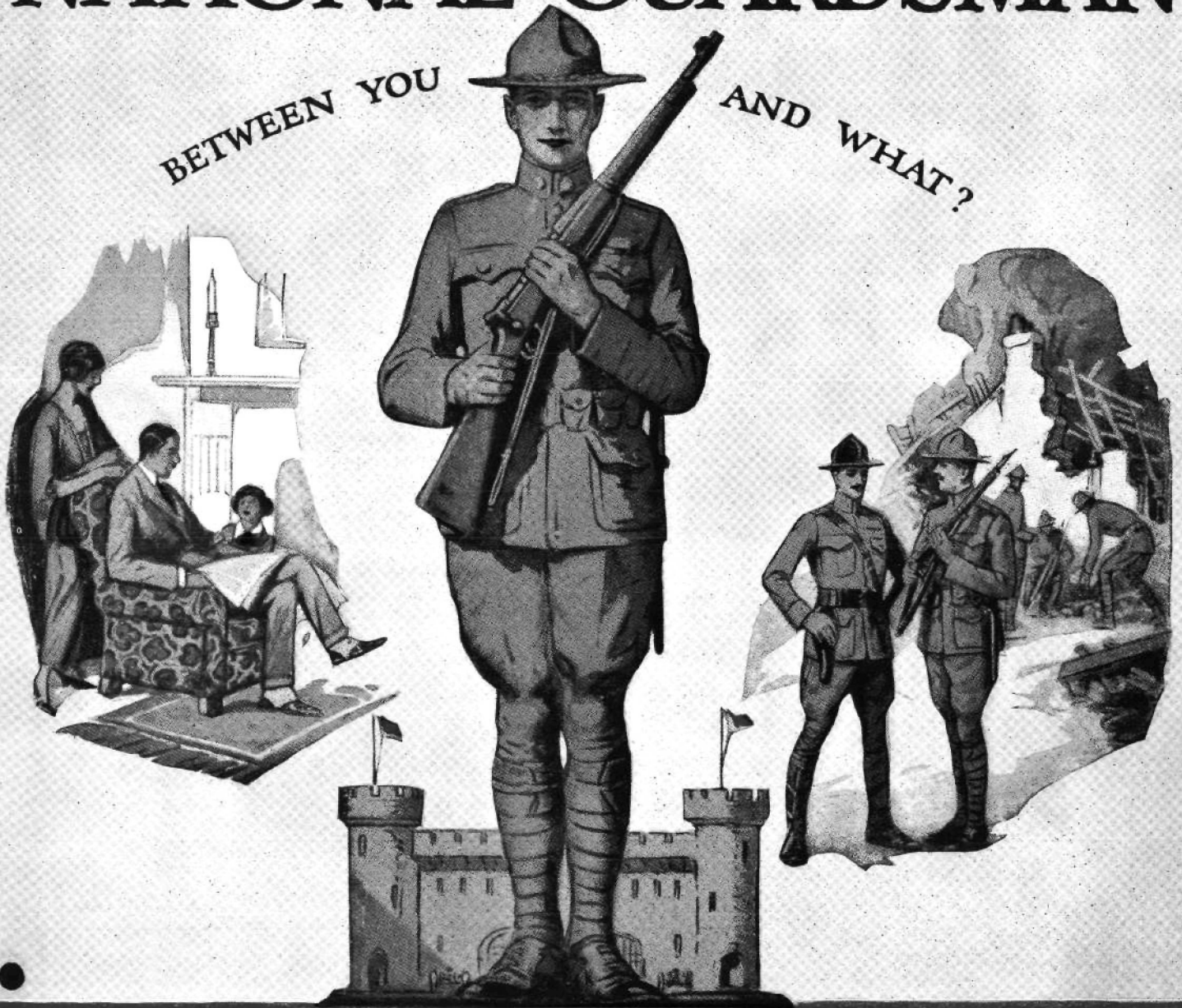


OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU

AND WHAT?



SEPTEMBER, 1925

15c THE COPY

# The State Recruiting Medal



## MEMORANDUM

BAR RIBBON—3 Recruits

MEDAL with "5 Recruits"—Bar to be Bronze

MEDAL with "10 Recruits"—Bar to be Silver and Bronze

MEDAL with "15 Recruits"—Bar to be Silver

MEDAL with "20 Recruits"—Bar to be Silver and Gold

MEDAL with "25 Recruits"—Bar to be Gold

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Official State Publication



VOLUME TWO

NUMBER SIX

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, as established by Major-  
General Charles W. Berry:

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

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

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# The Status of The National Guardsman

By CAPT. ELBRIDGE COLBY

ON July 21, 1924, the State of Wisconsin Circuit Court, Dane County, Judge E. Ray Stephens, rendered an unreported decision relative to the status of National Guardsmen. The soldier whose service was involved was a member of a Wisconsin National Guard unit undergoing training at a State camp, receiving instruction according to a federal War Department program put into effect by Regular Army officers detailed on duty as instructors with the National Guard, and he actually received pay and used the equipment furnished from the Federal Government.

"The single question presented is whether applicant was in the service of the State or of the United States at the time he was injured. He was in the State militia training camp under orders of the Governor of Wisconsin in charge of officers appointed by the State. In the absence of other controlling facts it follows that he was an employee of the State during the period of his training at Camp Douglas.

"The National Defense Act when viewed as a whole does not disclose an intent to take the control of the National Guard out of the hands of the State. Under Article I, Section 8, subdivision 16 of the Constitution of the United States, the Federal Government may 'provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia,' without making the militia a part of the army which is in the service of the national government. Under this broad delegation of power the Federal Government may 'direct the organization and training of the militia \* \* \* leaving the carrying out of such command to the States.' Selected Draft Cases, 245 U. S. 366, 383, 62 L. Ed. 349, 355. A study of the National Defense Act satisfies the court that it was passed in accordance with the power granted under the provision of the Federal Constitution which has been quoted above. To discipline the National Guard officers must be selected who are competent to train and discipline the various units of the guard. Hence the national government is given the right to federally recognize officers and to refuse recognition to such officers as are not qualified to organize and discipline the National Guard. To organize the National Guard properly its units must be united into larger bodies of troops. Hence the provisions with reference to the formation of brigades and divisions and other larger units of troops. Some of the provisions to which the attorney-general directs attention are statutes pro-

viding for a skeleton organization which will become a reality only when the National Guard and the organized reserves are called into service.

"The training at Camp Douglas is a part of the training essential to carry out the delegated power to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia. The State selected officers that train the National Guard at Camp Douglas. This training is in accord with the discipline prescribed by Congress in the National Defense Act. All this is in exact accord with the provisions of subdivision 16 of Section 8 of Article I of the Federal Constitution. The payment of compensation, subsistence and transportation is one of the most obvious ways by which the General Government may provide for the organizing and disciplining of the militia, but it should be noted that the State supplies a very material part of the things necessary to train the National Guard, such, for example, as the armories and the training camp.

"Many of the provisions of the National Defense Act when segregated and considered by themselves seem to support the contention made by the attorney-general in his very able and elaborate brief. But when the act is considered as a whole it appears that the provisions upon which the State relies are not compulsory upon the States unless they elect to conform to the requirements prescribed by the statute. The States may elect not to comply with the requirements of the National Defense Act, the only penalty being that they do not secure the federal aid provided for by this act. If, as the attorney-general urges, the members of the National Guard were from the date of their enlistment in the service of the United States there can be no right to elect on the part of any State that its National Guard should not conform to the requirements of the National Defense Act.

"Some of the provisions of the federal statutes on which the attorney-general relies expressly provide that such provision shall apply only in those cases where the State has elected to maintain the National Guard that complies with the requirements of the federal act. Other provisions which do not contain this express condition very clearly have that condition implied when they are considered in connection with the whole act.

"When the National Defense Act is considered as a whole it appears 'that the National Guard is only a potential

part of the United States Army, and does not in fact become a part thereof until Congress has made the requisite declaration of the existence of an emergency. The oath of allegiance on enlistment is both to the United States and to the State, and the promise to obey the orders of the President of the United States and of the Governor of the State \* \* \* is because the Governor is commander-in-chief of the National Guard until Congress declares an emergency to exist and the guard becomes an actual part of the National Army, when the President becomes commander-in-chief.' *Bianco v. Austin*, 197 N. Y. S. 328, 330-I.

"The Court therefore concludes that the applicant was in the service of the State at the time of injury and that the award of the Industrial Commission should be confirmed.

"Counsel for the Industrial Commission may draw the proper judgment submitting the same to all counsel that appeared before it is presented for signature."<sup>1</sup>

National Guard organizations in several States were organized under constitutional authority and state control. Federal supervision of such organizations has gradually increased. Regular Army officers detailed on duty with such organizations used to be called inspectors; then they were called inspector instructors; and now they are called instructors. By the Act of June 4, 1920,<sup>2</sup> the National Guard was included as one of the three components of the Army of the United States. Its officers were permitted, and since then have been encouraged to accept reserve commissions so as to facilitate their call into active federal service and their respective duties. The oath taken by enlisted men and officers of the National Guard is now both to the State and to the Federal Government. National Guard organizations of all States have demonstrated a remarkable willingness to conform to the organization of the newly-constituted Army of the United States. They have changed their names and numerical designations so as to adopt the new number assigned them under the new organization by the Federal Government. Historically speaking, the tendency has been steadily towards federalization.

In spite of this, it is believed that the decision of the Wisconsin Court is sound. It is to be noted that the Act of June 4, 1920, makes the Army of

(Continued on page 6)

# New York's Team Off For Camp Perry

THERE has been keen interest in winning places on the National Match team to represent the National Guard in the 1925 competitions at Camp Perry, Ohio, this year. The preliminary team of 30 winning places in the first competition during the State matches in June, having gotten in all practice possible for the limited opportunities available this year met at Camp Smith, Peekskill, Saturday, August 22, for a final match to choose the actual 12 men to attend as principals and alternates. The entire course for this year's National Match was shot. The day proved a real test as a strong wind and lots of variable mirage kept the scores down. The successful competitors are shown in another column. The two members, high pistols of the 51st Machine Gun Squadron, and both winners of the coveted Sayre Pistol Medal, going at State expense to help out the pistol team of five, are also shown in another column.

The team will leave New York City at 6 P.M. Tuesday, September 1st, on the Lake Shore Limited, arriving at Camp Perry, Wednesday noon, September 2nd. They will return home after the National Match, September 20th.

The men will enter all the important National Rifle Association matches from September 3rd to 14th, in order to obtain plenty of practice with the new match rifles and 1925 special ammunition.

The new test in the National Match this year is 400 yards rapid fire in one minute and ten seconds, going prone as the target appears and firing on a "B" target, the inner circle of 12 inches in the 20 inch block being the only "5s" obtainable, the balance of the block counting with the four ring. The result at this distance will probably make or break the standing of the majority of the teams.

The matches this year are in charge of Col. A. J. Macnab, as executive officer, the man who wrote the book on Rifle Marksmanship and the acknowledged best informed officer on rifle practice in the U. S. Army. Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, State Ordnance officer, is one of the assistant executive officers of the matches and a member of the Rules Committee, which decide all protests of the N. R. A. competitions.

For the first time in many years New York State will also have a civilian rifle team in the field authorized by the Adjutant General of the State. Mr. James E. Murray, the well known sporting goods authority man of New York City, has gotten together a bunch of splendid rifle-

**N. Y. N. G. Team 1925**

Team Captain  
**LT. COL. FRED. M. WATERBURY**  
Ord. Officer 27th Div.

Team Coach  
**CAPT. J. M. G. GOVERNEUR**  
Co. D, 102nd Eng.

Range Officer  
**2ND LT. E. M. ITJEN**  
Co. A, 71st Inf.

Principals and Alternates  
**1ST LT. HAROLD C. GIBB**  
Co. L, 107th Inf.

**1ST LT. CHARLES C. MARTENS**  
Co. A, 71st Inf.

**MASTER SGT. CHARLES CARGILL**  
Hd. & Serv. Co., 102nd Eng.

**1ST SERGT ROYAL W. POLLITT**  
Co. E, 102nd Eng.

**STAFF SGT. HARRY PURVIS, JR.**  
Co. D, 102nd Eng.

**SGT. LOUIS A. HOLTMAN**  
Co. A, 71st Inf.

**SGT. JOSEPH M. KOVACS**  
Co. H, 71st Inf.

**SGT. THOS. G. SAGER**  
Ord. Dept. (S. C. & D.)

**SGT. ALFRED N. GORMSEN**  
Co. B, 102nd Eng.

**SGT. FORD M. TERRY**  
Co. B, 107th Inf.

**PV. 1ST CL. RICHARD A. DEVEREAUX**  
Co. G, 107th Inf.

**PV. 1ST CL. PEDRO H. AGRAMONTE**  
Co. C, 107th Inf.

Special Pistol Team Men  
**PV. STANLEY M. HELM**  
Tr. A, 51st M. G. Squad

**PV. FRED'K B. MONELL, JR.**  
Tr. B, 51st M. G. Squad.

men who will also be a credit to the State. The following is the line-up:

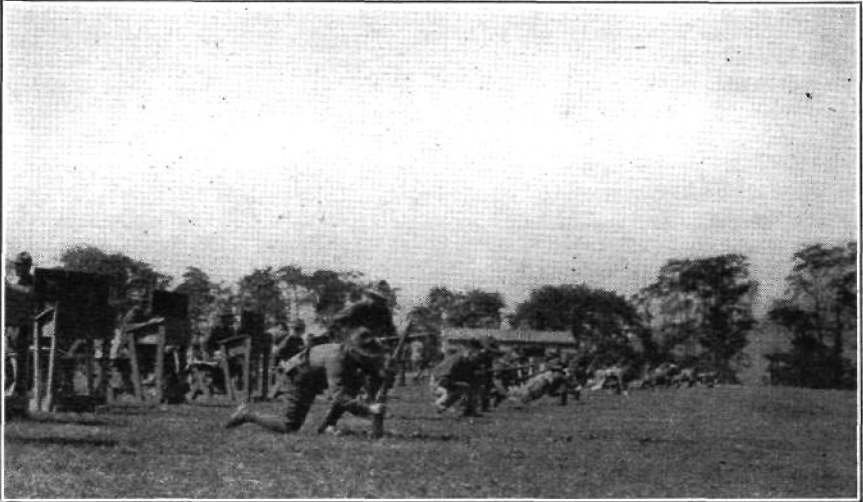
- Jerome M. Hilborn, New York, team captain.
- George L. Amouroux, New York.
- George S. Bergman, New York.
- Lawrence J. Corsa, Woodhaven.
- Everett M. Garnsey, White Plains.
- Phillip E. Langworthy, New York.
- Samuel L. Milman, Brooklyn.
- E. H. Proudman, New York.
- Ernest F. Robinson, Syracuse.
- Karl F. Rogers, New York.
- George R. Sheldon, Poughkeepsie.
- Edward Smelter, Ossining.
- John A. Zimmerman, Bronx.

## A Pistol Match at Fort Eustis

WHILE the 258th Field Artillery was at Ft. Eustis for the 1925 field training, a challenge was received from the 51st Coast Artillery Corps, U. S. A., stationed at that post, for a pistol match between teams of six. While the weather was excessively hot the spirit of the "Washington Greys" could not permit a challenge to go by default, especially when it might reflect on their ability to maintain their own with their personal defense weapon—the pistol—and besides "Austen's Cannonaders" knew they were some pistol shooters themselves, and so the match was on. The regulars averaged but a little better than marksman, while the National Guardsmen's average was nearly expert, no member of the team shooting under sharpshooter. The scores tell the story.

258th F. A.	
Lt. Col. P. Loeser .....	79.16%
Capt. E. Redmond .....	73.00%
Lt. J. C. Hooker .....	89.16%
Lt. W. Stanton .....	79.16%
Lt. H. Thomas .....	78.33%
Master Sgt. Charles Gould ....	74.16%
Total .....	
51st C. A. C.	
Capt. J. D. Smithley .....	78.92%
Capt. M. Cordero .....	71.55%
Capt. J. D. Walbach .....	59.52%
Lt. F. W. Simpson .....	44.16%
Lt. M. K. Voedisch .....	41.42%
1st Sgt. L. Phillipotts .....	82.37%
Total .....	
62.99%	

He—What kind of shoes do you think I ought to wear with these golf hose?  
She—Hip boots.  
—Colorado Dodo.



## The Airplane and the Horse

By ONE OF OUR FIELD ARTILLERY  
CORRESPONDENTS

IN WHICH A TRIP IS MADE WITH A  
CERTAIN MAJOR OF THE AIR SERVICE

WHILE with my regiment at Pine Camp we did have great pleasure watching machines that fly through the air as would a bird.

Methought of witchcraft and black magic when Major Vaughn did suggest I clamber aboard his strange steed with its infernal machine that did emit much smoke and roar as would a lion.

And so with mine heart beating rapidly I did get in, carrying the while a riding crop with which to fite off evil spirits should they be encountered while above the tree-tops, the while a grin was on my countenance that mine enemies might not know the feelings of uneasiness that beset me the while.

Equipt with strange glasses that changed one to the resemblance of an owl, I did sit huddled as would a child awaiting a chastisement from the parents. Suddenly sounds made by a thousand manifestations of the righteous anger of the Lord smote upon mine ears, my few remaining locks of hair were as though many invisible hands would tear them from my scalp, and by the two-handed sword of mine grandparents we did leave the solid earth.

And so to hurtle through space, and I did glance over to see if perchance there might be wires to support us in this fashion, but found none, and it did impress me as being magic of the blackest kind.

To utter words of protest was impossible; the words were torn from mine mouth and hurled away by wrathful spirits as in great anger for the temerity as displayed by me in embarking on so wilde a voyage.

Much higher than the tallest castle we did go, and so through many strange motions, and the earth did spin as a top and assume different positions as when one has quaffed over much of the wine flagon might see it.

And so to solid ground we did glide, and my stomach did assume its normal place in the body once more. Egad, 'tis no place for a true believer to be, high in the clouds. Methinks Mother Earth will claim me as her own from now till Gabriel doth blow his horn.

The Major smyled as would a cat who hath eaten of the pet canary, as he spake the usual question, "Did you enjoy ye trip?" I fain would the truth be known, yet answered, "Yea, 'twas damfine." Then he spake further,

# The New Hall of Fame

V. Battery C, 104th Field Artillery

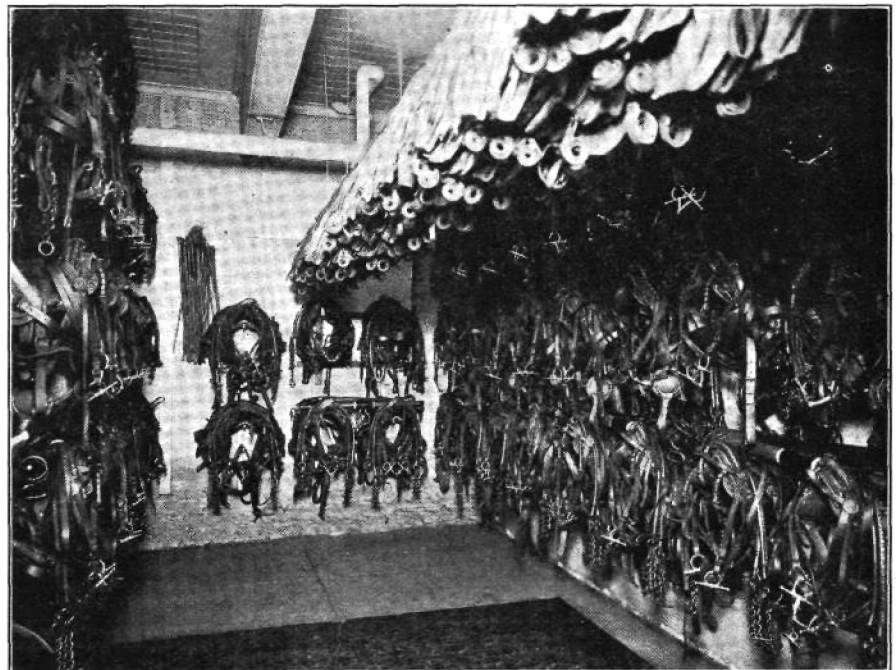


Store Room

THIS month we jump back to slightly more commodious quarters and from the Infantry to the Field Artillery and present to our readers how it is done in C Battery of the 104th Field Artillery, located in the well known burgh of Binghamton, N. Y.

Lt. Col. Charles G. Blakeslee is the

officer in charge and control of this armory and Capt. Frank E. Butcher commands C. Battery, and it is evident from the pictures published herewith that they have able assistants amongst their non-commissioned officers and men although at present we have not the latter's names available. This 1st Battalion of



Harness Room

(Continued on page 5)



Supply Room

the 104th Field Artillery is, however, already down on our list for further attention and we shall try to remedy the omission in the case of C Battery when we take up the other units.

For the present also we shall largely let the pictures speak for themselves. They can do it. Also Battery C proves that it does not concentrate on one department, but offers pictures of supply room, store room, harness room and work room and backs them all to win, place or show.

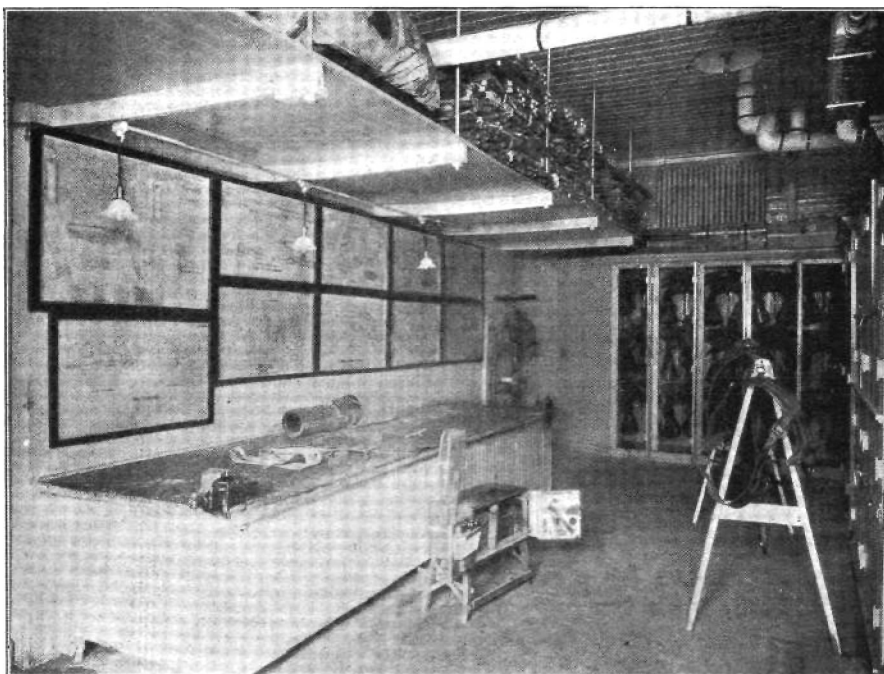
Binghamton (we hope no printer or proof-reader allows the abhorred "p" to slip into this article) has long been a National Guard stronghold, loyally supporting its assigned troops, and having troops worthy of support as we believe these pictures prove.

*Co-ed*—Charlie, bring me a ham sandwich.

*Charlie*—With pleasure.

*Co-ed*—No, no, with mustard.

—Maniac.



Work Room

## The Airplane and the Horse

(Continued from page 4)

saying, "I would mount a steed, although 'tis strange to ask such of you, but since a suckling I exprest desires to disport on the back of a charger." By the Shades of Mine Aunt Emma! I did swear horrible with joy; now would not I laugh with glee? Forthwith a couple of horses were delivered us, and we did mount, still I fain would keep on the windy side of Military Law, and in guise of instruction, we did cavort as would ye cowboys, and he did cry aloud to fetch him off, and he did rail against Second Lieutenants. Fire and Brimstone, how I did laugh at his antics!

So a bugle did blow and mine stomach called for food. We stopt and the Aviator did slither from off the beast's back, standing as would a babe, being unable to walk. "Test your legs, sir," cried I. "My legs do better, understand me, sir, than I my legs," he answered, biting his lips the while. "I would not, by my will, have troubled thee had I known yon charger had a back like filed steel," and he did walk away with a gait as possessed by a sailor, and I smyled the while, knowing well the seat of trouble.

So to mess with a lite heart, and I did observe Major Vaughn the while standing to eat, not seated, and every move did contort his face into lines as on a map. Spying me he cried, "Ah! fare thee well, Second Lieut. May the Lord have mercy on one of our souls. He may have mercy on mine, but my hope is better, and so look to thine self." But as the old Hermit of Prague said to the niece of the King, "That, that is, is. For what is that, but that, and is, but is." This answer seemed to nettle him overmuch, and I did have a feeling that his angora had been secured by Ye Field Artillery.

### Clipped for a Laugh

*Judge*—Prisoner, I regret to inform you that you have been convicted, and will be electrocuted tomorrow.

*Prisoner*—What's the charge?

—Chicago Phoenix.

\* \* \*

"He surely has got a heavy line," said Jean, as she watched the perspiring sailor pulling in the rope.

—Washington Octopus.

\* \* \*

*He*—May I have a dance, Miss?

*She*—Most assuredly; you may have No. 14.

*He*—I won't be here for that one.

*She*—Neither will I.

—Drexerd.

## The Status of the National Guardsman

(Continued from page 2)

the United States include the Regular Army and the Organized Reserves, and when it mentions the National Guard it says: "When in the service of the United States."

The decision of the Wisconsin Court is in accordance with previous decisions on this point. "State militia in active service or in any emergency which arises are subject to the control of the civil authorities."<sup>3</sup>

"It is competent for the legislature to describe the services to be rendered by the State Militia."<sup>4</sup>

"The power of governing the militia given to Congress by the Constitution U. S. Article I, Section 8, is of a limited nature, and confined to the object specified and in all other respects and all other purposes the militia is subject to the control and government of their respective States."<sup>5</sup>

"The only instance where governmental powers may be exercised is when the militia shall be employed in the service of the United States. At all other times the whole government of the militia is within the province of the State \* \* \* so long as it does not infringe upon the method of organization."<sup>6</sup>

"The provision of the Constitution that permits Congress to provide for organizing, arming and disciplining the militia specially reserves to the States the authority of training the militia according to the discipline described by Congress."<sup>7</sup> A state court interpreting its own state constitution carrying somewhat similar phraseology has said that the word discipline means system of drill, system of training.<sup>8</sup> This, of course, is not valid as an explanation by the Federal Constitution, but it gives evidence of the tendency in interpretation of that constitution.<sup>9</sup>

In view of the comments to the effect that the oath of allegiance is both to the United States and to the State, it is worth while to point to the decision in the case of *People v. Lynch*,<sup>10</sup> where an attempt was made to try in a state court a man accused of treason against the United States and the Court said: "Admitting the facts charged to amount to treason against the United States, they do not constitute the offense of treason against the people of the State of New York." It is therefore perfectly suitable, it appears, for the learned judge to have quoted and followed the New York decision which held that the National Guard is only a potential part of the Army of the United States.

In spite of the general tendency towards federalization already mentioned, and the manner in which this tendency is evidenced in other departments of the government, it should be pointed out, however, that neither the law of 1920 nor the practice nor attitude of the War Department is toward a strict federalization.<sup>11</sup> The War Department has followed the constitutional theory which was described by Mr. Hughes at Albany on October 17, 1924, as designed "to give adequate national authority without sacrifice of what was deemed to be essential, local autonomy." During the hearings on the bill for the reorganization of the Army eventually passed in 1920, Gens. Pershing, Wood, O'Ryan and Col. Palmer persistently urged the general principle of decentralization and localization, which, as Col. Palmer said: "Is characteristic of the National Guard," and must be "characteristic of any successful citizen army."<sup>12</sup>

A commentator on this act has said that "The system of state control is essential to foster that popular interest in military matters upon which army policy must rest in a country governed by public opinion," and that the act was "following American tradition in leaving the militia organization under state control rather than establishing a new national militia."<sup>13</sup> The Secretary of War, John W. Weeks, remarked in San Francisco on May 25, 1923, that "The National Guard represents that principle of self-government which protects localities by the erection of safeguards against the danger of too highly centralized Federal Government." In a telegram sent in September, 1923, at the time of the declaration of martial law in the State of Oklahoma, in view of pending riots and disturbances, the same Secretary of War said: "Your telegram of September 6 has received careful consideration. A declaration by a Governor of a state of martial law or that an insurrection against the government of the State exists is a matter in which the War Department cannot intervene. The National Guard of a State when not in the service of the United States is not subject to the orders of the War Department, but is exclusively under the control of the authorities of the State. I find nothing in the Federal Constitution or statutes that would warrant intervention by the Secretary of War in the premises." All of this, it will be noted, is in conformity with the idea that, as Mr. Hughes said in the address already quoted, "We must continue to have a government of limited powers. Each government, federal and state, must have its sphere and neither must transcend its limits."

The question might arise if the presence of Regular Army officers with National Guard units in the role of instructors, and the continuation of federal aid both financial and material, might not tend toward the creation of a federalized system of which courts might be required to take notice in spite of law, if evidence were presented before them to make plain that such a federalized and centralized system were actually in effect. No one can predict what changes may occur in course of time, but it is at least possible to point out that the War Department at present distinctly tries to guard against such a tendency.

"It has been explicitly stated as a point of policy by the War Department that the responsibility for the training of the National Guard devolves upon the National Guard officers themselves and that the Regular Army instructors detailed for National Guard duty are to act solely in an advisory capacity. In all cases brought to the Militia Bureau's attention where the tendency existed to require Regular Army commissioned and non-commissioned instructors to assume such responsibilities and to act as drill instructors, the point has been emphasized that such practice was not in accordance with the law under which federal support is extended to the National Guard service." — (*Infantry Journal*, May, 1924.)

Furthermore, War Department general orders have been issued to the same effect, as follows:

"Sec. ii, par. 1. Under the provisions of the National Defense Act as amended by the Act of June 4, 1920, the National Guard while in the service of the United States is a component of the Army of the United States. All policies, plans, regulations and orders which are prepared as hereinafter directed and which affect the organization, distribution, training and administration of the National Guard when not in the service of the United States will take into account the constitutional and legal status of the National Guard and will have for their objects the preparation of this force for induction into the service of the United States as a component of the Army of the United States.

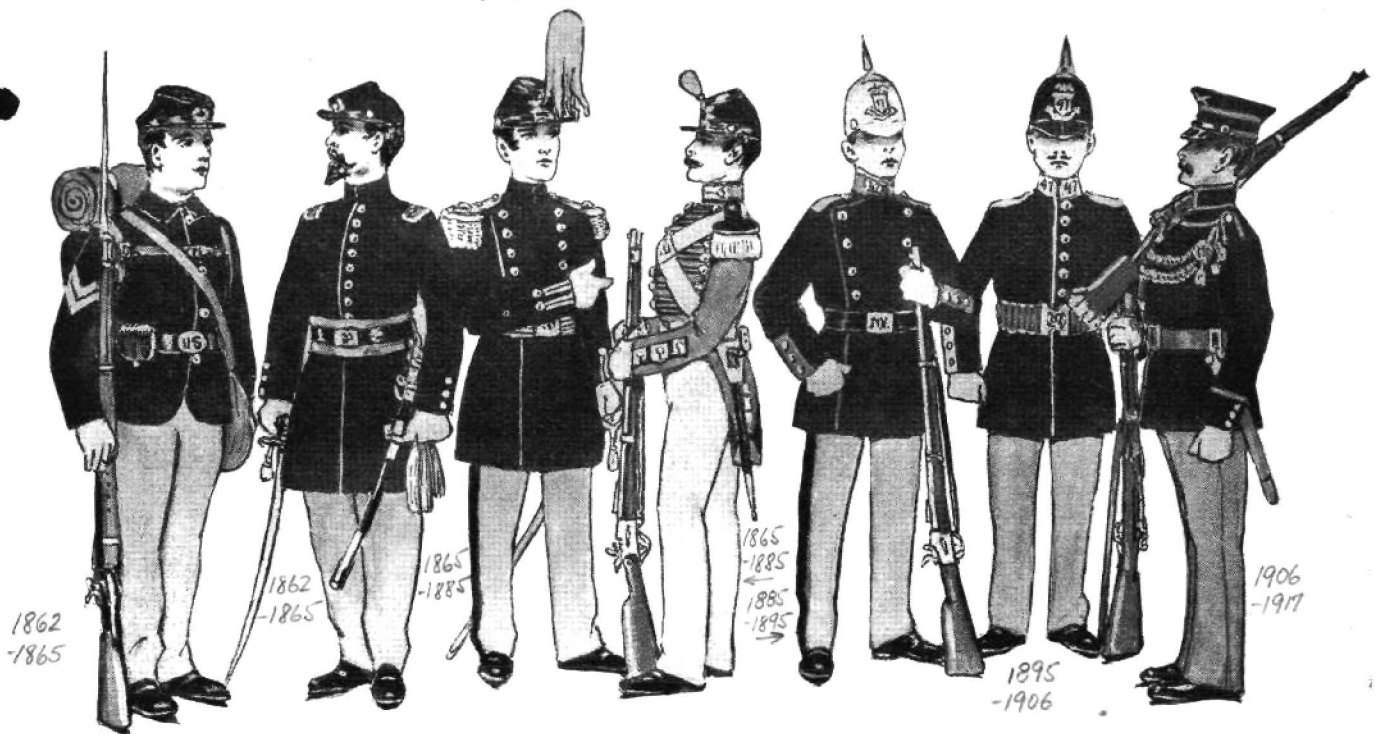
"Par. 6 \* \* \* The powers essential to the discharge of the functions and responsibilities of department and corps area commanders in connection with the National Guard, while not in the service of the United States—while limited by law are sufficient to enable department and corps area commanders to maintain the National Guard troops within their departments or corps areas in a state of preparedness for induc-

(Continued on page 8)



# Regimental Historical Sketches

By Colonel De Witt Clinton Falls



27TH DIVISION TRAIN, Q.M.C.

THE 27th Division Train was organized on March 29, 1862, as an infantry regiment. Its organizer and first colonel was Gen. J. V. Meserole, who was, as were many of the other officers, a member of the 4th Company of the 7th Regiment. Out of sentiment for their Alma Mater, they secured the numbers 4 and 7 for the organization and it became the 47th Regiment. It was organized for the Civil War and first entered the United States service on May 27, 1862, remaining until September 13th, and was again called out June 17 to July 23, 1863. For the Spanish-American War, the regiment was mustered in on May 24, 1898. After service in several training camps, it became a part of the Army of Occupation of Porto Rico, where it remained in garrison until the Spring of 1899, returning and being mustered out on March 31st of that year. The 47th was mobilized for prospective duty on the Mexican border in June, 1916, and remained in camp until August, when, as its services were not required on the border, it was demobilized without having been mustered into the United States service. For the World War, the 47th was one of the regiments selected for special duty in advance of the actual declaration of war, and was mustered in on March 24, 1917. It performed duty in guarding public utilities, cantonments under construction, etc., in

the Eastern Department, until the mobilization of the New York National Guard at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., in September. Under the reorganization of the Guard, the 47th furnished drafts to practically every organization of the 27th Division.

With the remaining personnel, and drafts from the National Army, the regiment was reorganized as the 53rd Pioneer Infantry, which served in France with the 1st and 5th Armies, participating in the major operations of St. Mihiel-Meuse Argonne and a defensive sector of the 1st Army Area.

The 47th was called for State service in the Draft Riots, 1863; Railroad Strike Riots, 1877; Fire Island Cholera Epidemic, 1892, and Brooklyn Trolley Strike, 1895. During the World War the 47th Infantry, New York Guard, was organized for State service and, with the returned personnel of the War Regiment, continued the old organization in the reconstructed Guard.

To meet the requirements of the War Department's allotment of National Guard units to the State, the regiment was converted on April 26, 1920, into the 47th Mounted Engineers, and later, due to further changes in the tables of organization, became the 27th Division Train. The regiment being organized for Civil War service, its first uniform was that prescribed for the Army and worn by a majority of the Militia and Volunteer regiments.

When the decision was made to retain the 47th as a National Guard regiment after the war, it was at once decided to equip the organization in a distinctive full dress uniform. On account of its original affiliations with the 7th, the grey uniform of that organization with a few minor changes, was selected for the enlisted men, while the officers retained the blue frock coat with distinctive regimental trimmings. Grey trousers for winter and white for summer were worn by both officers and men, and the regiment adopted as a distinctive title "The Brooklyn Greys." When the State issued a distinctive full dress uniform to those regiments who cared to adopt it, the 47th, in 1885, discarded their distinctive uniform and were equipped with the State full dress. This was changed to the Regular Army uniform about 1895 and on the Army revising the dress regulations in 1906, the uniform was again changed to that worn up to the time of the World War. During the war all full dress was abolished and since then only the regulation field uniforms have been prescribed. The Governor having recently approved the readoption of distinctive uniforms or distinctive additions to the present uniform of organizations, it is hoped that the Train will soon select some distinctive feature for wear on occasions of ceremony.

## Lieut. Bisenius, 71st Exhibits Great Pluck

**B**AYONET qualifications at Camp Smith, Peekskill, requires a high degree of stamina, agility and speed of arm and foot. The course is 115 yards long. It must be covered in 45 seconds with 82 per cent of hits, such hits piercing a three-inch disk. The starting point is a four-foot ditch, and the following have to be negotiated in the course: One hurdle, three shell holes, two ditches and fifteen dummies. Correct form of point and withdrawal from thrusts is required. Inspectors are stationed along the course, marking each man on form, etc.



Lieut. Charles F. Bisenius had been selected for the 71st Inft. team of fifty to try for qualification, and his performance showed that not only is he possessed of the necessary physical qualifications, but that he is made of the stuff that has made the American soldier known to the world as one who has "guts" to an unusual degree.

Lieut. Bisenius had negotiated about one-third of the difficult course when, upon entering the first shell hole, he thrust his bayonet through the upper part of his shoe, through his foot, and into the shoe sole. This most painful wound did not for a moment stop him, however, from his determination to make the course, and pulling the bayonet out of the wound, with the blood gushing from the shoe, he continued the balance of the course, qualifying as one of those successful in the regiment.

This wonderful exhibition of courage and determination impressed the whole camp. General Berry called in person upon the lieutenant to express his admiration of his heroic deed, and every man in the camp had a word of praise for the unusual courage shown.

Lieut. Bisenius enlisted in Co. E, 71st Inft., in 1918, served with Troop C, 101st Cav. from 1921 to 1924; rejoined the 71st, in Co. G, in 1924, and was commissioned second lieutenant of that company in November, 1924. The lieutenant is married and lives at 149 Vermilyea Avenue, New York City. For many years tales will be told in camp of his wonderful qualification upon the difficult bayonet course.

### Pine Camp Maneuvers

**A** Buffalo artillery regiment recently returned from its annual two weeks of field training. With it came a story.

It seems that duty took the major commanding one of the battalions and seven or eight of his subordinate officers to a distant spot where the battalion was to be placed the next morning. Being officers, they went in style in a large touring car with an enlisted man driving. Arriving at the designated location, they walked far afield, selecting the different sites for the placing of the guns.

In the foreground there was a sharp dip in the terrain. While the officers were in conference, a herd of cows appeared over the rise, followed by the "King of the Herd," a large Hereford bull. The cows regarded the intruders with a certain amount of equanimity, but the bull seemed inclined to investigate. He advanced on the officers, slowly at first, his head waving from side to side, accompanied by a low rumbling protest.

The officers looked at the major, and the major looked at the officers. Nobody said anything, but a slow saunter towards a barbed-wire fence about a hundred yards in their rear was noticed, all the officers keeping their faces towards the enemy. Suddenly the bull stopped, then with an earth-shaking bellow came on a gallop. The race to the fence was won by the second in command, but all got over before the bull arrived.

Unfortunately, the bull was more familiar with the topography of the country, for he immediately turned and made a dash for a hole in the fence about fifty yards down the line. His appearance on their side of the fence was too sudden for consultations. One of the officers made for a tree behind them. It was the only one in sight, and was not very big. Precedence of rank was forgotten, dignity was cast to the winds. It is reported that a mere second "loolie" had the most advantageous position at the top of the tree, while the staff officer who was escorting them just managed to curl himself around the lowest crotch.

The bull waited below, stamping his feet, bellowing and roaring. The offi-

cers, true to the training, "maintained their positions at all costs." Then the bull espied the touring car and the chauffeur. He transferred his attentions to the new interest. Uttering a bellow of rage, he started for the car. The officers discussed the new movement, expecting a shattered automobile and a mangled chauffeur as the only result. But here comes the denouement.

The chauffeur, a "little bitte privut," stepped out of his car with a wrench in his hand. This he threw at the advancing bull, then picking up a piece of old fence post, he advanced to meet the bull. The officers watched, horror-stricken. They talked of the slaughter of the innocents, and wondered how they could get the ambulance.

The bull saw the oncoming hero, stopped in his tracks, and making an about-face, started for parts unknown. The officers, having completed their observations of the surrounding country from their observation post in the tree, returned to their car, deep in their discussion of the morrow's activities.

### Medical Notes

The 104th Hospital Company, of Brooklyn, has been drilling throughout the summer months and Maj. Moore reports a remarkable attendance and also reports that recruiting is increasing.

Recruiting has also been very good at the Headquarters Armory in New York City, both the 104th Ambulance Company and the Service Company reporting full strength.

### The Status of the National Guardsman

(Continued from page 6)

tion in the service of the United States. Department and corps area commanders exercise direct command over National Guard troops only when such troops have been called or drafted into the service of the United States and have been assigned to their command by competent authority."—(General Orders No. 6, W. D., January 31, 1922.)

(1) State v. Johnson, unreported; affirmed in Wisconsin Supreme Court, 202 N. W. 171.

(2) 41 Stat. 759.

(3) Fluke v. Canton, 31 Okla. 718, 123 P. 149; Franks v. Smith, 142 Ky., 232; 134 S. W. 484.

(4) Betty v. State, 66 So. 457; 188 Ala. 211.

(5) Ansley v. Timmins, 3 McCord (S. C.) 329.

(6) People v. Hill, 59 Hun. 624, 13 N. Y. S. 637. Judgment affirmed 126 N. Y., 497, 27 N. E. 789.

(7) Houston v. Moore, 5 Wheat. 1; Martin v. Mott, 12 Wheat. 19; Luther v. Borden, 7 Howard 1.

(8) State v. Peake, 22 N. D. 457, 135 N. W. 197.

(9) S. T. Ansell, "Legal and Historical Aspects of the Militia," 26 Yale Law Jour. 471, Apr., 1917.

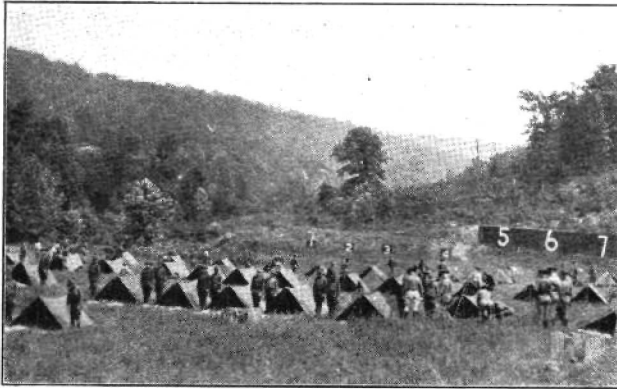
(10) 11 Johnson 549.

(11) See Oregon and Washington Railroad and Navigation Co. v. U. S. Ct. Cl. No. D-12, April 6, 1925.

(12) House hearings on reorganization of the Army, 1920, page 1196.

(13) John T. Dickinson, The Building of an Army, p. —.

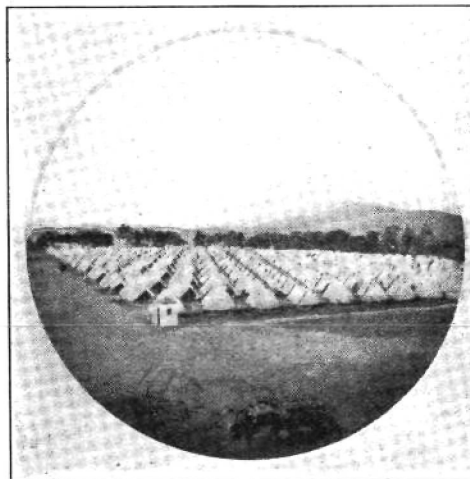
# All Is Quiet At Camp Smith!



◇

### *The Soldiers*

And by that we especially mean the enlisted men, are delighted with the great improvements at Peekskill. It's now a real vacation spot and field training is popular.

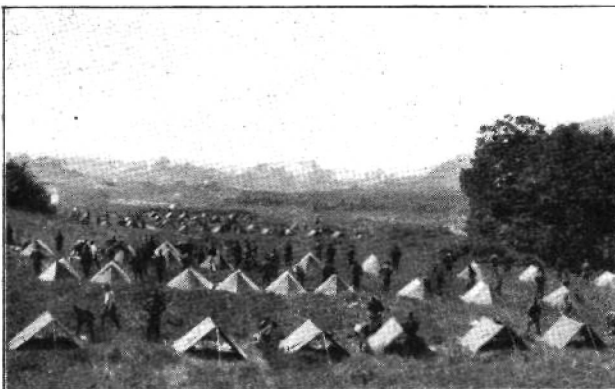


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### *The Parents*

Have nothing but words of praise for the many attractive features added to Camp Smith. It is the most beautiful soldier camp in the U. S. and mothers and fathers who have visited it are glad their boys are in the Guard.

◇



# WHY

By MAJ. AMES T. BROWN

## MY REGIMENT!

I shouldn't say my regiment for it doesn't belong to me, but I belong to it.

I don't know who it does belong to, but from the way it has been inspected I think that it must be for sale.

All of this happened at a camp.

One warm Sunday morning somebody got the idea and all who happened to be at the Armory went along. A lot of others besides me were loafing around at the time.

The start wouldn't have been so bad, but there have been so many robberies lately that the Colonel, who also happened to be there, decided that it would not be safe to leave anything in the Armory. So we hung equipment all over us and walked until we found a train. I am glad that they decided not to take the Armory.

Through some mistake the Fourth Battalion marched right behind the band, which was the first time that they had ever heard it.

Peekskill was the only place that could accommodate such a crowd, and I'll say that they were ready.

A guard was established to regulate illicit traffic and patrolled the concrete streets to accustom the officers to the sound of marching feet at night.

Then we started on a cross word puzzle called G. O. —. I thought that that hobby was dying out, but it seems that the rural districts still go in for it. The game was to try and be in two places at the same time, and not march into camp when you should have been marching out. Of course some fellows made mistakes. We listened to a lot of advice and somebody else was always right.

Now take the little matter of horses!

Why do they put Infantry officers up on horses when one of the natural laws is that anything that goes up has to come down? You'd think that in this mechanical age if they were going to use horses at all that they would give them to the Cavalry.

Why don't they? And why didn't they let the sun go down quietly instead of shooting off a cannon?

It was horses to right of you and horses to left of you; horse talk at mess, and did you ever hear of horse-laugh?

One would advise, "You should have pushed on the reins," and another say, "Feed him sugar," and by the time that you had corrected that, the horse would be in the Air Service.

In one week's time we trained men

to catch them, bob their hair, shampoo them, saddle them without forgetting to put a bit in their mouth and had enough officers left to ride them.

But why, when the whole thing would have been so simple?

Now take the idea of the New York Police Department. They have Dolly Sisters roaming the streets, which proves that there is room for two big men in a Ford car and still have it mobile.

A major and his adjutant could be so mounted. At Parade Rest the front wheels could be turned to the right—which is something that a horse could not do, and when the Star Spangled Banner was played they could stand up on the seat and the cushions would be a good thing to sleep on at night.

I wonder if it would have to be inspected?

But to get along!

Who tried to drive tent pegs with a glass hammer?

What company polished tent pegs with a tooth brush and then lost the flag?

Why do they make targets so small and waste so much ammunition!

Why not teach men how to shoot if they are going to be soldiers?

Who chopped down the Outpost?

Why is a pie stretcher?

Who taught mules to drink out of a canteen?

Who was the Irish colonel named Riley at the mock review?

Who said A Company did guard duty?

Who's going in full dress next year?

## Who Lost a Gold Watch?

THE Editor has received the following article for publication. It speaks for itself and will be of great interest to one Guardsman, thereby proving it pays to read your military journal.

Dear Sir:

Would like to advertise the following in THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

Found on Parade Grounds at Camp Smith, Aug. 21st, a solid gold watch with fob attached; owner can have same by proving property and writing to Sgt. John Berthold, Co. K, 10th Inf., care of State Armory, Utica, N. Y.

Thanking you for space.

I remain yours truly.

SGT. JOHN BERTHOLD.

If every Guardsman would be as honest as Sgt. Berthold how much happier the service would be, especially when it comes to pistols, revolvers, clips, field glasses, etc.

## To the Hills of Peekskill

Oh purple hills of mystery

Looking at the sky

Like a lovely lady,

I hear you softly sigh.

What do you ask of me;

Who has nothing to give

But praise for your beauty,

And a prayer that you may live.

What gifts can I give to equal

Your sunset crowd of gold,

In vain I hunt a sequel

As man has done of old.

'CAN I GIVE YOU MORE THAN THESE?

"The wine like dew of night,  
The priceless silver of the moon,  
The symphony of winds so light  
The awakening kiss of dawn.

—PVT. HAROLD E. BRIGGS,  
107th Infantry.

## Bad News From the Rear

Wife (in back seat): "Henry, dear, you mustn't drive so fast."

Husband: "Why not?"

Wife: "The motor policeman who has been following us won't like it."

—Stanford Chaparral.

\* \* \*

Pater: "How do you expect to support my daughter? Why, a hundred dollars a month won't even pay the rent."

Percy: "My dear sir! Surely you won't charge Dulcina and me rent?"

—Stanford Chaparral.

## Soldier Boxing Wednesday Nights

102ND ENGINEER  
ARMORY

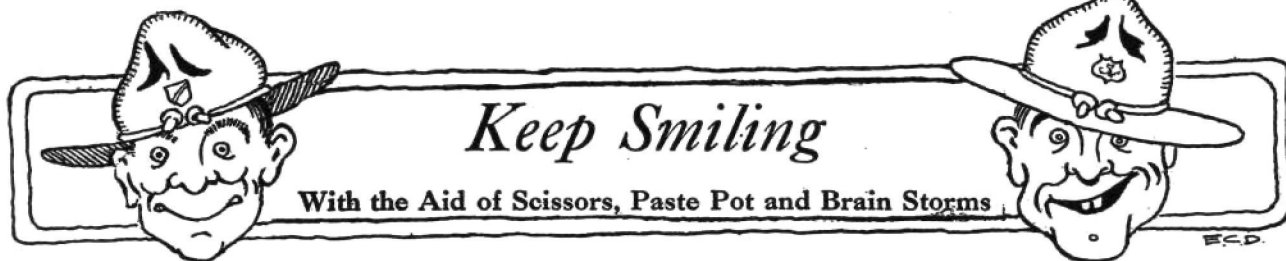
8:30 P.M.

Reserved Seats . . . . \$1.65

Floor Seats . . . . . \$1.10

4000 Gallery Seats 75 Cents

168TH STREET AND B'WAY,  
NEW YORK CITY



### Well Done

Captain: "Sergeant, a week ago these men were raw recruits. What did you do to them?"

Sergeant: "Roasted them a-plenty, sir."

\* \* \*

Irate wife (discovering inebriated spouse on front steps fiddling with door knob): "What are you doing there, Stanley?"

Scofflaw husband (still turning knob): "Sh-h! I'm trying to get Omaha!"

\* \* \*

"I wish I had never learned this soldier game," said the private.

"You mean you wish you had learned it," said the mess Sergeant.

\* \* \*

Voice on Phone: "John Smith is sick and can't attend classes today. He requested me to notify you."

Dr. Wilhelm: "All right. Who is this speaking?"

Voice: "This is my roommate."

\* \* \*

### Not Dumb But Dumber

"Aha!" chortled the poor nut. "I have a good scheme to get rich quick. I'll start up a floral shop."

"But where are you going to get capital to buy the flowers?" asked the guy.

"Don't need any; that's the beauty of it all. I'll cater only to funerals where flowers are omitted."

—*American Legion Weekly.*

\* \* \*

### That's Gratitude for You

Rain Proves Great Benefit; Three Iowans Die.

Boone (Ia.) *News-Republican.*

\* \* \*

### Major Casualties

It was during the Army-Navy-Marine maneuvers at Hawaii, when the representatives of the various branches of the service had been skeletonized down to the limit. A military outfit, having exhausted several rounds of ammunition at one lone marine in the defense of Oahu, their commander shouted:

"Hey, there, Gyrene, you're dead!"

"Dead, hell!" snorted the dauntless marine. "I'm a light Tank Battalion, I am!"

—*American Legion Weekly.*

### Old Home Week for the Combination

PERSONAL—B. V.: Come home at once.—D.

—*Personal in Chicago Tribune.*

\* \* \*

### Frankness Itself

Do not spoil your clothes with acid. Let our men do it for you.

—*Cleaners' ad, Providence Journal.*

\* \* \*

He proposed to Amelia and Ann,  
And to Nora and Nellie and Nan;

He's a trifle too gay,

But this much I'll say:

He's a very engaging young man.

—*E. W. B.*

\* \* \*

A bathing girl on the lap is worth two on the windshield.

\* \* \*

"I suppose it was hard to lose your Captain, Sergeant," said the lady from Officers' Row.

"Yes, mum," said the Sergeant; "he was transferred just as we were about to give up hope."

\* \* \*

The difference between dancing and hugging is it is too hot to dance much now.

\* \* \*

We cannot understand why the apartment where the chorus girls don their stage costumes is called a dressing room.—*Stevens Stone Mill.*

\* \* \*

First Sergeant: "John is the most common name in the Army. How many have you, for instance, in your Company?"

Second Sergeant: "Three and a half."

First Sergeant: "How's that?"

Second Sergeant: "Old Smith is a demijohn."

\* \* \*

First Flapper: "The cheek of that conductor! He glared at me as if I hadn't paid my fare."

Second Flapper: "And what did you do?"

First Flapper: "I just glared back at him as if I had."

—*Middlebury Blue Baboon.*

\* \* \*

Flo: "Is skiing hard on the feet?"

Joe: "No, not on the feet."

—*Penn. State Froth.*

### Paging a Camp Smith Dog

Frosh: "That's a terrible looking dog that you have got there."

Soph: "Sh-h, don't disappoint him; he thinks that he is an Airdale."

—*Lehigh Burr.*

\* \* \*

"Are you the blacksmith?" the stranger inquired of a massive negro loafing around the village store.

"No, sah," the negro replied, "mah name is Johnson."

—*Notre Dame Juggler.*

\* \* \*

Catherine: "What would you do if you went riding for three hours and didn't get kissed?"

Katherine: "I'd lie about it."

—*Ohio Sun Dial.*

\* \* \*

"Oh! What a piteous spectacle!" cried the Englishman as his monocle crashed to the sidewalk.

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

\* \* \*

### But, Are They?

City Villager: "And how is your police protection?"

Country Villager: "Police protection? Humph, our police is protected all right. They carry pistols."

—*Ohio Sun Dial.*

\* \* \*

Irate Master (to negro servant): "Rastus, I thought I told you to get a domestic turkey. This one has shot in it."

Rastus: "I done got a domestic turkey, sah."

Master: "Well, how did the shot get in it?"

Rastus: "I 'specks they was meant foh me, sah."

—*Dartmouth Jack o' Lantern.*

\* \* \*

"A man of large calibre, isn't he?"

"Yes, he's a big bore."

—*Black and Blue Jay.*

\* \* \*

There was a young girl from Australia  
Who went to a dance as a dahlia;

The petals revealed

What they should have concealed—  
So the dance—as a dance—was a fahlia.

—*California Wampus.*

\* \* \*

"Who was that bum I seen you down town with last night?"

"That was my husbum."

—*Georgia Cracker.*

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)



Published for the Members of the  
New York National Guard  
By the Members Themselves; All Profits Going  
Back Into the Magazine

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SEPTEMBER 15, 1925

THE Secretary of War has released the item of armory drill pay for the National Guard for the fiscal year 1926-7, says the Army & Navy Register. It is revealed that armory drills during the first two quarters of the year will be limited to 24, and for each of the last two quarters the drills will be limited to 12, with the understanding that, if the experience of the first three quarters indicates that funds are available, more drills may be ordered for the fourth quarter.

The strength of the National Guard for the next fiscal year will be limited to approximately 181,719. No new units will be organized during that period, except to replace units which may be disbanded and which require an equal or greater amount of money for maintenance than the new units to be organized. The strength for each state is based on letters of the militia bureau of the War Department sent out under date of April 14, 1925. The strength of the National Guard at present is about 178,500. On September 30, last, the strength attained was 191,722. Restrictions placed on National Guard strength have reduced it to about 8,000 less than the maximum attained last fall. The decision in this respect is destined to prove a keen disappointment to National Guard officials, who had expected that the appropriations made by Congress would suffice to maintain a strength of at least 190,000. The action of the War Department in this respect is regarded as having no other effect than hindering the development and diminishing the enthusiasm of the organization at a vital time in the progressive career of the National Guard. Work has begun on the preliminary estimates for 1926-7, without much prospect or anticipation that the situation will be in the least improved.

EVERY officer in the National Guard was shocked to hear of the sudden death of Brig. Gen. William O. Richardson early last month. Gen. Richardson commanded all the field artillery units in the New York National Guard and was not only a high class officer but a very popular one. He rose from the ranks in the National Guard, was an excellent battery commander in the early stages of the war, and an indefatigable worker in keeping the artillery organizations to the top of efficiency in training during these peace time days, when preparedness is an asset in keeping the country out of war.

\* \* \*

THE National matches are being successfully conducted at Camp Perry this month in charge of Col. A. J. Macnab as executive officer. This year for the first time in its history New York State is represented by both a National Guard and a civilian rifle team.

\* \* \*

THE artillerymen are loud in their praises for Pine Camp as a training field since the many 1925 improvements.

\* \* \*

WE are now just one and a half years old—the eighteenth issue!

\* \* \*

CAMP SMITH'S swimming pool is now fed from the big reservoir in the mountains which in turn is fed by the mountain streams and springs. The flow is sufficient to change the water in the pool every ten hours. All the camp visitors say it is one of the finest swimming pools ever seen in the country.

\* \* \*

IN the next issue we will be able to announce the winner of the baseball trophy, and it may be that a new organization will be engraved on the base to join the notable list of diamond champions, for recently in a hotly contested 6 to 4 game the 27th Division's Special Troops downed the great 107th team, the 1924 winners.

\* \* \*

IN balancing up the summer field training periods it seems to be the consensus of opinion that 1925 eclipsed any year since the World War. Camp attendance of all organizations was high and interest keen.

\* \* \*

IT looks as though the State of Virginia would question the right of a land development company to proceed legally against it because of alleged damage to property adjoining the State rifle range from stray bullets. The commanding officers who were in charge of National Guard units firing on the range early this summer are the defendants and the State has petitioned the court to be made a party to the suit. The State is represented in court by the Judge Advocate General of Virginia, the Assistant Attorney General and the commanding officers of the organization interested. We are glad to see a State step in and protect some of its training rights. Rifle ranges are too often closed because real estate agents try to collect damages for alleged negligence or complaints from citizens, uninvestigated, are allowed to interfere with the proper military training of National Guardsmen. The States should maintain their rifle ranges even if some parcels of property have to be condemned.

\* \* \*

IN less than a week, the last evening gun will be fired and the flag run down for the last time on the field training of the units of the New York National Guard for the season of 1925.

# General Berry's Editorial

## Paperwork

AN officer once made a remark that war was simply a matter of bookkeeping. He called attention to the fact that a soldier is the subject of official documents from the time he enters the service until he receives his final discharge.

The paperwork commences with the examination by the surgeon at the time of enlistment, then the service record is made out, next a record is made of the material issued by the Quartermaster and so on throughout his career until he is discharged from the service or pronounced dead by the regimental surgeon.

This paperwork is extremely important for occasionally long after an enlistment is over, records are called for and are often made the basis for settlement of different claims upon the State or Federal Government.

The condition of the records of an organization is always looked after during inspections and many a responsible officer is commended or reproved according to his knowledge of this work, and the manner in which it is maintained.

In order that all may know something of this subject, the following resume has been prepared by Lieut. Col. Hetzel, Division Quartermaster:

### PAPERWORK OF THE COMPANY, TROOP OR BATTERY SERVICE RECORD

The Service Record, W. D., A. G. O., Form 24, is prepared immediately upon enlistment, and is continued for the term of the current enlistment. Data is added, from time to time, as the occasion arises, care being taken to make the record complete and up to date at all times.

Instructions printed on the form and published in Army Regulations No. 345-125 should be carefully followed: particular attention being given to the initialing of entries where so prescribed.

Service Records should be filed in the tray provided for that purpose in the Feld Desk. With each Service Record, there should be filed the following forms, both of which are prepared immediately upon enlistment:

Enlistment and Physical Examination, Form 21, W. D., M. B.  
Identification Record, Form 260, A. G. O.

#### INDIVIDUAL EQUIPMENT RECORD

The Individual Equipment Record, Form 637, A. G. O., is prepared for each enlisted man. All property issued to an enlisted man for his individual use, or returned by him, is entered under the proper headings on the form. Each issue or turn in will be entered in a column headed by the date of issue or turn in; blank spaces will be lined out with vertical lines in red ink by the witnessing officer; and the soldier and witnessing officer will place their initials at the foot of the column in the space provided therefore.

In the case of an issue or turn in of clothing, the soldier's initials will be placed on the line immediately above the line "Officer's Initials."

A loose-leaf binder is provided, in which the individual equipment record will be filed in alphabetical order by grades.

#### MORNING REPORT

The Morning Report of a Company is prepared on W. D., A. G. O., Form No. 1 and that of a Headquarters Company on W. D., A. G. O., Form No. 2.



The Morning Report is a daily history of the company. It furnishes basic information for other company records and is permanently preserved. Great care should therefore be used in its preparation so that all possible chance of error may be eliminated.

Every officer and enlisted man of the unit must be accounted for daily on the Morning Report. The morning report day runs from midnight to midnight, and the morning report will show by tabulation the condition of the company at the end of the day covered by the date of the report. It will also show by explanatory remarks, all changes in duties and status of officers and enlisted men that took place during the day.

The company commander authenticates the daily entries by writing his initials on the line with and immediately following the last entry of the day under "Remarks."

Complete instructions for the proper preparation of the Morning Report are printed on the form and published in Army Regulation No. 345-400. These instructions should be carefully followed, thereby avoiding mistakes and insuring accuracy.

#### SICK REPORT

The Company Sick Report is prepared on W. D., A. G. O., Form No. 5. The names of all men requiring medical attention are entered in the report preliminary to their attendance at sick call.

The Sick Report consists of two parts:—The Company Commander's report, and the Medical Officer's report.

The company commander's report should be prepared in the company and signed by the company commander. The report is taken to the place for holding sick call by the non-commissioned officer in charge of the men requiring medical attention and returned to the company in the same manner.

The medical officer's report will be filled in and signed at the place for holding sick call; and the Sick Report returned to the company without delay.

*W. Berry*

(To be continued in next issue)



Newly Authorized  
**BADGE**  
for  
**SERVICE**

General Orders No. 13—War Department

A lapel button for wear on civilian clothes to be worn by all men having served honorably in the military forces of the United States, the National Guard, R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C.

**Now Ready—At Your Dealers**

*If your dealer does not have it in stock, sent direct, postpaid, upon receipt of 50 cents*

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Shield Trade-Mark of  
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**SIGMUND**  
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RED BANK, N. J.

*New York Showrooms*  
126 FIFTH AVENUE

## Military Athletic League of New York State



The M. A. L. is a part of your organization. Your commanding officer has appointed a delegate. Consult him about M. A. L. events.

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# The Whole Guard on Review

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

## 212TH COAST ARTILLERY

ON the evening of July 18th, amid the usual pre-entraining fuss and furor, caused by every imaginable unthought of occurrence, the regiment marched out to new fields of activity and endeavor.

Since early in March we had been hearing of Oswego, New York, and Fort Ontario. To most of us at the first mention of the proposed new encampment it meant nothing more than the usual prescribed camp site, but as time went on we commenced to hear tales of the beauty of the country, the location of the post on the shores of Lake Ontario, and marvel of marvels, that the townspeople of Oswego wanted us and were waiting to welcome us with open arms. It was the first time we had ever heard of a town wanting to have strange troops come into its midst.

Their welcome was not a paper proposition by any manner of means. It was a real wholesome and hearty reception by a body of American people who gave us everything they had, and on leaving wanted us to come again.

On the first Tuesday evening in camp, the Chamber of Commerce of Oswego tendered the officers of the regiment a dinner at the Pontiac Hotel in town. It was attended by practically all of the officers and by almost a hundred members of the organization. Present at the dinner also was Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, commanding officer of the Second Coast Artillery District, who had spent the day at the post with the regiment. An extremely enjoyable evening was had by everybody and after the dinner the officers were taken to inspect the various clubs in town. A return dinner was given by the officers the following week in camp and apparently the civilians enjoyed and received no ill effects from an army mess. The officers of the regiment were given the privilege of the various clubs of the town and appreciated and used them in their few spare moments.

Leaving aside the social side and getting on to the main reason for going into camp for a period of two weeks, we must admit that we are justly proud of our accomplishments during the training period.

We went to camp with 100 per cent of the officers of the regiment who were available. Two officers only were absent, one through a serious illness and one who was abroad on business. Of the enlisted personnel, we took 645 men, which was an 85 per cent attendance and marked an extraordinary improvement over 1924.

### Officers of the Military Athletic League 1924-1925

Lt. Col. James P. Cooke, *President*, R. L.

Lt. Col. Thos. W. Sherman, *1st Vice-President*, 53rd Inf. Brig.

Capt. Fred. W. Baldwin, *2nd Vice-President*, 14th Infantry.

Lt. Harold I. Sammis, *3rd Vice-President*, 2nd Battalion, N. M. N. Y.

Capt. Herbert J. Lucas, *Treas.*

Lt. Col. Chas. J. Deiges, *Cor.-Sec.*, A. G. D. N. Y.

Lt. Jos. A. Rozell, *Rec.-Sec.*, 27th Div. Train, Q. M. C.

In the artillery work of Batteries B, C and D it is only necessary to make mention of the deeds accomplished in firing at a towed target on the last two days at camp in order to understand the efficiency which these organizations had reached. The record made is even more to be proud of when compared with the record made in the last tests at Fort Tilden by the 62nd Coast Artillery, but it must be ceded to them that their weather and safety conditions were not of the best, as at Tilden the boats out on the ocean often interfered greatly with the firing.

During their first practice at a towed target, a total of 27 rounds was expended. The sleeve target of a dimension of ten feet long by four feet in diameter was towed by the airplane at a speed of a hundred miles per hour and at an altitude of 10,500 feet. One actual hit was made, the shrapnel perforating the target as well as a couple of estimated hits when shell bursts were scored within a short radius of the target. The next morning the plane again towed the target at an altitude of approximately 9,000 feet and a speed of 85 miles an hour, and on

the sixteenth round a direct hit was made, severing the target from the tow line and dropping it into Lake Ontario. The target sank before it could be recovered but at least one additional direct hit was made. This record of three actual hits and two or three estimated hits will be hard to beat next year, but we have faith that the gun battalion will be able to do it.

As for the machine gun work by Batteries E, F, G and H, we think that it showed marked improvement and set up a standard that also will be hard to surpass next year. It must be remembered that in anti-aircraft machine gun work there are several elements that enter into the firing which are not necessarily observable. Outside of the perfect functioning of the guns, their proper emplacement and the proper ammunition service, there are the two necessities of perfect team work between all elements of the battalion and a high morale amongst the men. We believe we had both of these. Unable to fire at a towed target because the gun battalion shot up the only two we had, the machine gun record for this year must stand on the firing at balloons. Using balloons of sixteen inch inflated diameter, the first day's firing for record resulted in 35 hits out of 36 targets. The second day was a score of 82 hits out of 84 targets, and at night, using two guns with a searchlight battery, a record of 20 hits out of 25 targets was made. The range of the target was a horizontal range of from 400 to 1,000 yards and an altitude of from 300 to 800 feet. Firing on the thousand inch range, excellent work was done and several "possibles" were made.

The Searchlight Battery, in its usual efficient manner, made an excellent record drilling on the lights every night and showing with its three lights that every one in the outfit knew what he was doing.

The regiment was fortunate while in camp in being reviewed and inspected by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, Brig. Gen. Edward J. Westcott and Col. Sydney Grant.

(Continued on page 18)





Camp Ethan  
51st Cavalry  
N.Y. N.

The Cavalry at Field Training, 1925. This picture taken at Ft. Ethan

THE 101st Cavalry, New York State's crack mounted regiment, commanded by Col. James R. Howlett, completed their most successful tour of duty this past summer at Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont. The regiment comprises about 1200 men from the various parts of New York State, one entire squadron representing Brooklyn. The headquarters of the regiment are located in Brooklyn, in one of the finest armories in the country, with a riding hall second to the largest at West Point in size.

This has been the third summer the cavalry regiment has trained at the Vermont camp and every man from the highest ranking officer down were unanimous in declaring that the camp site and the facilities for cavalry training are ideal. When the order was published to the troops in the spring directing them to Ethan Allen it was responsible for many recruits and re-enlistments. It is a splendid combination of an ideal summer vacation and military duty; the two weeks' intensive training harden the men for better work when they return to their civilian positions in the city. Business firms are realizing the value of military training in the New York Guard and are encouraging their employes to attend the summer camps.

Located in the heart of Vermont's picturesque vacation country, the military reservation of Fort Ethan Allen is well laid out. The fort is situated on a high level plateau about six miles from Burlington and not far from the shores of Lake Champlain. The Green mountains form a striking background to the military barracks and officers' quarters and the cavalry camp with its long rows of khaki tents laid out in perfect alignment. At the foot of each troop street the

picket lines are set up where facilities for watering and feeding the mounts are taken care of by the troop stable sergeant.

The 101st Cavalry has reached a state of efficiency which has attracted the attention of high ranking officers of the Regular Army. During the summer tour of duty maneuvers were held which were closely watched by the regular army officers stationed at Fort Ethan Allen and the cavalry commanders were praised highly for the splendid showing of the men of their command. Seldom an entire regiment is seen maneuvering and everything during the combat problems went as smooth as clockwork.

An incident showing the efficiency of the enlisted personnel was illustrated during the second week of training when the directing of the troops was turned over to the senior non-commissioned officers of each troop during maneuvers. They carried out a pivotal attack and led several pistol charges. The movements were performed with perfect control and the men functioned with ease and precision. As each troop galloped in platoon front formation the horses were kept under excellent control and in perfect alignment. The maneuver was watched by several officers from the 3rd Regular Cavalry, stationed at the fort, including Col. Alfred Starbird, and they declared it was an exceptional feat to accomplish. Both Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Bryant, commander of the 51st Cavalry Brigade, and Col. Howlett were commended for the splendid showing of the troops. Incidentally, the 101st Cavalry has held the record of first place in attendance among the troops of the entire N. Y. Guard for the past several months.

With this illustration of the fitness of

New York's mounted organization, the outfit could take the field on short notice in an emergency. An all-day maneuver was also held at camp with the troops leaving the camp early in the morning with full field equipment and packed saddles. It was a good test for both the horses and the men and when the regiment returned after pitching pup tents at a point several miles from camp the horses were inspected and found in good condition. The care of the horse is a big factor in cavalry training and the men are instructed carefully how to look after their mounts under war like conditions.

The health of the troopers was looked after by the Medical Detachment of the 101st Cavalry, in charge of Maj. Thurston Dexter. Owing to the high altitude and dry climate of that section of Vermont there was practically no sickness in camp and the men returned home feeling fit and healthy. Outside of a few minor accidents the medical detachment had little to contend with and were able to carry out field exercises with the rest of the troops. Sanitary inspection of all mess kitchens, troop streets and picket lines was held daily by a medical officer and reports turned in on conditions. The detachment also had a detachment at the rifle range during target practice and accompanied the troops on maneuvers.

A trooper's day began at reveille at 5:30 A.M. and the first duty was to feed the horses. The men then prepared for a hearty breakfast and started their day's training with a mounted drill during the morning. In the afternoon dismounted work was performed and lectures on range work and hygiene given. At 3 o'clock recall was sounded and the troops were free from duty until retreat. An



Allen Fort Ethan Allen, Vt. July 1925  
51st Cavalry Brigade, Brig. Gen. W. B. Ryan, Commanding

Allen, Vt., shows sixteen hundred cavalry mounts. Count 'em!

impressive ceremony was held each evening at mounted guard mount. Each troop had a turn at guard duty and there was friendly rivalry among the men to put up the best appearance.

The feature event of the two weeks' camp was the annual horse show of the 51st Cavalry Brigade, when some of the finest horses in military circles performed. A specially constructed ring was placed on the grounds and a large attendance witnessed the events. The guest of honor was Governor Franklin S. Billings of Vermont and his staff. Troop C from Brooklyn won high honors, having the best trained platoon of the regiment and winning second place for the best turned out squad. Troop G from Syracuse won the point trophy as well as the championship jumping class.

During the tour, the camp was visited by Maj. Gen. Charles W. Berry, who inspected the organization and was well pleased with conditions. A review was held during the first week and troops from the 3rd Cavalry, Regular Army, witnessed the regiment for instruction purposes. The regiment presented a fine appearance passing the reviewing stand at a walk, trot and canter.

Besides the mounted work which the troops completed, all the officers and men engaged in rifle and pistol range and some excellent scores were handed to Capt. Timothy Mahoney, the range officer of the 101st Cavalry. An excellent rifle range was available near by the cavalry camp and the troops could march there in a short time and return to their troop mess for lunch. Troop E of Buffalo were awarded two trophies for excellent shooting as a team and troop. The cavalymen also took advantage of the mounted sabre course and

qualified as excellent swordsmen. The course is very difficult and necessitates the lunging at dummies in all positions besides going over several jumps. It was required to complete the course in minimum time and practically all the non-commissioned officers and officers designated to represent the troops qualified.

Aside from the military program there was plenty of recreation and amusements to occupy the time of the men when off duty. One of the big features of the yearly camp is the 101st Cavalry band, one of the finest military bands in the country. Each morning they played for reveille march and guard mount. In the evening a band concert was held for the troops who did not wish to go off on pass. An innovation this year which proved a big hit with the men was the playing of the band during the period of grooming after the morning mounted exercises. The business of grooming is considered rather irksome but with the band stationed near the picket lines playing lively popular airs, it was a period to be looked forward to.

Polo, the favorite sport of the cavalryman, occupied several afternoons during the week and several fast games were witnessed. The Polo Association of the 101st arranged tournaments among the squadron and regimental teams and among the officers. This year the team from Fort Ethan Allen entered the tournament and made the competition very keen. Among the polo mounts of the regiment are some of the finest ponies in the east and to the Brooklyn squadron fell the honor of owning the championship polo pony in several horse shows this season. It is with great pride that the cavalry has developed ponies from

cavalry stock and trained by the men of the organization. The outlook for a championship team is very favorable and the troopers are urged to take up the game.

The up-State squadron of 101st Cavalry comprises Troops E from Buffalo, G from Syracuse and F from Rochester. Each troop is highly trained and represent their cities in every sport and tournament. Troop E held a very successful circus recently and have one of the best rough riding classes in the regiment. In all the horse shows they take a prominent part and have the reputation of one of the neatest appearing troops in the regiment. Troop G have a summer camp outside of Syracuse similar to the Squadron C farm. The Rochester troop has made great strides in polo and the people of Rochester have donated a large polo field for the use of the team. Recently they made an excellent showing in a polo tournament held in their city.

Since old Troop C was formed back in 1895 the organization has developed rapidly and during the Spanish-American War distinguished itself. The regiment served on the Mexican border as the First Cavalry and took prominent part in the World War when the cavalry regiment was transferred to machine gun units. Since the war the 101st Cavalry has been very active and at the present time are in a high state of efficiency.

Light: "And after the dance he took me right straight home."

Dark: "How vulgarly original!"  
—S. California Wampus.

\* \* \*

She—Does your canoe leak?  
He—Only at one end. We'll sit in the other.

—Wisconsin Octopus.

## Whole Guard On Review

(Continued from page 15)

Maj. Gen. Charles W. Berry also visited the camp for a short time one day.

Too much thanks and credit cannot be given to Col. Herbst and the officers of the 28th Infantry stationed at the post. Everything that they could possibly do to aid in our work and comfort they did. It was a true demonstration of co-operation between the two main branches of the Army of the United States.

It is with regret that the end of the camp period marked the end of a period of four years with the National Guard in the person of Maj. Robert A. Garrett. Maj. Garrett has been our senior instructor and friend for that time and we feel that he leaves a place vacant in the regiment that will be hard to fill. The Board of Officers of the regiment presented the Major with a silver beverage concoctor (they used to call them cocktail shakers) and a set of silver glasses to match, in appreciation of his services and as a memento of the friendship of the regiment. We wish the Major the greatest success and luck in his future career in the Army and will always have a place on the Board open for him.

### THINGS TO BE REMEMBERED

The storm on the third night proved to us what rain really is.

We would like to know if Maj. Coleman ever found his spurs.

During the big storm Doc Riggin had to do some tall figuring to find out whether his tent was in the lake or just headed in that general direction.

The officers who were lucky enough to be invited to inspect the Thousand Islands claim that it was the best trip they had ever taken. Each one picked out an island they would like to have. They all picked them in Canada.

The first dance was given by the officers of the 28th Infantry to the officers of our regiment and proved to be a great success. The second dance, given in return by our officers, was also one of the high spots of the camp. Much credit must be given to Art Linn for the way he handled it and worked for it.



The Elks Club proved to be quite a popular evening resort. We wonder why?

On the last night in camp we officially welcomed into the fold of human beings Shavetails O'Donnell and Southall. We wish them the greatest success in the regiment.

Jim Lynch left camp singing "The Girl I Left Behind Me."

Jim Campbell seemed to be effected greatly by the air of the lake and acted very human on some of those automobile trips he took.

Quite a record was made when we entrained to come home. It was done with such speed and promptness that the lunch which had been very carefully prepared for all the officers still remained in Fort Ontario when the train had moved out for New York. After the amount the officers consumed in the way of food during the two weeks we really do not think it hurt them very much to miss one meal.

### 106TH INFANTRY

A complete transformation of the armory has been effected during the summer months and with the opening of the drill season this month, the men will return to company rooms freshly repainted and the armory resplendent in its new coat of paint.

Target practice will occupy a large part of the regiment's time this winter for, in accordance with the plans made by the P. & T. officer, Capt. Edward Bonney, the companies will spend some time on the ranges each month. A new pistol range has been built and the repairs to rifle range have made it as good as new.

With the promotion of Capt. George R. Dunsbaugh to major and assignment

to the Machine Gun Battalion, several vacancies have occurred in Company F. In line with the policy established by Col. Thomas Fairservis, regimental commander, the junior officers have been nominated to fill existing vacancies. Lieut. Clarence E. Blake-Lobb has been nominated to captain and Lieut. Powell Hopkins has been recommended for promotion to first lieutenant. Sgt. Frank Wallace has been nominated for the second lieutenantancy created by the promotion of the above officers.

During the summer the regular headquarters nights were held at which recruiting problems were discussed. The regiment, now numbering over 1084 officers and men, will be increased to more than 1200 before the end of the year. Numerous activities have been planned by the recruiting committee, headed by Col. Fairservis, to interest the high school youths of the borough in the regiment.

### 104TH FIELD ARTILLERY

THE 104th Field Artillery, under command of Col. James E. Austin, returned from a most successful two weeks' tour of Field Training at Pine Camp, N. Y.

The instructors were lavish in their praise of the work done by the Regiment, this, coming unsolicited from Regular Army men, certainly makes the entire regiment feel like a kid with a new toy.

And to add miracle upon miracle, Maj. Chase, the Bogy man of our lives, actually told the Colonel he was satisfied. And those of you who happen to know the Major will understand that spoke a volume. Many trips were made on Saturday, Sunday and Wednesday afternoons to the thousand and eighty-six islands by the enlisted men, and they certainly had a wonderful time. The busses met them at camp and waited for them at Alexandria Bay in order to bring them back on time. It was certainly a most enjoyable camp, and what an improvement over last year.

The money expended to make it the finest Artillery Camp in the States certainly helps everyone in getting things done, and in such a way that it saves a lot of time that otherwise would have been wasted.

Father Yarwood conducted the Thursday night entertainments and also arranged an athletic meet that was "a knockout."

The placque donated by the A. A. U. was won by Battery B of the First Battalion with Headquarters second and D third.

HEARD DOWN ON THE PICKET LINE  
One of the most ingenious things



discovered at camp was the bugler from the First Battalion, who blew all his calls from a "flivver." This bird would mount "Pyorrhæa" (four out of five have one), and go rolling on his merry way, tooting his cheery notes at



here's to that young man  
hosley  
a serious minded gent  
he'll need all his firing  
data  
when he to hades  
has went.

the different batteries along the way, much like an ice man delivering his stuff.

Then we must not forget the Medico, Lieut. Mouse, who inquired gravely as to the whereabouts of the horses when Guard Mount came around. Don't you LOVE that? He thought when they mounted guard each sentry appeared carrying a bale of hay, a sack of grain, one halter-shank and a grooming kit. And then mounted a horse to do his tour of guard.

Sgt. Sinbad of Battery F went to a fair at Watertown and won a hen. The wily Sergeant procured a box and put it under his bunk. Every morning when first call blew a loud cackling awoke him, and putting his hand in the nest, he drew forth an egg. But one morning he was disappointed; no triumphant clucking greeted his ear, so that evening he dined sumptuously on fried chicken.

Battery D also had a few pets that were, to put it mildly, a bit unusual—one kitten, two stray dogs, and last but not least, a canary bird. The latter was adopted pronto by "Wild Bill" Merrick, and every day he would see to it that the bird had a bath, fresh seed and lots of fresh air. One morning I caught him talking to it in a strange tongue. It was something like this: "Oos lil feller is oo? Dos oo luv oo

fadder?" It scared me, so I called "Doc" Gildea, who assured me it was nothing to worry about, although he appeared anxious when he saw Bill skipping back and forth in front of the cage, flapping his arms like wings and crying "Caw, Caw, Caw."

When the Regiment entrained for camp, a pretty girl gave a long, lingering farewell kiss to one of the many Scotsmen in the outfit. They were startled when a voice from another car called out, "Hurry up, Mary, ye hae fourteen more cars tae go."

Two of these same Scotsmen were arguing with an Irishman in the guard tent, the conversation verging on the personal at all times. At last the Mick said: "Say, if you were to see two ships at sea, and nather one flew a flag of innery description, how could oo tell which was the Scotch ship?" This seemed to stump the Scotties; at last one chirped, "I dinna ken which was the Scotch ship." The Irishman grinned from ear to ear as he answered, "The one widout innery sea gulls following it."

Sgt. Tarentino one Thursday night announced from the ring that the next selection to be played by the band would be from the "Prince of Pilsner." (He didn't have his mind on his work THAT night).

Lieut. "Blighty" Schirm had an arm-chair placed outside his tent in such a fashion he could command an unobstructed view of his battery street. Right by his mess shack he had a man posted, at the end of the battery street stood another, in the center of the park still another, and down at the picket line stood the last one. "Blighty," with the latest love letter from his "sweet woman" in his hand, would suddenly come out of the ether long enough to remember he was in command of a Battery, would cup his hands and bellow across the street to sentry No. 1, "Lead out to water" No. 1 would turn to No. 2 and repeat the command, and so on down the line until the voice died away in the distance. Pretty soon the horses would start for the watering trough, watched by "Blighty" through his field glasses and making any necessary corrections on the mils scale inside, such as "That man with the black horse, he is two mils out of line, correct him," etc., etc. It's a great system but conducive to obesity.

Accompanied by Lieuts. Costello and Brittan, I watched a few odd Colonels, Majors, Captains, etc., of the Reserve Corps doing their stuff with the French

75s. Ah, what a sight! what a sight! The first stunt that caused us to seek refuge behind a healthy looking truck was this: They were about to fire when the gunner (he was only a Major) stepped in front of the muzzle while No. 1 held the lanyard in the alert position, the while gazing with a vacant look at the O. P. trying to catch the last part of a story someone was telling. (His hesitancy no doubt saved the Major's life). Next a Captain left the rammer staff in the gun and would have let it go off with the shot, only someone thought they might need it later on. Next on the Bill of Fire was really a corker. A fat, perspiring Jewish First Lieutenant, unable to open the tin containers in which shrapnel shells are cased, seized a regular man-sized axe and with a few mighty blows soon had it opened. And did WE run? Well, I hope to kiss your Aunt Emma, we did. That baby must have thought it was the open season for Second Lieutenants. As we galloped away I glanced over my shoulder and beheld one other sight that made me spurt that much more. A shell had jammed in the breech, and the Reserve Colonel was hammering it in, belting it with lusty wallops, "socking hell" out of it, with a PICK HANDLE!

The 27th Division Air Service was at Pine Camp the first week we were up there, under command of Maj. Vaughn, America's second living Ace. We all flocked over and asked for a ride. Well, all the aviators were most obliging, and one after another we went aloft, including the Chaplain, Father Yarwood. When he descended, I asked

(Continued on page 27)



here's to blighty  
he should give a rip  
with a grin aboard his  
countenance  
and a moustache on his lip!

# How We Stand

Maximum Strength New York National Guard . . . . .	21,808
Minimum Strength New York National Guard . . . . .	18,821
Present Strength New York National Guard . . . . .	22,292

## DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	26
27th Division Headquarters . . . . .	25

## CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	70
51st Cavalry Brigade . . . . .	83

## FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade . . . . .	52

## INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	27
87th Infantry Brigade . . . . .	51
54th Infantry Brigade . . . . .	42
53rd Infantry Brigade . . . . .	41

## SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	329
27th Division Special Troops . . . . .	420

## AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	146
27th Division Air Service . . . . .	175

## SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	188
101st Signal Battalion . . . . .	173

## ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	474
102nd Engineers . . . . .	507

## MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	423
102nd Medical Regiment . . . . .	461

## DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	247
27th Division Train, Q. M. C. . . . .	246

## DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	63
102nd Ammunition Train . . . . .	75

## STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	137
Ordnance Department . . . . .	22

## INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	1,037
1. 105th Infantry . . . . .	1,357
2. 10th Infantry . . . . .	1,350
3. 108th Infantry . . . . .	1,233
4. 71st Infantry . . . . .	1,201
5. 106th Infantry . . . . .	1,148
6. 107th Infantry . . . . .	1,145
7. 14th Infantry . . . . .	1,143
8. 174th Infantry . . . . .	1,140
9. 165th Infantry . . . . .	1,132
10. 369th Infantry . . . . .	1,047

## CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	599
101st Cavalry . . . . .	701

## SEPARATE TROOPS

Maintenance Strength Per Troop . . . . .	63
1st Cavalry (3 troops) . . . . .	214

## MACHINE GUN SQUADRON

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	241
51st Machine Gun Squadron . . . . .	352

## ARTILLERY 75s

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	600
105th Field Artillery . . . . .	821
104th Field Artillery . . . . .	808
156th Field Artillery . . . . .	804

## ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	646
106th Field Artillery . . . . .	777

## ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	646
258th Field Artillery . . . . .	755

## ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	636
244th Coast Artillery . . . . .	833

## ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENCES

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	739
245th Coast Artillery . . . . .	1,161

## ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength . . . . .	739
212th Coast Artillery . . . . .	797

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(12) 91% 27th Division Trains

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

(17) 95% 101st Cavalry

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

(22) 84% 105th Field Artillery

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

(13) 84% 27th Division Spec. Troops

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

(18) 90% 102nd Medical Regiment

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

(23) 77% 106th Field Artillery

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

(14) 82% 108th Infantry

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

(19) 86% 1st Cavalry

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

(24) 90% 51st Machine Gun Squadron

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

(15) 77% 212th Coast Artillery

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

(20) 86% 106th Infantry

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

(25) 90% 107th Infantry

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

(16) 75% 258th Field Artillery

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

(21) 85% 105th Infantry

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

(26) 76% 102nd Engineers

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

(27) 100% 27th Division Headquarters

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.

Table with 4 columns: No. of Rep. Rec'd, Aver. Pres. and Abs., Aver. Att., Aver. % Att.



### Care of the Feet

By DR. W. H. A. FLETCHER

(1) 80%

	No. of Rep'd	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	5	3	60
Headquarters Co.	4	46	38	83
	51	41	80	

(2) 100%

	No. of Rep'd	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	2	4	4	100
Headquarters Co. (Did not drill)			4	100

(3) 95%

	No. of Rep'd	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	1	5	5	100
Headquarters Co.	1	37	35	94
	42	40	95	

(4) 96%

	No. of Rep'd	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	2	7	7	100
Headquarters Troop	2	75	72	96
	82	79	96	

(5) 86%

	No. of Rep'd	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	3	8	6	78
Headquarters Battery	2	44	39	90
	52	45	86	

(6) 68%

	No. of Rep'd	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Am. Train	4	75	51	68
	75	51	68	

(7) 77%

	No. of Rep'd	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Staff Corps & Depts.	4	21	16	77
	4	21	16	77

245th Coast Artillery

	No. of Rep'd	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
245th Coast Art. (Drills suspended for the month of July)				

ONE of the most interesting subjects to the man in uniform should be the care of the feet, especially while at camp. Eighty-five per cent of the feet that came under my observation while at Camp Smith were blistered, and what caused the blisters? Shoes seemed to fit, hose seemed to be of the proper texture; the result of my investigation was the use of foot powder. Each morning you could see the line-up at the Medical Department long before I had mess, and especially after the hikes it would mean the constant, steady treatment of blisters. The treatment of blisters varies a great deal, especially the infected cases that have been neglected and have gone over night without proper attention. Ninety per cent of blisters are caused by the use of foot powder. I have never seen it fail. Powder will always cake, become hard, gritty, and the constant walking with the use of foot powder causes these blisters. In each case where I have prescribed the use of grease, blisters have discontinued. Out of seven hundred (700) cases treated at camp, five hundred (500) were blisters.

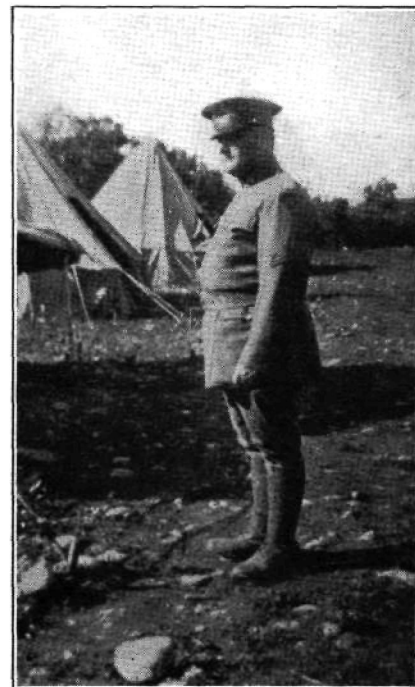
The foot demands at least as much attention as do the other parts of the body. When starting for a hike, grease the feet with any good oil, wear wool hose and have shoes fit snug at the "waist line" (instep), the section where the footwear is laced across the instep. Have plenty of room at the ball of the foot, sometimes called the "bunion-joint," and at least one-half-inch of room ahead of the great toe.

When you return from the hike, remove the footwear, wash the feet in tepid water and a carbolic soap or a handful of any kind of salt will do. After washing rinse them off with cold water and dry with a soft towel, taking care that the spaces between the toes are dried thoroughly by allowing the water to absorb into the towel; then rub a small amount of oil between the toes, putting on dry, clean hose and a dry, clean shoe. By this method the entire system is toned up, as it were, and you will never be troubled with blisters. A very good cream or oil is made with a dash of menthol, the menthol giving a cooling effect.

One of the greatest factors in causing foot trouble and foot suffering is the shoe. A proper fitting shoe consists of a snug fit at the heel and the instep, with plenty of toe room. If the shoe is not snug at these two places there is certainly trouble to be expected, especially on a hike. One can usually avoid this trouble by placing a narrow

piece of cloth over the tongue of the shoe, making it thick enough to take up the loose space, and then lace the shoe tight, tying a double knot at about the fourth eyelet, and then continue on with the regular lacing with a double knot at the top eyelet; this will cause an absolute snug fitting over the instep. This will also prevent blisters that may be caused by a loose shoe.

The shank of the shoe is the inside length of the shoe, stretching from the heel to the ball, and intended to support the bridge or arch of the foot. Few people realize the danger and the injury done to the foot by too large a shank in the shoe. When a shank of this kind is worn all day, pains are often caused, and the reason is not generally known. A shank too long for the foot is to be compared with an arch of masonry being pulled apart at both ends, which is really what happens. The custom of many shoe clerks of misfitting shoes a size longer and a size narrower would be correct if the shank in the shoe were not lengthened three-sixteenths of an inch, when in the size shorter shoe, it is likely already too long for the good of the foot. A long shank pulls the foot towards at every step, and heel at same time drags backwards, with the result that the instep bones (metatarsal) are put to an unusual strain, eventually the instep bones become weakened, drawn down, out of shape, causing anterior arch trouble and friction, which leads to the formation of bunions, callouses, inflamed skin and other foot discomforts.



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—California Pelican.

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## Safeguarding American Peace and Security

By GEN. JOHN T. THOMPSON

THE following address by Gen. John T. Thompson, U. S. A., retired, given Defense Day at the Wayside Cross, New Canaan, Conn., is so concise and to the point, we thought it would prove of interest to all guardsmen. As John Stuart Mills says, "Republican institutions depend upon the willingness of a people to fight for them."

Mr. Chairman, Comrades and Fellow Citizens:

To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under the heaven—a time to keep silence and a time to speak.—Ecclesiastes 3:1 and 7.

What more fitting time to speak than this day? To what more essential purpose can we devote ourselves than the safeguarding of the national peace and security?

The summons comes to each of us. The responsibility is individual. It cannot be shifted.

The age of the mercenary soldier has happily passed. The defense of native land and the sanctities of the hearthstone no longer rests upon paid but upon voluntary service that is founded upon the patriotism and sacrifice of the citizen.

To meet any condition that may arise to menace the national honor and life, preparation for war in the time of peace is vital.

The protection of the national life is the protection of the individual life. To this end the National Defense Act was ordained—a law in which is incorporated the principle of preparedness, a law that is designed to maintain inviolate the national independence and honor.

It was not fashioned merely to teach war, but primarily to preserve peace.

Under it and by it, the citizen does not live for himself alone but for the life of the state that he may contribute to the common safety and good. Indif-

ference to the common good is hostility in the worst form.

We assemble at the close of this day for three good reasons:

First—To render grateful thanks to a gracious Providence for our independence.

Second—To indicate, by our presence, our adherence to the National Defense Act and to manifest our recognition of the need of organization, training and discipline in order that, when the tocsin of war sounds, life may not be uselessly thrown away and treasure wantonly wasted.

Third—To honor the memories and deeds of those, who, through travail of soul, builded this Temple of Democracy; to honor the heroism of those who fought for a Union—one and inseparable; to honor those who bore a message of hope and freedom to the enslaved and oppressed of Cuba and to the Philippine archipelago; to honor those who died on Flanders fields and in the Argonne forest, far from home and kindred, in order to preserve unscathed and intact our national integrity.

We are not forgetful of them. By their sacrifices, by their labor, by their sufferings, the continuity and permanency of our institutions shall endure and the three of liberty, watered by precious blood, shall flourish forever!

Here we take our stand, at the foot of this Wayside Cross, emblematic of our reverence and gratitude—here we gather on "God's Acre"—avowing our loyalty to God and country, solemnly offering our allegiance to the flag and all it represents and pledging anew our fealty to the National Defense Act.

We of the new Canaan, led under the providence of God, like the chosen people of old, have entered the land and have taken possession, resolved to defend it against foes from without and against foes from within; determined to give our children and children's children the precious American heritage that has been given us by our heroic sires and grandsires.

"Blessed be the Lord, my strength, which teacheth my hands to war, and my fingers to fight."—Psalms 144:1.

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Disconto Gesellschaft .....	4.25	44.50
Dresdner Bank .....	3.00	22.00
A. E. G. (German General Elec.) .....	3.25	29.00
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AT ALL DRUG STORES

## Whole Guard On Review

(Continued from page 19)

him if he were a "sky pilot." (Oh, it was nothing; I feel fine now). Then Lieut. McCann tried flirting with the angels, but came down darn quick.

Capt. Eugene Cray was observed staring wistfully at the planes as they darted about the sky. Colonel Austin asked him why he didn't take a flight, and the Captain answered, "Well, Colonel, I'm a married man, wife and two kiddies, lots of things in life I haven't seen as yet, and my family—" Here he gulped once or twice, then continued: "Why, Colonel, if I were away up there, five or six thousand feet, and anything were to happen to me, I would feel terrible."

Capt. Merrick also went aloft. When asked how he enjoyed the trip, he chirped, "Well, it was fine, but as I passed over my picket line I saw a Stable Sergeant from another battery stealing my grain, and that spoiled my whole trip. I have a kink in my neck from looking over the side trying to find out what battery he was from."

### CO. B, 10TH INFANTRY

COMPANY "B" of Albany broke camp at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., after a two weeks' tour of field duty crowded with plenty of fun, good food and enough hard work to keep the company at the head of the percentage column in the rating of the companies of the Tenth Regiment.

The company, commanded by Capt. J. J. Donahue, has increased considerably in size since last year but notwithstanding the large number of new men in the ranks, "B" company qualified more riflemen on the rifle course than any other company in the First Battalion and more men on the bayonet course than any other company in the regiment. The entire automatic rifle team, headed by Sgt. Ralph E. Zeilman, also qualified. Sgt. Zeilman established a record on the automatic rifle range by compiling a score of 481 out of a possible 500. This is the highest score ever obtained by any automatic rifleman of any regiment in the State.

Mess Sgt. Frank Howe has also been a factor in keeping "B" company's standing above par. Although a mess sergeant is usually the most maligned man on a company payroll, Sgt. Howe is the most popular man in the company. Since the first day of camp he has pleasantly surprised the boys at meal times with

little dainties and food of a quality that is rarely seen in army mess hall.

"It is an old saying," says Capt. Donahue, "that an army marches on its stomach, and we in 'B' company believe that good food and plenty of it has played a big part in making our stay at camp a successful one. Every man in the company has worked hard for what we've earned and it will be extremely gratifying to know as we march up State Street Hill that whatever we've gained has been gained not through the efforts of a few individuals but through the conscientious efforts of every one in 'B' company."

### 14TH INFANTRY

COMPANY "H" had a very successful tour of field duty at the State camp, Peekskill, during the two weeks ending August 23rd. The company went to camp with twelve men above maintenance strength and had 100 per cent attendance. They won the regimental guidon for the best company area twice and tied for the honor on a third day.

On the machine gun range the company qualified 68 per cent. This percentage has been attained by only four other machine gun companies in the State this year.

Company M returned from its tour of camp duty in high spirits and very proud of the record made. The company had only one man absent, because of pneumonia, and its active strength in camp of 75 men and three officers made it one of the largest companies in the regiment. The officers and men are especially proud of their record in machine gun firing as the 57 qualifications gives the company the largest number in the regiment. Inasmuch as the company was able to put over an evening parade with mules and horses, everybody feels that they are now a real machine gun outfit and everyone hopes that mules will be available in camp next year. Just prior to going to camp Corps. Walter Schatzel and Louis DeErrico were promoted to sergeants; Pvts. 1st Cl. Gus Christenson and George Gillane were promoted to Corporals, and Pvts. McKenna, Walsh and Viscusi were promoted to privates first class. Everybody is on his toes in order to win stripes for every non-com has to function with a high degree of efficiency in order to hold his stripes. On visitors' day friends, relatives and sweethearts to the number of 96 visited the company and had a real army dinner in the mess shack. The mess sergeant and cooks worked practically all Saturday night in preparing the chow. Capt. David J. Nielson at the beginning of camp tour offered a prize of theatre tickets to "What Price Glory" to the eight men in the company whose work in the camp was particularly out-

standing. Those selected were 1st Sgt. Gilmartin, Platoon Sgt. Renard, Corp. Gillane, Corp. Hopkins, Pvt. 1st Cl. Walsh, Pvt. Bowden, Pvt. Kelley and Pvt. McLally.

### 244TH COAST ARTILLERY

THE trunks are stowed away atop the lockers and the bedding rolls have lost weight, our pay is spent, and the 1925 tour of camp duty is history. It was the best camp we have so far attended; we had a better percentage of attendance than ever before, and the labors of Hercules were as nothing compared to the amount of work we did at Ontario. The chief athletic event was the pool tournament between Col. W. I. Taylor and Maj. Mills Miller for the championship of the post. The laurels were won by the latter, and lest the officers' club be stormed by eager pool enthusiasts, the event was run off in secret, with but two witnesses, both reporters. It was hotly contested, and started in full uniform and grim determination, and finished in suspenders and applause from all but 25% of the audience. The weather conditions at camp were ideal, if we except the gusty day that resulted in Admiral Chapin's whale-back being tossed about the lake like a cockle-shell, and seriously delayed the firing. And inasmuch as the general climatic conditions were dry, the occupants of the floorless tents held their peace and were glad that their floors did not need sweeping. The inhabitants of the city of Oswego were very nice to us and we were glad to have them nosing about the encampment and enjoying our band concerts, which in previous years had no population to draw upon. And we did our best to be sociable, and even managed to squeeze in a street parade through the main thoroughfare before we left for home. We were reviewed by the Mayor of Oswego, by Gen. Hagood and by Gen. Hammond. The Chamber of Commerce tendered us a dinner at the Pontiac shortly after our arrival, and we gave them a return spread at a distant resort called Three Rivers a week later. And while this latter function was somewhat of a belated meal for some of the line officers who were still firing the G. P. F.s as our advance detail sat down to the soup, all eventually arrived before coffee was served and it was a huge success. The Oswegonians were very accommodating in furnishing transportation to Three Rivers on this occasion, and they seemed to know all the traffic cops in the county. Or else they were hungry and didn't care a whoop. The regular army officers of the post and their families, and our regular instructors did everything in their power to help us, the former socially and the latter technically, and their assist-

ance was very welcome. Capt. Mulligan's 1st Bn. Hq. & Combat Train won the pennant for the best guard mount and the Headquarters Battery captured the pennant for sanitary excellence. Needless to say (excuse our modesty) the telephonic communication to the guns was perfect, our local service here in the city being mediocre by contrast. We hope that we have Fort Ontario and the Oswegonians picked for us next year, and we feel that we'll do again as well, having learned much by our 1925 tour.

## 52ND FIELD ARTILLERY

THOSE who have not worked in the field under such a man as Gen. Richardson cannot appreciate how keenly the Brigade Staff and the officers and men of Brigade Headquarters Battery feel his recent and untimely death. His high standards of military work combined with his fairness and kindness fostered deep loyalty in all who served under him. Gen. Richardson had a real personal interest in Headquarters Battery and was a great inspiration to its members to become the finest type of soldiers.

Well, the Millionaire Battery has returned from Pine Camp. Yeh! that's us! At least that's the nickname handed to us just because we had the best mess in camp and our tailor-made uniforms looked snappy. Cook Devine sure "knows his onions" when it comes to handing out good eats.

All the new boys were initiated into the Battery Association with the aid of a metal platform and a telephone generator, which made them real live members.

Our outfit spent much time in maneuvers with the 104th and 105th Regiments working out brigade problems under the direction of Gen. Richardson. Pine Camp is a great reservation for such work. We drew a very favorable camp site during the over night maneuvers and especially enjoyed the evening around that camp fire.

# Week-ends At Huntington

TO encourage polo among the enlisted men of the regiment the Brooklyn squadron has formed a polo association and each winter an inter-troop tournament is held. Every troop is represented by a polo squad and some excellent players are developed in this manner. The Squadron has also a squad and men who show progress are placed on the team representing the organization. A trophy is awarded to the winning troop and stimulates interest and rivalry.

A feature of the 101st Cavalry is the Squadron C farm located at Huntington, L. I., about 35 miles from Brooklyn. Here is a 100 acre farm which is a combination of a first class country club and a miniature ranch. The horses of the regiment are quartered here during the summer months and are available for riding by the men who visit the farm. There is every form of athletics for the men, including baseball field, tennis and handball courts and the use of some of the finest bridle paths for riding in the east. Sleeping bungalows are neatly arranged on a finely kept lawn and the buildings include a large club house, locker house and dining hall. Many of the veterans as well as the active members take advantage of the farm and commute back and forth to business. Every week end finds about 150 troopers enjoying the privileges of an ideal club. The site of the farm is not far from Huntington Harbor and bathing facilities in addition to the other

sports are available. What promises to be one of the finest polo fields on Long Island is nearing completion on the farm property and next year it is hoped that some of the first class teams in the east will engage in competition. A border of trees completely surround the field and add to the picturesque setting.

The cavalry outfit also has a fine club house opposite the armory, where meals



are served and lounge rooms made it comfortable for the men to gather together.

Lolly: "That girl has Franklin teeth."

Pop: "How come?"

Lolly: "Air-cooled."

—Michigan Gargoyle.

\* \* \*

She—Did you hear the Chimney Swallow?

Embarrassed Youth—That wasn't the chimney, Ethel, it was I.

—Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.

\* \* \*



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# New Expert Bayonet Runs

THE sporting test to qualify as an Expert Bayonet Man has become so popular that men of every regiment spend some of their recreation periods prac-

ticing speed and accuracy so they can "make good." Consequently it became necessary to abandon the first bayonet run built on the pistol range because it was too busy a place to permit of much prac-



tice. Two new runs were built back of the 600 yard firing point on one of the rifle ranges. After the experience of



building the first one these were much better constructed and as the ground is sandy, wet weather, which is sometimes experienced at Peekskill, does not put the runs out of business. The pits are well



constructed with a cinder foundation and sod finish. To run this distance, about 100 yards, in 45 seconds and complete the 15 "stunts" with at least 82 out of 100, is going fast, but the band and the cheering help tremendously.



## Looking for New Infantry Weapons

ARMY ordnance experts are attempting to solve the shoulder semi-automatic rifle problem through development of a new type of reduced caliber weapon. This would increase by one-third the amount of ammunition that can be provided in front lines for the gun without any increase in weight.

J. D. Pederson, inventor and production engineer, has been employed for some time at the Springfield armory to turn out the new gun, known as the seven-millimeter gun, and War Department reports already show important advantages claimed for the weapon as compared to the two types of standard .30 caliber shoulder automatics with which the experts are also experimenting. The new gun is a .276 caliber as compared to the .30 service ammunition standard.

The practical disadvantages of adding a new caliber of ammunition to the supply line burdens are fully realized, and may ultimately prevent adoption of the seven-millimeter gun. As the army is now equipped, only the regular .30 caliber cartridges are needed for all rifles and machine guns, and troops can be restocked with ammunition from any depot or dump.

The new gun is built for a range of 1,000 yards, which is declared to be the maximum distance at which rapid sustained rifle fire would ever be required. Beyond that range heavy machine gun fire with regular .30 ammunition would be resorted to, as the shoulder gun is designed only for use against visible targets. The gun is the equivalent in weight and size of the present Springfield army rifle. It loads with a ten-cartridge clip, ejecting the clip automatically with the last shot, and the gun and 340 rounds of ammunition have the same weight as the regular Springfield rifle and 220 rounds of service ammunition. Because of the reduced powder charge and consequent reduced heating effect, it can be fired more rapidly and for a greater length of time without heating than either the Thompson or Gerand .30 caliber guns, and is also said to be free of lubricating and other mechanical difficulties which make the bigger guns subject to trouble under hard service conditions.

The point still to be worked out by experts is whether the smaller bullet has sufficient shock effect to stop a man not hit in a vital spot. The seven-millimeter bullet weighs 125 grains, as compared to 150 grains for the present .30 caliber service bullet, and the 172-grain new model bullet for long range fire.



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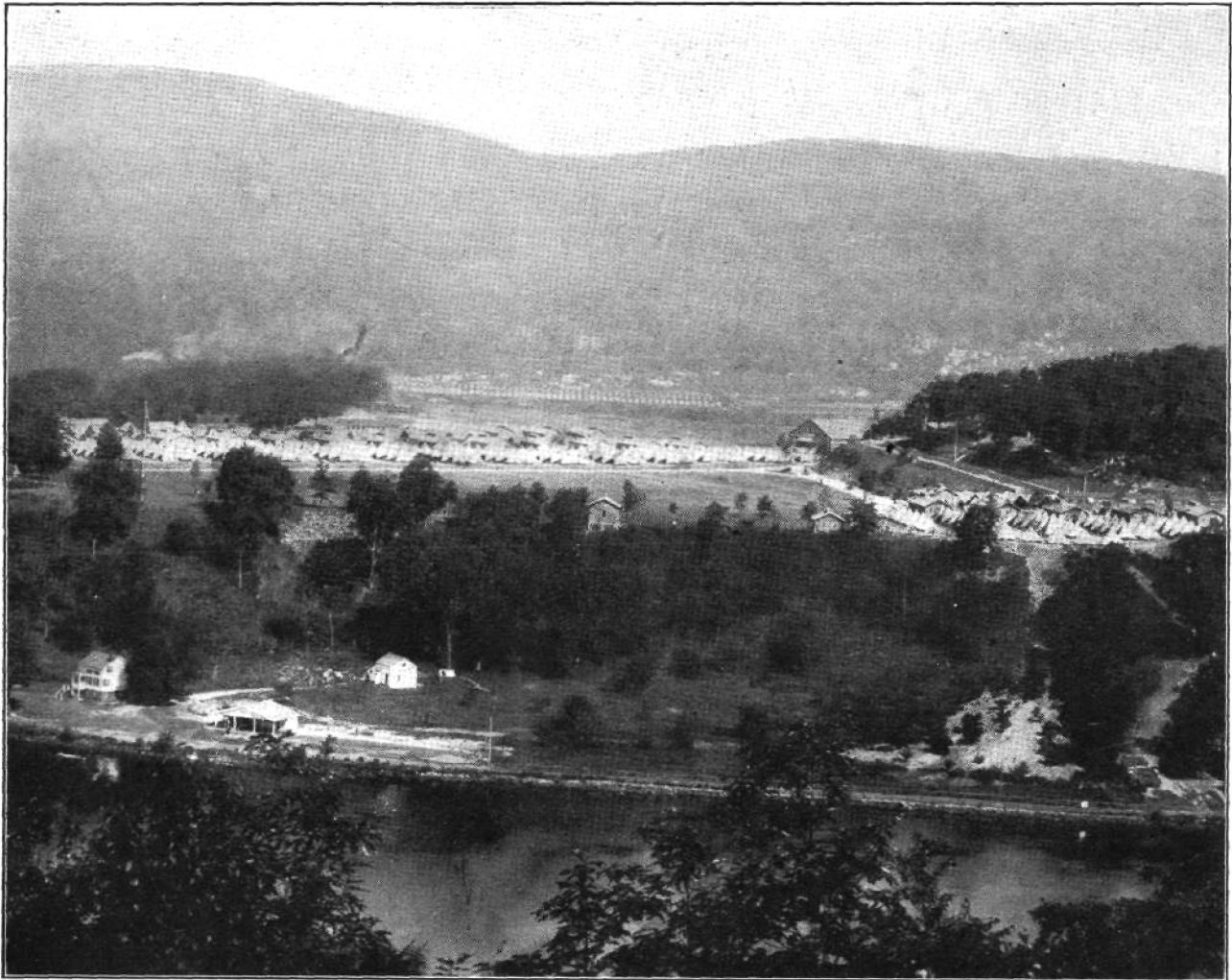
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# How to get the Service Recruiting Bar and Medal

A General Order, Adjutant General's Office, superceding G. O. No. 11, A. G. O., 6-27-25, is now being prepared and when printed will cover the rules and regulations governing the awarding of the new recruiting citation. This order will appear on this page in the coming issue.

If you have already been awarded the old recruiting decoration just send it in together with the approximate date of presentation, approved by your immediate commanding officer, and your new ribbon will then be sent to you in care of your organization.

## Sample Application for Recruiting Bar or Ribbon

.....  
(DATE)

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Albany, New York.

I hereby make application for the recruiting bar or medal authorized by G. O. .... A. G. O., 6-27-25, and certify that I secured the following enlistments, or re-enlistments, in the unit indicated and that same were completed on or about the dates given below:

NAME	UNIT	DATE OF ENL. or RE-ENL.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

.....  
(SIGNATURE)

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