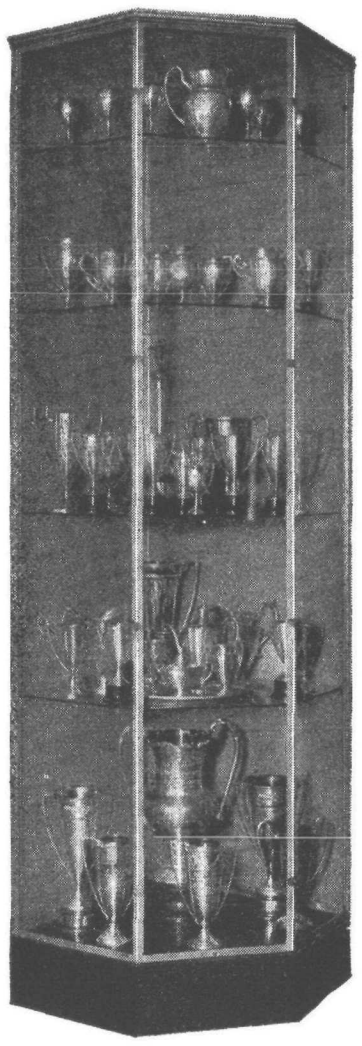

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"GUARDSMAN" STARTS LIMERICK CONTEST

Our old friend and cartoonist who brightened up some of our first publications—"The Rio Grande Rattler"—on the Texas border and was a former contributor to the

NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, Maj. Ernest C. Dreher, formerly Executive Officer of the 87th Brigade, starts an illustrative contest. He says:

"Here's a Limerick contest for the GUARDSMAN. The contest is open to Top Sergeants only. Any good "Top" ought to be able to easily fill in the missing line. Duty Sergeants and selected Corporals might also try a hand.

"The prizes: 1st prize—One olive drab umbrella (as issued). 2nd prize—Slightly used written excuse (Summary Court). 3rd prize—2 tickets for a Review of any Regiment in the city.

All the dames up at Peekskill went wild,
Whenever they saw Corporal Child.
They knew he could tame them,
So, how can you blame them,

.....

(Fill in the last line.)

NEW RIFLES THREE TIMES AS FAST AS THE SPRINGFIELD

A new model semi-automatic rifle, which can be fired three times as fast as the old Springfield service rifle, with which the doughboy is armed, has been developed under the supervision of the War Department. The weapon is referred to as Model T-3 Garand, and was invented by an employe of the Ordnance Department.

On the recommendation of the semi-automatic rifle board, which has been testing out the merits of nine German, Belgian, Czecho-Slovakian and American rifles during the summer, the War Department has ordered the construction of twenty of the Garand rifles for extensive service tests. The board liked the performance of the Garand rifle better than that of any of the other weapons presented.

It is recommended, however, against adopting any semi-automatic rifle as standard prior to comparison of the service tests of the Garand and the Pederson semi-automatic rifle, which until recently was regarded as the best weapon of its type.

The Garand is a .276 caliber weapon as compared with the .30 caliber Springfield. Despite the fact that it is a semi-automatic, the Garand weighs slightly less than the Springfield, a circumstance that surprised the board members. The Garand fires ten times and reloads automatically. All the operator has to do is to pull the trigger for each shot and insert a new clip when the ten cartridges have been fired.

According to officers who followed the tests at the Aberdeen proving ground, the Garand can be fired ninety times a minute, as compared with thirty times a minute for the regular service rifle.

The recoil from the Garand amounts to but three-quarters of the kick administered by the Springfield, and as a result, officers said, fatigues the infantryman much less. In addition the Garand is said to be simpler to operate, less likely to get out of repair.

While the tests this summer were with .276 caliber rifles, there are many indications that when a semi-automatic shoulder rifle finally is adopted by the war department it will be the same caliber as the present Springfield. The smaller bore was favored at first because it was thought it would be impossible to manufacture a .30 caliber semi-automatic of the same weight as the present service rifle. The backers of the Garand rifle now say that they can manufacture a caliber .30 semi-automatic which will weigh approximately the same as the Springfield. It is probable a single rifle of this type will be built. Adoption of a .30 caliber semi-automatic rifle by the Army could make possible the interchanging of ammunition for machine guns and rifles.

Death of Gen. Pruyn of Yonkers

Brigadier General John Isaac Pruyn of Yonkers was buried with full military honors October second. Many of the men who attended the funeral had served with him in the Spanish-American War and in the old Fourth Separate Company of the New York National Guard. He was one of the old time crack rifle team shots and put in thirty-two years of service.

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Rifle Competitions of Other Days

A RECENT issue of the *Oneonta Star* had an interesting article about a National Guardsman of the Empire State who nearly fifty years ago made an all American team which competed at Wimbledon, England, for rifle supremacy. It will be of great interest to our crack shots of today who have better rifles, better ammunition; and probably will not understand firing at 1000 yards lying on one's back, a popular position for stars of those days.

On a desk in his insurance office at 143 Main Street, Oneonta, Colonel Walter Scott keeps a small brass cylinder a couple of inches long, with a lead slug in one end. To the 84-year-old Colonel this .45-100 calibre rifle cartridge means as much as a place on the All-American team could mean to any football player in the country.

This cartridge is reminiscent of two July days 47 years ago when Colonel Scott, then a lieutenant in the 3rd Separate Co., Oneonta's National Guard outfit of that time, competed as a member of the U. S. National Guard rifle team against the 12 best marksmen that could be picked from the British Volunteer forces.

And just recently, when we had all been eagerly listening to the radio or scanning the newspaper columns for the latest word about the races between the Enterprise and the Shamrock V, Colonel Scott is one man in Oneonta who does not need to get his thrill over an international contest from the radio or out of the columns of a newspaper. He knows how it feels to be in such a contest.

The rifle match in question was fired July 20 and 21, 1883, at Wimbledon, England.

Membership on the American team was open to National Guardsmen from all over the United States, and a competition was held at Creedmore, L. I., to select the marksmen to uphold Uncle Sam's prestige abroad. The competition was keen, and Colonel Scott said he succeeded in clinching a place on the team with a dead center bull's-eye on his last shot.

The 12 men finally chosen included six from New York, three from Washington, D. C., two from Massachusetts, and one from New Jersey. Two of the four reserves also came from New York, one from Massachusetts, and one from Pennsylvania. Colonel Howard of New Jersey acted as team captain but did not fire in the match.

According to *The Penny Illustrated Paper,* London, July 21, 1883, the ranks of the Blue and the Gray were both represented in the personnel of the team, with Sgt. A. B. VanHeusen of the 12th N. Y. regiment wearing the badge of the Grand Army of the Republic, and Sgt. W. L. Cash of the Washington Light Infantry having done his bit for the Lost Cause.

Uncle Sam's boys did not win the match, the British being victorious by a score of 1951 to 1906, but it was a hard fought competition and accounts printed at the time indicate that there was glory enough for all.

Oneonta came in for a large share of the honor, with Lt. Scott being fourth high man on the American team and making a score that was over three points better than the team average. He had a total of 162 out of a possible 210 points, while the average for the team was 158 5-6. The highest American score was 173, made by Pvt. S. I. Scott of the Washington Light Infantry, while the best British score was 180.

Under the match conditions each man fired seven rounds at each of six ranges, 200, 500, 600, 800, 900 and 1000 yards. Military rifles with service sights were used, and no sighting shots or artificial rests for the weapons were permitted. The scoring was five points for a bull's-eye, and four, three and two points for hits elsewhere on the target. Firing at the first three ranges was done on the first day of the match, and at the last three on the second day.

The *London Daily News* of July 23, 1883, mentions that three of the Americans, including Lt. Scott, shot from the prone position at all ranges except 200 yards, where the standing position was used by all. The other nine men fired lying on their backs with their feet toward the targets, each man having his left arm lying across his chest and his hand grasping the rifle stock, the barrel pointing out between his knees.

The American team was divided into three squads of four men each, and each squad had its own target. The men were allowed to confer only with other members of their own squads regarding sight elevation, wind velocity, etc.

At the end of the first day's firing the Americans had a lead of eight points, which they increased to 24 at the 800-yard mark. At the two longest ranges, however, they gradually lost their advantage and finished up 45 points behind. On the second day there was a hard rain, heavy showers alternating with bright sunlight, shifting winds, and at one time a haze that all but obscured the targets.

Col. Scott recalls that at 1000 yards the first three men of his squad scored misses. He was the last to shoot, and by the help of a tip surreptitiously given him by a man from another squad he was able to set his sight so as to get on the target, scoring a three. That helped in judging the elevation for the following shots by the squad.

In England it is not customary to postpone a rifle competition on account of bad weather, and our men were not accustomed to long range firing under such unfavorable conditions. The result was that many of the American shots went wide of the targets, while the English, more used to the gusty winds and changing light of a stormy day at Wimbledon, were better able to make adjustments in their sighting. They kept banging away, gradually pulling up even in the score and finally winning out.

They realized the handicap under which our men fired, however, and newspapers and officials were warm in their praise of the National Guardsmen's skill and the fighting spirit they showed in making the best of every shot even after the match was lost.

When it was over, Earl Brownlow led the spectators and the home team in three cheers for our men, to which Col. Howard responded with a short speech and then led his team in three cheers for their victorious rivals.

Later in the day the Americans were given seats of honor near the chair occupied by the Duchess of Teck, while she distributed the prizes won in various events. The International match was only one of the competitions held at Wimbledon, which was to British marksmen of that time what Camp Perry, Ohio, is to American rifle enthusiasts of today. The crowd generously applauded our whole team, as well as three of its members who had won individual prizes in one event preceding the team match.

The prizes in the International match were gold medals to the members of the winning team and a bronze figure of Fortuna to the losing team.

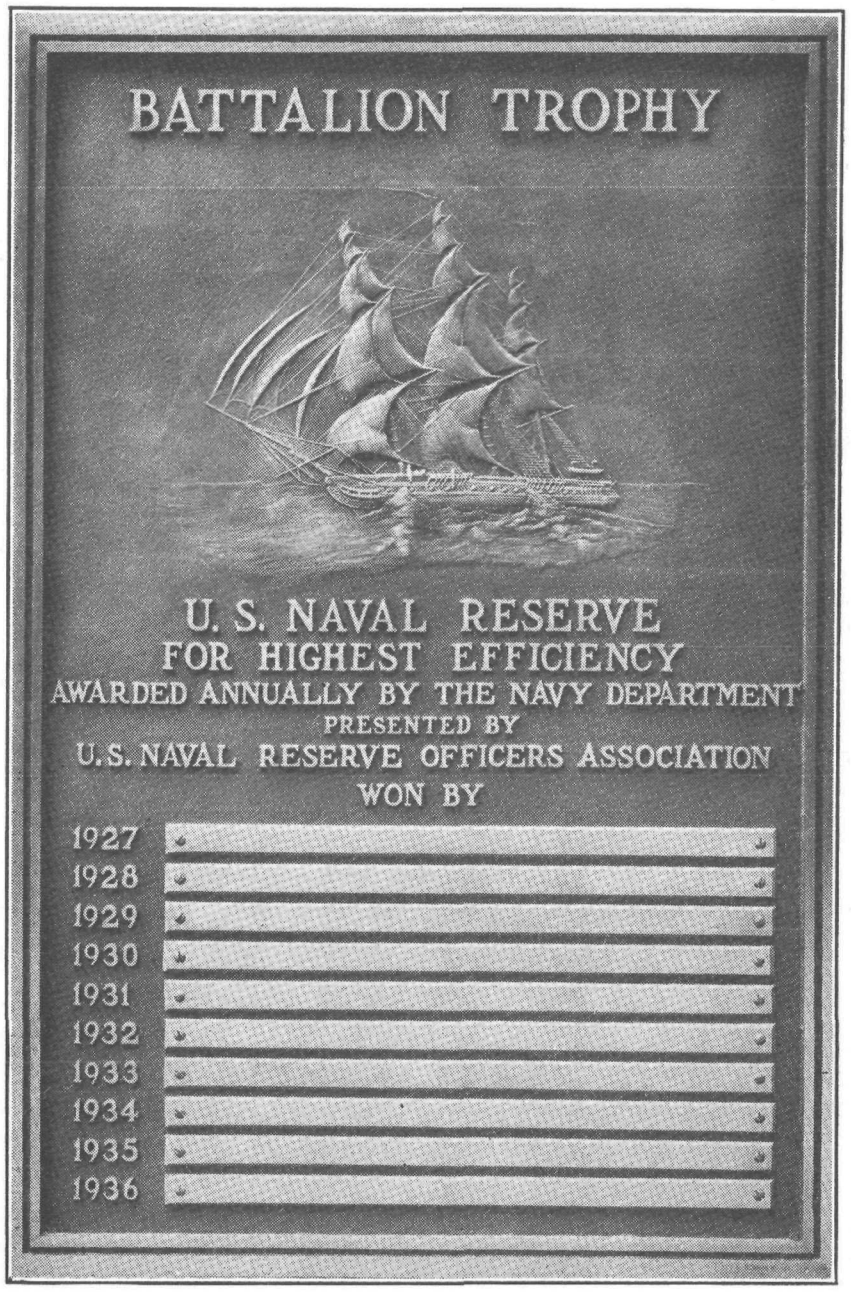
Eight of the Americans used Brown rifles in the competition, while the others, one of whom was Lt. Scott, fired Remingtons. The rifle he used, together with one of the .45-100 cartridges and a diagram of the grouping of his shots on the various targets, is now resting in one of the display cases at the Oneonta armory. There it serves as a permanent reminder to Oneontans of the time when a fellow-citizen of theirs brought honor to his city by earning a place on a real All-American team.

ONEIDA'S MILITARY DREAM CAME TRUE

For years Oneida wanted a real military unit and an armory and at last the wish of a host of the leading citizens was fulfilled when on October 17th the new and beautiful State Armory, the home of Company K, 10th Infantry, was officially dedicated with an elaborate ceremonial program followed by a ball in the evening. Postmaster Jay Farrier was the chairman of the general committee and Col. Walter G. Robinson, Assistant Adjutant General, represented the state. The hall was beautifully decorated and assisting the committee were the company officers—Capt. Frederick L. Hayes, 1st Lt. Leroy Short and 2nd Lt. William Lutz. Practically all the officers of the 10th Infantry reported to Col. Charles E. Walsh in Oneida for the celebration.

OUR NAVAL MILITIA HANGING UP RECORDS

Our brothers in arms of the Naval Force of the State have from time to time in the past few months established records showing substantial improvements over prior years. In their Annual Record Small Arms Practice they produced eighty per cent. more marksmen in 1930 than qualified in the previous year, and the total figure of merit for the entire Naval Militia was 60.06 as against 44.59 in 1929. Their blue uniforms and the khaki of their Marines were particularly conspicuous during Annual Match week on June 10 and 11, 1930, at Peekskill. They had seven teams present for one or more of the Matches and occupied 12 out of 30 targets used during the Brigade and Headquarters Matches on June 11, 1930, on which occasion the Commanding Officer of the Naval Militia, Rear Admiral W. B. Franklin, N. Y. N. M., called at the Range and made a general inspection of the teams and the firing. The Naval Militia Brigade Bulletin on the annual tours of duty afloat indicates a total of 1223 officers and men cruised this year as against 1139 in the previous year. While this was only about 65 per cent. of the total strength, it is understood to be over 100 per cent. of the total number authorized to cruise. They were enabled to exceed their cruising allowance through units



in other districts sending out fewer men than authorized. The trophy, pictured above, which was provided by the U. S. Naval Reserve Officers Association, has now been awarded to the Third Battalion, N. Y. N. M., commanded by Capt. W. J. Graham, as the most efficient battalion in the United States, according to the inspections made by the Navy Department for the year ending June 30, 1930.

JUST A 100% SOLDIER

In Carthage the other day little Dorothy Rushlow, aged eight, visiting her uncle, was standing on a dock by the Black River when she fell in. Her uncle was out in a boat giving some other children a ride and unable to reach her, but a soldier from Pine Camp, loading ice near by, saw her as she was sinking for the last time and dove in off the bridge, uniform, shoes and all and made the rescue. The child, though unconscious for a time, recovered.

The soldier, too modest to give his name to the local papers, was Pvt. Albert Husso of the 244th Coast Artillery, an employee of the State Arsenal, on duty with Lieutenant John F. Ward, Q. M., at Pine Camp.

BUFFALO'S HUSTLING CAPTAIN GOES TO TONAWANDA

Capt. James M. H. Wallace, who built up Company F, 174th Infantry, to one of the best units in the regiment and by organization team work secured land and put in their own rifle and pistol range near the city, thus promoting the efficiency of small arms in the unit, has been sent to command Company K at Tonawanda.

The announcement was made by Col. William R. Pooley, regimental commander. Capt. Wallace succeeds Capt. Edward F. Hahn, who is removing to another city. Lt. George C. Knight will take temporary command of Company F.

Capt. Wallace formerly resided in Newburgh, where he held a commission in one of the local companies of the old First Infantry. Taking up his law practice in Buffalo after leaving the U. S. service at the close of the World War, his last year having been spent at Fort Benning, Ga., as an instructor in musketry at the Infantry school, he took a captaincy in the 174th Infantry in 1924.

Since he took command of Company F, the unit has won for three consecutive years the Veterans' trophy, awarded to the high rifle company of the regiment. He was cited in the last war department inspection report for his zeal and enthusiasm in the company, which has brought it to the fore in regimental marksmanship.

Capt. Wallace will have virtually sole charge of the Tonawanda company. Existing as a "separate company" with its own armory and supply department, Company K operates almost independently of the Buffalo portion of the regiment.

A LETTER FROM A READER

N. Y. City, Sept. 4, 1930.

Dear Sir:

As I usually read the most important factors issued in your monthly publication, being a "National Guardsman" I find it interesting.

The writer has carefully read one of the most attractive headlines called, "Our War Heritages," delivered by General John T. Thompson, on "Memorial Day" at New Canaan, Conn.

Without a doubt this is a speech which contains sense and truthfulness. And if every citizen could consider what his address is trying to install for the future he would not only make this "World Safe for Democracy," but a "Heaven" to live in and enjoy God's peace and blessings. General John T. Thompson's talent for producing such an address should be appreciated.

Sincerely,
A NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

The first official meeting of the Second Lieutenants' Association of the 2nd Battalion was held in the Hotel Washington on Saturday evening, October the 25th; and WHAT A MEETING!! For the first time in the history of the regiment the ladies were invited.

The meeting was called to order by the toastmaster, Lt. Bob Jamieson, after a sumptuous dinner had been enjoyed by all. In the course of his remarks Lt. Jamieson referred to the origin of the 2-2's as being the result of a brainstorm which instead of resulting in apoplexy, resulted in the formation of an association. He then recited for the benefit of the audience the aims and principles governing the association. The boisterous (and somewhat sarcastic?) applause was evidence of a very sympathetic audience. Capt. A. Huddelson in reply and representing the Battalion Staff was moved to tears; so great was the evident feeling. Cider was used as a restorative. What an evening!!

Lt. George Williams danced that quaint folk-lore dance—the Irish jug. Capt. and Mrs. W. Paltridge favored the audience with their interpretation of the minuet. Capt. Cassedy attempted to sing a song called "The Grenadiers" but was quickly and effectively silenced. Capt. Dick Whitlock sang an appropriate little number entitled "I Leave Thee All Behind." (Regrettio.)

The next official spasm of this noble association will be held in Middletown in December; and so until then

Adios.

Quartermaster Corps at Camp Smith, 1930.

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