

# SEPTEMBER, 1924

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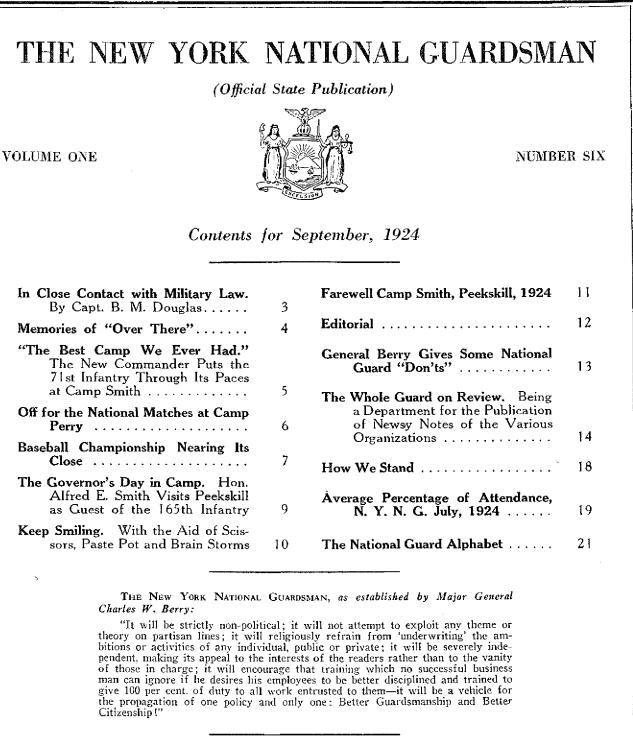
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# 2

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Read the "Advanced Dope" and get acquainted with "The Test" on Page 24

# In Close Contact With Military Law

By Capt. B. M. Douglas

Note: This article by the Captain of the Headquarters Company, 27th Division Special Troops, was contained in a paper sent in by him for his correspondence course for Company Commanders. He was rated as "Excellent" for the entire course, and it is believed that this lecture will be of interest to every Company Commander.—Ed.

N order to preserve discipline in the ing without proper cause or without offi- however, will be taken into consideration army, commanding officers of com- cial leave. panies are obliged to make their men become acquainted with and to a certain extent familiar with basic military law, and to read, explain and comment upon certain articles of war which every enlisted man, non-como and officer must know and comprehend in order to avoid infractions of the articles in question and punishment for their violation. In a state of war these punishments are definite and more or less drastic

Due regard must be given to the rights of offenders, but for the proper morale of an army functioning in wartime it is necessary that punishment be ordered wherever a soldier has been proven guilty and his intent has been to violate the article of war specified. Ordinarily these articles of war are gone over in a more or less hurried manner. In this instance the higher authorities have commanded one hour a day for six days to the consideration of this subject, so that there can be no excuse on the part of any of the members of this company that they were not properly instructed on this subject.

Men are commanded to give me their entire attention during these lectures. They may all assume comfortable positions. Smoking will be permitted as long as it does not interfere with your proper attention to the subject on which you are now being instructed. In case any man does not understand thoroughly anything being said, if he will raise his hand the lecture will be stopped and that part of the lecture not thoroughly understood by him will be gone over. No interruptions will be permitted for the discussion of subjects not intimately connected with the lecture. In such case these questions must be reserved until the completion of the lecture, and will be gone over then by the instructor, as otherwise too much time will be lost.

(Here is read the 61st Article of War.) This article is designed to cover every case not elsewhere provided for where any person subject to military law is through his own fault not at the place where he is required to be at a time when he should be there, and it does not matter whether such place is appointed for the meeting of several persons or for one only. Thus it would apply in the case of a soldier failing to report as the kitchen police, or leaving such duty after report-

A soldier turned over to the civil authorities upon application, or one who has been taken in charge by them will not be punished under this article for the period he is held by them in such cases. A soldier absent with leave, and who is held, tried and acquitted by the civil authorities, will not be charged with absence without leave, but if he is absent without leave when tried by the civil authorities, and although he is acquitted, or if he is absent with leave, held by the civil authorities, convicted and held beyond the expiration of his pass, or, being absent without leave, is unable to return through sickness, lack of or delay in transportation facilities, or from other causes, even beyond his control, the period of absence without leave will include the time he is so detained,

The fact that his absence during such time is enforced, and beyond his control,

### VETS OF 27TH MEET IN TROY

September 26th-27th

 $T_{acc}^{HE}$  World War Veterans of the <sup>1</sup> 27th Division, A. E. F., will hold their Third Biennial Rennion at Troy, New York, on September 26th and 27th, and a most cordial invitation is extended to all pres-ent members of the New York National Guard to participate with them in this, the sixth anniversary of the smashing of the Hindenburg The Reunion will be for-Line. mally opened on Friday afternoon with exercises at the armory of the 105th Infantry, with the principal speakers consisting of Governor Alfred E. Smith, United States Senator James W. Wadsworth, Major General John F. O'Ryan, Major General Charles W. Berry and others.

The Trojan Post of Command, Lieutenant Edward L. Ryan, formerly of the 106th Infantry, Commander, has made elaborate plans for the entertainment of those attending the Convention and Reunion.

The Troy Chamber of Commerce are exerting every effort to make this the most successful reunion which the Divisional Association has had.

in administering punishment in such a case. In computing the length of days of a period of absence for the purpose of determining the maximum punishment for an absence without leave under this article periods of twenty-four hours are considered one day. Thus a soldier who absents himself from 11:50 P. M. one day to 12:01 A. M. the next is absent only a fraction of a day as far as the maximum punishment is concerned, although the period covers parts of two calendar days.

In this connection it must be realized that a soldier is an individual part of an army; that unlike a civilian, he has no right to make engagements for any time or period or date when he is in active military service; such engagements may only be made with the proviso and understanding that he cannot keep them if his military duties do not permit, and such engagements are entirely subject to his being able to get leave of absence for the time under consideration. This applies to intimate home functions such as birthdays, anniversaries, and even covers attendance at funerals, also visits to relatives who are sick or injured.

In the latter cases which may be considered extremely urgent or important, the matter must be taken up with a soldier's immediate superior, who will in all cases give these matters his most earnest attention, and in cases of necessity will always grant the necessary leave of absence, if such leave does not conflict with urgent military orders or commands. Violation of this article will not be overlooked, and when the accused is proven guilty, punishment as set forth in these articles will surely follow. This is necessary for the morale of the army and the proper discipline of the command.

DESERTION-Absence without leave. (Here is read the 58th Article of War.) Desertion is absence without leave accompanied by the intention either: 1, Not to return to place of duty. 2. To avoid hazardous duty. 3. To shirk important service. 4. Or not to return to military duty.

Absence without leave with intent not to return,-Both elements are essential to this offense. The offense of Desertion becomes complete when the person absents himself without authority from his place of service with intent not to return to military duty. A prompt change of mind and return are no defense. Thus where a

soldier leaves his post intending never to intent is always taken into consideration return to military duty unless a certain in determining the guilt and punishment event happens, he is a deserter, but unless for the violation of this and some other the intent exists at some time not to rearticles of war. Desertion is alleged in turn to military duty the soldier cannot be that the accused absented himself or readeserter, whether his purpose is to stay a definite or an indefinite length of time.

Mark following, as it is very important: Where a soldier without having been discharged again enlists in the army or in the militia in the service of the United States under another name, such enlistment is by the 58th Article of War made sufficient evidence of desertion. In such a case other proof of the intent permanently to stay away from his former place of service and of the status of absence without leave therefrom are unnecessary.

Absence without leave with intent to avoid hazardous duty.

Absence without leave with intent to shirk important service, or "Short Deser-Under the amended 58th Article of tion.' War any person subject to military law who quits his organization of place of duty with intent to avoid hazardous duty or with attempt to shirk important service shall be deemed a deserter. Under this article a man who absents himself in a deliberate or claudestine manner with a view of shirking some bazardous duty or avoiding some important service, even though he may intend to return after the evasion of duty or important service is over, is liable to conviction just as if the intention never to return had been proved against him. This is called "Short Desertion."

Thus if a man on the eve of the embarkation of his regiment for overseas service, or when ordered to aid in the suppression of riot or insurrection, or on strike duty, conceals himself in barracks or other places, or is absent without leave, the Court may be quite justified in assuming an attempt to escape hazardous duty or important service on which he was ordered, and in convicting him of desertion.

This is a very grave charge, and it is a matter of common history, which has been illustrated in plays and in literature, that when the son of Peter the Great, Czar of Russia, shot himself through the hand before the battle of Poltava, so that he would not have to lead his troops into action personally, when he pleaded the disability in question before the beginning of the action. Peter the Great, his father, personally stripped his military insignia from him with his own hands and ordered him to military prison, where he was afterward tried for the offense and condemned to death. Nothing but political necessities prevented the carrying of the order into execution at that time.

What he was guilty of was intent, and

in determining the guilt and punishment for the violation of this and some other articles of war. Desertion is alleged in that the accused absented himself or remained absent without authority from his place of service, and is covered by his intent at the time of absenting himself or at some time during his absence to remain away permanently from his place of service; or that at the time he absented himself either he himself or the organization to which he belonged was under orders or anticipated orders involving either a hazardous duty or some important service, and thus his absence without leave was so timed as to appear to enable him to avoid such bazardous duty or to shirk such important service.

Attempt to Desert. An attempt to desert is a deliberate act other than mere preparation toward accomplishing a purpose to desert. Often the endeavor of the accused toward getting away will be prevented by some agent independent of his own will, but once the attempt is made, the turning back by the accused even of his own accord does not obliterate the offense. Desertion in time of war can be punished by

#### The New York National Guardsman

death, although other punishment may be prescribed. It is one of the most serious offenses against military law.

(Here is read the 65th Article of War.) The 63rd and 64th Articles of War provide for the punishment of commissioned officers and for the punishment of officers who willfully disobey their superiors, and for the protection of such superior officers in the proper discharge of their duty. The 65th Article of War is concerned with any soldier or any person under military jurisdiction not an officer. It covers any soldier who strikes or assaults or attempts or threatens to strike or assault, or who willfully disobeys the lawful order of a warrant officer or a non-commissioned officer while in the execution of his office, or of any soldier who uses threatening or insulting language, or behaves in an insubordinate or disrespectful manner towards a warrant officer or a non-commissioned officer while in the execution of his office, and is for the purpose of enforcing proper discipline in a command, regardless of the fact that the person to whom such insubordination is exhibited is not a commissioned officer.

(Continued on page 30)

# Memories of "Over There"



The columns of infantry, coming up from Roe Hook, Peekskill, every two weeks, are not unlike this scene, minus overcoats, oversea caps and a little of the baggage weight of the individual soldiers.

September, 1924

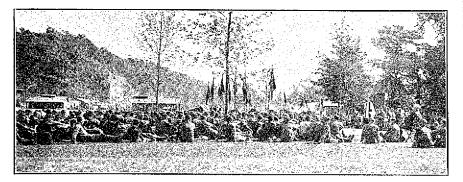
# "The Best Camp We Ever Had" The New Commander Puts the 71st Infantry Through Its Paces. By One of Them

THE tour of duty in the field of the 71st Infantry, which was ordered from July 27th to August 10th, at Camp Smith, Peekskill, was by all odds the most satisfactory and instructive one ever participated in by the regiment. It resulted in a greatly improved morale, which was evidenced in many ways. The men seemed to catch the pep and ginger of its new commanding officer, Colonel Walter A. De Lamater, and to respond to every phase of the prescribed training with a willingness and promptness heretofore unknown.

The course of training had been skillfully designed to produce better results than in former years. A better spirit prevailed among the enlisted men through those slower to understand than the rest and worked overtime in many cases to explain knotty problems. The U. S. instructors assigned to the regiment during its tour of field service were: Captain Lee (Regimental Instructor) and Captains Mendenhall, Haust, Hopkins, Stewart, Trechter, Cullinane, Curtis and Lieut. Townsend.

The fact that more work was accomplished in less hours with more time for rest and recreation also resulted in the men coming home in better physical condition than ever before and very little of the "never again" has been heard since the training tour.

We are indebted to General Berry, Colonels McLeer, Wright, Reagan, Mundy,



71st Church Service on the Parade Ground at Camp Smith, Chaplain Raymond Brown officiating.

sufficient time being given between recall from afternoon drill and evening parade for the men to get shower baths and clean up without rushing themselves, thereby becoming rested up and adding to their cheerfulness. This let-up in the schedule gave them time for a little fun between themselves. This and the time after supper made them ready to turn in and keep quiet after "taps" at 10:30 P. M. The camp was so quiet after that hour that to old-timers it seemed almost uncanny that eleven or twelve hundred men were tented within hearing.

The shortened hours of work and discipline also resulted in better training berause the men were well rested in the morning and went at their work with a vigor and vim that was remarked opon by all who observed their doings.

The instructors assigned from the regular service, under the supervision of Colonel Adolphe Huguet, Senior U. S. Instructor, were as fine a class of officers as could well be imagined and were indefatigable in their efforts to help everyone to a proper understanding of their duties. They were very patient and kindly with Waterbury, Captain Connery and others of headquarters, who each in their own sphere of action contributed to our comfort and enjoyment, so that it was not "all work and no play" and "Jack" did not come home a dull boy. In fact, the men are still enthusiastic about the tour, and already are starting to recruit their friends, which will help a lot next year.

Reviews were tendered to Colonel J. Hollis Wells, former commander, on

#### GENERAL BULLARD REVIEWS

MAJOR GEN. ERAL R. L. BULLARD, of Governor's Island, commanding the 2nd Corps Area, made Camp Smith, Peekskill, an official visit last month



and reviewed all the troops in camp comprising the 71st Infantry, 27th Division Special Troops, 27th Division Trains and 101st Signal Battalions. The men made a snappy appearance and General Bullard reviewed them at a fast trot, after which he rode over to the lines and complimented the National Guard on its esprit de corps and its splendid war record. He was later tendered a little informal reception by the 27th Division Staff Officers and dined with Colonel Walter A. DeLamater and the officers of the 71st regiment. The General was very favorably impressed with the camp and the splendid training the National splendid training the Guardsmen were receiving.

August 3rd (Colonel Wells's 60th birthday) and to Major-General Robert Lee Bullard, August 8th, which latter was participated in by all of the special troops in camp, making it practically a brigade review. The evening parades and guard mountings were well executed and were continuously complimented by those whose duty it was to notice and correct errors.

All in all, it was the best camp we ever had.

Try This One Next Time "Have you a cigarette?"

"Yes, plenty, thank you."

-Flamingo.



Gen. Robert L. Bullard reviews the 71st Infantry at Camp Smith,

# Off for the National Matches at Camp Perry

E VER since the State Matches held at Camp Smith, Peekskill, early in Junc when thirty of the expert riflemen of the State were selected by competition as the Preliminary State Team, these members have been practicing weekly at Peekskill, Walton, Elmira, East Aurora, Medina and Jamestown perfecting themselves for a final tryout on Labor Day at Camp Smith. As a result of this tryout the following rifle and pistol experts were selected to go to Camp Perry under orders of the Governor to represent the State of New York in the National Individual and Team matches with both rifle and pistol:

Lt. Col. Fred. M. Waterbury, Team Captain; Lt. H. F. Gormsen, I.t. J. G. Gouverneur, Sergt. Harry Purvis, 102nd Engineers. Lt. C. C. Martens, Sergt. D. A. Holtman, 71st Infantry; Privates R. A. Devereaux, P. H. Agramonte; W. M. Affelder, 107th Infantry; Corporal Donald Aldred and Private D. S. Baker, 174th Infantry; Sergeant H. H. Jones and Corporal H. J. Ward, 108th Infantry; Corporal A. Hawley, 10th Infantry; Sergeant F. C. Achenbach, Ordnance Department.

Sergeant Major S. M. Heim, 51st Machine Gun Squadron, and Sergeant T. G. Sager, Ordnance Department, are also leaving with the team to serve with three from rifle team as the representatives of New York State in the National Pistol Team Match.

The squad will be quartered at Camp Perry, Ohio, on Lake Erie, together with a National Guard team from every other State in the union and will try to keep the Empire State well up in the column with the leaders. Last year New York finished ninth in a field of fifty-eight teams.

The fual match on September 1st was a spirited event as but six old members who had previously shot in national matches could be taken, the balance being DEPARTMENT OF NEW YORK VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS of THE UNITED STATES Aug. 25, 1924.

Lt, Col. Fred. M. Waterbury, 829 Municipal Building, New York City.

Sir:

I wish to inform you that your magazine, "The New York National Guardsman," is much appreciated by members of Richard J. Hoyt Post, No. 473, V. F. W., of which I have the honor to be commander. The magazine is placed in our clubhouse and is read by a majority of the post members.

Very truly yours, JOHN B. G. BABCOCK.

recruited from newly developed expert shots. The regular 1924 course was fired and boat tail national match ammunition used.

The men will enter all the important National Rifle Association matches from September 15th to 25th in order to obtain plenty of practice with the new 1924 match rifles which are drawn at Camp Perry. The team left New York City, Friday evening, September 12th, under command of Lt. Col. Fred, M. Waterbury, Ordnance Department. They will remain at Camp Perry for three weeks, returning October 4th.

This year, in order to handle the great amount of executive work, each State has been asked by the War Department to detail an officer as one of the many Range Officers required to handle the matches. Lieut, Henry E. Suavet, Ordnance Depart-

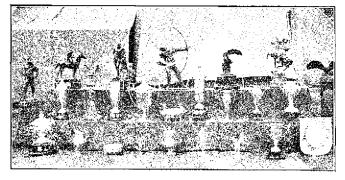
ment, has been detailed as New York's representative and left for Camp Perry, August 29th, to attend the special school of instruction for range officers. He will return with the team.

Camp Perry, the range on which many hard-fought matches have been fired in years past, will for the twelfth time be the scene of the national matches. With its splendid range facilities and quantities of equipment stored from previous matches, the comfort of the competition and the successful operation of the range is assured. Lieut. Col. Morton C. Mumma, Cavalry, U. S. A., will again serve as executive officer of the national matches. This is the sixth time that Colonel Mumma has served in this capacity, and his fourteenth year of national match experience as a competitor and official. With such experience at the head of the project, the successful conduct and smooth running of the matches is a forgone conclusion.

The National Matches for 1924 will offer a broad variety of firing with hand and shoulder weapons. While extending ample opportunity for individual training and for trials of skill, the importance of developing team spirit and team training has not for a moment been lost sight of, and a plentiful supply of team matches with all weapons and at all ranges has been provided.

The National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice is under the direct supervision of the Assistant Secretary of War, who is President and Chairman of the Board. It is through the activities of this Board that the interests of the military and civilian riflemen are served and the activities of all riflemen are coordinated so as to assure the continued healthy growth of small arms practice as a national institution.

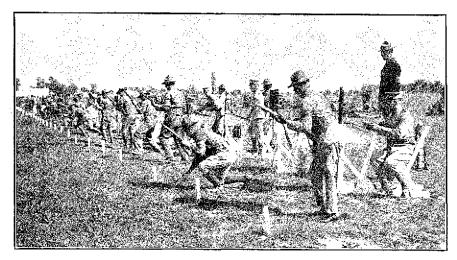
Chief among the matters considered annually by this Board are the National Matches, the competitions which are de-



Some of the historic trophies competed for at the National Matches.



The Mess Hall at Camp Perry, where the National Matches will be held.



On the firing line at last year's National Matches.

signed to increase the efficiency of the organized forces of the United States and of the unorganized reserves in the use of the rifle and the pistol. From this it will be seen that practically every marksman in the United States, directly or indirectly, comes in contact with the activities fostered and supervised by the National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice.

Officially the National Board is attached to the War Department. In addition to the Assistant Secretary of War, its members are representatives of the United States Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard, and of the National Rifle Association of America. The program and rules for the National Matches of 1924 were considered by the National Board at its meeting in the office of the Assistant Secretary of War, February 14, 1924. The findings and recommendations of the Board were approved by the Secretary of War.

### MEMBERS OF THE NATIONAL BOARD FOR THE PROMOTION OF RIFLE PRACTICE IN THE UNITED STATES

- Representing the War Department and United States Army:
  - The Assistant Scoretary of War, Dwight F. Davis, President. Maj. Gen. George C. Rickards, Militia Bureau.
  - Col. B. Frank Cheatham, U. S. A., Office of the Assistant Secretary of

War. Lieut. Col. George C. Shaw, Infantry

- (D.O.L.) Director of Civilian Marksmanship.
- Lieut. Col. Morton C. Mumma, U.S.A. (D.O.L.).
- Lieut. Col. H. L. Cooper, Office of Chief of Infantry.
- Licut. Col. Howard S. Miller, General Staff, U. S. A.
- Representing the Navy Department, U. S. Navy and the U. S. Marine Corps: The Assistant Secretary of the Navy,
  - Theodore Roosevelt. Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett,
  - U. S. N. Rear Admiral Chas. F. Hughes,
  - U, S. N.

Maj. L. W. T. Waller, Jr., U. S. M. C.

- Maj. T. E. Thrasher, U. S. M. C. Representing the National Rifle Associa
  - tion of America and the country at large: Brig. Gen. Harry B. Smith, The Adjutant General, Indiana.
  - Col. William Libbey, New Jersey N. G., retired.
  - Lieut, Col. L. M. Rumsey, Jr., O. R. C., Missouri,
  - Lieut. Col. Smith W. Brookhart, Inf., O. R. C., Iowa.
  - Lieut. Col. A. B. Critchfield, Inf., O. R. C., Ohio.
  - Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, New York, N. G.
  - Brig. Gen. Fred H. Phillips, Jr., Tennessee N. G., retired, Executive Officer and Recorder,
- Lt. Col. Fred. M. Waterbury, who captains the National Guard Team from the (Continued on page 30)

# Baseball Championship Nearing Its Close

THE 1924 National Guard Baseball Championship season is rapidly resulting in the usual survival of the fittest; in fact, by the time this article is read it will have reached its final round.

To say that it has far surpassed the 1923 season is to put the case very mildly. Where one or two regiments alone showed championship form in 1923 at least five or six have organized excellent teams this year and several contests have been "big league stuff" in every sense of the word.

At present the upper half of the draw has been completed with the 105th Infantry (1923 Champions) and the 107th Infantry left to fight it out for the honor of competing in the final match of all. This should produce a fight second only to the late unpleasantness at the Hindenburg Line where both regiments were fighting side by side instead of against each other.

The 105th beat the 10th and 102nd Medical Teams rather easily and then took the strong 108th nine into camp by a score of 8 to 5. The 107th eliminated one of the favorites when in one of the most exciting games of the year they beat the 27th Special Troops by a score of 11 to 8 after spotting them to a 6 run lead in the first inning. The Special Troops had previously won over both the 71st and 101st Signal Battalion in convincing style.

One of the best played games of the contest was that won 4 to 3 by the 14th over the 106th, nearly every inning producing double plays or other good features, but the winner fell the next week before the 107th so their efforts went for naught. Both teams, however, showed class that will bear watching in 1925.

The other finalist will be produced in the next few weeks from the 165th, 174th, 369th and the Cavalry and Artillery repre-

sentatives who will fight it out for the honor and the pleasure or sorrow of meeting the winner of the 105th-107th match for the 1924 championship and the year's possession of the Wadsworth Trophy.

In spite of the closeness of several contests, casualties amongst the umpires have been comparatively slight. That is, there have been no actual deaths, although several reputations have been blasted beyond One well-known captain of the repair. Signal Corps, U. S. A., says, "Never again" to all requests for further service behind the plate, while one Brigade Executive had the luck to have the game in which he officiated, won by the team which had unanimously voted to hang him if they lost. It is expected that the umpires for the final game will be heavily masked, fully armed and protected by Military Police before, during and after the game.

The New York National Guardsman



# The Governor's Day in Camp

### Hon. Alfred E. Smith Visits Peekskill as Guest of the 165th Infantry.

W EDNESDAY, August 27th, was Governor's Day at Peekskill when His Excellence Alford E Smith

His Excellency, Alfred E. Smith, Governor of the State of New York, was the guest at the Infantry Camp which bears his name and for which he has done so much in the way of improvements. The Governor was the especial guest of the 165th Infantry (69th, New York) which was undergoing field training together with the 174th Infantry of Buffalo, the two regiments being the 87th Brigade in command of Brigadier General George R. Dyer.

The ceremonies started at 5:30 o'clock, but an hour earlier the Governor's party arrived, escorted by Major General Charles W. Berry, and the booming of the seventeen gun salute told everybody the party was on. The Governor's flag was run up the staff at General Berry's headquarters and after a brief stop the Governor and his party were driven around the camp to look over the many improvements. All were delighted at the great changes that make the camp an ideal vacation spot for the soldiers while they undergo their annual field training.

The Governor and his party were tendered a Brigade Review, the ladies of the party witnessing the ceremonies from General Berry's veranda on the hill. As the Governor and his civilian staff, escorted by General Dyer and his staff, marched around the regiments, the 165th Band played the "Sidewalks of New York" and the 174th Band their regimental piece, "The Old Gray Mare." The troops then passed in review before their Commander-in-Chief, a Governor who takes pride and an active interest in his National Guard. The lines were excellent.

After the review the Governor and his party were tendered an informal reception at Colonel James J. Phelan's tent, and later the officers of the 165th Infantry were hosts at a banquet served in the officers' mess. Over one hundred ladies and gentlemen were served a delightful camp dinner in record time. Everyone was satisfied, "blaming" it on "Old 69th" efficiency.

Among those present were the following: Governor Smith, Mrs. Smith, Alfred Smith, Jr., Miss Emily Smith, Lieutenant Governor Lunn, Mrs. Lunn and daughter, James J. Riordan, General Charles W. Berry, General George R. Dyer, Major Dreher, Colonel Edward McLeer, Mrs. McLeer, Miss McLeer, Lt. Colonel Mundy, Lt. Colonel Meyers, Lt. Colonel Waterbury, Colonel Hugnet, Lt. Colonel

Wright, Lt. Colonel Allen L. Reagan, General Edward Duffy, Lt. Colonel Timothy J. Moynahan, Major Alexander E. Anderson, Major Joseph M. Sabater, Major Herbert Lucas, Major Thomas T. Reilly, Major William Kennelley, Major F. W. Splint, Surrogate James Foley, Senator Bernard Downing, Captain William Cavanaugh, Colonel Sidney Grant and Colonel Greene, State Highway Commissioner.

At the conclusion of the dinner Colonel Phelan called upon Governor Smith, who was given "three cheers and a tiger" and said, in part:

"Colonel Phelan, General Berry, members of the Guard, neighbors and guests: I think I have come to Peekskill at least once a year to perform a duty not only to the Guard but the State itself. Since my visit to this camp last year I have noticed many changes, namely, an enormous swimming pool has been installed at the foot of the rifle range, a hostess house has been built for the entertainment of women visitors, also an entertainment hall has been completed and motion pictures of the highest type are shown three times a week.

"I do not think the average citizen appreciates the services of these ablebodied, red-blooded, true American young men. They qualify in the highest form of citizenship—that task of studying and working to equip themselves for the defense of the Nation, while at the same time maintaining their civil activities and responsibilities. The present National Guard is a real component of the regular army in that it is ready at all times to protect the rights and privileges of the greatest nation on the face of the earth.

"The Guard of today represents a totally different proposition than it did prior to the last great war. Under our then constitution we were commanded to keep at least 10,000 men under arms that were supposed to be for State defense. When one takes into consideration the fact that we have 22,000 enlisted men in the federalized National Guard at the present time, more than twice the number previously required, it is easy to see why men like Major General Berry, Brigadier General Dyer, Colonel Phelan and myself have reason to be proud of the present New York National Guard."

Lieut. Governor Lunn also made a speech which rang with loyalty to American standards and ideals and expressed his belief in and loyal support of the National Guard.

Colonel Phelan also introduced State Senator Bernard Downing, Chairman of the Finance Committee, who made some very fitting remarks, his oratory and wit serving as a wonderful Volstead cordial after a good dinner.

The party left camp about 9 o'clock, the Governor being taken to New York in General Dyer's private yacht Yank.

### LEADERSHIP

#### By Lieut. John W. Keresey

LEADERSHIP is a quality which is rare enough to be much sought after, and yet when it is analyzed into its component parts it is rather simple. The dictionary says, "A leader is one who goes before." This may be true but it is not enough. Going before does not necessarily imply qualities of leadership.

It is a combination of three elements, the ability to see beyond the present; the ability to inspire faith and confidence in those who follow; and, lastly, the ability to act and attain. The world's leaders have always possessed these three qualities. Many there are who are proficient in one or two, but lack the third. They can never be leaders until this one is made up. A man who cannot inspire must travel alone, and he who lacks the ability to act may create a following, but it will be led by some other man.

Every person placed in a position of leadership should think well and take account of stock. This applies to all soldiers from General down through Company Commanders to squad leaders. The best part of it all is that though sometimes leaders are born, they are often made. Leadership is a quality which grows wild, but which can be cultivated, too, and made a thing of rare worth.

# Keep Smiling

With the Aid of Scissors, Paste Pot and Brain Storms

#### Inoculation

- They teach us how to bayonet, and how to shoot to kill,
- They nearly drive us crazy with all their blooming drill;
- They teach us every trick and way to keep us out of harm,
- And then the blighters turn around and shoot us in the arm.

-The Leatherneck.

#### In the Hills at Peekskill

Captain: Take this gun and watch. Rookie: Where's the watch?

#### Like Recruiting!

"How many servants do you keep, may I ask?" "None, But we're hiring 'em all the

time."

"My dear, these cakes are hard as stone !"  $% \mathcal{M}_{\mathcal{M}}^{(1)}$ 

"I know. Didn't you hear her say, 'Take your pick,' when she handed them 'round?"

#### Atta Flapper!

"What did she do when she was limited by her doctor to three cigarettes a day?" "Struck for a six-hour day."

-American Legion Weekly.

#### "Big Hearted Jim"

"Did you get your wife a nice birthday present?" asked the village postmaster of the laziest citizen.

"Got her one worth 1,200, answered the shiftless one proudly.

"Good Lord! What? A car?" "Naw, Year's job in th' laundry."

Naw. Year's job in th' laundry." —American Legion Weekly.

### The 369th In Camp

Colored Rookie: I'd like to have a new pair o' shoes, suh."

Sergeant. Are your shoes worn out?" Rookie: Worn out! Man, the bottoms of mah shoes are so thin ah can step on a dime and tell whether it's heads or tails.

#### In the Peekskill Theatre

She (to soldier, escort): Tell me, have you ever loved another?

He: Why, yes, of **c**ourse, dear. Do you think I'd practice on a nice girl like you?

#### Did He See Red?

It was a dark night. A man was riding a bicycle with no lamp. He came to a crossroad, and did not know which way

to turn. Through the gloom he saw a sign on a post. He felt in his pocket for a match. He found but one. Climbing to the top of the pole, he lit the match carcfully, and in the ensuing glimmer read: "Wet paint."

-Orange Owl.

"Have you ever had trigonometry?" "Nope, I've been vaccinated." --Sun Dial.

The novice at trout fishing had hooked a very small trout and had wound it in, until it was jammed at the very end of his rod.

Pupil: What do I do now I've finished winding?

Instructor: Climb up the rod and stab it. —Punch Bowl.

"So you want to join the army—fer how long?"

### "Duration."

"But there ain't any war on." "I know—I mean duration of peace." —California Pelican. She: Did you enjoy the bachelor dinner last night, dear?

He: Oh, yes; rather slow affair, though!

She: And who were the bachelors named Mazie and Beatrice who wrote their names on your shirt bosoin?

-Ex.

#### On Guard At Camp Smith

Rookie Sentinel: Halt! Who's there. From the Touring Car: Officers of the Post.

#### (Silence.)

From the Touring Car: Well, what can we do?

Rookie Sentinel: I don't know, I never was an officer!

### Trite, But True

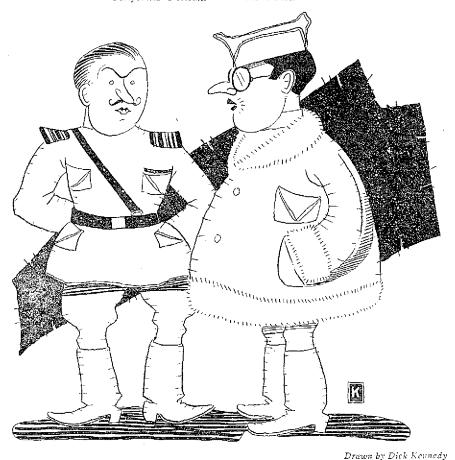
A little kissing now and then is why we have the married men.

Telephone poles nearly always hit automobiles in self defense.

Some are born good, some make good, others are caught with the goods.

# If Not Well Disciplined, Well Hooked!

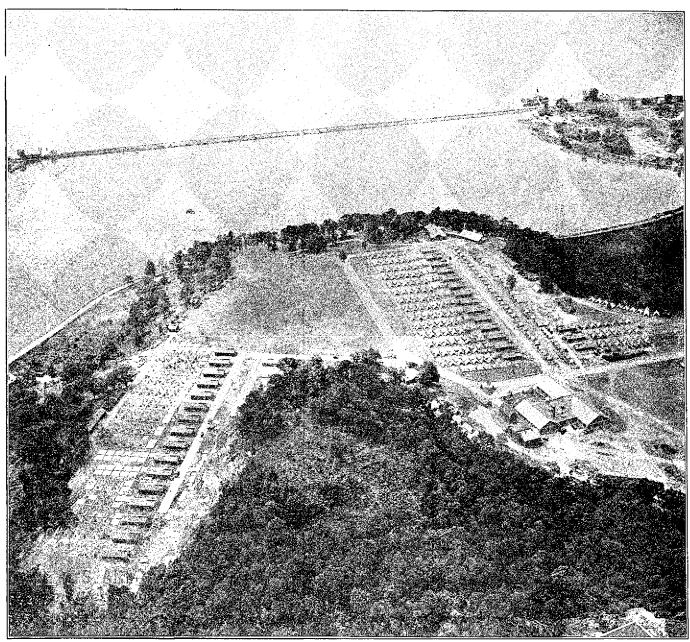
Bill: Is the new boarder married? Phil: I guess so. He uses one hook in the closet.



Drawn by Dick Konnedy NAVY AVIATOR:—"I hear you have volunteered to ride in the rocket to be shot to Mars." ARMY AVIATOR:—"Yep, that's the only place I know of that has not gone dry."

The New York National Guardsman

# Farewell Camp Smith, Peekskill, 1924



Airplane photograph, showing the East and West Infantry Camps, Peekskill. (Photo by U.S. Army Air Service.)

Use This and Win a Radio Set. See Pages 16 and 17.

Hq. New York National Guard,
New York City.
Gentlemen:
Please enter my subscription to your official State publication
THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN
for one year, at \$1.50 per year, to begin with the......issue.
Name ......
Address ......
To be credited to: City ......
To be sent to our Business Office, No. 47 West 34th Street, New York City.

### 12

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)



Published for the Members of the New York National Guard

Free to all Active Members of the Guard

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LT. COL. FRED. M. WATERBURY, Editor

Advisory Board Major Gen. Charles W. Berry Brig. Gen. Edward J. Westcott Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Jennings Brig. Gen. Franklin W. Ward Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Bryant Brig. Gen. Wm. O. Richardson

Business Office 47 West 34th Street New York City MATTHEW J. EDER, General Manager J. A. HARRIS, Business Manager

#### **SEPTEMBER** 15, 1924

### "Between You and What?"

THAT the National Guard, the Naval Reserves and the American Red Cross have duties apart from those which they are called upon to perform in War is brought strikingly to the attention of the so-called "pacifists" throughout the country by the recent disaster which occurred in Lorain and other Ohio cities and towns. Highest praise has been given to these three agencies for the "wonderful aid and assistance rendered" in the protection of lives and property and in succoring the needy following the severe storms which caused so much havoc in Lorain and other towns.

General Rickards, Chief of the Militia Bureau, states that nothing could have more clearly demonstrated the necessity for maintaining the National Guard than the work of the Ohio units in the Lorain disaster. While regretting the necessity for the use of the Guardsmen at Lorain and other towns General Rickards keenly appreciates the awakened interest and support for the Guard which has been aroused by their performance of duty upon this occasion.

The New York National Guard made a net gain of 458 men during July.

# The New York National Guardsman

### Another Patriotic Firm

OUR editorial in a recent issue on "Real or Artificial Patriots" has introduced us to many one hundred per cent, patriotic firms who render service to both state and country by making it easy for the young men in their employ to obtain military training through active membership in the National Guard. W mentioned many firms who aided the state authorities in th. manner but, of course, we only covered a small percentage. Let's hear from more—the power of example is wonderful.

A young man, member of the National Guard, writes us the following on this subject:

"For the past three summers I have been a National Guardsman and employed by the Long Island Railroad Company. When each summer came I was let go to camp and in addition was given a vacation. Besides 1 did not lose any pay, for instance, if my salary was five dollars a day while away I received a dollar a day from the Government, the Long Island Railroad would pay me the difference of four dollars, for each day at camp. Isn't this *real* patriotism?"

We'll say it is!

"Defense Day" was not so terrible after all! Even the pacifists, no doubt, enjoyed the many attractive military programs successfully carried out in the various cities and villages throughout the State.

There are some men with brains so soft you can't drive anything in that will hold, reminding us of Sambo's, "You can't drive a nail with a sponge no matter how much you soak it."

### The New York National Guard Leads

NEW YORK STATE with Camp Smith, Peekskill, is rapidly taking its place at the head of the procession, where it justly belongs, in having the most complete and attractive military camp in the United States. Its many great improvements went ahead with leaps and bounds this year, and the five-year growth to a larger and better camp for the New York National Guardsmen is well on its way. New York State is the largest and most prosperous of the forty-eight cluster in these United States, and it is befitting that every activity, every progressive step be a little in advance of what others term the best. The State of New York always takes good care of its military establishment and is justly proud of leading the Union in its National Guard quota, now up to nearly 22,000 officers and men.

The telescopes of the country are focused on Camp Perry Ohio, this month where all the great classic matches with pisto, revolver, rifle and shotgun are being held in connection with the annual matches of the National Rifle Association of America and the National Individual and Team Matches of the United States.

The nomenclature of Scandal is that it is something interesting when it is about someone else, but a darn lie when it becomes personal. September, 1924

General Berry Gives Some National Guard "Don'ts"

**ROM** time to time various writers have published lists of "Don'ts" for the edification of those who are contemplating a plunge in the world of society, and who have been too busy with other affairs to cultivate the social amenities.

Close personal observation of soldiers in our different training camps during the past summer has convinced the writer that some National Guard "Don'ts" are also needed.

Some of these might be expressed as follows

Don't monkey with firearms and don't let anyone around you do it.

A mechanical device for propelling a ball of lead with sufficient force to pass entirely through the human body should at least be treated with respect. Fire is one of the greatest benefactors of the race when it is kept within proper bounds and made to serve the purposes of man; unshackled, it is a terrible agent of destruction and the modern firearm is hardly less deadly.

"Did not know it was loaded" has become a byword wherever firearms are in the reach of unthinking human beings. If only the person who fired the piece got hurt, the result would be bad enough, but too often it is an innocent bystander, or perhaps someone near and dear, who pays the price exacted by careless handling of some deadly weapon by one who has not been properly trained in its use.

It is the duty of everyone, Officers, Non-commissioned Officers or trained men who may instruct recruits, to impress these lessons on them.

Don't handle any firearm unless you first execute "Unload" in such manner that an accidental discharge cannot do harm.

Never point a firearm at anyone unless you intend to shoot him.

When you have a firearm in your hands, remember the bullet is going where the barrel is pointed.

Only a short time ago after one of our men had lost his life through the result of a sad shooting accident, we saw a young soldier dashing up and down his company street, with a revolver in each hand (playing wild west) and snapping the hammer at everyone he met. A number of non-commissioned officers were watching him with an annused smile.

It is a severe reflection on trained soldiers and gives one the impression that their training has been defective if they do not know how to handle firearms with respect. Every man who graduates from a Guard regiment should have this so thoroughly instilled in his brain that he would influence all those he came in contact with and thus lessen the long list of accidents which occur yearly.

Don't have anything to do with Booze while you are wearing the uniform of a soldier.

A fluid whose chemical properties are such that they seriously affect the human brain and make a man unable to properly care either for himself or for those around him is not a fit heverage for anyone in the military profession.

The writer fully recognizes the claims of conviviality, friendship, good fellows. Auld Lang Sync. The Town Pump and all



the rest of the different combinations, but believes also that there are times and places for everything and that the one place where booze should not be tolerated is wherever young men are being trained as soldiers.

We have nothing to say regarding the National Law, or in regard to our approval or disapproval of those who call themselves wet or dry, except this: "The first duty of a soldier is obedience to all duly constituted authority."

From a military point of view a stay in a camp of soldiers is not-the occasion for a party. Officers and those who have been trusted with authority should by their own example prove that they are worthy of such trust. What is required from the enlisted man is also required of the chevrons and insignia of rank, only in greater proportion.

The spectacle of a drunken officer in command of a guard is an example which would cause any real soldier to become filled with indignation and cause him to demand that such a fool receive his just deserts with speed and accuracy.

A life lost because an unscrupulous person wished to make a few dollars in an illegal traffic does not appeal to the rightminded soldier, who is anxious to do his full duty to those around him.

A man who has become such a slave to alcohol that he cannot go without it for the short period of a tour of field duty is in a dangerous condition. He has become a drug addict in the strictest sense of the word and should consult his physician that he may learn how to save himself from the impending disaster and thus prolong his life.

Men who accept commissions in the military forces must also accept the responsibility that goes with such office and so carry themselves that those who serve under them will know and feel that they will not be required to do anything or go anywhere except their officers precede them. True leadership means nothing less.

Don't think it makes you a better soldier to use bad language. A short stay around some camps somehow gives one the impression that it is necessary to use certain phrases and repeat them very often in order to show all concerned that you are alive to your job. Adjectives unknown in polite society are used in connection with all things and seem to the uninitiated observer to be needed in order to have the speaker understood. The corporal informs his blank blank squad that they must clean their blankety blank rifles. The private tells his tent mate that he is going for a blank swim and so on throughout the day. At night "The gangs all here" prevails, another group informs the world with more or less rhythm that "Hi Ho the Dairy O, we'll all go to hell." Others sign the payroll with much gusto, although according to themselves they never receive a cent.

#### (Continued on page 32)

# The Whole Guard on Review

Being a Department for the Publication of Newsy Notes of the Various Organizations

### PROVISIONAL ORDNANCE DETACHMENT

The members of this detachment may not exactly be termed the "Shock Troops" at Camp Smith, but they are certainly the "Work Troops," and it makes no difference if it is marking targets, making targets, manning telephones, sorting shells, policing ranges or even putting out rifle grenade forest fires; they are called out constantly from reveille to retreat. However, except for the howling camp doys, while they sleep, their time is their own even if they are unconscious of it. But the detachment has been a great success and their work has been performed willingly, energetically and with pride of achievement.

The P. O. D. baseball aggregation has also been up to the standard for all things ordnance, and many a team has gone down to defeat on the diamond when facing the ordnance nine. Among the recent regimental teams defeated by them was the 14th Infantry. When the West Point Cadets camped here overnight they won from them by a score of 7 to 0, but it was a good game and the team, of course, is not invincible, has but a limited time to practice and doesn't rate membership in the military baseball league, anyway.

In the 53rd Brigade war problem last month the detachment represented the enemy and did very effective work. Indeed, the members admit they "won the war," although no decision was given out. At any rate, they were not captured, physically, even if they were "on paper."

All the salutes in camp are fired by the P. O. D. and aside from the morning and evening gun many honors are paid to distinguished camp guests. Last month high ranking Japanese officers, the Minister from Poland, high ranking U. S. officers, Officers of the Military Athletic League 1923-1924

Lieut. Col. James P. Cooke, President, 106th Infantry, Brooklyn Major Carlos C. Webster, 1st Vice-

Pres., 258th Coast Defense Command

Capt. Wm. E. Finkbeiner, 2nd Vice-Pres., 106th Field Artillery, Buffalo

Capt. Fred W. Baldwin, Jr., 3rd Vice-Pres., 14th Infantry, Brooklyn

Capt. Herbert J. Lucas, Treasurer, 102nd Medical Regiment

Licut, Col. Chas. J. Dieges, Cor. Secretary, A. G. D., 15 Dey Street, New York

Capt. James Campion, Rec. Secretary, 212th Artillery

including the 2nd Corps Area Commander, General Bullard, the Assistant Secretary of the Navy, Col. Theodore Roosevelt, and the Commander in Chief of the State forces, Governor Alfred E. Smith, were tendered salutes.

On Thursday evening, September 4th, a farewell banquet was given by the Post Ordnance Detachment, the members of which have been doing range service since May 11th. The occasion was the windup on Sunday, the 7th, of the "main body," but one platoon remaining to do the lighter work of the one regiment period and serving a week for the Naval Militia's range firing and matches. Among the invited guests were Major General Charles W. Berry and staff and Colonel Huguet and staff. One of the finest banquets ever served in the field, by the

The P. O. D. 1924 baseball team.

famous Binghamton chefs of the Detachment backed up by Mess Sergeant Alexander, the "Peer of Providers," was enjoyed by all followed by an informal Post Prandial with the "smokes."

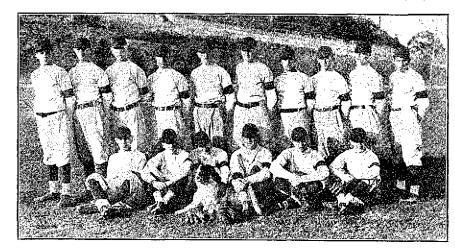
### 245TH ARTILLERY

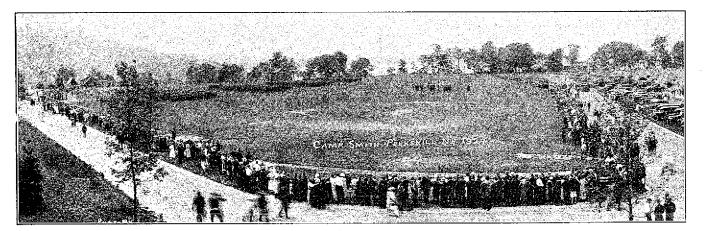
The 1924 encampment of the Thirteenth Coast Defense Command, now the 245th Artillery, leaves no doubt in the minds of the Government authorities as to the proficiency of this organization in artillery work. The first work day at the batteries indicated to the Inspector Instructors that Colonel Grant's organization had made most of the indoor period of instruction, and after twenty-four hours at the guns had passed, the Senior Instructor said the command was ready for sub calibre practice. The schedule for the tour of service at Fort H. G. Wright was practically abandoned and the Instructors changed the plans to a day to day proposition, action taken depending upon weather and shipping conditions.

The weather was ideal, but the shipping problem is something that has developed into larger proportions in this district. Quite a lot of schooners and sailing vessels pass through the Race, but the greatest obstructions to artillery practice are the lobster boats. This industry has grown extensively of late, and hundreds of small boats crowd the waters about the island morning and afternoon, and neither rapid fire guns or twelve-inch shells give them worry, but, of course, the officers in charge of safety caused firing to cease when the little fellows are anywhere in the vicinity of the target.

Despite these exasperating delays the regiment created a new record for National Guard' Coast Artillery organizations in completing service firing at several of the batteries the first week of the tour. As early as the third working day of the tour several companies had completed their sub calibre practice and were ordered to prepare for service practice. The fact that extra tugs for towing targets were not always available and further that the various companies are doubled up at the batteries prevent more than one or, if two tugs are available, two companies from having practice at the same time.

Coast artillery work has developed to such a high degree of efficiency that the old method of going to camp for target practice is a thing of the past. All firing done now is in the nature of problems rather than a test to determine who can hit the target most.





Review of the 106th Infantry, Col. Thos. Fairservis Commanding, tendered to Hon. W. Wroblewski, Minister from Poland to the United States, Camp Smith, August 17th.

Lieutenant Sid Leslie, who was participating in the Olympic Games, joined the regiment the second week of the tour. He is attached to the Supply Detachment. Lieutenant William F. Timmermann was with the Supply Detachment for his first year. Both he and Lieutenant Leslie were known among the officer personnel as the "Gold Dust Twins."

For the fifth consecutive year the Eighth Company, now Battery H, has the usual 100 per cent. attendance in camp. No organization in the country has equaled this mark. Captain Walter P. Alexanderson is in command of this battery. When questioned as to how the 100 per cent. mark is attained he refers to his First Sergeant Henry A, Noll.

The "Rust Club" held their annual meeting in camp. Many new faces were accepted into the mystic organization. It is composed of the officers of the Second Fire Command. Lieutenants Cook and McMillian officiated at the ceremony.

#### **104TH FIELD ARTILLERY**

The 104th Field Artillery was all set before leaving for camp, August 12th. The officers were well up on firing data, Guard Mount, and a hundred other things that tended to make the tour of training a most beneficial one.

Colonel James E. Austin, accompanied by Major Walter Hegeman, motored to Pine Camp and inspected it thoroughly before the regiment departed for Northern New York.

The Second Licutenants will be duly initiated into asociety called the "Yellow Dogs," one of those secret societies that everyone really knows all about, and yet where numbers count and the "Shave Tails" seem to be out of luck,

The entire regiment is nursing sore arms, and it may be said, without fear of contradiction, everyone is pleased that the inoculations are not doled out like beef stew, or as often.

The dinner given by the officers to Cap-

tain Edward Henn was certainly a great success; in fact, it might be designated as a "Pre-War Dinner" and as such will go on the records of the regiment. The guests of honor included the following: Colonel "Bob" Marshall, of the 105th F. A.; Licut. Colonel J. S. Mundy, Division Adjt. Major W. D. Herbert and others. General Richardson, Col. Haskell, of Governors Island; Col. A. Hugert, Chief Instructor, sent regrets and their best wishes to Captain Henn.

The officers of the regiment presented a beautiful platinum wrist watch to the Captain, and the Armory employees, not to be outdone in showing their affection, bought a sabre, splendidly embossed, and presented it with their compliments.

Captain George Wolfe, of Service Battery, received the following recently: "Dear Captain:

"I am sorry, but I cannot go camping with you this summer.

"Respectfully yours,

# "Private Pshaw."

#### 212TH ARTILLERY (ANTI-AIRCRAFT)

The camp period is over. This is the end of the year as far as work in the regiment is concerned. Now me must look forward to a new season—which starts with us on September 3rd—and take up our work where we left off in camp on July 27th. We can only hope that the **co**ming season will be as successful as the last and that the amount of constructive work will be in proportion to that accomplished last year.

Camp, the period looked forward to for a year with mingled feelings of hope and doubt by the battery commanders (doubt as to how much equipment they will lose and hope that they will find some, also men), began with us on July 13th and ended successfully on July 27th. We were at Camp Alexander Hamilton, Manorville, Long Island (old Camp Upton) where we were encamped with the ment with whom we worked as last year. In every way it was a successful camp. The health of both officers and men was all that could be hoped for as there was no sickness. The work accomplished was more than last year and done with more system and accuracy. There was enough time off to allow for athletics and swimming, all of which the men enjoyed, Baseball was a common afternoon occurrence and nearly every afternoon an opportunity was given to go over by truck to Wading River for a swim in the Long Island Sound. Boxing matches were held one evening and the three members of the regiment who fought came out victorious, therefore labeling the evening a successful one. Water was not over plentiful. About half the time there was none and the other half it ran with a prayer. However, we understand that we were not the only regiment that had difficulties with the

62nd Coast Artillery Anti-Aircraft Regi-

water supply. After the first couple of days nearly the entire time was given to firing. The 1st Battalion with its 75mm, guns going to its firing point every morning and the 2nd Battalion with its machine guns going on the machine gun range at the same time. Firing was mostly at free balloons and exceptionally good results were obtained. The Machine Gun Battalion also fired the regulation ground course on the 1,000" range. Several "possibles" were made by the men on this course. Night firing at balloons with the aid of the Searchlight Battery proved most interesting and very destructive to the balloons. An innovation started this year allowing

An innovation started this year anowing qualifications for revolver firing while in camp, instead of early in the year at Peekskill, proved very successful. Five experts, fifteen sharpshooters and forty marskmen were the results. This amounted to more than 10 per cent. of the men attending camp.

The men who won their boxing matches at camp were Private Billy Wells, of the (Continued on page 23)

# Are You Well on Your Way Toward the 200-Mark?

# Will Your Company be One of the First to Win One of the Radio Sets Offered Here Last Month?

IN this space last month you were told how you could assist in carrying out General Berry's original plan of getting a large number of influential citizens and young men eligible for enlistment in the Guard to read THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN every month.

You were asked to do your "bit" in this campaign and were told how your Company would be given a handsome 5-tube Freshman Masterpiece Radio Receiving Set, fully equipped, ready to operate, if you and the other members of your outfit sent in 200 yearly subscriptions by November 15.

Every unit in the State is expected to take an active part in this campaign. Many companies have undertaken the work. Some, we understand, are already close to the 200-mark. These organizations expect to have their radio sets before the next issue of the magazine comes off the press.

What about YOUR Company? Have you started on your way toward the 200-mark? If not, it isn't too late. You still have two months in which to get your quota. Talk it over on the next drill night.

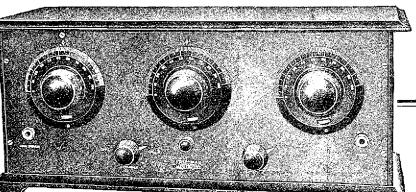
You owe it to your Company to win one of these fine radio sets and to the National Guard organization to help get the citizens of your community interested in the Guard through the medium of your magazine.

Come on, men, step on the gas! Get a radio set in your Company room before the October issue of THE GUARDSMAN comes out.

Use the subscription blanks printed on pages 11 and 18.

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

# This Is the Radio Set You Get with 200 Subscriptions



Freshman-Masterpiece 5-Tube Tuned Radio Frequency Receiver

# FRESHMAN MASTERPIECE

Beauty

Clarity

Distance

Simplicity

# **Receiving Set**

Comes to you complete with all accessories, including:

5 Radio Corp. of America tubes, Loud Speaker, Antenna Material, Telephone Plug, 2 45-Volt "B" Batteries and 6-Volt Storage Battery. The total value of the complete outfit

is \$125.

Volume Economy Efficiency Selectivity

Tests made by the leading radio engineers and technical editors of the important newspapers in various sections of the country have proved that the *Freshman-Masterpiece* is the equal if not the superior to any 5-tube receiving set on the market.

> How soon will one of these remarkably efficient sets be hooked up in your Company Room?

-

How V	V	e Stand
Maximum Strength New York National Minimum Strength New York National	Guar	d
Present Strength New York National Gu	uard	
DIVISION HEADQUARTERS	1	INFANTRY
Maintenance Strength	26 24	Maintenance         Strength         .         .         .         1,068           1.         10th         Infantry         .         .         .         1,323           2.         105th         Infantry         .         .         .         .         1,317
CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS		3. 71st Infantry
Maintenance Strength	75 79	5. 369th Infantry
FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS		8. 165th Infantry
Maintenance Strength	$\frac{22}{37}$	10. 174th Infantry 1,080 CAVALRY
INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS		Maintenance Strength 600 101st Cavalry
Maintenance Strength	37 58	Maintenance Strength Per Troop       65         1st Cavalery (3 troops)       209
54th Infantry Brigade	47 39	MACHINE GUN SQUADRON Maintenauce Strength
SPECIAL TROOPS Maintenance Strength	311	51st Machine Gun Squadron
27th Division Special Troops	413	Maintenance Strength       635         104th Field Artillery       334
Maintenance Strength	108 150	105th Field Artillery         802           156th Field Artillery         740
SIGNAL BATTALION	190	ARTILLERY, 155 HOW. Maintenance Strength
	187 187	106th Field Artillery
ENGINEERS Maintenance Strength	495	Maintenance    Strength    647      258th    Field    Artillery    767
102nd Engineers	499	ARTILLERY, C. A. C. Maintenance Strength
MEDICAL REGIMENT Maintenance Strength	367	Maintenance Strength
102nd Medical Regiment DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.	451	Maintenance Strength       977         245th Artillery       1,054
Maintenance Strength	257	ARTILLERY, A. A. Maintenance Strength
27th Division Train, Q.M.C. DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN	271 J	212th Artillery
Maintenance Strength	• 68	STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS           Maintenance Strength         137           Ordnance Department         27

Pages 16 and 17 Tell How to Use This Blank to Good Advantage.

Hq. New York National Guard, New York City.	Date
Gentlemen: Please enter my subscription to your o THE NEW YORK N	fficial State publication
for one year, at \$1.50 per year, to begin wit	h theissue.
Address	
To be credited to: City	
Co Regt To be sent to our Business Office,	No. 47 West 34th Street, New York City.

September, 1924

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

July, 1924

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He	'he onor pace	(1) 92% 101st Cavalry Headquarters Headquarters Troop Ist Squadron H'dq'rs. Troop A Troop B Troop C 2nd Squadron H'dq'rs. Troop F Troop F Troop G Medical Detachment.	$\begin{array}{c ccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	Your for th Effor	ie
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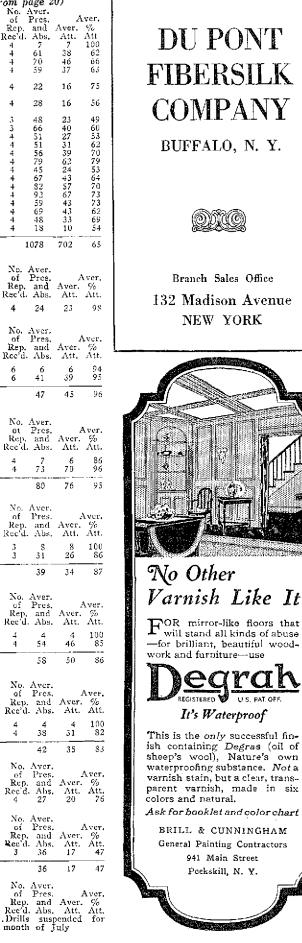
# The New York National Guardsman

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# The National Guard Alphabet



The New York National Guardsman



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106th Infantry.....

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Why not help in the movement to let the general public "in" on these things by getting the citizens of your community to subscribe for this magazine?

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(Continued from page 20)



### The Whole Guard on Review (Continued from page 15)

Searchlight Battery, and Privates Tommy Foy and Billy Reese, of the Headquarters Detachment, Second Battalion.

Battery H won the Wingate Trophy for machine gun firing from Battery G which held it last year. They are to be highly congratulated on their victory as they are a brand new machine gun outfit, 90 per cent. of the men never having fired machine guns before.

The guard house was empty most of the time this year. Very unusual. So was the hospital.

The mosquitoes must have gotten lost this year. There was only one bad night. Poker could be played in the open without each competitor wearing a mosquito bar.

The following shavctails, or to give them their rank of Second Loots, were taken in to the Officers' Club with great ponp, ceremony and secrecy and with no casualties except to some of the uniforms of the officiating members. Bob Butler, Frank Coakley, Joe Falke, Cecil McCoy, John McHugh, Ed Lechleider and Eili Weston.

Major Coleman took his daily five-mile swim.

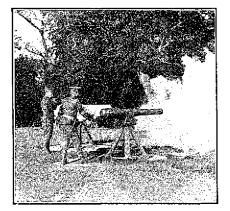
Major Ottmann gave the officers a beefsteak dinner which was highly appreciated and enjoyed.

Capt. Harry Camerden, Lieut. Dick Saunders and John Caswell spent a very enjoyable and highly profitable week-end with the 211th C. A. at their camp at Fort Terry.

The problem of running an eight-handed poker game in a day coach on a train has been successfully solved. Come to us if you want the combination. (We must admit it contains some Q. M. equipment.)

It is with deep regret that we are obliged to announce the resignation of our Chaplain, the Very Rev. Monsignor James N. Connolly. Major Connolly has been with us since September 13, 1901, and after this period of twenty-three years has

(Continued on page 25)



Sunset Salute at Camp Smith.

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# ATTENTION National Guardsmen!

# A Little "Advanced Dope"

(Cont'd from Page 2)

1. We earnestly ask every enthusiastic member of the New York National Guard, after reading this September number of The Guardsman, to accept our invitation to participate in the novel Individual Figure of Merit test outlined below.

2. In offering this test we desire to bring to your attention the fact that it has been outlined after careful, diligent study to take in every individual member of a unit, both officers and men. Make your answers particular and painstaking. Conduct the test yourself in accordance with the honor system prevalent at West Point.

3. There are ten questions, ten credits each, making a possible 100%. Mark your answers conscientiously, and if not entitled to a full "ten," take such credits as you think such answer deserves; then add up the ten figures and see where you stand with our efficiency table:

Class 1-a-100% Entirely Satisfactory "1-b-90% Very Satisfactory "1-c-80% Satisfactory "1-d-75% A Passing Mark "1-e-70% or less-Unsatisfactory

4. Now check up and see if your marks, honestly and conscientiously arrived at, make you a 100 per cent. soldier!

# "THE TEST"

Being the ten questions, comprising the examination, referred to above.

1. To what extent can your LOYALTY be measured and depended upon by your superiors as well as your inferiors?

2. How about your RECRUITING ability. Did you work at it and obtain new members for your organization, say for the past year?

3. To what extent have you devoted extra time to your military unit other than actual ordered duty?

To what extent, according to your rank, do you estimate the degree of CON-FIDENCE placed in you by your subordinates?

5 Have you the proper personality and tenacity to combine nine-tenths perspiration with one-tenth inspiration and make the prescription build up your unit numerically and efficiently?

6. Are you a BOOSTER and to what extent have you converted KNOCKERS into BOOSTERS?

7. To what extent have you been playing the soldier game -- dependable or otherwise?

8 Have you intentionally, or unintentionally, succeeded, or failed, in selling the idea of Guard service to eligibles, among your acquaintances, or your personal friends?

9. Have you discovered what major element is lacking in your unit which hampers its success numerically and efficiently and have you tried to correct such a condition through your personal efforts?

What part of this last ten credits can you take on this examination, figuring your 10. devotion and loyal work all the time for your unit—is it above "par" or below "par"?

# WHAT IS YOUR STANDING? CAN YOU BETTER IT?

### September, 1924

#### (Continued from page 23)

formed a place in the regiment and in the hearts of the officers and men which will be long remembered. Major Connolly's first service in the military forces of the country was when he served during the Spanish-American war as volunteer chaplain, by authority of the Secretary of War, without rank or pay, on the U. S. A. hospital ship Relief. During the World War he served overseas as Vicar General in charge of all Catholic Chaplains overseas. He has received decorations from the French, Italian and Polish governments. We hope that he will find time to come back and see us often.

We take pleasure in announcing, at the same time, the appointment of the Rev. John J. Sheridan as our new chaplain. Father Sheridan served overseas with the 305th Field Artillery where he was highly thought of. We welcome him to our midst and wish him the greatest success.

#### **14TH INFANTRY**

At 1 P. M., August 10th, the Fighting Fourteenth rolled out of their armory and marched to entrain for Peckskill in what the paper described as nothing less than a triumphant procession. Four hours later the regiment found itself on the West Camp and prepared themselves for two weeks' intensive army life.

In a few paragraphs it is impossible to

relate the doings of a thousand men during a fortnight. We record here for the interest of others and the enjoyment of ourselves a few of the incidences.

On the past Friday in camp, Col. Theodore Roosevelt was the reviewing officer for the regiment. The review was characteristic of the Colonel, snappy and well done. The fact that he reviewed the men at a gallop was appreciated by all. Following the ceremony the officers had the opportunity of meeting the Assistant Secretary of the Navy in Colonel Baldwin's tent and listened to some well spoken words of appreciation and recollection. His words were especially enjoyed by the Second Lieutenants.

Due credit must be given to Major Belcher and his three machine gun companies. Their record of 90 per cent, qualification is an enviable one and did much to raise the total number of qualifications in the regiment. In spite of much "riding" they are there with the goods.

In regimental baseball the 14th was completely victorious over their opponents, the 106th. On Saturday, August 16th, the regimental team defeated the 106th in an exciting ninth inning rally game by the score of 4 to 3. Every man played his best and gave his support to the battery. On the following Saturday the officers' team also finished with victory on their side, the score 5-2. The timely hitting

of Captain King, the splendid fielding of Milliner and Colahan and the pitching of the Chaplain made possible the final result.

On Sunday evening, August 17th, a most unusual service was held at the camp by the Chaplain of the regiment. In the tent of Captain Dore, commander of Company A, Chaplain Miller baptized the two sons of Captain Dore. The boys who are seventeen months old twins were given the names of Daniel Frederick and John Norman. Captain and Mrs. Theodore J. Krokus acted as sponsors for the boys.

For the first time in years a truely Regimental Service was held at camp on August 17th. At 9:10 church call was sounded and church parade formed. Led by the Commanding Officer and the band the companies fell into line and marched to the chapel on the parade grounds as a unit. As the service was a regimental one, it was non-sectarian in nature. It consisted of the singing of hymns, scripture reading, prayer and sermon. The Chaplain who conducted the service spoke directly to the men on the "Fighting Spirit in Men," using as the basis of his message the words of Paul: "I have fought a good fight." He spoke of the fighting spirit with which men are endowed; how that spirit must be directed and elevated and what can help a man in its direction and elevation. General Berry,

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General Ward and other army officers of the camp were present. Mr. Beissig, religious song leader of the Y. M. C. A., led the singing. The service was of such a nature as to insure the future success of any similar regimental services in camp or in the city.

One incident to mar the encampment was the death of Private William F. Mc-Donald, of Company F. Late Saturday evening Private McDonald fell in descending the cliff and suffered a fracture of the scull. He was at once removed to the Post Hospital and every care and effort made to save his life. He never regained consciousness and passed away at 6:45 Sunday afternoon shortly after his father and brother left his bedside. Late in the afteruoon the regiment was called to attention while the body was sent on its last journey to the home of the departed.

#### THE CAVALRY BRIGADE

Everyone in this Brigade was delighted with the tour of field training at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vermont, this year and the encampment was declared the most successful and enjoyable the New York Cavalry has ever attended.

Two tactical rides were held for all officers of the Brigade, Regimental and Squadron Staffs. These rides were held under the direction of Major C. L. Stevenson who returned to the Brigade from

Fort Riley as an instructor for the camp. Record course in rifle marksmanship was fired by all troops except the 51st Machine Gun Squadron, which held machine gun practice at 1,000-inch and 600vard ranges.

A Field Maneuver was held the last week of the tour, the 101st Cavalry making its over-night camp on Wallett's Bay, and a Provisional Regiment, composed of the 51st Machine Gun Squadron and Provisional Squadron 1st Cavalry on Shelburne Bay. The two regiments maneuvered with Ethan Allen as their objective,

The class of polo has improved to a great extent throughout the Brigade, especially in the 2nd Squadron, 101st Cavalry from upper New York State, where the units have only recently taken it up. During several of the games, the 7th Field Artillery Band played, through the courtesy of the Post Commandant.

Two mounted reviews were tendered during the encampment — one to Major General Charles W. Berry, Commanding General N. Y. N. G., and one to Lieutenant Governor F. S. Billings, of Vermont, and Adjutant General Johnson.

The entertainment activities of the camp consisted of nightly band concerts and moving pictures and one evening of vaudeville and boxing. Passes were issued from Saturday noon to Sunday night, many of

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the men taking advantage of this leave to visit surrounding resorts.

The Brigade wishes to express in these columns its appreciation for the hearty cooperation extended by the officers and men stationed at the Fort Ethan Allen Post, especially Lt. Col. Thomas Holliday, 7th F. A. Commandant, and Captain Robert Bathhurst, 7th F. A. Adjutant, and by the following officers of the Regular Cavalry attached to the Brigade as instructors: Lt. Col. Sayles, Majors Newman, Robenson, Stevenson and Clifford and Captains Besse and Cullinaue.

#### 244TH ARTILLERY

This regiment returned from Fort Eustis, Va., on August 17th, after having spent two very enjoyable and instructive weeks at that place, where it received its first period of practical instruction on the new armament assigned to the organization, the 155mm, gun. Fort Eustis made a very favorable impression on all the members of the regiment, it being equipped with permanent barracks and quarters, good roads, running water and showers and many other conveniences which were not available in previous camp tours. The 51st Artillery of the regular establishment was stationed there, and supplied all the artillery material and motor equipment necessary for target practice. The spirit of cooperation manifested by the

# September, 1924

regulars, and their efforts to be of assistance whenever possible, made the encampment so pleasant that it is unanimously hoped that we shall again make the journey to their post next year.

The personnel of the 244th had many difficulties to overcome, in that the change of armament had taken place only a few months before camp, and the work in a great many respects was new and unfamiliar. Notwithstanding that, however, the firing batteries all fired, and the result was considered satisfactory. Everyone now has a better idea of what his duties consists of in this type of a regiment and is keenly interested in doing his share to develop the organization into a high state of combat efficiency. The program of training at camp was well balanced as to work and recreation, and everyone was given ample opportunity to enjoy the fifteen days' trip to the fullest extent. Many of the men went swimming, some played ball, and others took the opportunity to visit some of the historic spots nearby, such as Yorktown, where Cornwallis surrendered to Washington; Williamsburg, in which are situated the ancient William and Mary's College, and the old church where Washington and Monroe worshipped; and Fort Monroe, the heautiful site of the Coast Artillery School.



On the Pistol Range at Ft. Eustis.

Two brigade reviews took place during our stay at Fort Eustis—the first on the occasion of the visit to the post of high officials of the Japanese Army, Lieut. General Wada, Chief of War College, and Major Generals Masaki and Kinosake of Japanese Military Academy. The second review was in honor of Brigadier General Johnson Hagood, the new commander of the 2nd Coast Artillery District, and was the first review received by him since his assignment. The reviews were taken part in by the following organizations: 244th

Coast Artillery, N. Y. N. G., 51st Artillery, 52nd Artillery and 1st Sound Ranging Company. Colonel John J. Byrne, of the 244th, acted as brigade commander, and the following officers served on the brigade staff: Lieut. Colonel E. J. Parish, Major T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Major Philip Rhinelander, Major Chas. A. Clinton and Lieut. Philip K. Rhinelander, Brigade Adjutant.

A supper and dance was given at the Officers' Club by the 244th C. A. to the (Continued on page 29)

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# Let's Set the Public Right About the Guard

WHEN it comes to the National Guard the average citizen is very much in the dark. He hasn't the remotest notion of the scope and function of the organization. Even those people who usually make it a point to keep posted on matters of public interest profess their ignorance of the body of men that guarantees their liberty and the security of their homes.

In New York State there is no reason why this condition should prevail. If this magazine were more widely read by the general public the misconception of the value and purpose of the Guard would quickly disappear.

Which brings us to our point: Why don't YOU undertake to get the citizens of your community better acquainted with the Guard by having them subscribe for the magazine at \$1.50? You will find it as easy as rolling off a log.

And here is the best part of it—if you and the other members of your Company sign up 200 yearly subscriptions between now and November 15 you will get a 5-tube Freshman Masterpiece Radio Receiving Set, fully equipped, ABSOLUTELY FREE. That's worth trying for, isn't it?

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PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

### September, 1924

(Continued from page 27) officers and ladies of the post on the last Tuesday evening in camp, and was attended by two hundred people. On Monday evening the faculty of William and Mary's College gave a dinner to the commanding officer and his field and staff officers.

The regiment entrained for home on Saturday afternoon, August 16th, and reached New York Sunday morning, August 17th, after a comfortable ride in Pullman and tourist cars. Everyone felt great satisfaction over having experienced such an interesting and profitable encampment.

#### 27TH DIVISION SPECIAL TROOPS

It is with extreme regret that the 27th Military Police Company report the death of their comrade, Sergeant John J. Mc-Quillan, on August 15th, four days after their return from Peekskill, from an attack of appendicitis. A full military funeral was held on August 18th by the entire 27th Military Police Company and the 102nd Motorcycle Company from his home to Oakland Cemetery, Yonkers. Sergeant McQuillan had just completed twenty-five years of service in the National Guard.

Out of twenty-seven men shooting for qualification at Camp Smith, Peekskill, the 27th Military Police Co, qualified fifteen men. Out of twenty-eight men shooting for qualification, the 102nd Motorcycle Co. qualified twelve men. Due to this excellent showing the officers of both these Yonkers companies gave the men a little party on August 12th.

It is not often that a company can boast of having four sets of brothers amongst its members at the same time, but the 102nd Ordnance Company has two Gordons, two Gormans, two Scalleys and two Zymets, all of whom are active members.

#### No Sky Pilot

The boat had suddenly stopped, when a passenger rushed up to the captain and

said. "Why has she stopped?" "Too much fog." replied the captain; "can't see the water."

"But," said the passenger, "you can see the stars overhead."

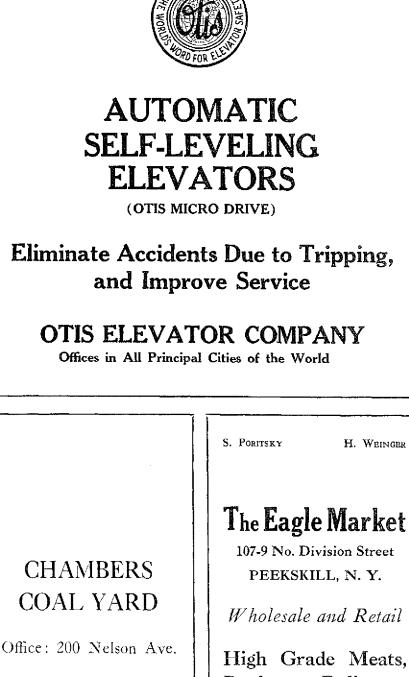
"Yes," said the captain, "but we ain't going that way unless the boiler bursts." -Boy's Life.

#### A Tough One

Lucille: Do babies really come from heaven, mother?

Mother : Why, yes, dear. Don't you believe it?

Lucille: So far as I'm concerned-but it's pretty hard to swallow about little Harold. -Told by the Marines. Harold.



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### The New York National Guardsman

# In Close Contact With Military Law

#### (Continued from page 4)

pression, or even in attitude, is an infraction of this article. Surliness and sulkiness are equally punishable under this article, as is also a disrespectful manner exhibited when receiving an order, or implied impertinence in addressing a person authorized to give any order or command. In this article intent is punishable when proven.

(Here is read the 104th Article of War.) In order to avoid unnecessary Courts Martial, which are more or less cumbersome, expensive and long drawn out, the commanding officer of any detachment, company or higher command may, under such regulations as the President has prescribed, impose disciplinary punishment on persons of his command without the intervention of a Court Martial, unless the accused demands trial by Court Martial. These punishments include admonition, reprimand, withholding of privileges for not exceeding one week, extra fatigue for not exceeding same period, restriction in certain specified limits for not exceeding the same period, and certain hard labor without confignement, also for not exceeding one week, and does not include the forfeiture of pay or confinement under guard. except that in time of war or grave public

Impertinence in subject, manner, or ex- emergency commanding officers of the grade of Brigadier General or of higher grade may under the provisions of this article also impose upon an officer of his command below the grade of a Major, a forfeiture of not more than one-half of such officer's monthly pay for one month,

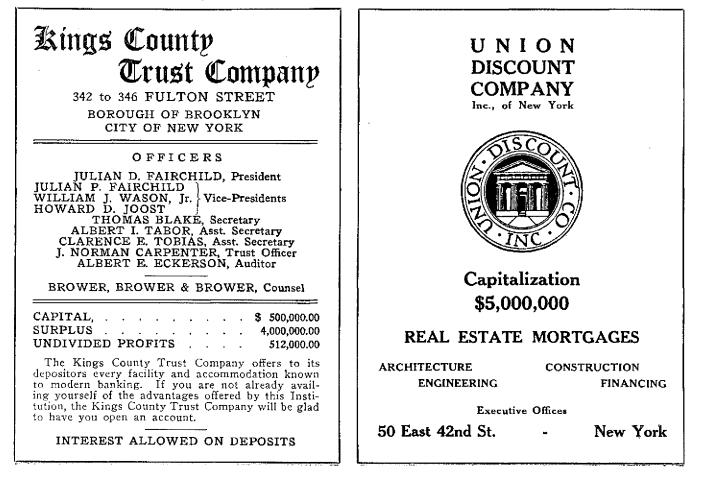
Any person punished under the authority of this article who deems his punishment unjust or disproportionate to his offense may through the proper channel appeal to the next authority, but he has no redress if in the meantime he has been required to undergo the punishment adjudged. The higher authority has power to mitigate or alter any unexecuted portion of the punishment, but the imposition and enforcement of disciplinary punishment under this article is not a bar to trial by Court Martial for a crime or offense growing out of the same act or omission. The fact that a disciplinary punishment has been enforced may be shown by the accused upon trial, and when so shown shall be determinant in measuring the further punishment in the event of finding him guilty. Punishment under this article is preferred wherever it can be administered, and is of benefit to the offender, inasmuch as no record of any Court Martial is noted on his service papers.

It also is to be recommended in that the soldier comes in direct contact with his immediate commanding officer, who is acquainted with the soldier and his past record, and can give more time to listening to explanations and excuses, and who is also better competent to judge what may be the most effective form of punishment to be administered in order to prevent a repetition of the same or similar offenses, and with better regard to the morale of his immediate command, as well as to the benefit of the individual soldier.

### Off for the National Matches (Continued from page 7)

State of New York this year, is participating in his ninth National Match, having previously captained the State's teams in 1916, 1919, 1920, 1922 and 1923.

Since 1903, when the national matches were first held, New York State has been represented in seventeen of the annual events, winning the match the first three years and having finished in Class "A," the first ten teams, every one of these years except four-an admirable record. This State has the distinction of having the only National Guard team which ever won a national match and it has repeated twice. All other years the match has been won by a Service Team-Army, Navy, Cavalry or Marine Corps.



# The Fighting "Sixty-Ninth" Is Commended

The 165th Regiment (old 69th), always efficient, which has just recently completed a successful tour of field training at Camp Smith, received the following letter last month from the Chief of Infantry, U. S. Army. It needs no introduction as it is most complete and very gratifying to a regiment which is always ready for one hundred per cent. service,

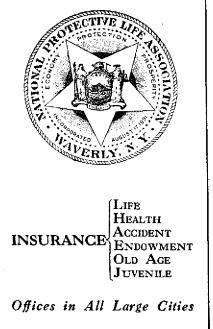
WAR DEPARTMENT OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF INFANTRY WASHINGTON

August 13, 1924. LIEUT. COLONEL WILLIAM J. COSTIGAN, 165TH REGIMENT ARMORY, LEXINGTON AVE. & 26TH ST., NEW YORK, N. Y. My dear Colonel Costigan: I here just here informed by Maio

I have just been informed by Major Scott of my office of your hearty cooperation with us in giving a battle demonstration, and a review and inspection with a rifle company and a machine gun company from the 165th Infantry, in Central Park, on August 1st, to aid us in drawing attention to "Gowdy Day." I wish to thank you, Captain Crowley, your Operations officer, Major McSherry, from whose battalion the troops were drawn, Captain Healey who commanded the rifle company, Captains Bake and Kelly who commanded the machine guns, Captain Mullins who set up the radio message center, and the other officers and the men of the command who gave their time and energy to make the event a success. The successful completion of the Athletic Center at the Infantry School, which includes Gowdy Field, is one of the greatest ambitions of the Infantry, as a memorial to the Doughboys of the World War. This fact in itself will show you how much we appreciate your help.

It is very gratifying to know that the 165th Infantry has been brought to such a state of training that you can make up war strength composite rifle and machine gun companies and carry off demonstrations and ceremonies as creditably as this one. It was further remarked how neatly clothed and how smart appearing were the men, an important particular in these days when military men are so frequently in the public cyc.

Your assistance in this matter shows how much more intimate are the relations growing up between the different parts of our Army. The assistance of the National Guard in furthering a project of the Regular Army is an excellent sign of the comradeship existing between these two components of the Service, a comradeship that



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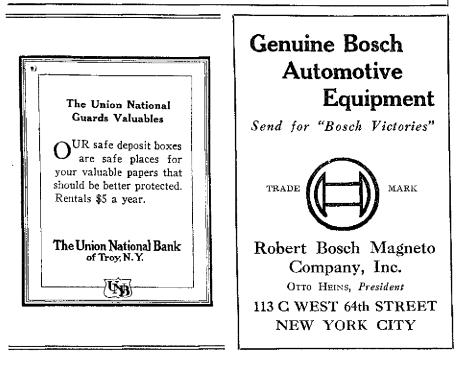
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### The New York National Guardsman

we should foster to the extent of our ability.

With best wishes for the continued efficiency and morale of your regiment, which I trust you will convey to Colonel Phelan, I am,

> Very sincerely yours, C. S. FARNSWORTH, Major General, U. S. A., Chief of Infantry.

#### General Berry Gives Some National Guard "Don'ts" (Continued from page 13)

The whole thing reminds the writer of a young boy away at school for the first time. In a letter to his chum at home he tried hard to impress upon him that he had become very tough and hard. Two or three times on each page between the scntences of his note he would write, "D—it, I made a blot," or, "O, H—I, etc.," and so on throughout the entire letter with the result that the effect was as comical as could be and not at all what he intended to convey.

The desperate abandon of some of our young soldiers tends so much to the ludicrous that it is a wonder that they do not notice it themselves.

Company songs are an excellent thing to keep up the morale and spirit of an organization and perhaps if they do consign all the bunch to hades, no one really believes or means it, but what's the use? You can get the same tune and swing and the same recklessness if you wish and still have the song fit to sing anywhere or any time, perhaps even just before you go to your death in battle. The foul language really does not make you any tougher than you were before, but it does hurt your company and your regiment. Think this over and see if you do not agree with me!

There are several more "Don'ts" which lack of space will not allow us to mention, but we would like to drive home the fact that while it is not our purpose to take away a single time-honored privilege from Comrades in Arms, it is still true that some of the ancient customs do more harm to the service than may be realized until the matter is given serious thought. A few of them make for efficiency, some are a distinct disadvantage.

### Tenth Leads in Marksmanship

The Tenth Infantry, Colonel Charles E. Walsh, commanding, again leads the State in marksmanship, having qualified more men with the rifle, pistol and machine gun than any other organization: Rifle Course "A" was much harder this year but the regiment qualified 194, the 108th making second place with 165. The pistol qualifications number 147 and there were 245 in the machine gun units who qualified as first and second class gunners.



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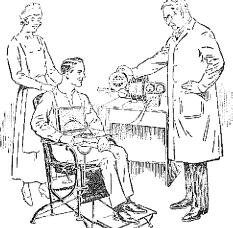


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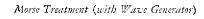


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