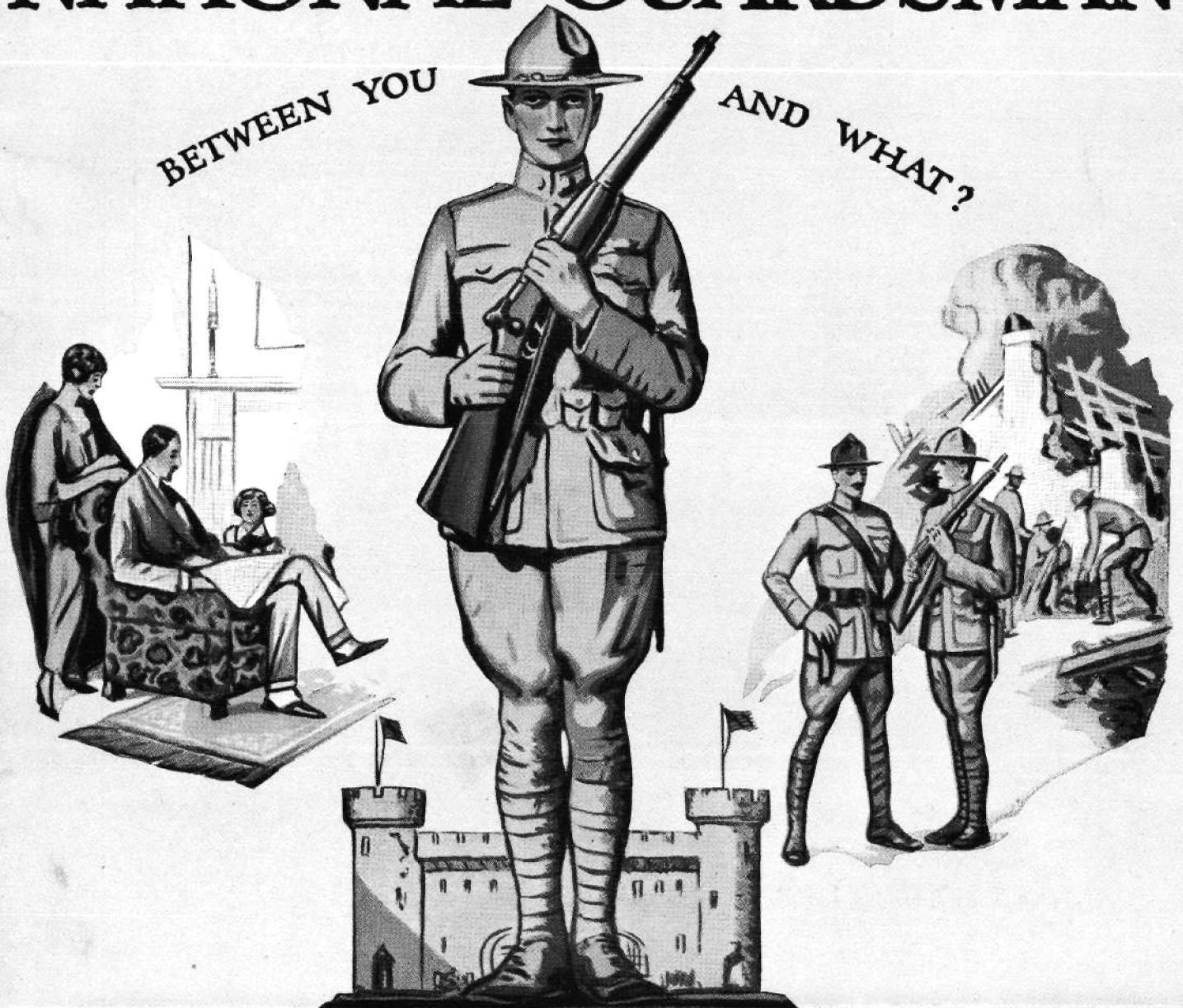


OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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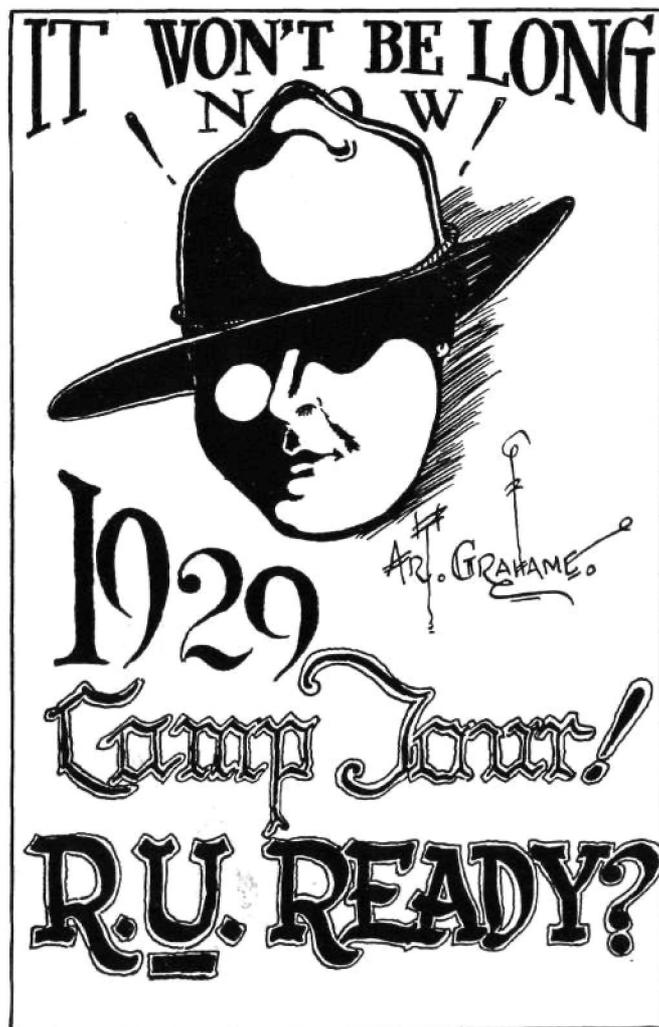


JUNE, 1929

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OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME SIX

NUMBER THREE

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:
829 Municipal Building, New York City

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

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

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY E. SUAVET,
Business Manager, Headquarters New York National Guard
829 Municipal Building, New York City

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A Study of Results on Bayonet Course

By CAPT. JOHN H. BURNS, Inf. D. O. L., U. S. A.

THE writer has heard many conflicting opinions expressed about the present bayonet course. These include the method of training men, relative difficulty of different dummies, the importance of the time element, and so forth. Apparently we have not yet decided on the factors governing success in bayonet work, and our opinions are conflicting. Opinions are valuable when facts are not available or cannot be obtained. In an effort to obtain facts to be used as a basis for training in the bayonet, a study was made of the results accomplished by four regiments in their record practice with the bayonet last summer. To a certain extent these data will replace opinions. In general they analyze and evaluate certain of the factors governing success with the bayonet, and can be used as a basis for further study and development of bayonet training methods.

Through the courtesy of the Division Ordnance Officer the individual cards of the 71st, 174th, 108th and 107th Infantry were placed at the disposal of the writer. The total number of men who ran the course was 627. Since the group was of fair size, the deductions made are likely to be fairly accurate and representative.

Two items enter into the bayonet test: First, the time element, and second, the accuracy of the men in hitting the discs.

The data were selected with an idea of evaluating these two factors.

First it will be well to consider the time element of the test. The tabulation below shows the percentage of men who finished during each second of time.

TIME TABLE

Second	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47
Per cent Finishing	3.3	1.6	3.1	4.8	9.0	13.5	15.3	11.1	12.6
Second	48	49	50	51	52	53	54	55	
Per cent Finishing	8.5	5.3	6.1	2.1	2.1	2.1	1.1	.66	

These figures are shown in form of a graph in figure 1. In the graph the figures along the line represent seconds, while the height of the column represents graphically the number of men who finished the course in that second.

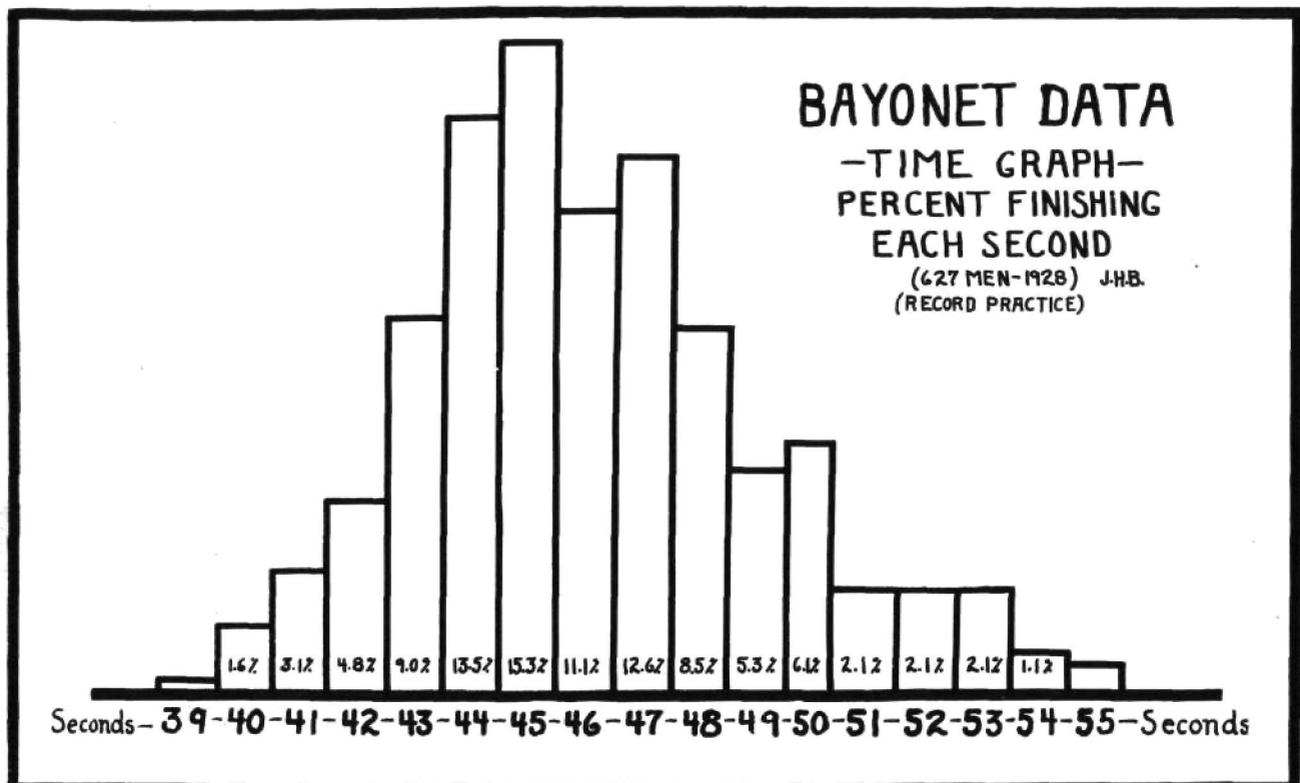
Referring to the training regulations, we find that a man can qualify on the bayonet course with three misses if he runs the course in 45 seconds. A man who makes but two misses can qualify if he runs the course in 46 1-5 seconds. A man who makes but one miss can qualify if he runs the course in 47 2-5 seconds. A man who makes no misses can qualify if he runs the course in 48 3-5 seconds.

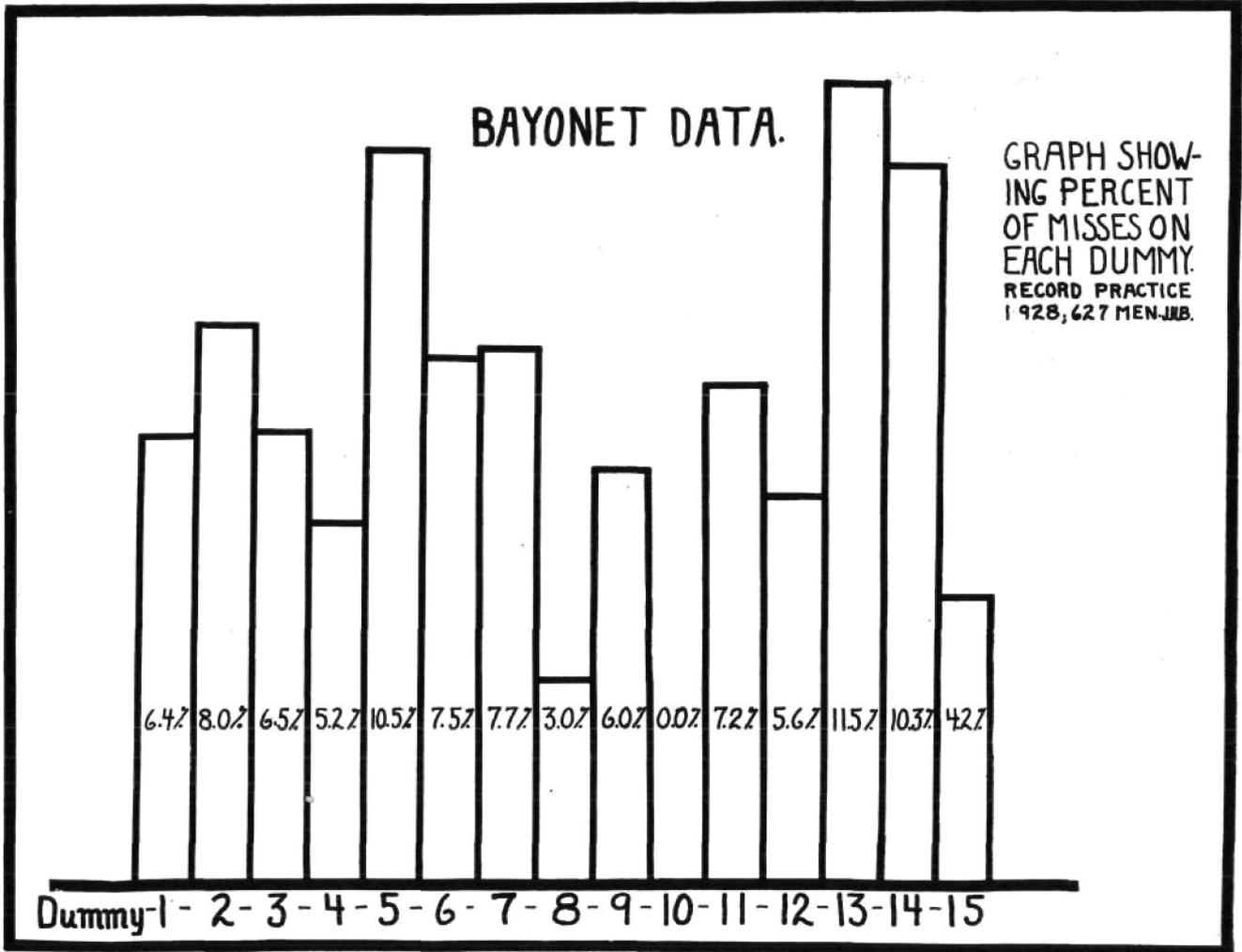
A glance at the graph will show that the great majority of the men have speed enough to qualify. In fact 48.75 per cent can run the course in 45 seconds or better. This is almost half. Consulting the record kept of number finishing, each fifth of

a second it is found that, in addition to the percentage above, 12.85 per cent have speed enough to qualify if they make only two misses; 13.20 per cent have speed enough to qualify if they make only one miss, and 8.55 per cent have speed enough to qualify if they make no misses. To sum the matter up in a few words, it can be said that of a group of bayonet men, 83.33 have speed enough to qualify. As a matter of fact, regiments are qualifying much less than half the men running the course. They average generally between a quarter and one-third the men running.

From the above it can be seen that the time element is not the thing which is preventing large qualifications, but it is due to the lack of accuracy in hitting the discs. It would indicate that the emphasis should be placed on accuracy and not speed. It is easier to increase a man's accuracy than his speed. Furthermore, accuracy can make up for slow movement, but all the speed in the world will not make up for a missed dummy. It might be well to impress on the men that every disc hit after the twelfth gives one and one-fifth more seconds to run the course.

Seeing that accuracy is such a vital factor, it would be well to ascertain what dummies are causing the most misses. Which ones need particular attention and practice? From the cards we get the tabu-





lation below, which shows by percentage the proportion of the total misses that was made on each dummy. These figures are shown in the form of a graph in figure 2. In the graph the higher the column above the base line, the harder the dummy proved to be.

TABLE OF MISSES

Dummy	1	2	3	4	5
Per cent Misses	6.4	8.0	6.5	5.2	10.5
Dummy	6	7	8	9	10
Per cent Misses	7.5	7.7	3.0	6.0	0.00
Dummy	11	12	13	14	15
Per cent Misses	7.2	5.6	11.5	10.3	4.2

The tabulation shows that number 5 (the jab dummy); number 13 (the parry dummy), and number 14 (the prone dummy in the last pit) are the ones causing the most misses. Special training should be given on these dummies. In general the figures show that the prone dummies are more difficult than the standing ones. This may be due to the fact that so much of the preparatory training is given with standing dummies. An odd thing is that butt stroke dummy number 8 was the cause of 3 per cent of the misses, while butt stroke dummy number 10 was not missed once. Both dummies are ridicu-

lously easy, and it is hard to see why number 8 accounted for 3 per cent of the misses.

Space prevents taking up in detail the significance of all the data on time and misses. The interested officer with a little study will find things out for himself. However, it may be well to furnish a measuring stick for officers charged with bayonet training. From the data obtained the tabulation below has been constructed. It represents a par for the bayonet course, similar to the par on golf course. The tabulation can be used for ten men or any multiple of ten men.

Dummy	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Misses	2	3	1	1	4	1	2	0	1	0	3	2	4	4	2
Total	30														

To use the tabulation, merely keep a record of all misses made for the ten men. If they total over 30, then the instruction is not up to average. To find what dummies are causing the trouble, compare the misses made on each dummy with the misses in the tabulation. Where the misses for a dummy exceed the misses in the tabulation then the instruction in hitting that particular dummy is deficient. Concentrate the training on the dummies causing

more misses than shown in the tabulation. If twenty men are running the practice course, multiply the figures in the tabulation by two and compare; if thirty are running the course multiply by three, and so on. It must be borne in mind that the par has been built on the average of last year. Where it is desired to better the work this year, units will have to do better than the par figures, and do that consistently.

The consolidated tabulation of the data for all regiments is given below so each regiment may compare its accomplishment on any one dummy with the average for the whole group, or any particular regiment in the group. With a piece of cross section paper, a lead pencil and fifteen minutes of time any regimental S-3 can take the percentages shown for his regiment and construct a graph. If he will then take the percentages for the whole group, construct a graph on the same scale and superimpose this on his regimental graph, he will have a vivid picture of the strength and weakness of his own regiment. In the same way he may compare his 1929 results against the results for

(Continued on page 6)

Major James G. Campion Completes 35 Years

Major James G. Campion, commanding the Machine Gun Battalion of the 212th Anti-Aircraft Artillery, is receiving the congratulations of his Manhattan and Bronx friends on his completion of 35 years service with the New York National Guard. Major Campion enlisted as a private April 9th, 1894 and has served continuously ever since. The Major rose from the ranks and has filled every non-commissioned office from corporal up and every commissioned office, Second Lieutenant, First Lieutenant, Captain and his present grade of Major.

Major Campion received his first military instruction with the St. Paul Cadet Corps, 1889-1890, then with the 22nd Regiment Cadet Corps, 1891-2-3. On April 9th, 1894, he enlisted in Company H, 22nd Regiment, served in the Brooklyn Riot, 1895, and in the Spanish-American War in 1898. He was fully and honorably discharged from the 22nd in 1905 and enlisted in the 12th Infantry. With the exception of two years and three months duty during the World War, he has served with that organization ever since. He served in the Mexican Border Service from June, 1916, to February, 1917, and was Morale and Athletic Officer at Camp Grant, Ill., in



1918, having graduated from the Student Officers School at Jacksonville, Fla., and commissioned Second Lieutenant in the United States Army.

Major Campion is a firm believer in athletics. He was a competing athlete for over twelve years and was a point winner on the famous 22nd Regiment Athletic team that won the first prize point trophy

in the first Military Athletic League Tournament held in old Madison Square Garden in 1897. He is at present the Athletic Officer of the 212th Regiment and has held that honor for the past twenty years.

The Major has four sons: Jack, Dan, James, Jr., and Frank. Jack and Dan both served two enlistments in Battery H, while their father was in command of that battery. Jack, the older boy served in the United States Navy during the World War. The three older boys are married. Frank, the youngest, is a student at George Washington High School. Dan is on the New York Police Force.

The Major is a native of New York City having been born on Avenue C, between 10th and 11th Streets, March 12th, 1875.

The Major will receive the highest decoration in the gift of the State for Long and Faithful Service for 35 years at a Review to be given by his Regiment at Fort Ontario, N. Y., in July while the Regiment is in camp.

Major Campion is Custodian-Engineer of Public School 82, Bronx, and resides at 84 West 176th Street, Bronx.

"Do fish perspire?"

"Of course, nut. Whadde you think makes the sea salty?"

—V. M. I. Sniper.



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Rear Admiral Josephthal Mourned

REAR Admiral Louis Maurice Josephthal, commander of the New York State Naval Militia, died May 23rd at his home, All View, Premier Point, New Rochelle.

He had been in ill health for more than a year, following a severe attack of influenza. He never fully recovered from the disease and his death was said to have been caused by the resulting complications.

Admiral Josephthal was one of the organizers of the New York State Naval Militia. He was born in New York City, October 7, 1868.

He started his business career with the commission house of William Openhym Sons. Later he became a member of the New York Stock Exchange and was the senior member of the firm of Albert Loeb & Co. until its dissolution in 1910, when he formed the firm of Josephthal, Louchheim & Co., also members of the Stock Exchange, the New York Cotton Exchange, the Philadelphia Stock Exchange and the Chicago Board of Trade.

He started his career with the Naval Militia as an ordinary seaman in 1891. Five years later he became a paymaster's yeoman and in 1910 he was commissioned a lieutenant paymaster. In 1917 he was made paymaster general, with the rank of commodore.

Admiral Josephthal served as naval aide on the staffs of Governors Dix, Sulzer, Glynn, Whitman, Smith, Miller and Roosevelt.

During the Spanish-American War he served on the Ironclad Nahant. In the World War he was appointed a commander in the United States Naval Reserve, serving as a paymaster's inspector. Later he was on duty with the Chief of Supply at the Navy Department in Washington, and at the end of the war was aide to Rear Admiral C. S. Williams, in charge of the fleet supply base. For his services he won the Navy Cross and was promoted to a captaincy on the inactive list.



He was secretary and director of Mount Sinai Hospital for nine years, a member of the Naval Order of the United States, the Society of American Wars, the Naval and Military Society, the Order of Spanish-American War Veterans, the United

States Navy League and the Naval Reserve Association.

His body lay in state on the training ship Illinois, the funeral being held Saturday afternoon, May 25th, with full naval honors.

OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

That our national anthem is a genuine soldier song, and that Bacchus not only furnished the tune for it but also may have started the chain of events that led to its being written, are some of the interesting things one finds in a report made by the chief of the music division, Library of Congress, in 1910, writes Edward Arthur Dolph in his compilation of American soldier songs called "Sound Off!"

It is common knowledge that Francis Scott Key wrote the song while he was detained with the British fleet during the bombardment of Fort Henry. Mrs. Anna

H. Dorsey, writing in Dawson's Historical Magazine in 1861, states that her great uncle, Doctor Beanes, of Upper Marlborough, who had previously been very hospitable to wounded British officers, was celebrating with copious libations of good punch a rumored British defeat at Washington, when three weary dusty British soldiers appeared and asked for water. The doctor and his friends, being rather exhilarated, made the soldiers prisoners of war. When the British authorities learned of this they seized the doctor and imprisoned him on their fleet.

Soon thereafter Key, a lawyer who was

serving as a volunteer in Major Peter's Light Artillery, secured permission in Washington to visit the British fleet under a flag of truce and to try to secure the doctor's release. After great difficulty he succeeded in having the doctor released, but both were detained with the British until after the attack on Fort Henry.

During the night bombardment they anxiously watched the falling shells, and when the firing suddenly ceased they feared that the fort had fallen, continues the story in "Sound Off!" They paced the deck anxiously, and as day slowly dawned

(Continued on page 8)

71st REG. VETS HAVE LIVELY DOINGS

WITH every phase of its work progressing, and supported with the enthusiasm of its members, the 71st Regiment Veteran Association has earned the distinction of being one of the most active, enterprising organizations of its kind in the world. Reports of its activities past and present, reported at its monthly meeting held on May 20th substantiate this statement.

To commemorate the departure of the 71st Regiment for the Civil, Spanish-American and World Wars, an enthusiastic gathering which about 500 members and their friends attended, was held at the officers' mess on Saturday evening, April 27th. Features of the evening were dancing, entertainment and supper, all of which were provided at \$1.00 per person by Comrade Bulkley and his energetic entertainment committee.

The handsome gilt sword worn by Col. Wallace A. Downs, colonel of the 71st in 1898, which was recently presented to the Veterans by his heirs, was accepted with profound thanks, and will find an appropriate place on the walls of the Veterans' room.

Comrade R. S. O. Lawson, president of the Veterans Association, came in for his share of praise and congratulations when it was announced that his friends and cohorts in Jersey City had tendered to him a testimonial dinner at the Masonic Club upon his being appointed to the Interstate Bridge and Tunnel Commission by Governor Morgan F. Larson of New Jersey. Many of "Bob" Lawson's friends among the Veterans attended this event, as did the Veteran fife and drum corps which rendered several musical selections in his honor.

The most important event planned for the future is the annual trip to Camp Smith during the time the 71st Regiment is in camp. The stewards have chartered a steamer, the *Crescent*, for August 4th which will accommodate about six hundred members and their friends, and it is expected that the fare will be less than two dollars per person. The Veterans usually give their full support to these excursions to camp and it is expected that the trip this year will be as enjoyable as those in the past. Members of the 71st post of the American Legion have also been invited to make the trip to camp with the 71st Veterans.

The 2nd Massachusetts Infantry has extended an invitation to the 71st Veterans to attend its annual clam bake on Saturday, June 22nd. Many members of the 71st who have attended these events in the past have been high in their praise of the hospitality accorded them. This has been

A Study of Results On Bayonet Course

(Continued from Page 3)

1928. No tabulation can show the facts as quickly or as clearly as a graph; thus a graph is an ideal way of presenting facts to such a busy executive as a regimental commander.

CONSOLIDATED TABULATION OF BAYONET DATA

The following tabulation shows, by percentage, how the misses were distributed among the fifteen dummies. The information is given for the whole group and each regiment of the group. The figures for the entire group indicate which are the difficult dummies. The more difficult the dummy, the greater is the percentage of misses made on it. Where a regiment scored a greater percentage of misses on any one dummy than the average for the entire group, it indicates that more care should be given to the training on that dummy.

Dummy	Total group 627 men Per cent of Misses	71st 130 men Per cent of Misses	174th 137 men Per cent of Misses	108th 169 men Per cent of Misses	107th 191 men Per cent of Misses
1	6.4	6.8	8.4	6.7	4.3
2	8.0	10.0	10.5	7.0	5.0
3	6.5	8.0	2.9	9.0	4.3
4	5.2	5.0	2.4	6.4	6.0
5	10.5	11.0	8.7	11.1	10.3
6	7.5	5.9	4.8	9.1	8.9
7	7.7	6.7	6.2	9.6	7.0
8	3.0	4.4	3.3	0.6	4.3
9	6.0	5.9	3.8	6.1	7.7
10	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0
11	7.2	6.4	9.6	6.8	7.2
12	5.6	6.0	8.0	4.3	4.8
13	11.5	9.3	12.8	9.5	15.5
14	10.3	9.7	12.3	9.5	10.7
15	4.2	4.7	5.8	3.7	3.5

AVERAGE MISSES PER MAN
Total group, 3.8; 71st, 4.9; 174th, 3.0; 108th, 4.3; 107th, 3.1.

one means of exhibiting the existing friendliness and high regard for the 2nd Massachusetts, with which the 71st was in such close contact during the siege of San Juan Hill during the Spanish-American War.

The Veterans signed a petition to accept the "Star Spangled Banner" as the National Anthem.

The next monthly meeting, June 17th, will be the last one before the summer vacation.

ONLY N. G. COMPLETELY MOTORIZED TRAIN

By the redesignating of Wagon Companies 103 and 104 as Motor Transport Companies 107 and 108 Brooklyn now has the only completely motorized train in the entire National Guard in the 27th Division Train, commanded by Maj. Walter E. Corwin. The order for this change was issued by the Adjutant General of the State, following the recommendation of Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell and the approval of the War Department.

Our Advertisers

It is frequently a mere matter of "toss-up" before passing final decision on many items of necessity to the 20,262 officers and men of the N. Y. N. G.

Why not therefore eliminate the coin flip idea and favor the *Advertiser who favors THE GUARDSMAN?*

We suggest you patronize "Our Advertisers."

(See Index—Page 20)

WITH THE RIFLEMEN OF BUFFALO

Marksmen of company F, led by Capt. James M. H. Wallace, took first place in competition between company rifle teams of the 174th regiment for the Veterans' trophy, according to announcement by Maj. Alexander Gillig. The team scored a total of 3,283 points in three matches.

It was the second consecutive victory for company F and a duplication of its feat next year will give the company permanent possession of the trophy.

Second place went to Second Battalion headquarters team under Lieut. Blythe P. L. Carden, and third place to company G, led by Capt. Lloyd Johnson.

Eighteen riflemen, the pick of the 174th infantry, departed Saturday April 27th for Toronto, where they met the Irish Rifles of Toronto, veteran Canadian organization, in an international rifle match, and the Irish Rifles again defeated the Buffalo team by a score of 1,777 to 1,163.

Under permission of the Canadian authorities, the American team was allowed to transport its own rifles into Canada. A special act was required before this step could be taken.

Members of the Buffalo team were:

Capt. James M. H. Wallace, Lieut. George C. Knight, Lieut. Harry D. Hawkins, Lieut. Emil M. Farris, adjutant, Lieut. Earl R. Chappel, Lieut. Lynn D. Wallace, Sergt. Harry James, Sergt. Harry Williams, Sergt. Harold A. Smith, Sergt. Charles McDonald, Sergt. Harry E. Bixby, First Sergt. Eberhard Kolberg, Corp. Donald Smith, Corp. Lester E. Wallace, Corp. Guy W. Moore, Pvt. Charles Sumner, Sergt. Paul D. Lee, Corp. Howard D. Smith.

A Natural

Some of the recruits appeared to feel rather unnecessary, and the First Lt. thought he'd make things agreeable.

"I say," he remarked to one of the new men, "haven't I run across your face somewhere?"

"No, sir" the soldier sighed; "it's always been like this."

N. Y. Wins Inter-State Pistol Match

A GAIN the New York National Guard Pistol Team won the Inter-State Pistol Match of the Second Corps Area and thus secured the second leg on the Rhinelander Cup, defeating the New Jersey National Guard with an average team per cent of 94.24 to 91.31, Delaware not entering.

It was a beautiful day at Sea Girt, N. J., Saturday, May 25th, where the match was held on the N. J. N. G. rifle range. All the principals and three of the four substitutes of the New York team were on hand and the match was confined to the former. The requirements call for an all officer team and the regulation. Pistol "D" course is fired taking the average percentage of the ten contestants. Brigadier General Bird W. Spencer, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the State of New Jersey was the executive officer and Captain Estey was range officer, the match being splendidly conducted, Captain Frazer running the pit.

The New York team was made up of the following, who won their right to represent the state after a competition at Camp Smith, Peekskill, between twenty-six officers representing ten organizations:

Team Captain

Lieutenant Colonel Fred M. Waterbury, 27th Division.

Team Coach

Major John M. Perry, 244th Coast Artillery.

Principals

Captain E. L. Love, 244th Coast Artillery.

First Lieutenant Wm. Lockhead, 156th Field Artillery.

First Lieutenant John E. J. Clare, 24th Coast Artillery.

Second Lieutenant J. A. Geraghty, 104th Field Artillery.

First Lieutenant Robert Waldo, 104th Field Artillery.

Second Lieutenant Ernest P. Lull, 101st Cavalry.

First Lieutenant Henry A. Pekin, 156th Field Artillery.

Captain Howard R. Humphrey, 104th Field Artillery.

First Lieutenant John R. Cavanaugh, 104th Field Artillery.

Captain Alfred Huddelson, Jr., 156th Field Artillery.

Substitutes

Major E. J. Dougherty, 71st Infantry.

Captain G. F. Johnston, 107th Infantry.

Second Lieutenant J M. Alexander, 14th Infantry.

The score by percentage by individuals follows:

Name	25 yds. S.F.	15 yds. R.F.	25 yds. R.F.	25 yds. R.F.	Average %
Lt. Clare	96	95	87	100	95.67
Lt. Lockhead	92	88	91	100	93.83
Capt. Humphrey	91	94	80	100	92.66
Lt. Pekin	97	95	83	100	95.34
Lt. Waldo	95	92	88	100	95.
Lt. Geraghty	96	92	69	100	92.13
Capt. Huddelson	94	89	87	100	94.
Lt. Cavanaugh	97	97	86	100	96.16
Lt. Lull	90	98	90	100	94.67
Capt. Love	95	97	84	93.34	92.95

Total, average % 94.3 93.7 84.5 99.34 94.24

It was the best pistol team, as a unit, New York has ever produced and New Jersey was beaten at each one of the various stages, the latter team making 89.87 slow fire, 85.7 rapid at fifteen yards, 81.6 rapid at twenty-five yards and 98.67 at the bobbars.

The New Jersey team was made up as follows:

Team Captain

Lieutenant Colonel H. Norman Schwarzkopf, Headquarters 44th Division.

Team Coach

Lieutenant Colonel Charles W. Stark, Headquarters 44th Division.

Principals and Alternates

Major Kellogg Sloan, A. C., 44th Division Aviation.

Major Charles S. Tate, 113th Infantry.

Captain Donald W. McGowan, 112th Field Artillery.

Captain John V. V. Schoonmaker, 113th Infantry.

Captain Kenneth H. Sloan, Headquarters, 44th Division.

Captain Philip J. Ehrhardt, 113th Infantry.

First Lieutenant Allyn C. Fay, 113th Infantry.

First Lieutenant Harold S. Young, 113th Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel Herbert D. Forrest, Headquarters, 44th Division.

Captain Morton W. Huttenloch, 102nd Cavalry.

Captain Paul M. Cairns, 113th Infantry.

First Lieutenant Ernest F. Lawes, Jr., 44th Division.

The five high men, making the all National Guard team for the Lequer Pistol Cup Match to be shot in June between teams of the Second Corps Area representing the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves were:

Name	Per Cent
Lt. Col. H. N. Schwarzkopf, New Jersey	96.67
Lt. John R. Cavanaugh, New York	96.16
Capt. J. E. J. Clare, New York	95.67
Capt. K. H. Sloan, New Jersey	95.50
Lt. H. Perkins, New York	95.34

Alternates

Capt. John V. V. Schoonmaker, New Jersey.

Lt. Robert Waldo, New York.

The Rhinelander Medals, gold, silver and bronze go to the first three.



Sitting Left to Right—Lt. Clare, Capt. Love, Capt. Huddelson, Lt. Lockhead, Lt. Cavanaugh.

Kneeling Left to Right—Capt. Humphrey, Lt. Geraghty, Lt. Pekin, Lt. Waldo.

Standing Left to Right—Capt. Johnston, Lt. Col. Waterbury, Major Dougherty, Major Perry, Lt. Alexander, Lt. Lull

The 1929 Rifle Tournament at Auburn

THE indoor small bore rifle tournament for the championship of Auburn, was recently completed at the state armory, Auburn. The handsome silver trophy was won for the second time by the National Rifle Association Club, representing the W. Mynderse Rise Post, No. 94, of the American Legion. The Legion waged a neck and neck battle all the season with the "Auburn Rifle Club," veteran National Rifle Association organization who have been in the shooting game for the past 30 years.

In the tenth and last regular match they shot themselves into a tie with the Legion and then in the shoot-off one of their best shots hung up a 24 out of a possible 25 off hand nine straight bulls sitting and then shot on the wrong target, putting the Auburn Rifle Club into second place by 2 points.

This year's tournament has proved the biggest and most interesting event of its kind ever held in the Auburn armory, so much so that over one hundred rifle enthusiasts attended the rifle club banquet and entertainment which was staged in the armory for the purpose of presenting the rifle trophy and to close the indoor shooting season.

Capt. E. M. Roberts (Inf. Reserve), member of the "Prison City Rifle Club," was master of ceremonies at the banquet, while Brig. General E. S. Jennings, C. O. 54th Infantry Brigade, N. Y. N. G., was the main speaker of the evening. General Jennings spoke on some of his past experiences with the rifle and also gave a summary of the rifle training of his war time regiment. He also stressed the importance of knowing how to shoot well. The General's talk was received with thunderous applause.

Ronnell Ranf, Captain of the Legion team had his presentation speech all prepared, his club being in possession of the Trophy at the time, but due to the fact that the same club won again this year, he

was forced to present the Trophy to himself.

The evening's entertainment consisted of songs, dancing, tumbling, recitations, and boxing, all of which was received with much applause.

A summary of the "Rifle Tournament" was given by Capt. C. H. Spicer, Co. I, 108th Infantry Rifle Club, as follows:

The course fired was 5 shots off hand, 10 shots kneeling or sitting, 10 shots prone. A possible score of 125.

The teams entered were:
American Legion Rifle Club, N. R. A.
Prison City Rifle Club, N. R. A.
Co. I, 108th Infantry Rifle Club, N. R. A.
Service Co., N. R. A.
Second Battalion Headquarters Co., N. R. A.

Teams were composed of three men each and no two consecutive matches could be shot with the same personnel.

High man of the winning team in each match was eliminated from further shooting. No individual could compete in over five matches.

Four matches went to the American Legion.

Four to the Auburn Rifle Club.

One to Company I, 108th Infantry.

One to the Service Company.

The tie match was shot the night of the final banquet with the following results:

<i>American Legion</i>	<i>Auburn Rifle Club</i>
Preston.... 117	Shapley 116
Moore..... 120	Medley..... 118
Derby..... 118	Stebbins.... 119
355	353

High team score was hung up by Company I, 108th Infantry, with the following combination:

Keefe	121
Daley	121
Ide	119

361 out of a possible 375

Individual high honors went to Jack Welch of the Auburn Rifle Club, who in the 6th match made 3 fours off hand and then ran 22 consecutive bulls, finishing with 122 out of a possible 125.

OUR NATIONAL ANTHEM

(Continued from page 5)

they were overjoyed to discern the stars and stripes still floating above Fort Henry. Under the excitement and joy of the moment, Key jotted down on the back of an envelope the lines that were eventually to become our national anthem. As soon as he reached Baltimore he took a copy of the song to his friend Judge Nicholson, who had handbill copies printed and distributed at once.

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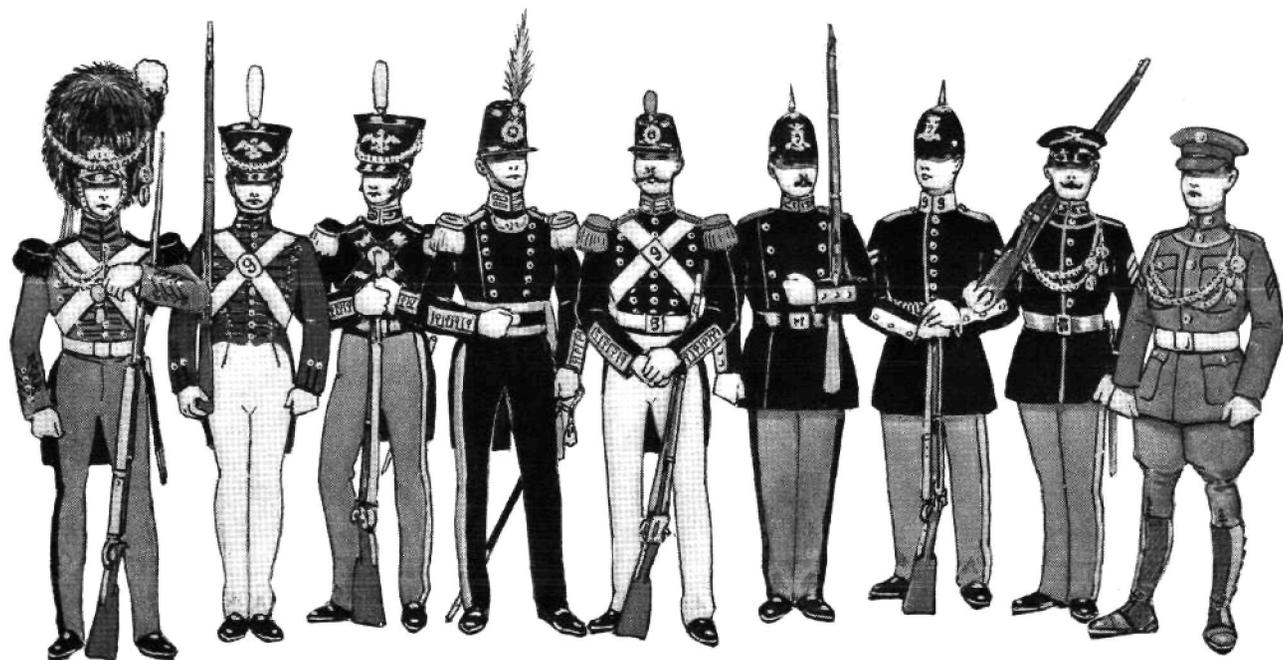
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Regimental Historical Sketches

By GENERAL DeWITT CLINTON FALLS



244th ARTILLERY

THE 244th Artillery's date of organization in accordance with the records of the Adjutant General is 1799 but the regiment claims a much earlier date for the organization of some of the units from which it has descended. The earliest date in the regimental history is as 1674, when the Duke of York directed a regiment to be established in the recently acquired colony of New York. Ten years later the Provincial Militia act was passed and the above regiment became a part of the regular establishment of the colony. It so continued under various organizations and names until the Revolutionary War, when it was known as a battalion of City Militia with the distinctive company titles of Grenadiers and Fusiliers. In 1786 four regiments were formed in New York, each regiment being two uniformed flank companies, the other companies being ununiformed. The above companies served as flank companies until 1799, when all the uniformed companies were consolidated in one regiment, known as the 6th. It is with the formation of this regiment that the first credit is given to the 244th for entering the State service. Through the incorporation of the Grenadiers and Fusiliers in the 6th the 244th is believed to derive the most ancient lineage of any military organization in the United States, and it is hoped that this right of descent may soon be allowed the present regiment. In 1805

the 6th was redesignated the 2nd Artillery and so remained until 1812, when its designation was again changed to the 9th Regiment of Artillery. This number it retained until 1917, with the following changes of title: 9th Regiment, New York State Militia, 9th Infantry National Guard, New York, and 9th New York Volunteers. The Status of the regiment was changed from Infantry Coast Artillery in 1908 with the title of 9th Artillery District, which was again changed in 1914 to 9th Coast Defense Command after entering the Federal Service in 1917 was reorganized, the greater part of the personnel forming the 57th United States Heavy Artillery and the 1st Trench Mortar Battalion. On the reconstitution of the National Guard in 1919 the regiment resumed its old title of 9th Coast Defense Command until further reorganization in 1924 made its present designation of 244th necessary.

The first call for Federal Service in accordance with regimental history came in the Revolutionary War, when the ancestral units served with honor in the American Army. The State Federal Service record starts with the War of 1812, giving the dates of duty as June to December, 1812. September 2 to December 3, 1814. The regiment was mustered in for Civil War Service on May 27, serving until December 7, 1861. On the completion of their enlistment, the regiment at

once volunteered for the war and immediately re-entered the service, and continuing in the field until July, 1864. During this period they were also known as the 83rd New York Volunteers. The regiment has the credit for the following major battles: Bull Run, South Mountain, Antietam, Fredericksburg, Gettysburg and Spottsylvania and eighteen minor engagements. For service in the Spanish-American War the regiment was mustered in as the 9th regiment of Infantry, New York Volunteers, on May 2, 1898, and mustered out November 15th of the same year. Its services were not required in the theatre of operations in Cuba, and it performed garrison duty only.

For the World War the 9th was mustered in on July 10, 1917, and assigned to the defenses of Sandy Hook. The personnel later composed the greater part of the 57th U. S. Heavy Artillery and 1st Trench Mortar Battalion, serving France with the American Expeditionary Force participating in the major operations of St. Mihiel and the Defensive Sector, 1st Army Area. The 9th has been called from the State Service in aid of the Civil Authorities as follows: Execution of George Hart, 1812, New York Harbor, 1812, West Battery, New York Harbor 1813, Sag Harbor, Long Island, 1914, Brooklyn Heights, 1814, Abolition Riots, 1835, Great Fire, 1835, Police Riots, 1857, Dead Rab-

(Continued on page 30)



Pioneers Both

He: My grandfather was a gold digger in the Klondike.

She: So was my grandmother.

—Exchange.

* * *

Officer: Fix Bayonet!

Private: Mine's all right.

—Hawaii Guardsman.

* * *

The general was taken rather sick at the banquet last night.

What from?

Oh, things in general, I guess.

* * *

"What's the difference between the North and South Pole?"

"All the difference in the world."

* * *

At Jamaica

"I lost fifty dollars on that tip you gave me for the last race. You told me your horse could win in a walk and he finished last."

"He could have won in a walk, but it was a running race."

* * *

Sunday School Teacher: Now children, you must never do anything in private that you wouldn't do in public.

Sammy: Hurray! No more baths!

* * *

"My father was a great Western politician in his day."

"What did he run for?"

"The border."

* * *

The Distinction

"If a man bites a hot dog, that's not news, but if a hot dog bites a man, that's news."

* * *

Ball Player: We gave the umpire fifty bucks to let us win the game.

Friend: And still you lost?

Player: Yeah—the umpire was crooked.

* * *

Read It and Weep

Two little doughboys on the bridge sittin'

Two little bones back and forth a-flittin'

Hole in the plank where a knot was missin'

Par-a-dice-Lost.

* * *

The farmer had just returned from the big city. "Say Si," he asked a neighbor "do you like hor d' oeuvres?"

Si shook his head vehemently "Even if I did, ye can't raise it in this ground."

Strictly Speaking

First Doughboy on transport bound for the Great Adventure: "If there's anything in you, this experience will bring it out."

Second Ditto: "So I discovered on the first day out."

* * *

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

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

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

* * *

Smooth, Eh?

Why do blushes creep over girls' faces?

Because if they ran, they would kick up too much dust.

* * *

Works Both Ways

Captain: "Now, remember, if anything moves, shoot."

Sentry: "Yessuh, Cap'n, and if anything shoots, Ah moves."

* * *

What's that freshman so stuck up about?

Sh-h-h! Haven't you heard? They say he gave the football captain the measles.

* * *

Chicago vs. New York

In New York they "Faw down and go boom;" in Chicago they "Go boom and faw' down."

* * *

They had rumbled along for some miles, and the road became rockier and bumpier.

"I say," said the absent-minded professor at the wheel, "I believe I've lost my way."

"Oh, but James," said the absent-minded professor's wife, "are you sure you brought it with you?"

—Ghost.

* * *

Next

Instructor: "There's a Cadet in the back of this room making an ass of himself. When he's finished, I'll begin."

* * *

She (to bridge expert): Now if you were in the same circumstances, how would you have played that hand?

He (icily); Under an assumed name.

—Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.

The Optimist

Miss Tubbs: What! You're going to sell out and marry that hard-up lodger of yours? What on earth are you going to live on?

Miss Sudds: Oh, we'll be all right. The poor fellow owes me enough to keep us for years.

* * *

True

"Weren't you soldiers delighted when they sent you to France?"

"Yes, my dear. We were simply in transports."

* * *

"My lad, have you heard the Hebrew song?"

"No—what is it?"

"Oh, don't Jewish you knew."

—Kansas Sour Owl.

* * *

First Movie Actor: "How's things going these days?"

Second Movie Actor: Pretty fine. The only trouble is, though, that I've been so busy posing for cigarette advertisements that I haven't had a chance to act for the last three months.

—Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.

* * *

How Heroes Are Made

The wind swirled about the two bent figures, lashing their numbed faces with stinging flurries of sleet. Sinister, penetrating, the cold wrapped their tortured bodies in its freezing embrace, chilling the very marrow of their bones.

At intervals the hunched figures beat dead hands together, striving to restore a measure of feeling to them. With aching eyes they peered ahead, hoping to glimpse through the gloom of the journey's end, which they dreaded to admit, was yet a score of miles distant. And always, through the frostladen blackness of the winter night, they moved on and on.

With a convulsive motion, one of the figures struggled to draw his coat closer about his shuddering form.

"How much longer?" he muttered through chattering teeth, and his words were a prayer.

"Are you folks all right back there?" called a gay voice ahead.

"Just fine!" chorused the two figures quickly. "This is the most comfortable rumble seat we've ever ridden in."

—College Humor.

By E. B. Crosswhite.

The Guard in the World War

Furnished the Largest Number of Combative Units and Performed the Greatest Share of the Fighting

By MAJOR JOHN G. GRAHAM
Late of 128th Infantry

STANDING on the sidewalk the other day watching a unit of the National Guard pass, the writer overheard a passerby remark: "See the tin soldiers." It was brought forcibly to mind how little the speaker and how little the general public know of the uses and purposes of the organization known as the National Guard and how little we realize the value of its services to the nation.

In the mind of the average citizen participation in parades and ceremonies, with occasional assistance in maintaining law and order in times of floods, disaster or strike, are its sole purposes and the thought that on these men may someday rest the safety of the country has never occurred. The fact that some Guard units served with the American forces during the late war is well known, but their number and their accomplishments are vague and uncertain.

Moneys are being expended each year by the nation in supplying equipment for and maintaining the National Guard and in justice to Congress, the taxpayers and the Guard itself, the return being made by the Guard on the investment should be fully explained and with that thought in mind this article has been prepared.

The United States is not and never will be a military nation. That fact, however, has not in the past, nor will it in the future, prevent this country from becoming involved in war, whether prepared or unprepared; whether with a million soldiers at its command or a bare handful. The spirit of her people is such that in defense of her principles and in defense of her liberties, she will never refuse the final arbiter of all free people, War!

War comes overnight, and in a few days after its declaration armies are on the move. Should war again come to America to whom would she look for protection? Our Government, under the authority granted by the Constitution, maintains the Regular Army as its first line of defense. In addition, by the Constitution and laws, every able-bodied male citizen between the ages of 18 and 45 form the Militia of the Nation and are liable to call in case of war.

Compulsory military training in this country is abhorrent to all its ideals. To escape such training was one of the primary causes of the great migration which in a few short years has changed a wilderness into a vast settled country teeming with contented people, and has converted the United States from a mere

territorial colony into a world leader. Compulsory military training being untenable no provision has ever been made by the Federal Government for the organization and training of its militia.

The idea of this militia springing to arms in defense of its liberty until such time as it has been trained and equipped is the dream of an idealist, incapable of fulfillment. Realizing this and that the standing army, scattered as it is, is alone insufficient to afford the protection this Government might need to maintain its defenses until the militia can be summoned, organized, disciplined and equipped in time of war, many of our citizens have voluntarily endeavored to acquire the fundamentals of military training and have organized such voluntary forces into the National Guard of the several States. Congress, by its Act of 1916, made these volunteer forces the second line of defense of the Nation and since then has been advancing them money from the National Treasury and these forces are subject to its call in case of necessity.

How valuable these volunteer forces may be as a combative force has always been questioned and until the World War never fully demonstrated. European countries, wedded to the idea that it took the iron discipline which resulted from years of military training to make men endure the hardships of the campaign or face the terror of a battlefield, scorned the Guard with its weekly drills and its summer encampment as a combative force. The officers of our own regular army, imbued with the same idea, regarded the Guard as a broken reed on which no reliance could be placed by our Government. In their eyes its officers were political appointees utterly incompetent and its men a mob. This attitude was in many instances openly expressed when the Guard was called into service in 1917; in training camps, concentration camps and in the field, its officers met with scant courtesy, many injustices, and were regarded as of little benefit.

The war terminated more than ten years ago and the ability of the several branches of the army as fighting units has been written on the pages of history. Since the Armistice many articles have been written by Regular Army officers and others on the parts played by the different branches of the army in the war. Naval officers have written of the immense benefit that was given the

fighting troops by the navy in subduing submarines and assisting in convoys. The aviation branch of service has been given great honor; so much so that if all were true, that is now being claimed by some of the writers, the advance of the doughboy in the Argonne was a mere Summer's picnic to gather souvenirs. The gallantry displayed by the Marines in assisting in stopping the German drive on the Marne, has been repeated so often in story and song that the "Devil Dogs" of the Navy are at present the one outstanding unit in the American forces. The courage displayed by the Second Division of the regular army in its assault on the Soisson hinge of the Marne salient has been so often repeated that writers ascribe to it the breaking of the German morale and the final victory of the American forces.

The writer has the greatest admiration for the officers and men of the Regular Army. That they are the equals, if not the superiors, of any soldiers in the world was known both in this country and in Europe long before our entry into the World War. Our Regular Army did not need the added laurels won by the Second Division on the Marne or the First, Third, Fourth and Fifth Divisions in other battlefields to establish that fact. The truth, however, is that the war was not won by the Regular army. The five

(Continued on page 14)

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JUNE, 1929

PUTTING THE "U" IN UNIFORM

FOR THE past few years, or ever since the present uniform has been adopted, there has been all kinds of thought put on efforts to "doll it up" for full dress occasions. Many organizations have been adopting their own distinctive uniforms or going back to the styles worn in pre-war days when the soldier was really a brilliant personage to look upon. The War Department has even given its sanction to the wearing of the former "uniforms of blue."

It has occurred to the writer that one little touch could be added, as distinctive from work to social life in the appearance of the uniform by adopting the color tie—that is a solid bright red for artillery, yellow for cavalry, blue for infantry, etc., corresponding to the color of the arm of the service. This would entail practically no expense and make the military parties quite gay in color. All colors go well with the olive drab uniforms.

One criticism might be that this would be quite "loud" but what is the idea of a dressed up soldier? The modest shrinking violet idea was never wrapped up in designing what the dashing

cavalier would wear and officers are expected to look, as well as act, brilliant.

THE Fourth of July, another military holiday, is next on the calendar.

GIVING COMMANDS

MANY noncommissioned officers know their drill themselves but when it comes to drilling their men they are somewhat lacking, says a military exchange. An examination in the causes will reveal that the manner of giving commands is at the bottom of a lot of the difficulties.

You can not be too careful about the way in which you give your commands. Remember that they will be executed in just the way you give them. If your commands are snappy and full of pep, the men will execute them in like manner. The reverse of this is equally true. By the way in which you give your commands you tell your men exactly how much interest and energy you are putting into the drill and you have no right to expect them to put more into it than you do yourself.

You must be careful to give enough interval between the preparatory command and the command of execution. Especially is this so with men starting out with their drill. It is all new to these latter men. They must have time to get command and "dope out" what they are going to do.

Don't mumble. Speak distinctly, so the men can get what you are saying. Don't be afraid of your voice. The drill regulations prescribe a tone of voice proportioned to the number of men for whom it is intended. For a squad the ordinary conversational tone might suffice, but it is not loud enough for the right kind of command. You must put force and energy into your commands, and it can not be done in a conversational tone of voice. Make your command of execution forceful—explosive. Jump the men into the movement. Open your mouth and let the command come up from your throat.

IF you get that recruit before going to camp, he'll be a seasoned soldier by the time fall drilling starts.

SPEAKING of peace, one of our exchanges rather "hits the nail on the head" as follows.

"The greatest menace to preparedness in this country is the professional peace propagandist, who is supported in his nefarious game by a lot of misinformed and misguided pacifists. They operate under a long list of high-sounding titles with interlocking directorates which all head up in one source—the American Civil Liberties Union."

"They do not represent any great part of the citizenry, but they are well organized and well financed. They are everlastingly on the job and with their half-truths and fair-sounding phrases they delude the sincere and well-meaning and lend aid and encouragement to the vicious and destructive elements."

WELL, the cavalry is all stampeded again and as soon as it gets roped in we'll find a new peace time set-up of three squadrons again with but two troops to each leaving "C" and "D", "G" and "H" and "L" and "M" for war time expansion. All squadron detachments and the service troop are scrapped and the band decorates headquarters; a machine gun troop is also provided. This will probably last until after July Fourth when perhaps a new organization table will gallop in. In this change, if you happen to write the Syracuse troop, forget that they were "D", "G" and "C" successively "in keeping up with the Joneses" and now call them "K". Geneseo has lost the designations of "M" and "G" and now becomes "T". Equipment markers will keep on with the detail, if there is any spot left to mark.

General Haskell's Editorial

Inspection Results

TO close up the 1929 armory drill season and before directing our thoughts entirely to the 1929 field training, I wish to say a few words on the results of the annual inspections, complete returns from which have just become available.

To take up first the question of attendance, 18,348 officers and men presented themselves for inspection out of a total of 20,112 on the rolls. This is a percentage of attendance of ninety-one per cent, and in my opinion is a very creditable figure indeed, especially so when we recall that all of these men were present in the complete prescribed uniform at 8:30 P.M. and no later. There is no dead wood in the figures, a man was either present at roll call or he was absent and if he was sick or injured and could not put on a uniform he was equally absent. I am very gratified at the results obtained from the rigid requirements made this year and still more convinced that this was a wise regulation and while, as I expected, it worked some individual hardships, it is fair and just to all, as former more lax methods were not.

We still have a considerable turnover. Our total gains were 8,941 as against losses of 9,329, making a small net loss of 388. It was very gratifying to note that our re-enlistments were 3,448, a good figure, but one that we should try to raise still more. We must straighten out the question of gains and losses and re-enlistments before next year. The muster-roll forms are not quite understood on this point. Many units carry re-enlistments both as a gain and a loss, a balance in other words; others carry them neither as a gain nor a loss. It is clearer and gives a better idea of our real turnover if the latter system is followed throughout. Then all of the gains would be new men. Before the next inspection, special instructions to cover this point will be issued so that all will use the same system.

15,812 of our personnel are inoculated against typhoid and 15,242 are vaccinated; about seventy-five per cent in each case. Even allowing for new men, I feel that this is not as high as it should be.

Our percentage of attendance for the entire Guard for the calendar year of 1928 was eighty-four per cent and this I consider an excellent figure, and in fact one that reflects credit on the entire personnel. Maybe we can beat it next year but still it is good as it is.

So much for figures, now for other matters.

In the drill and instruction there was a noticeable improvement in basic instruction and precision, factors that our training orders have been stressing and about which I have already commented in these editorials. It looks as if we were going forward in this direction, although there were a number of units that put up the same old drill, with squads getting around somehow, but without the slightest accuracy or snap. Let us keep at it, for the results already obtained show that it is worth while. Moreover, from the company commander's standpoint, accuracy, precision and snap furnish the V. S.s.; the reverse is accompanied by a U, or at best an S minus.

Paper work generally was better; in some complete organizations it was very satisfactory. In spite of the admitted amount of such work some good unit commanders evidently managed to

keep it up to date and keep it correctly.

Uniforms and personal appearance were better, in many cases very good, but in general I should say not yet what we should strive for.

Storerooms are generally very creditable. The good ones only show how easy it would be for the poor ones to raise the standard. The dressing of individual lockers however, leaves much to be desired and has been given real thought in only a few organizations. I hope commanding officers will give this more attention before our next inspection.

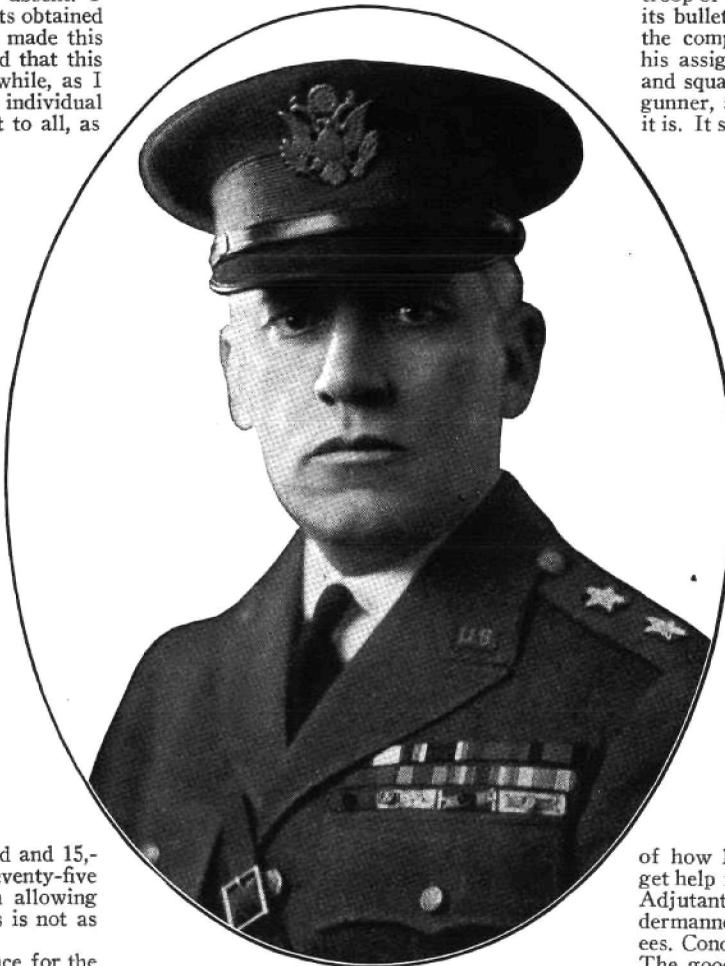
I wish they would also improve the matter of unit rosters or assignment tables and of drill schedules. Every unit (company, troop or battery) should have posted on its bulletin board a complete roster of the company showing every man and his assignment (headquarters, platoon, and squad), and the man's job (bugler, gunner, automatic rifleman), whatever it is. It should be up to date at all times.

This is nothing new; it is merely good administration, really good "business." Again we still seem to have some few captains who go down on the drill floor on their company night and say to themselves, "Let me see, what shall I give them tonight?"; that is, if we can judge their actions by the lack of written drill schedules which they produce for the inspector. Schedules should be prepared and posted for at least a month in advance and they should be in uniform form throughout the regiment.

Armories are generally well cared for, in many cases excellent. Again comes up the evidence of individual interest and use of armory employees. The best armories are those where the commanding officer finds some way to secure paint and polish and keeps his employees busily at work. In the poor armories the officer in charge invariably tells a long, sad story of how he has tried unsuccessfully to get help from the Army Board or the Adjutant General's Office, or how undermanned his armory is with employees. Conditions are identical in all cases. The good armory is the result not of better conditions but of better men. As

I have said before, some of our best armories are the oldest; armories which have always been well cared for and which still present an appearance far ahead of some modern structures which are not so well cared for. As a general rule for all armories, I should say, try to get rid of "junk" and keep the armory as bare of surplus stores as possible.

The comments I have made do not apply to all organizations and I wish to make myself clear to the effect that I believe this inspection showed us on the up-grade. I am pleased with results and congratulate you on the progress made. I still believe, however, that all are capable of reaching the high standard shown by many organizations and by many units in our ranks and I hope to see the faults of 1929 corrected by those which have not yet reached the desired standard.



Wm. N. Haskell

Major General.

The Guard in the World War

(Continued from page 11)

divisions they were able to put in the field were but a small factor in our ultimate success. It was the unknown quantity, the citizen soldier represented by the National Guard and the National Army, which brought victory to the Allied forces and of the three, the National Guard was the outstanding factor.

In this statement the writer does not wish to be thought as detracting from the credit due the other branches of the service. They were all American soldiers fighting under American officers with American bravery, but it was the National Guard who formed the backbone of our Army. It was the National Guard who furnished the largest number of combative units and it was the National Guard who performed the greatest share of the fighting.

The statistical summary of the war with Germany issued from the War Office in May, 1919, shows that at the time of our entry into the World War the armed forces of this country did not exceed 200,000 men, two-thirds of whom were Regular Army and one-third National Guard. Increased to war strength the Guard numbered 382,000 officers and men, which was less than 10 percent of the fighting force called to the colors. The regular troops numbered 500,000 or 15 percent and the National Army 3,000,000 or 77 percent. The records show that the National Guard, though the smallest of all branches of the army, furnished 17 out of the 42 divisions sent to France, while the Regular Army sent but eight and the National Army, although ten times its number, sent 17. These National Guard Divisions were officered by Guard officers and the men were trained by Guard officers.

Of the 42 divisions sent to France only 24 saw actual combat service and of these 24, the Guard furnished 11, the Regular Army five and the National Army 8. In the terrific fighting between the 18th day of July, 1918, and the 10th of September, 1918, those battles which flattened the enemy salients, penetrated the enemy lines, destroyed the enemy morale and rendered possible the last mighty battle which terminated the world war months before the greatest military geniuses deemed possible, the Guard furnished seven fighting divisions, the Regular Army four and the National Army but one and in the final conflict which brought about the Armistice of November 11, 11 of the 24 divisions engaged were Guard troops.

From June until November, 1918, National Guard divisions fought in every great battle from the Belgium border on the north to the Swiss border on the

south. They fought with the English in the Ypres-Lys sector near Armentieres and with the Australians on the Somme. They fought with the French on the Chemin des Dames sector and in the Champagne Marne and they fought with the regulars in the Aisne Marne. Two of their divisions were in the assaulting lines which destroyed the St. Mihiel salient. Seven of them were in the Argonne and four in other parts of the battle front.

On every battle field lay their dead and from every battle ground streamed their wounded and when the final roll was sounded nearly 45 percent of all killed and wounded came from the ranks of the National Guard divisions.

Courage was typical of all American units and was exhibited by the Guardsmen as well as the Regular and National Army. What that courage was is best illustrated by an exclamation wrung from the lips of a brave French officer as he stood beside the writer watching a National Guard battalion in its maiden effort on the battlefield of the Marne. With tears streaming unrestrainedly down his cheeks he exclaimed: "My God! No other troops in Europe today would do it."

Where and what Guard Divisions participated in the campaign is also shown in the statistical report above mentioned. The report shows that elements of the 28th Division from the State of Pennsylvania assisted the 2nd in stopping the German assault on the Marne in May, 1918. The same 28th Division, with the 42nd, known as the Rainbow Division and composed of National Guard units from all the states, together with the 3rd Regular, stopped the attempt of the Germans to exploit the Marne salient in the attack on both sides of Rheims in July.

When the German attack came to rest July 15 and the initiative passed to the allied forces, a series of assaults began which did not stop until the Germans had been driven to the frontiers. The first attack, made by eight American Divisions, in the attempt to reduce the Marne salient, was begun on July 18 and ended on the 6th of August with the salient reduced and the line resting on the Vesle River. In this assault the 28th and 42nd Divisions, above described, the 32nd from Wisconsin and Michigan and the 26th from New England, share equal honors with the four regular divisions. Within two days after this attack ended the British struck on the Somme and elements of the 33rd Division, from the State of Illinois, participated in the capture of Chippilly Ridge. The next attack was made by the French to the West of Soisson in the Chemin des Dames sector.

With but 10 days time to replace the terrible losses caused in the Aisne Marne

fighting and for the quieting their shattered nerves, the 32nd and the 28th were hurried from the Vesle to assist the French and there formed the line and enable the French later to reach Laon and the frontier.

While this assault was continuing the British struck near the Belgian border and the 27th Division, from the State of New York, and the 30th from the southern states, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, and the District of Columbia, did for the British what the 32nd and the 28th did for the French. These same two divisions were in September hurriedly transferred from the Ypres-Lys Sector to the Somme where with the Australians they broke the Hindenburg line at the St. Quentin Canal.

While these operations were continuing the other American forces were preparing to reduce the St. Mihiel salient and in this assault from September 12 to 16th, the 26th and the 42nd Divisions comprised two of the assaulting di-

(Continued on page 26)

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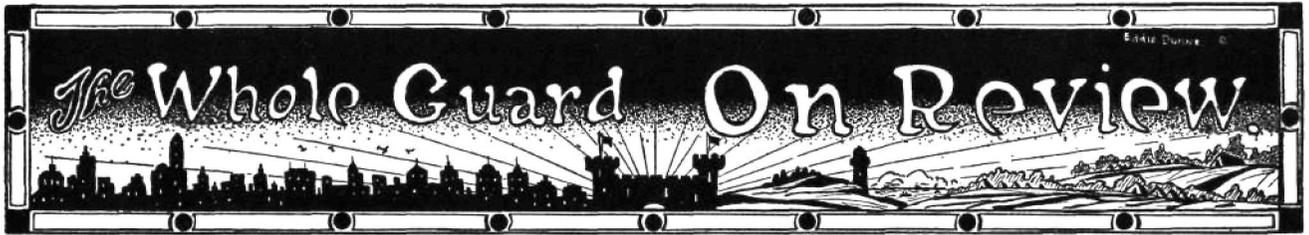
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10th INFANTRY

Utica Unit of the 10th Infantry congratulates the 165th Infantry on having four members of one family in its ranks. Private First Class James Goldrick and his three boys are showing fine New York guardsman spirit. However, the caption, "A challenge to other National Guard families" which appeared in the April Guardsman cannot go unnoticed without an answer. So here goes for the 10th Infantry—four other members of one family in the New York National Guard as follows: Capt. Guy J. Morelle, service 10½ years, exclusive of World War Service (rifle expert); Corporal Joseph A. Morelle, service 5½ years (rifle sharpshooter); Corporal Fred F. Morelle, service 4½ years (rifle expert); and Private Samuel F. Morelle, service 3 months (will be excluded from the family circle if he does not qualify as a rifle expert at the coming tour of camp).

A "Maytime Dance" was held by Company L, 10th Infantry, at the State Armory, Utica, on May 3, 1929. The feature of this dance was the presence of about twenty company members in the old Utica Citizens Corps' full dress uniform. These uniforms have been stored in the company property room for nearly twenty years. The Utica Citizens Corps dates back to 1837. It was the first independent organization that reached Albany, N. Y., in answer to President Lincoln's call for volunteers in 1861. It is expected that the entire company will be outfitted with these uniforms as soon as possible. Among this and other things, the organization is proud of the fact that it now has a company picture history since 1927. This was made possible by the donation of a Cine-Kodak Movie Camera by its veteran organization, and the fact that they also own a motion picture projector has added very much to the interests and entertainment of every member of the company.

Company L celebrated the 92nd anniversary of the Utica Citizens Corps, with a banquet and entertainment with the latter as their guests on April 30, 1929, at the State Armory. These celebrations are given each year alternately by the active and veteran organizations. One hundred per cent attendance medals were awarded to sixteen members of the company. These were presented by Col. Frederick S. Kellogg of the veteran organization. Guests of honor and members of the veteran corps

were: Hon. Judge Frederick H. Hazard, B. A. Whiffen (enlisted 1884), Col. Fred S. Kellogg, Col. H. J. Cookinham, Maj. Thomas C. Dedell, 3d Bn. 10th Inf., N. Y. N. G., Capt. Edward J. Maher, and Lieut. Egbert Bagg. Other guests of honor were Col. Earl W. Tanner, U. S. A., Capt. Samuel C. Payne, U. S. A., and Capt. Lewis F. Cole, M.D., 10th Inf., N. Y. N. G.

Officers of the Military Athletic League 1929-1930

Col. Thomas Fairservis, 106th Inf., *President*.

Commander Frank R. Lackey, 2nd Bn. N. M., *1st Vice Pres.*

Colonel Frank H. Hines, 105 F. A., *2nd Vice Pres.*

Lieut. Col. John J. Mangin, 104th F. A., *3rd Vice Pres.*

Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, 102nd Med. Regt., *Treas.*

Lieut. H. R. Johnson, 245th Art., *Financial Secretary.*

Lieut. Col. Chas. J. Dieges, A. G. D., *Cor. Secretary.*

Lt. William J. Walsh, 93rd Brigade, *Rec. Sec'y.*

Sergeant John Strain, DEML, U. S. A., has been transferred from Utica, N. Y., to Albany, N. Y., in orders recently issued from the Headquarters of the Senior Instructor, N. Y. N. G.

On April 15th, the Non-commissioned Officers of the various units of the 10th Infantry stationed at Utica, tendered a Farewell Dinner to Sergeant Strain. It was in the form of a surprise affair, but the sergeant bore the shock very well. All the Commissioned Officers of the post were present as guests of the Non-coms.

Members of the Service Co. Detachment (Drum Corps) opened the ceremony with none other than "Hail, Hail, The Gang's All Here." At their exit after a snappy silent drill, an excellent dinner was served.

Post prandial efforts were very efficiently handled by First Sergeant Earle F. Sherman, Co. L., who opened his remarks with a story about 85,000 people, and one

pigeon, in order to describe his predicament as being selected as toastmaster, but even though he did make several noted errors, he was voted a huge success. Toastmaster Sherman called on the commanding officers of the local units, namely Captain W. Ralph Floyd, Co. M.; Captain Guy J. Morelle, Co. L.; Lieutenant G. Albert Drury, Headquarters Co., 3rd Battalion, and Lieutenant Clarence Allison, Service Co. Detachment. All spoke deeply and sincerely of the splendid services that Sergeant Strain had given to their own companies, and told of the loss that they would sustain in his leaving.

The post commander, Major Thos. C. Dedell, was the next speaker, who described the work of Sergeant Strain throughout his battalion, how much it had done to help the battalion commander, how much it had done to help the company commanders and how much it had done to help the men themselves. Major Dedell's words were full of sincere appreciation for the services so well rendered by Sergeant Strain.

Sergeant Mitchell Bodner, DEML, U. S. A., who is relieving Sergeant Strain at Utica as Sergeant Instructor, was called to his feet. He stated that he could readily see that he had a man's size job in front of him to live up to Sergeant Strain's record, but that he would make every effort possible to be of as much assistance as his predecessor.

Sergeant M. J. Seufert, Headquarters Co., 3rd Battalion, presented Sergeant Strain with a leather travelling bag, on behalf of the local Non-coms, and Major Dedell presented him, with a "Dunhill Pipe" on behalf of the officers.

Sergeant Strain made a few remarks disclaiming all the credit given to him, and told of the many close friendships that he had made here, and stated that when his present enlistment expires, at which time he is eligible to retire, he hopes to return to this city, here to make his permanent home.

Heading the committee was First Sergeant Earle F. Sherman, Co. L., with Lieutenant R. E. Allen, Headquarters Co., 3rd Battalion, heading the officers' gift committee.

Dinner was served under the supervision of Armorer Wm. M. Remmer.

On Thursday evening, April 11th while in attendance at the regular drill of Head-

quarters Company, 3rd Battalion Sergeant Strain found a beautiful fountain pen desk set, reposing on his desk, attached to which was a card reading as follows:

"Presented to Technical Sergeant John Strain by the Officers and Men of Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 10th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., in recognition of his untiring, unselfish, sincere and faithful services, especially performed for this organization."

At recall the Sergeant spoke a few words of thanks to the men of the company and left them with words of some excellent military advice from one who knows.

27th DIVISION AVIATION

The city of New York has agreed to allot \$20,000 for the improvement of Miller Field. The field will be leveled and runways constructed. Work is to begin at once and is scheduled to be finished about the first of July. With these improvements Miller Field will deserve a high rating as an aviation field and will be one of the finest National Guard fields in the country. It was largely through the enthusiasm of Major Vaughn, the Squadron commander, with the complete support of Mayor "Jimmy" Walker and the Armory Board that the appropriation was obtained.

The big shoot comes off on June 1st. Saturday afternoon is declared an extra drill period and the Squadron will shoot for record. If you value your life keep away from Miller Field on that day. The assault on the bobbies will begin at one o'clock. Rumor has it that these bobbies have been shot at so many times that they have learned all kinds of tricks to avoid being hit. For instance, just as one has a bead on one it will disappear into the earth. But they will meet their match on June first. No mercy will be shown them.

The outfit has been practicing relentlessly at the 14th Regiment Armory under the instruction of Captain Rector and Sgt. Marshall. Every man is expected to qualify.

Is the public getting air-minded? We'll say so. The crowd of visitors here on Sunday is so large that it is necessary to detail a squad and one non-com. for duty to handle them. We are glad to have them of course, and pleased by the interest in the ships and flying. But it keeps the M. P. detail busy to keep the crowd out of the hangar and away from the ships. Being spanked by the "prop" of a plane isn't the healthiest thing in the world.

The Squadron Association held its Monte Carlo night not long ago. Each arrival was given a roll of fake money and told to go to it. There was a roulette game and also poker, black-jack and crap games going. "Easy come; easy go" was the motto and there was some wild plunging. Thousands of dollars staked on the turn of a card. Just like you read about in books, only different. The first prize, a gold strap watch, was awarded to Private Sayre who accumulated \$6,000. Corporal Lennihan won almost as much and received the second prize, a cigarette lighter. The booby prize, a wooden nicle, with full instructions for the care and use, was awarded to one who shall be nameless, but who managed not only to lose the fake money but most of his clothes as well.

Quite a number of changes have been made recently in the officer personnel of the Squadron. Lts. Appell, Mulligan, Meyers and Nelson were promoted to the rank of first lieutenant. We also regret the loss of Captain James K. Noble, one of the first officers and pilots in the organization, who was transferred, at his own request, to the National Guard Reserve.

WESTCHESTER

leads again, so follow the

102nd Medical Regiment

at their weekly

Boxing Matches

every Thursday

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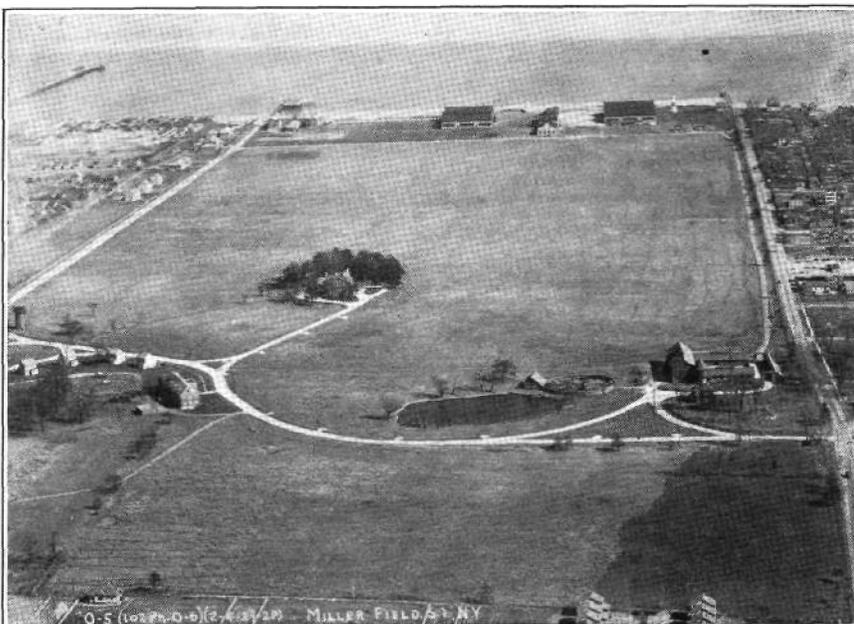
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Our former Supply Officer, Lt. Battle, resigned and said good-bye. Lt. Battle has been appointed manager of the Curtiss Airplane Company at the Hartford, Conn., Airport. The duties of S. O. have been assumed by Lt. McCarthy, with St. Sgt. Eddie Latanzio as Supply Sgt. Now let's see anybody try and get away with a cotter-pin or an inch of safety wire.

2nd Lt. Harold King, Ebeb Smith and Ray Kraut have been assigned to the Squadron. Lt. King is a graduate of West Point and the Army Flying Schools at Brooks and Kelly Fields. Lts. Smith and Kraut are former war-time aviators. We are lucky to get such flyers.

After five years in the outfit Sergeant Pete Schaming has been discharged. We are indeed sorry to lose "Pete," but as he

says, "There are 15,000 people dependent upon me for livelihood," there's nothing we can do save bid him a tearful farewell, and hope he returns as soon as possible.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

The Service Battery, 156th Field Artillery, located at Peekskill, N. Y., has the distinction of being the only unit in the New York National Guard that had the honor of having the late Colonel J. Weston Myers as its Commanding Officer. The Battery was formed in 1922 as a Quartermaster Unit, S. C. & D., through the effort of Colonel Myers, and he was its Commanding Officer until the unit was transferred to the newly formed 156th Field Artillery as the Service Battery in April, 1924. During his tenure of office as Commanding Officer, he endeared himself to all the men under his command, and a lasting respect was rooted in the hearts of all that knew him, that even his sudden demise will not erase.

At the May meeting of the Civil Association of the Service Battery, the following minute of respect to his memory was unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, It has pleased Almighty God to call from our midst Colonel J. Weston Myers, our beloved first Commanding Officer and organizer, whose high ideals and standards will always be an object for us to attain, be it

Resolved, That we, the Officers and Men of the Service Battery, 156th Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G., extend to Mrs. Myers our sincere sympathy in her great loss, and be it further

Resolved, This resolution be spread upon the minutes of this meeting and a copy be forwarded to Mrs. Myers.

Battery activities continue at high tide. The Band Section having challenged the Service Section to a competitive drill, which was held in the Armory on the evening of May 8th before a large audience, the public having been invited. The Service Section came out the winners by a margin of many points. As a result of winning, the Service Section attended a performance at the New Peekskill Theatre as the guests of Captain C. H. Forbush, their Commanding Officer, and following that repaired to the Armory and enjoyed a most sumptuous dinner prepared by and at the expense of the Band Section. The Service Section has also received a silver loving cup, the prize offered the winners by the Non-Commissioned Officers Association.

In the Fraternal Bowling League, the Battery team has finished in fourth place.

Plans are now being formulated for a moonlight excursion to be held in July. The Service Battery and the local Post of the American Legion are the joint sponsors of the event.

121st CAVALRY

As we predicted, the pistol team, composed of Capt. Glatt, Lieut. Donohue and Sergeants Warmuth, Smiley and Roberts, captured first place in the Utica Military League, thereby winning a handsome cup. Capt. Glatt is to be congratulated on the fine showing of the team. The 390th Reserve Officers ended in second place, followed by the Regular Army team. Eight teams competed.

The work of excavating for the new armory is progressing rapidly, and it is expected the cornerstone will be laid about June 15th, at which time the Governor and prominent officers of the National Guard are expected to be present.

The annual record rifle practice of Troop A was held May 10 at the Frankfort range. Qualifications were as follows: 6 experts, 5 sharpshooters and 13 marksmen.

"Aerial ball" has struck the fancy of members of the Troop, and lately games are in progress almost every evening. Utica's "Jimmy Walker" (Mayor Rath) has been unable to resist the lure of the game, and is seen quite frequently at the armory, mixing in with the boys.

Among the recent well-deserved promotions we find that Corporal Kuhn has been made sergeant, and Privates Peckham, Penner and H. J. Jones made corporals.

After one month of "voice culture" in the oat bin, we fear Sergeant Kuhn has over-trained. In an attempt to change his voice from that of a canary tenor to a deep basso, he now sounds like the fog horn on a ferry boat crossing the Swiss Alps. However the rooters are still with him, and suggest that a slight adjustment of his carburetor might have the necessary toning effect.

A large delegation of members of the Troop attended the annual spring games of Troop C of Syracuse, and the measure of entertainment accorded them will linger in the minds of the boys for a long time to come.

212th ANTI-AIRCRAFT ARTILLERY

MEDICAL DET.

It is noted in the April Guardsman that the Medical Detachment of the 14th Infantry made their initial contribution in that issue. We don't care to be considered a "monkey sees monkey does" outfit, but we have some interesting news that will enlighten many who have disparaging views regarding a pill roller's combatant ability.

Just eight years ago this month, the detachment's rifle team won the Jones trophy, a bronze bust of a viking on a three-foot pedestal. It became the property of the detachment a year later, when the old 12th Infantry was reorganized as the 212th Coast Artillery, A. A., thus elimin-

ating it from competition as an infantry trophy. There had never been any individual prizes for the team members, but Major Coleman thought that such awards should have been made. On a check of the team members it was found that all but one was still with us and recently medals were presented to those who had "brought home the bacon." Many thanks to Major Coleman, our commanding officer.

Now to bring things up to date, the Medic's pistol team repeated last month by winning the first battalion pistol shoot and are now waiting to shoot it out with the winners of the 2nd Battalion—and talk about bloodthirsty—those 2nd Battalion marksmen had better not apply for medical attention. The team consisted of Major Coleman, Captains Riggins and Camerden, Private 1st Cl. Walsh, Sergeant White, and Private Schloerb.

There was still plenty of ambition left in the sharpshooters, and they went out after the 2nd Corps Area Military Company Small Bore Rifle Championship. Of the entire corps area, ours was the only medical detachment entered. Though we didn't carry off the honors, the team didn't drop any lower than fifth. The competitors included other National Guard outfits and the Regular Army.

Somehow or other we can't resist the temptation of giving our stars some space. Captain Riggins missed making a position on the state pistol team by an extremely small margin, something like a sixteenth of a point. Sergeant White has a cup he won last year as high score in the 212th Coast Artillery Rifle Club. Private Walsh has been high score of the entire regiment on the range in camp for the last two training periods. Then of course there are all those who boast qualification badges.

As plain and fancy "Iodine Swabbers," we proved ourselves no slouches at the annual muster and inspection by getting "Very Satisfactory" in all the blanks that Excellent wasn't permitted in.

The editor asked the Guard to "tell the world about themselves," so we shooed modesty around to the back door and now leave it up to the petitioner to repent.

We deeply regret the resignation of Capt. Earl H. Eaton. He has been with us for many years and was a favorite with all. Captain Eaton was presented with a gold cigarette case as a token of esteem from the men of the detachment.

Our rotund drill sergeant, Sam Fisher, is in the hospital, having had his appendix removed. With the well wishes of the boys goes the ardent hope that they succeeded in removing his whistle along with the other nuisance.

108th INFANTRY CO. H NOTES

Alfred W. Callin has been promoted from the ranks to 2nd. Lieut. The President of the Examining Board commended him for the excellent manner in which he passed his examination.

Andrew L. Smith, a former member of this company, has just completed three years in the Regular Army and has re-enlisted in this company.

Wilson M. Zieres and Charles B. Kamb have successfully passed examinations and have been promoted to Corporals.

The following 100 per cent. men were recently entertained at "Joe's" and Keith's Palace:

Sgt. Cyril Pemberton.

Sgt. Earl Burritt.

Cpl. George Meder.

Cpl. Henry Butlin.

Sgt. Herbert Wackerle has re-enlisted for his eighth year. This past year he was a member of the team that won the 108th Pistol Trophy.

Private 1cl. Frank Goossens has re-enlisted for his fourth year. For the past two years he has fired on Championship team of this company.

Incidentally the 108th Pistol Trophy has been competed for three times; and each of these times it has been won by this Company. As a matter of fact, we feel our "boats" when it comes to Pistol Marksmanship. And why not? Here's our record for this summer—Fifty-one men fired the course and *thirty-eight* qualified, with *eight* experts. The highest individual score was 96.8 per cent.

And we didn't neglect the machine gun either, as we turned in *twenty-nine* qualifications with this weapon.

102nd ENGINEERS CO. F NOTES

Company F on top again.

In the Novice championship for 1929, the 102nd Engineers finished in first place for the first time in history. F Co. certainly did its share, for through the strenuous efforts of Corp. McGarry, who finished second in the obstacle race and also ran a leg on the relay team which scored fourth place and Pvt. William Halladay who finished a close third in the 1,000-yard race—these two scored one-fourth of the total number of points scored by the 102nd in winning the Col. Fairservis Trophy.

In the open clean-up we finished second, our best showing in 19 years. Due to the sterling performance turned in by Pvt. M. Stern in winning the M. A. L. mile title, Stern and Halladay who helped win the 2-mile Squad Hike Championship and Corp. McGarry who finished fourth in the 220-yard obstacle race, and Pvt. Stern who ran a fine race on the mile relay to bring them into fifth place.

Company F is coming back into its own

MORE 100 PER CENT. SOLDIERS

One hundred per cent attendance for their entire enlistment. All three re-enlist.



Left, looking at the picture: Staff Sgt. Philip C. Damoth. Served on Mexican border with 57th Infantry, 1904 to 1906. Co. C, 4th Regiment, N. Y. N. G., 1917 to 1919. Joined the 105th Hospital Company upon organization, April 22, 1926. Appointed sergeant the same. Appointed staff sergeant November 7, 1927. Has attended every drill or other formation of the Company since its organization. Attended field training, 1927, as mess sergeant, while nursing a broken wrist.

Center: Staff Sergeant Harry H. Nares. Served with the 346th Infantry in France, 1917, 1918. Enlisted in the 105th Hospital Co. May 11, 1926. Made first class private June 12, 1926; corporal June 16, 1926; sergeant August 1, 1926; staff sergeant June 13, 1928. Like Sergeant Damoth he has attended every function of the company since enlistment.

Right: Private First Class Charles H. Burley. Served with the 49th Infantry in France, 1917 to 1918. Enlisted in the 105th Hospital Co. 4-22-26. Promoted to Private First Class 8-3-26. Has not missed a drill nor company function since his enlistment.

in rifle shooting after a lapse of several months. Due to the shooting of Lt. Swan, Sgt. Mulhall, Cpl. Rizzo, Pvt. Cahn and Pvt. F. Strickenwein we were enabled to finish well up in the rifle match. The second team composed of Pvs. A. Strickenwein, Stern, Himerich, McCarthy and Spadero finished well, in fact, they were ahead of two or three Companies' first teams. More credit cannot be put on F Co.'s rifle contingent than the fact that out of 15 men on the regimental rifle team we have four men, Lt. Swan, Sgt. Mulhall, Cpl. Rizzo, Pvt. Cahn.



By LT. COL. JOSEPH A. S. MUNDY

We regret that the holding of the annual novice games and the championship track games finished out of step with the publication of *THE GUARDSMAN*, but while a little stale as to time, they sure merit comment for the "pep" put into them. Col. Thomas Fairservis, the new president of the Military Athletic League, is starting to put his customary energy into the league, which insures bringing these games up to their old time prestige and popularity. The Colonel usually succeeds when he gets behind anything, and he has already announced that next year's championship dates will soon be set so they won't be a mystery like this year until too late to work up an enthusiasm and a crowd. These young guardsmen put up a keen, clean exhibition for the handsome solid gold, silver and bronze medals, and to roll up points for the point trophy possession, often breaking records. It's a good evening's entertainment.

In the annual novice games held in the 71st Infantry Armory, the 71st won the point trophy by scoring 34 points to the 102nd Engineers' 32 points.

The victory gives the Seventy-first Infantry its first leg on the Colonel Frank H. Norton Memorial Novice Trophy, presented by Colonel Thomas Fairservis of the 106th Infantry, Brooklyn. About 300 competitors took part in the games, which are a prelude to the annual Military Athletic League championship meet.

The summaries:

75-Yard Dash—Won by J. Ledingham, 71st Infantry; A. Book, 107th Infantry, second; W. Kirwin, 107th Infantry, third; E. Schlangies, 71st Infantry, fourth; A. Alheidt, 165th Infantry, fifth. Time—0:08.

1,000-Yard Run—Won by J. Wright, 107th Infantry; M. H. Eisenfeld, 245th Coast Artillery, second; W. Halladay, 102d Engineers, third; J. Wetjin, 107th Infantry, fourth; I. Waxter, 71st Infantry, fifth. Time—2:30 1-5.

Sack Race—Won by J. Sheridan, 245th Coast Artillery; A. Morney, 106th Infantry, second; J. McKeon, 245th Coast

Artillery, third; L. Denninger, 14th Infantry, fourth; A. Trau, 245th Coast Artillery, fifth. No time taken.

12-Pound Shot Put—Won by D. Battle, 102d Engineers; L. Baxter, 102d Engineers, second; A. Singer, 245th Coast Artillery, third; A. Guanturio, 106th Infantry, fourth; J. Dolan, 107th Infantry, fifth. Distance—46 ft. ½ in.

220-Yard Hurdles—Won by S. Rudd, 245th Coast Artillery; D. Mullins, 102d Engineers, second; S. Loughnend, 102d Engineers, third; F. McBrien, 71st Infantry, fourth. Time—0:31.

220-Yard Obstacle Race—Won by L. Bragga, 245th Coast Artillery; E. McGarry, 102d Engineers, second; J. Schultz, 245th Coast Artillery, fourth. Time—0:55 2-5.

300-Yard Run—Won by Stanley Krzywda, 14th Infantry; A. Gibson, 106th Infantry, second; John Bonczkowski, 14th Infantry, third; J. Hyde, 107th Infantry, fourth; E. Schlangies, 71st Infantry. Time—0:35 4-5.

600-Yard Run—Won by T. Hickey, 258th Field Artillery; Frank Garry, 102d Engineers, second; L. Moskowitz, 71st Infantry, third; C. Jorge, 245th Coast Artillery, fourth; G. Hardenfelder, 106th Infantry, fifth. Time—1:34 3-5.

One-Mile Run—Won by T. Teabrook, 156th Field Artillery; A. Saarelainen, 71st Infantry, second; J. McArthur, 245th Coast Artillery, third. Time—4:55.

Running High Jump—Won by F. Eisele, 71st Infantry; N. Weiss, 71st Infantry, second; J. Travis, 71st Infantry, third; E. Jaffe, 165th Infantry, fourth. Height—5 feet 3 inches.

One-Mile Relay—Won by 14th Infantry; 107th Infantry, second; 71st Infantry, third; 102d Engineers, fourth. Time—3:53 4-5.

71st Infantry, 34; 102d Engineers, 32; 245th C. A., 31; 107th Infantry, 33; 14th Infantry, 15.

THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEET

Sergeant Johnny Finn of the 245th

Coast Artillery broke the amateur record for the 100-yard sack race in defending his Military Athletic League title at the National Guard and Naval Militia Championships held at the 106th Infantry Armory in Brooklyn. Finn negotiated the distance in 14 1-5 seconds, clipping a fifth of a second from the mark he established last January.

The 245th Coast Artillery runners carried off all the honors in the sack race because J. Sheridan and D. Jansen followed Finn's record-breaking effort in second and third places, respectively.

Marvin Stern, a City College freshman, running as a member of the 102d Engineers, unleashed a spurt in the final 100 yards of the mile run that was sufficient to capture the event from Frank McArthur of the 245th Coast Artillery. Stern, who captured the P. S. A. L. title for the mile in February, sprinted past all the leaders on the home stretch and won in 4:39.

Willie Ruckel, one-time Metropolitan junior three-mile champion and regarded as one of the long distance stars of the Millrose A. A., changed his tactics and captured second place in the mile walk.

Ruckel's debut with the heel and toe artists was particularly impressive, for he clung close to the pace setters all the way, and was only a few strides behind Harry Stehn of the 245th Coast Artillery, who won the event, at the finish line.

The summaries:

One-Mile Run—Won by Marvin Stern, 102d Engineers; Frank McArthur, 245th Coast Artillery, second; A. Rosenkrantz, 102d Engineers, third; H. Ledingham, 71st Infantry, fourth; Harry Werbin, 245th Coast Artillery, fifth. Time, 4m, 39s.

100-Yard Dash—Won by Bernie Abrahamkin, 106th Infantry; George Staiger, 107th Infantry, second; D. Davria, 106th Infantry, third; V. Sullivan, 245th Coast Artillery, fourth; J. Herbison, 106th Infantry, fifth. Time—10 2-5s.

(Continued on Page 23)

HOW WE STAND

April average attendance for entire Guard.....81.30%

Maximum strength New York National Guard..... 21,483
 Minimum strength New York National Guard..... 18,987
 Present strength New York National Guard..... 20,320

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 61
 Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division 71

CAVALRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength 69
 51st Cavalry Brigade 79

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIG. HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength 32
 52nd Field Artillery Brigade 46

INFANTRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength 28
 87th Brigade 44
 53rd Brigade 40
 54th Brigade 35
 93rd Brigade 34

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength 318
 27th Division Special Troops 355

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength 118
 27th Division Aviation 121

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength 163
 101st Signal Battalion 161

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength 475
 102nd Engineers 503

DIVISION TRAINS, QMC

Maintenance Strength 247
 27th Division Trains, QMC..... 266

STATE STAFF

Authorized Strength 137
 A. G. D. Section 6
 J. A. G. D. Section 4
 Ordnance Section 26
 Medical Section 3
 Quartermaster Section 34

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength 1038
 1. 105th Infantry 1145
 2. 10th Infantry 1122
 3. 174th Infantry 1113
 4. 71st Infantry 1108
 5. 108th Infantry 1106
 6. 14th Infantry 1088
 7. 165th Infantry 1074
 8. 107th Infantry 1070
 9. 106th Infantry 1058
 10. 369th Infantry 1045

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength 587
 101st Cavalry 661
 121st Cavalry 625

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength 647
 106th Field Artillery 705

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength 646
 244th Coast Artillery 746

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength 739
 245th Coast Artillery 795

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength 647
 258th Field Artillery 662

ARTILLERY, 75 S.

Maintenance Strength 602
 156th Field Artillery 657
 105th Field Artillery 653
 104th Field Artillery 654

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength 632
 102nd Medical Regiment 667

ARTILLERY, A.A.

Maintenance Strength 705
 212th Coast Artillery 738

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We solicit our readers to consider "Our Advertisers"

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

April average attendance for entire Guard.....81.30%

The Honor Space



Yours for the Effort

101st Cav.		No. of Pres. Rec'd	Aver. % and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
(1)	90.60%			
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Troop	4	65	52	80
Service Troop	4	89	80	90
Hdqrs. 1st Sq.	4	2	2	100
Hdqrs. Det. 1st Sq.	4	20	17	80
Troop A	4	62	58	94
Troop B	4	64	54	84
Troop C	4	66	62	94
Hq. 2nd Sq.	4	2	2	100
Hq. Det. 2nd Sq.	2	24	21	89
Troop E	4	85	78	91
Troop F	4	83	76	91
Troop G	2	79	76	96
Medical Detachment	4	34	33	96
		681	617	90.60

258th Field Art.		No. of Pres. Rec'd	Aver. % and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
(2)	89.96%			
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	60	50	82
Service Bty.	4	63	57	88
1st Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
1st Bn. C. T.	4	40	37	92
Battery A	4	61	55	90
Battery B	4	62	54	87
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. C. T.	4	35	33	96
Battery C	4	63	53	83
Battery D	4	61	52	85
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
3rd Bn. C. T.	4	41	38	93
Battery E	4	63	54	86
Battery F	4	61	54	89
Medical Detachment	4	33	30	93
		658	582	89.96

Company E	4	62	51	81
Company F	4	62	57	92
Company G	4	67	58	86
Company H	4	65	53	82
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	29	29	99
Company I	4	64	52	81
Company K	4	68	61	90
Company L	4	60	50	83
Company M	4	61	52	86
Med. Det. Att.	4	34	29	86
		1107	949	82.72

Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	3	3	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 2nd Bn.	4	29	26	91
Battery C	4	69	50	73
Battery D	4	76	67	88
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	3	3	92
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 3rd Bn.	4	31	28	89
Battery E	4	78	73	94
Battery F	4	68	53	79
Medical Detachment	4	33	24	73
		702	591	84.18

27th Div. Av. Ser.		No. of Pres. Rec'd	Aver. % and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
(6)	85.24%			
102nd Observation Sqdn.	4	95	79	83
102nd Photo Section	4	21	19	92
Medical Detachment	4	6	6	96
		122	104	85.24

105th Field Art.		No. of Pres. Rec'd	Aver. % and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
(10)	82.04%			
Hdqrs.	4	6	5	87
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	52	43	82
Service Bty.	4	64	59	92
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	3	3	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	5	43	35	82
Battery A	4	63	54	85
Battery B	4	65	54	88
Battery C	5	59	57	88
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	4	4	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 2nd Bn.	5	42	33	78
Battery D	4	67	47	69
Battery E	4	70	54	78
Battery F	5	68	50	74
Medical Detachment	4	32	30	94
		646	530	82.04

102nd Med Dept.		No. of Pres. Rec'd	Aver. % and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
(3)	86.91%			
Headquarters	4	15	13	87
Service Co.	4	71	58	82
Hdqrs. Collecting Bn.	4	2	2	100
104th Collecting Co.	3	60	49	82
105 Collecting Co.	4	59	54	91
106th Collecting Co.	4	72	66	92
Hqrs. Ambulance Bn.	4	1	1	100
104th Ambulance Co.	4	48	44	91
105th Ambulance Co.	3	48	40	84
106th Ambulance Co.	4	52	43	83
Hdqrs. Hospital Bn.	4	2	2	100
104th Hospital Co.	4	72	62	86
105th Hospital Co.	4	64	53	82
106th Hospital Co.	4	59	57	96
102nd Veterinary Co.	4	40	34	85
		665	578	86.91

104th Field Art.		No. of Pres. Rec'd	Aver. % and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
(7)	84.54%			
Headquarters	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	52	40	77
Service Bty.	4	68	59	87
1st Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	31	23	75
Battery A	4	69	64	92
Battery B	4	66	58	88
Battery C	4	71	56	78
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	30	28	95
Battery D	4	67	55	83
Battery E	4	72	56	78
Battery F	4	71	58	82
Medical Det.	3	36	36	100
		647	547	84.54

108th Inf.		No. of Pres. Rec'd	Aver. % and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
(11)	81.70%			
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	63	49	78
Service Co.	3	79	61	76
Howitzer Co.	4	64	53	82
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	28	24	83
Company A	4	63	49	78
Company B	3	63	50	79
Company C	4	63	48	77
Company D	4	65	57	88
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	25	22	88
Company E	4	61	44	72
Company F	4	66	58	88
Company G	4	64	50	78
Company H	3	59	48	82
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	23	17	76
Company I	4	68	58	86
Company K	4	77	66	87
Company L	4	70	60	85
Company M	4	64	52	81
Med. Det. Att.	4	32	29	91
		1104	902	81.70

121st Cav.		No. of Pres. Rec'd	Aver. % and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
(4)	86.82%			
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Troop	4	69	64	93
Service Troop	4	89	77	81
Hq. 1st Sq.	4	2	2	100
Hq. Det. 1st Sq.	3	21	10	48
Troop A	4	65	60	92
Troop B	4	63	59	93
Troop C	3	63	61	96
Hq. 2nd Sq.	4	2	2	100
Hq. Det. 2nd Sq.	3	31	18	87
Troop E	4	64	53	83
Troop F	4	66	60	90
Troop G	2	62	49	79
Med. Dept. V. C.	4	27	26	96
		630	647	86.82

245th Coast Art.		No. of Pres. Rec'd	Aver. % and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
(8)	84.44%			
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	75	63	85
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	3	3	100
Battery A	4	58	47	81
Battery C	4	54	45	83
Battery E	4	64	56	87
Battery F	4	78	71	91
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn.	4	3	3	100
Battery B	4	58	43	74
Battery D	4	56	48	85
Battery G	4	64	52	82
Battery H	4	59	50	85
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	3	3	100
Battery I	4	52	43	81
Battery K	4	58	52	86
Battery L	4	61	47	76
Battery M	4	61	47	76
Medical Detachment	4	28	23	83
		842	703	84.44

174th Inf.		No. of Pres. Rec'd	Aver. % and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
(12)	81.09%			
Regtl. Hq.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	58	44	72
Service Co.	5	81	61	75
Howitzer Co.	5	61	46	75
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	5	26	22	82
Company A	4	60	50	83
Company B	5	67	52	78
Company C	5	67	48	72
Company D	5	59	46	77
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	5	39	37	95
Company E	4	74	70	95
Company F	5	58	46	79
Company G	5	62	32	51
Company H	5	62	30	80
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	36	29	80
Company I	4	77	70	90

71st Inf.		No. of Pres. Rec'd	Aver. % and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
(5)	82.72%			
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	60	50	75
Service Co.	4	95	74	78
Howitzer Co.	4	65	51	79
Hq. and Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	29	27	93
Company A	4	64	50	78
Company B	4	60	48	79
Company C	4	67	56	84
Company D	4	60	50	83
Hq. and Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	28	24	80

106th Field Art.		No. of Pres. Rec'd	Aver. % and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
(9)	84.18%			
Hdqrs.	4	5	4	85
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	59	51	86
Service Bty.	4	65	55	84
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	2	2	87
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	4	31	28	91
Battery A	4	77	62	81
Battery B	4	73	62	84

Company K	3	70	61	87
Company L	4	66	54	82
Company M	5	70	65	91
Med. Det. Att.	5	33	28	84
		1132	918	81.09

10th Inf.

(13) 80.91%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	57	49	85
Service Co.	4	99	86	87
Howitzer Co.	4	59	44	74
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	25	20	82
Company A	4	51	43	85
Company B	4	62	43	70
Company C	4	69	52	76
Company D	4	74	59	80
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	27	23	88
Company E	4	59	47	79
Company F	4	68	58	85
Company G	4	58	50	86
Company H	3	60	42	70
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	32	29	92
Company I	3	77	71	92
Company K	4	62	47	75
Company L	4	65	51	79
Company M	4	72	55	77
Med. Det. Att.	4	35	30	85
		1118	906	80.91

107th Inf.

(14) 80.54%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	4	61
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	59	42	70
Service Co.	4	69	60	86
Howitzer Co.	4	47	29	60
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	25	24	97
Company A	4	59	45	76
Company B	4	60	42	71
Company C	4	65	54	83
Company D	4	63	55	86
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	18	13	75
Company E	3	68	65	95
Company F	4	63	55	87
Company G	3	60	47	78
Company H	4	65	52	80
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	30	25	85
Company I	4	63	53	84
Company K	4	83	67	81
Company L	4	64	54	85
Company M	4	61	38	63
Med. Det. Att.	4	30	29	99
		1059	853	80.54

105th Inf.

(15) 80.50%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	62	45	74
Service Co.	4	104	93	89
Howitzer Co.	3	64	44	68
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	28	24	85
Company A	4	70	53	76
Company B	4	68	61	89
Company C	4	64	45	71
Company D	4	68	59	87
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	29	24	82
Company E	4	64	48	76
Company F	3	69	57	82
Company G	4	64	59	92
Company H	4	63	48	76
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	23	21	88
Company I	4	67	53	79
Company K	4	64	48	75
Company L	3	66	49	74
Company M	4	59	51	86
Med. Det. Att.	3	36	28	79
		1139	917	80.50

106th Inf.

(16) 80.11%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	64	43	67
Service Co.	4	81	68	84
Howitzer Co.	4	63	48	76
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	19	17	88
Company A	4	61	41	68
Company B	4	58	43	74
Company C	4	65	46	71
Company D	4	59	48	82
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	22	18	82
Company E	4	62	46	74
Company F	4	65	56	85
Company G	4	61	48	78
Company H	4	64	55	86
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	30	23	77
Company I	4	59	50	84
Company K	4	62	58	95
Company L	4	64	53	82
Company M	4	65	57	87
Med. Det. Att.	4	35	29	84
		1066	854	80.11

212th Coast Art.

(17) 80.10%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqs. Bty.	4	64	46	72
Service Bty.	4	65	59	91
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	4	40	37	93
Battery A	4	64	53	83
Battery B	4	67	54	80
Battery C	4	66	57	86
Battery D	4	69	54	77
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	4	18	13	72
Battery E	4	65	46	70
Battery F	4	63	40	64
Battery G	4	63	51	81
Battery H	4	68	56	82
Medical Detachment	4	21	20	94
		739	592	80.10

102nd Eng.

(18) 79.80%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	7	7	100
Hdqs. and Service Co.	4	102	89	87
Company A	4	68	54	80
Company B	4	61	51	83
Company C	4	61	45	74
Company D	4	60	42	70
Company E	4	62	51	83
Company F	4	60	44	73
Medical Detachment	4	24	20	85
		505	403	79.80

101st Sig. Batn.

(19) 70.88%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.	4	19	17	88
Company A	4	65	44	68
Company B	4	63	41	65
Medical Dept. Det.	4	11	10	87
		158	112	70.88

14th Inf.

(20) 79.06%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	8	8	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	61	45	74
Service Co.	4	77	63	82
Howitzer Co.	4	65	43	66
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	23	20	88
Company A	4	63	50	78
Company B	4	63	41	66
Company C	4	65	48	73
Company D	4	63	57	90
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	24	18	76
Company E	4	68	51	76
Company F	4	62	48	77
Company G	4	62	43	69
Company H	4	67	65	97
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	24	19	80
Company I	4	65	44	69
Company K	4	63	53	84
Company L	4	63	56	89
Company M	4	73	66	91
Med. Det. Att.	4	35	27	77
		1094	865	79.06

27th Dv. Tr. QMC

(21) 77.52%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	13	13	100
Motor Transport Co. 105	4	50	40	81
Motor Transport Co. 106	4	47	39	83
Motor Transport Co. 107	4	55	39	70
Motor Transport Co. 108	4	56	41	73
Motor Repair Section 103	4	26	20	78
Medical Detachment	4	20	15	75
		267	207	77.52

156th Field Art.

(22) 77.50%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqs. Bty.	4	57	39	68
Service Bty.	3	72	63	88
1st Bn. Hq.	3	2	2	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	28	21	75
Battery A	4	67	49	73
Battery B	4	75	56	74
Battery C	4	71	50	71
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	37	25	67
Battery D	4	68	41	60
Battery E	4	67	51	77
Battery F	4	69	54	78
Medical Detachment	3	35	27	78
		658	488	77.50

244th Coast Art.

(23) 77.22%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqs.	4	6	6	96
Hdqs. Bty.	4	67	48	71
Service Bty.	5	77	64	83
1st Bn. Hq.	4	5	5	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	48	39	81
Battery A	4	64	46	71
Battery B	4	65	47	73
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	4	54	45	84
Battery C	4	65	50	80
Battery D	4	65	54	84
3rd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	95
3rd Bn. Hq. & C. T.	5	57	40	70
Battery E	5	67	51	75
Battery F	5	62	43	70
Medical Detachment	4	32	27	82
		742	573	77.22

27th D. S. Troops

(24) 74.85%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqs.	4	17	12	69
27th Division Hq. Co.	4	56	34	61
102nd Ordnance Co.	4	36	33	91
27th Tank Co.	5	60	42	69
27th Signal Co.	4	70	54	77
102nd Motorcycle Co.	4	37	33	88
27th Military Police Co.	4	62	46	74
Medical Detachment	4	16	11	65
		354	265	74.85

165th Inf.

(25) 73.65%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	89
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	63	40	64
Service Co.	4	83	75	90
Howitzer Co.	4	67	46	69
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	22	19	86
Company A	4	57	40	70
Company B	4	68	44	65
Company C	4	60	49	81
Company D	4	65	48	73
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	24	19	80
Company E	4	62	48	77
Company F	4	65	48	74
Company G	4	64	44	68
Company H	4	63	34	54
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	26	22	84
Company I	4	65	49	75
Company K	4	62	52	83
Company L	4	60	44	74
Company M	4	62	40	64
Med. Det. Att.	4	33	27	82
		1078	794	73.65

369th Inf.

(26) 73.39%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	6	93
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	64	51	76
Service Co.	4	63	49	77
Howitzer Co.	4	63	43	

93 Inf. Brig.		No. of Pres.	Aver. %	Aver. %	
(3)	93.93%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters		4	5	5	95
Hdqrs. Co.		4	28	26	94
		33	31	93.93	

54th Inf. Brig.		No. of Pres.	Aver. %	Aver. %	
(4)	91.66%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters		4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.		4	31	28	90
		36	33	91.66	

53rd Inf. Brigade		No. of Pres.	Aver. %	Aver. %	
(5)	92.50%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters		6	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.		3	35	32	91
		40	37	92.50	

52nd F. Art. Brig.		No. of Pres.	Aver. %	Aver. %	
(6)	89.13%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Brig. Hdqrs.		4	7	6	89
Hdqrs. Bty.		4	39	35	89
		46	41	89.13	

51st Cav. Brig.		No. of Pres.	Aver. %	Aver. %	
(7)	86.58%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Brig. Hdqrs.		4	7	6	85
Hdqrs. Troop		4	75	65	87
		82	71	86.58	

87th Inf. Brig.		No. of Pres.	Aver. %	Aver. %	
(8)	86.04%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters		4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.		4	38	32	84
		43	37	86.04	

Track and Field Events

(Continued from page 19)

One-Mile Walk—Won by H. Stehn, 245th Coast Artillery; Willie Ruckl, 102d Engineers, second; G. Hirsh, 71st Infantry, third; J. Peterson, 107th Infantry, fourth; J. Maroney, 106th Infantry, fifth: Time—7m, 53 3-5s.

100-Yard Sack Race—Won by John Finn, 245th Coast Artillery; J. Sheridan, 245th Coast Artillery, second; D. Jansen, 245th Coast Artillery, third; L. Smith, 245th Coast Artillery, fourth; J. Maroney, 106th Infantry, fifth. Time, 14 1-5s. New American record. Old record, 14 2-5s, made by Finn, Jan. 29, 1929.

880-Yard Run—Won by Harry McArdle, 107th Infantry; Ed Swensen, 106th Infantry, second; William Warden, 71st Infantry, third; Harry McElroy, 106th Infantry, fourth; J. Wright, 107th Infantry, fifth. Time 2m, 4-5s.

12-Pound Shot-Put—Won by Charles Smith, 106th Infantry, 50 feet 4 inches; B. Battle, 102d Engineers, 47 feet 7½ inches, second; O. Gormsen, 102d Engineers, 47 feet ½ inch, third; A. F. Clarke, 212th Coast Artillery, 45 feet, fourth; L. Baxter, 102d Engineers, 43 feet ½ inch, fifth.

220-Yard Dash—Won by Barney Abraskin, 106th Infantry; S. Razza, 107th Infantry, second; G. Vager, 107th Infantry, third. Time—24 4-5s.

Running High Jump—Won by H. Robinson, 106th Infantry, 5 feet 9 inches; R. Ritter, 107th Infantry, 5 feet 8 inches, second; H. Eisell, 102d Engineers, 5 feet 6 inches, third.

440-Yard Run—Won by J. Brennan, 107th Infantry; K. Buck, 245th Coast Artillery, second; J. Miller, 106th Infantry, third.

220-Yard Obstacle Race—Won by O. Gormsen, 102d Engineers; J. McKeon, 245th Field Artillery, second; R. Brakstad, 2d B. N. N. M., third.

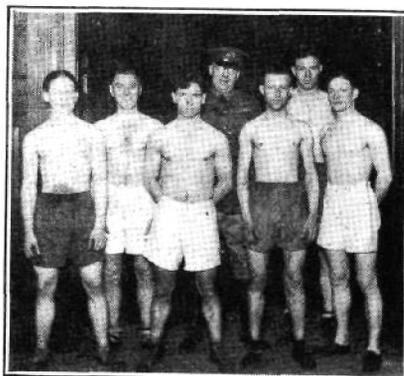
Two-Mile Squad Hike—Won by the 102d Engineers; 245th Coast Artillery, second; 102d Engineers, third; 14th Infantry, fourth.

One-Mile Relay—106th Infantry (Gibson, Lally, McElroy and Swenson); 107th Infantry, second; 106th Infantry second team, third. Time 3m, 35 2-5s.

Point Score—106th Infantry, 49 points; 102d Engineers, 45 points; 245th Coast Artillery, 40 points; 107th Infantry, 37 points; 71st Infantry, 17 points; 14th Infantry, 8 points.



Battery G, 245th C. A. (HD), Regimental champions 1929—Sgt. Jackie Kane, 160 lbs. (4th time); Cpl. Red Taylor, 145 lbs.; Kid Palmer, 128 lbs., and Frank Abruzzo, undefeated 128 lbs.



Battery G, 245 C. A. (HD) Boxing Team—Kid Palmer, Cpl. Red Taylor, Frank Maggio, Capt. Chas. R. Munske, Jimmie Clay, Sgt Jackie Kane and Frank Abruzzo.

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Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 18)

102nd MEDICAL REGT.

105th COLLECTING COMPANY

The Non-Com's Association held their first annual dinner at Janssen's Hofbrau House on Wednesday evening, May 22nd.

The guests of honor were Col. Salisbury, Lt. Col. Wadhams, Capt. Lucas, Father White, Capt. Oberwager, Capt. Lee and Sgt. Tracy.

After a nice meal, we settled back in our chairs, lit up our smokes and listened to some very interesting talks.

Our toastmaster, Father White, who cannot be beaten as an entertainer, handled his job as only he can, and had us all in good spirits from start to finish.

Col. Salisbury, after a very interesting talk, and after all the speeches were over, gave us an account of his trip to Africa and to the post of the French Foreign Legion situated there.

Capt. Oberwager thanked Colonel Salisbury and the other guests for their interest in our company and our association. Sgt. Tracy told some stories of former camp tours and we are sure that when we want instruction on things military that he is the one to see.

The dinner closed with cheers for all, and we did cheer, and how, and promises for another dinner after our camp tour.

105th FIELD ARTILLERY

The members of Battery A, flushed by their winning of the mounted basketball championship, are trying to annex the title of terpsichorean promoters par excellence. At the dance held on Saturday evening, May 4th, spurs and whips were discarded for the more formal patent leathers and boutonnières. Scintillating music, furnished by a prominent orchestra, kept the large crowd that attended applauding constantly for encore after encore. Between dances refreshments were served by a special committee.

As part of the evening's entertainment the guests witnessed a mounted basketball game and a mounted melee between the members of Battery A. By popular demand another dance is being arranged. The committee of Battery A promises an equally pleasant time for those attending.

The deciding game between Battery A, champions of the 105th F. A. and the best team of the 104th F. A. for the Mounted Basketball Championship was scheduled for the last of May.

Stable Sergeant Mickey Flynn, realizing that his reputation as groom and hostler de luxe is at stake, is drawing from his vast and varied experiences all the knowledge at his command to have his charges in first class condition (for Mickey claims the biggest share of the

honors that have been bestowed upon the 105th champions), and rightfully so, for a great deal depends upon the mounts of the players. The 104th horses are reputed to be the best in the business. Sergeant Flynn thinks otherwise.

Fancy trap and sharp shooting, rough riding and mounted carriage drills round out the evening's entertainment.

The above is one of the reasons why Battery A has a waiting list for enlistments. Aside from their military duties, a social program, arranged to please the most fastidious, is carried on throughout the entire year.

104th FIELD ARTILLERY

After a little more than a month in the new quarters in Jamaica, the New York City units are commencing to feel at home. The temporary character of the armory arrangements, however, is quite evident, and there seems to be quite a bit of detail yet that could profit by attention from the powers that be. (The writer at this moment, for instance, craves adequate illumination). We rejoice in having good showers and a ring with a good footing. The stables are excellent. This place does not smell like the old armory. We miss the heavy patina of greasy dust (consisting of tanbark and other matters indigenous to the habitation of the horse) that we used to find in our lockers and on the frequently dusted furniture. There was no aroma like that of the old armory, either. It takes ages to produce a smell like that—useful too—the married men never had to explain where they spent the evening. (You know "Sniff! You've been to the armory again tonight, haven't you, dear?"). We're going to miss that.

Jamaica looks pretty good, particularly Grand Central Parkway. There is plenty of room for real riding, including plenty of opportunity for dismounting without orders. The open country to the north of Jamaica Avenue offers some good opportunities for the B. C.'s to work out battery problems.

The Memorial Day Parade gave Jamaica its first official public view of the outfit.

The New York National Guardsman

1ST BAT.—BINGHAMTON

Our annual inspection reports have been returned, and we were very much pleased to find a V. S. on all of them. We believe our regiment has established a record by achieving a V. S. for every unit this year.

This month our units begin their outdoor drills. That necessitates holding them at 6.30 and means a few deferred meals, but we are so much interested that we gladly forego our usual supper hour.

Our class of candidate for commissions have completed their examinations, and we are now anxiously waiting to find out who the lucky ones are.

The second class gunners examinations having all been completed, the eligible lists have been turned in for the first class exams. These have been scheduled for the last two Sundays in May. From the eligible lists it looks as though we were going to have more first class gunners than ever before. Perhaps we may turn out a few expert gunners.

106th COLLECTING CO.

Members of the 106th Collecting Company have been very active in recruiting. During the past month no less than ten recruits have taken the oath of enlistment. Recruits have been coming in steadily since the camp tour of 1928, at which time the company was considerably below minimum strength, this due to the fact that the company was a very young organization, less than eight months old at the time. At present, however, the company is at maximum strength and recruits are still coming.

A drum and bugle corps has been organized by some of the older men and judging from the enthusiasm with which its members practice, it appears to be a very lively and well spirited organization of which we will be proud of in the future.

The company in reference to close order drill and medical work is doing remarkably well, as was shown at the annual inspection. All members show an interest in the company and a desire to raise themselves. Some of the most recent promotions made are as follows:

Corporals Brown and Hutchinson promoted to Sergeants. Privates 1st-class



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O'Cain, Welden and Denton promoted to Corporals.

Non-commissioned officers of the company formed a guard of honor the evening of May 1st, 1929, for Colonel Daniel R. Edwards, a veteran of the World War, who spoke at the Keith-Albee and Loew's State Theatres of White Plains, in support of a drive being held in that city, for memorial pictures to be placed in the City Hall. The pictures are to perpetuate the memory of the twenty-eight White Plains men who made the supreme sacrifice in the World War.

Sunday morning, May 23rd, thirty-nine men under the command of Lieutenant J. Knisley McDonald, motored to Scarsdale, N. Y., to attend church services in the Hitchcock Memorial Church of Scarsdale.

After returning to the Armory early in the afternoon, a picked firing squad, commanded by Lieutenant McDonald, visited the cemeteries to decorate the graves of those members of military units, formerly located in this city, who were killed in the World War, or who have died since the War.

The memory of Company L is still strong in this city. Of the original members of the old rifle company there are but two men still in the guard ranks. They are Sergeant Frederick Fanch, now the Armorer for the 106th Collecting Company and Chester Lovelette, First Sergeant of the 106th.

POSSIBLY A GOOD RECRUIT IN SIGHT

The following having severed their relations with the Massachusetts National Guard on account of removal to this State, may be good prospects for recruiting:

Charles V. Mole, 56 Dominick St.,
Rome, N. Y., Private, Co. I, 104th
Infantry.

Harold J. Scarbo, 66 Division St.,
Albany, N. Y., Private, Co. K, 104th
Infantry.

Amos Scott, 37 Sixth Ave., Troy, N. Y.
Private, Co. K, 104th Infantry.

William J. Timothy, 34 Hamilton St.,
Albany, N. Y., Private, Co. K, 104th
Infantry.

Charles H. Rarick, 1445 Lexington
Ave., New York City., Private, Co.
K, 104th Infantry.

William B. Nestor, 189 Main St., Sche-
nectady, N. Y., Private, Co. K, 104th
Infantry.

John I. Fleetwood, Y.M.C.A., 135th St.,
New York, N. Y., Private, Co. I,
372nd Infantry.

Luther M. Fuller, 691 Lenox Ave., New
York, N. Y., Private, Co. K, 372nd
Infantry.

John J. MacDonnell, 130 E. 39th St.,
New York, N. Y., Private, Service
Co., 101st Infantry

Myles Hayes, 250 Park Ave., New

York, N. Y., Private, Co. B, 181st
Infantry.

James P. Loughlin, 186 Cedar St., New
York, N. Y., Private, Co. B, 181st
Infantry.

Herbert A. Gibbs, 175 Main St., Cohoes,
N. Y., Private 1/c, Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.,
101st Field Artillery.

Frederick U. Lynch, 100 W. 46th St.,
New York City, N. Y., Private, Hq.
Btry., 51st F. A. Brigade.

Edward Murdock, Nostrand Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Private, Battery C,
101st Field Artillery.

Frederick W. Boehm, 735 Gerard Ave.,
Bronx, N. Y., Private, Regtl. Hq.
Co., 101st Infantry.

Henry A. Bower, Burlington Ave.,
Leonardo, N. Y., Private, Regtl. Hq.
Co., 101st Infantry.

Augustus E. White, Jr., 1620 Ocean
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y., Private, Troop
A, 110th Cavalry.

Peter F. Costagliola, 67 Lafayette Ave.,
Brooklyn, N. Y., Private, 1st Sq. Hq.
Det., 110th Cavalry.

Edward J. Anderson, 27 Moody Rd.,
Albany, N. Y., Private, Btry. B, 101st
Field Artillery.

Fred M. Hall, c/o Beyer Fish Co., 110
Fulton Market, New York City.
Private, Btry. E, 101st Field Artillery.

Allan H. Henderson, Commercial Hotel,
Suite No. 39, 541 Broome St., New
York City. Private, How. Co., 182nd
Infantry.

Antonio Rodrigues, 10 Garden Walk,
New Rochelle, N. Y. Private, Btry.
M., 241st Coast Artillery.

Francis E. Roberts, 3058 Third Ave.,
New York City. Private 1/c, How.
Co., 52nd Infantry Brigade.

Here are a few from the "Nutmeg"
state who have crossed the border and
Connecticut has good National Guards-
men, too:

Pvt. William I. Jones, 1526 East 72d St.,
New York, N. Y. (Co. K, 169th
Infantry, CNG)

Pvt. James Panecasio, 1425 Bedford
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Co. K, 169th
Infantry, CNG)

Pvt. James J. Collins, 90 Sellinger St.,
Rochester, N. Y. (Co. I, 169th In-
fantry, CNG)

Pvt. Frank D. Mazza, 120 Nostrand
Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. (Co. L, 169th
Infantry, CNG)

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The Guard in the World War

(Continued from page 14)

visions that carried this attack to a successful conclusion.

In the battle of the Argonne commencing the latter part of September to the war-worn 26th, 28th, 32nd and 42nd Guard divisions were added the 35th from Kansas and Missouri, the 29th from New Jersey, Delaware, Virginia, Maryland and the District of Columbia, the 33rd from Illinois and the 37th from Ohio.

While these divisions were assisting in driving their way towards Sedan the 36th from Texas and Oklahoma were fighting with the French in the Champagne Marne Sector just to the west and the 27th and 30th were with the British. When the Armistice was signed eleven National Guard Divisions were in the combat, as compared with five of the regular army and eight of the National Army.

It is needless to recount further the part the Guard played. Without them the war must have lasted many months longer. By their ability to place their units in the field, by their knowledge of the ground work of the soldier learned in their armories, by the bravery and ability with which they fought, this country is indebted to the National Guard for billions upon billions of treasure and to their courage and sacrifice hundreds of thousands of mothers owe the lives of their sons.

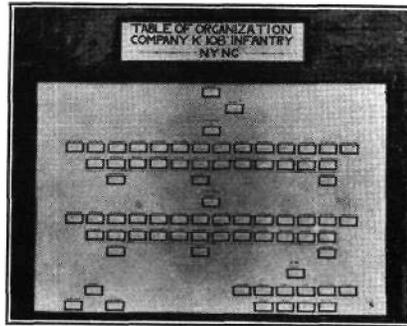
The Guard unit and its value as a second line of defense has been tested on the greatest testing ground known to modern warfare, the battle ground of Europe and against the greatest military force the world has ever known, the German armies, and not found wanting. What it once did will in time of need be done again and to its officers and men now serving with the National Guard the people of this country can well say in every sense of the word, "Soldier, I salute you."—*Wisconsin National Guard Review*.

Rochester "Collecting Co." Collects Banquet at Syracuse

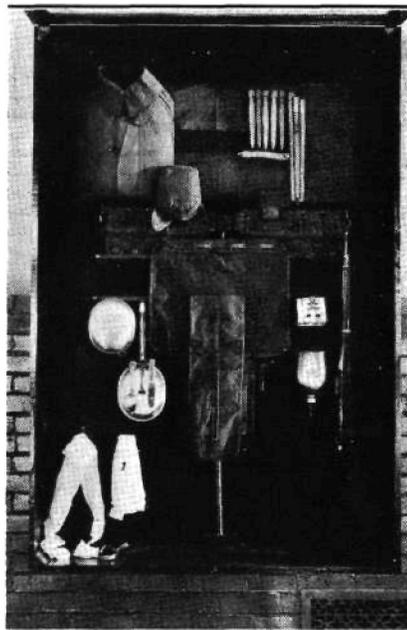
"The 105th Ambulance Co. of Syracuse, N. Y., entertained the 104th Collecting Co. of Rochester, N. Y., at their Annual Basketball Dinner on April 16th. Before the dinner there was a basketball game between the teams of each company, of course the 105th were the victors. A new radio had just been purchased, and with the victrola, piano and the different quartets, there was a variety of music furnished. The Company Jester (Frankie Lavature) was very much in evidence to be sure."

How Hornell Does Things

The accompanying cuts are self explanatory and should be carefully considered by unit commanders looking for suggestions on how to improve their organizations.



It will be noted that the Table of Organization is also a roster of the unit with each man's business and home address and phone number—a valuable bit of information to have constantly available, besides which the board serves as an assignment table.



The equipment display is made in an unused rifle rack on the drill floor where all can and must see it. This constant bringing home of the proper method of display cannot fail to make an impression. The open first aid packet is interesting and valuable because inspections show that very few men know what their first aid packet contains—the answers usually include everything from iodine to splints.

Takes His Pleasures Singly

Lieutenant: I'd like leave of absence to get married.

Commander: But you've just had a month. Why didn't you get married then?

Lieutenant: I didn't want to spoil my furlough.
—A. & N. J.

27th DIV. ASSOCIATION TO LONDON IN 1930

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of the 27th Division Association of the World War held at Schenectady, N. Y., on May 18, 1929, it was voted to hold the next convention of the association in London, England, sometime during the month of May. Captain Charles R. Morrison of the 245th Coast Artillery, New York National Guard, was appointed Official Transportation Agent for the trip and he has already begun work on literature to be distributed to the veterans of "O'Ryan's Roughnecks" giving full details of the trip including approximate cost.

Several important matters were accomplished at the meeting among which were the signing of an application for a state charter, the adoption of a set of provisional by-laws to take the place of the mislaid set until the convention in 1930, and a definite post designation scheme similar to that used by the American Legion.

Many of the veterans of "New York's Own" are not on record at the State headquarters of the association and they are urged to forward their names and addresses to Secretary-Treasurer C. Pemberton Lenart, 100 State St., Albany, N. Y., after which they will receive full information regarding the London Convention.

Lt. Col. McWilliams

Arsenal Head

Lieutenant Colonel John I. MacWilliams, who has been stationed at Pine Camp for several years as camp quartermaster, has been appointed acting assistant adjutant general of the New York National Guard and has been transferred to New York city.

Lieutenant John F. Ward, son of Adjutant General Franklin W. Ward, has been made quartermaster at Pine Camp. He has been stationed there for several years during the training season on quartermaster work.

PLEASE PRINT NAMES

ON BACK OF PHOTOS

In sending photographs to the "NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN" please practice the regulation that requires names in field messages to be *printed*. *Print* the name on the back of the photo, *do not write it*. There is no Company J in a regiment because most people write I and J so near alike that it would be impossible to tell which company was intended if the order affecting one was in long hand—a serious error if the K.O. intended Co. I was to go to mess and Co. J went instead. We do not desire to guess at a, u, m or n, so please print names. Also remember that *no news is handled after the fifteenth of the month prior to publication*.

Popular N. G. Officer Answers Last Call

THE legion of friends of Colonel Frank Harrington Hines, commanding the 105th Field Artillery located in the Bronx and Brooklyn, were grieved to hear of his death in St. Luke's Hospital, New York City on May 8th. Colonel Hines had been critically ill for several weeks.

Colonel Hines was born at Nyack, N. Y., on August 21, 1868. He enlisted in Company D (4th Company) 7th Regiment N. Y. N. G., February 13, 1893, and was promoted to Lance Corporal and Sergeant Q. M. under the late Colonel Daniel Appleton. He was honorably discharged from the Seventh Regiment on April 12, 1908 to accept commission as 1st Lieutenant, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, entering service in that capacity under Major David Wilson, April 13, 1908.

He was commissioned Major, 1st Battalion, Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., January 31, 1912, transferred to 1st Battalion, 1st Field Artillery, October 25, 1912. On December 16, 1912, he was transferred to the Second Battalion, Second Field Artillery and promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, January 14, 1913; mustered into Federal Service for Mexican Border, June 30, 1916, re-entered State service January 12, 1917, and again mustered into Federal Service, Second F. A. (105th F. A.) July 11, 1917, for World War.

On October 8, 1917, he was promoted to the rank of Colonel and organized and commanded the 106th Field Artillery, U.S.A. He was honorably discharged with this rank, May 10, 1918. On July 9th, 1918, he was re-commissioned a Major, F. A. (N. A.) and appointed Provost Marshal and Chief of Military Police at Camp Jackson, S. C. He was honorably discharged from Federal Service December 19, 1918, and placed on the Reserve List, N. Y. G. as Colonel F. A. On April 7th, 1920, he was commissioned a Major, 2nd Battalion F. A., N. Y. N. G. He was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel 105th F. A. (2nd F. A.) January 10, 1923, and on January 11, 1926, was promoted to the rank of Colonel, commanding the 105th Field Artillery until the time of his death.

Colonel Hines was superintendent of

buildings in Manhattan with his office in the Municipal Building and was a daily visitor at Division Headquarters. He had devoted the best part of his life to the interests of the National Guard which he dearly loved. He was always present, taking an active part in all National Guard conventions, both State and Federal.

His remains were taken to the Franklin Avenue Armory, the Bronx, where they

love even more than life, and we feel that we are loyal to all that is highest in America's past when we act on the belief that those only are fit to live, who are not afraid to die."

Tonight it is my sad duty, as Past Commander of the David W. E. Allen Post No. 5, to eulogize the memory of our late Colonel and comrade, Frank H.

Hines, who answered the call of his Creator and Commander, May 8, 1929.

It is needless for me to say that the Legion and the National Guard has suffered an irreparable loss.

He was a great soldier, a true friend, an American in every sense of the word, strong in character, upright in principle, kind and considerate in his dealings with his fellow man.

His one great aim was to aid the legion and to improve the condition of our disabled comrades, to alleviate their pain and suffering, to better their condition. How well he succeeded is a matter of record. Cut down in the midst of his great work as a soldier by that Grim Reaper, Death, shall his work cease? The Legion answers: "No, it must go on." Comrades and members of the Auxiliary it is up to you and I to see that this work is carried on until the objective is gained.

To be great is to be good, and he who would have his name handed down to posterity must ennoble it by acts of charity and deeds of pure beneficence.

Colonel Hines has done this. His whole life has been one of unselfish sacrifice.

"For no greater love hath any man than he lay down his life for his brother."

His part in the great work of the Guard and the Legion is finished. He has passed on to that Great Legion above. May the Captain of our salvation grant unto him rest and peace eternal.

Sleep on, such lives as thine have not been lived in vain.

But shed an influence rare divine, on lives that here remain.



IN MEMORIAL

In Memory of Colonel Frank H. Hines, 105th Field Artillery. Eulogy delivered before the David W. E. Allen Post No. 5, 105th Field Artillery, American Legion, Bronx County.

By William B. Love, Past Commander
"We love life, but there are things we

HORSES EASILY DESCRIBED BY COLOR

Every cavalryman should be able to describe a horse in the fewest possible words, using the correct terms, and in order to do so a knowledge of colors as applied to horses is essential, says Major John Kennard, cavalry, in a recent issue of the bulletin of the 62d cavalry, says the "United States Army Recruiting News."

All horses, continues the major, are in general classified under one of the following colors: Bay, brown, black, chestnut, dun, gray, white, roan, piebald or skewbald.

A bay horse varies from light golden or yellowish to a very dark bay which may be confused with a brown. The very dark bay can be distinguished from a brown by the hair, on the muzzle. The dark bay will have a black muzzle while the brown will in general have a light brown hair on the muzzle. Of all bays, the most beautiful is the blood bay, whose color is that of polished mahogany.

Brown, though usually a distinctive color, may be so dark as to be often confused with black or dark bay, but the hair on the muzzle of a brown horse will always be brown, unless the animal has white markings on the face.

A black horse is real jet or ebony black, and this is one of the rarest of horse colors, but it is found in all types and breeds of horses.

Chestnut is about the hardest color to describe, but it is a very common color among thoroughbreds. Man-of-War is a chestnut, his son, Crusader, is a chestnut, and many other famous horses are chestnuts. Horses with hair similar to that which on humans is called red, or auburn, are chestnuts, but all chestnuts, have not red or auburn coats; some vary from dark liver to a light golden brown. Chestnuts have been called sorrels, but this is not a proper stud blood designation.

Duns vary from mouse color to a light golden, and generally have black points and mule markings down the back and across the shoulders. Zebra stripes across the forelegs and thighs are generally well marked on animals of this color.

Grays are common among draft horses and Arabs. The dapple gray has black circular markings on the hind quarters, and sometimes the legs are almost black from the knee down.

White in a horse means the genuine milk white, not the pale gray, which is the color that most gray horses turn with age. Napoleon's famous steed was described as a milk white Arabian. The milk white horse as a rule has a pink muzzle and is pink around the eyes.

Roans are of two classes, the red or strawberry roan, whose coat is produced

by the intermingling of black, white and yellow hairs, and the blue roan by the intermingling of black, white and yellow hairs. Like grays, roans tend to get whiter with age.

A piebald is a black and white and a skewbald is any other color and white, the colors being laid on in large patches all over the body. A common name for these horses is pinto, and sometimes they are called circus horses because nearly every circus parade will contain a number of them.

IT PAYS TO ADVERTISE

The following is from THE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN of April, 1929:

Call Out the Guard

"Oh, Clarice, I'm so worried. You know you told me to put that piece of wedding-cake under my pillow and I'd dream of my future husband?"

"Yes, dear; didn't it work?"

"That's what worries me. I dreamed of the Seventy-first Regiment."

—*Pennsylvania Guardsman.*

This joke was published in the "New York Sun" of April 12th, 1922, with a four-strip cartoon by H. A. Mac Gill. It appeared in the "Seventy-first Infantry Review" of May, 1922, and now, seven year later, has come to New York by way of Philadelphia. It has been working for the Seventy-first Infantry all these years and is another example of the old advertising slogan

"He who has something to sell
And whispers 'bout it in a well
Will never make as many dollars
As he who climbs a tree and hollers."

Captain Plumley New Adj. 105th Inf.

Captain Charles B. Plumley, who has been connected with Co. B, 105th Infantry, stationed at Cohoes for 25 years, has been appointed adjutant of the regiment to succeed Captain Lester C. Higbee of Troy, resigned. Captain Plumley during the World War served overseas with the rank of lieutenant. He is commissioner of public safety of the City of Cohoes.

Hempstead's New Armory

The new State armory at Hempstead will be completed and ready for occupancy by July 1, says Major R. L. Vanderwater, commanding officer of the local companies.

The lease on the present armory will expire on July 1 and the troops will move into their new quarters on that day. Appropriate opening day ceremonies, with State, county, town, village and military officials taking part, are being planned.

Marshal Foch's Ten Commandments

Keep your eyes and ears ready and your mouth in the safety-notch, for it is your soldierly duty to see and hear clearly; but as a rule, you should be heard mainly in the sentry challenges or the charging cheer.

Obey orders first, and, if still alive, kick afterward if you have been wronged.

Keep your arms and equipment clean and in good order; treat your animals fairly and kindly and your motor or other machine as though it belonged to you and was the only one in the world. Do not waste your ammunition, your gas, your food, your time, nor your opportunity.

Never try to fire an empty gun, nor at an empty trench, but when you shoot, shoot to kill, and forget not that at close quarters a bayonet beats a bullet.

Tell the truth squarely, face the music, and take your punishment like a man; for a good soldier won't lie, he doesn't sulk, and is no squealer.

Be merciful to the women of your foe and shame them not, for you are a man; pity and shield the children in your captured territory, for you were once a helpless child.

Bear in mind that the enemy is your enemy and the enemy of humanity until he is killed or captured; then he is your dear brother or fellow soldier, beaten or ashamed, whom you should no further humiliate.

Do your best to keep your head clear and cool, your body clean and comfortable, and your feet in good condition, for you think with your head, fight with your body, and march with your feet.

Be of good cheer and high courage; shirk neither work nor danger; suffer in silence, and cheer the comrades at your side with a smile.

Dread defeat, but not wounds; fear dishonor, but not death, and die game; and whatever the task, remember the motto of the division, "It Shall Be Done."

Saturdays Excepted

Pvt.: "Wanna go swimmin'?"

Girl: "I don't swim."

Pvt.: "Wanna go bathing?"

Girl: "I don't—aw, shut up!"

—A & N Journal.



THE Adjutant General's "Question" Bureau is open to all members of the Military and Naval Forces of the State of New York. Questions should be mailed direct to "Question" Bureau, The Adjutant General's Office, 100 State Street, Albany, N. Y., be signed, and must be confined to subjects concerning State and Federal Military Laws, Regulations and Administration, and be of general interest to the Guard. Answers will appear on this page at the earliest opportunity. Questions not classified as above will be ignored.

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

<i>Brig. General</i>	<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>
Byrne, John J.	April 19, 1929	C.A. Brig.
<i>Colonel</i>		
Thiery, Lewis M.	April 19, 1929	244th C.A.
<i>Lt. Colonel</i>		
Miller, Mills	April 19, 1929	244th C.A.
<i>Captains</i>		
Creech, John H.	April 9, 1929	245th C.A.
Goldstein, Philip	April 19, 1929	105th F.A.
Jolley, George S.	April 25, 1929	M.A.C., 102d Med. Regt.
Zittel, Harold E.	April 25, 1929	M.C., 106th F.A.
Collins, George F.	April 29, 1929	174th Inf.
<i>1st Lieutenants</i>		
Riddick, Cornelius V.	April 1, 1929	369th Inf.
Short, Leroy W.	April 10, 1929	10th Inf.
Appel, Ronald B.	April 11, 1929	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.
Meyers, Paul D.	April 12, 1929	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.
Mulligan, Denis	April 16, 1929	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.
Byard, Warrington F.	April 19, 1929	107th Inf.
McGan, Harold P.	April 19, 1929	M.C., 102nd Med. Regt.
Maloy, Arthur F.	April 25, 1929	10th Inf.
Carton, Joseph D.	April 26, 1929	106th Inf.
Kampf, Alexander G.	April 29, 1929	14th Inf.
Brown, George W.	April 29, 1929	174th Inf.
Warren, George W.	April 30, 1929	244th C.A.
Lemon, Andrew M.	April 30, 1929	245th C.A.
<i>2nd Lieutenants</i>		
Smith, Eben B.	April 2, 1929	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.
Krout, Ray W.	April 2, 1929	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.
Amblem, William H.	April 3, 1929	106th F.A.
Morris, John W.	April 9, 1929	244th C.A.
Tuck, Charles A.	April 19, 1929	101st Cav.
Willberg, William A.	April 19, 1929	107th Inf.
Bradbury, Edward J.	April 26, 1929	165th Inf.
Chlieb, Jack	April 26, 1929	165th Inf.
Reubel, Harry B.	April 27, 1929	369th Inf.
Riley, Harold W.	April 29, 1929	174th Inf.
Grogan, William	April 30, 1929	106th Inf.

**Separations from Active Service, April, 1929
Resigned, Honorably Discharged**

<i>1st Lieutenants</i>		
Brown, Roswell K.	April 1, 1929	M.C., 102d Med. Regt.
O'Connell, Thomas J.	April 9, 1929	D.C., 107th Inf.
Voorhees, Malcolm D.	April 1, 1929	52d F.A. Brig.
<i>2nd Lieutenants</i>		
Price, William L.	April 18, 1929	Inf., 27th Spl. Troops
Rodyenko, Peter	April 29, 1929	244th C.A.
Tarleton, Nelson A.	April 12, 1929	71st Inf.
Williams, Harrison B.	April 1, 1929	104th F.A.

Transferred to the National Guard Reserve at Own Request.

<i>Captains</i>		
Baker, Stalham S.	April 24, 1929	121st Cav.
Noble, James K.	April 24, 1929	A.C., 27th Div. Avi.
<i>1st Lieutenants</i>		
Alvord, Charles L.	April 18, 1929	D.C., 121st Cav.
Harter, Fenton	April 1, 1929	106th Inf.
<i>2nd Lieutenants</i>		
Barinque, Alexis C. V.	April 29, 1929	165th Inf.
Rueckel, John G.	April 29, 1929	71st Inf.

Long Service Medals Awarded for Month of April, 1929.

<i>SPECIAL CLASS (35 Years)</i>
M. Sgt. George W. Cunliffe, Serv. Co., 106th Inf.
M. Sgt. Herbert Deviney, Serv. Co., 174th Inf.
M. Sgt. John P. Fennell, 212th C.A. (A.A.)
M. Sgt. William B. Love, Serv. Btry., 105th F.A.
1st Sgt. Nelson A. Moss, Co. K, 105th Inf.
Sgt. Theodore H. Gaden, 106th Inf.
<i>CLASS I (25 Years)</i>
Col. Thomas Fairservis, 106th Inf.
Maj. Thomas R. Fleming, 245th C.A.
M. Sgt. William H. Heesch, Hq. Btry., 245th C.A.
Chief Commissary Steward, Hq., 3rd Bn., N. M.
<i>CLASS II (20 Years)</i>
Capt. Arthur H. Norris, 10th Inf.
<i>CLASS III (15 Years)</i>
Lt. Col. George F. Terry, 71st Inf.
Capt. Arthur H. Norris, 10th Inf.
<i>CLASS IV (10 Years)</i>
Col. Douglas P. Walker, 106th F.A.
Maj. Brendan A. Burns, 102nd Eng.
Maj. Louis L. Ilich, 258th F.A.
Maj. Leo F. Nearon, 369th Inf.
Capt. Henry J. Anderson, 165th Inf.
Capt. Charles F. Bisenius, 71st Inf.
Capt. Clifford W. Butt, 106th Inf.
Capt. James S. Cattanach, 104th F.A.
Capt. John H. Choate, Jr., 106th Inf.
Capt. Maynard K. Edmunds, 369th Inf.
Capt. Joseph V. Falke, 212th C.A. (A.A.)
Capt. Joseph B. Fiesel, 165th Inf.
Capt. Harold F. Gormsen, 102nd Engrs.
Capt. Casper V. Gunther, 106th Inf.
Capt. Albert F. Hogle, 106th Inf.
Capt. Elmer S. Johnson, 14th Inf.
Capt. George F. Johnston, 107th Inf.
Capt. James W. Jones, 369th Inf.
Chap. (Capt.) William H. Kephardt, 258th F.A.
Capt. Alfred F. King, 107th Inf.
Capt. Carrol B. Kopf, 51st Cav. Brig.
Capt. Edward C. Lawson, 156th F.A.
Capt. Wilmer F. Lucas, 369th Inf.
Capt. Roderick H. Macgregor, 174th Inf.
Capt. Walter S. Mullins, 14th Inf.
Capt. Peter J. Rogers, 165th Inf.
Capt. Marshall K. Rudolph, 106th F.A.
Capt. Leslie A. Sackett, 27th Special Troops
Capt. Charles J. Timm, 107th Inf.
Capt. John J. Williams, 71st Inf.
1st Lt. Archibald B. Barrett, 107th Inf.
1st Lt. Clarence J. Corbett, 105th F.A.
1st Lt. Francis X. Doherty, 174th Inf.
1st Lt. William L. Fanning, 101st Cav.
1st Lt. John Fraser, 101st Cav.
1st Lt. Harry J. Hagemeister, 102nd Engrs.
1st Lt. Roy T. Hutchings, 10th Inf.
1st Lt. George C. Knight, 174th Inf.
1st Lt. Arthur F. Lindewall, 106th Inf.
1st Lt. Frank W. McCook, 10th Inf.
1st Lt. Daniel J. McVeigh, 14th Inf.
1st Lt. Thomas F. O'Donnell, 14th Inf.
1st Lt. William Pabst, 245th C.A.

(Continued in July issue)

Historical Sketches

(Continued from page 9)

bit Riots, 1857, Orange Riots, 1871. West Albany, 1877, Buffalo, 1892, Brooklyn, 1895, Albany, 1901, Guarding public property and utilities, 1917-1918.

During the World War the 9th Coast Artillery, New York Guard, was organized for State service, and with the returned personnel of the War regiment, continued the old organization, 9th Coast Defense Command in the reconstituted National Guard. To conform to the War Department requirements this designation was changed in 1924 to the 244th Artillery.

Unfortunately, no authentic data is obtainable of the uniform worn during the earlier periods. At the time of the consolidation of the separate companies into a regiment in 1799, each organization had its own distinctive uniform and equipment, which they continued to wear until after the War of 1812. Of these independent uniforms there is a record of but one, the State Fencibles. Shortly after the designation of the regiment as the 9th, the first regimental uniform was adopted. This was changed about 1820 and again in 1840. During the Civil War all distinctive uniforms were abolished and a regimental uniform was not readopted until 1869. When the State in 1885 authorized a State uniform for those organizations who desired to adopt it, the 9th discarded their distinctive dress in favor of the State issue. This uniform was changed to conform to that worn by the regular army in 1895 and again in 1905, when the army dress regulations were revised. On the reorganization in 1908 of the regiment as Artillery the trimmings were changed from the infantry light blue to artillery red. During the World War all full dress was abolished, and since then the regiment has worn only the regulation army service uniform. In 1925 the governor granted to these regiments who desired to do so, permission to adopt a distinctive uniform, or distinctive ornamentation on the present uniform. The 244th took advantage of the permission by resuming the red artillery breast cord for ceremonies. It is hoped that in the near future it may go further and join many of the other State organizations in adopting a regimental distinctive dress. Reading from left to right the figure plate is explained as follows:

State Fencibles, dark grey, black and red trimmings.

1812—blue coat, white trousers.

1820—dark blue coat, light blue trousers, white trimmings.

1840—dark blue coat, light blue trousers, white trimmings.

1840—dark blue, red and gold trimmings, figure shown that of an officer enlisted men, same cut and colors, white cross belts.

1869—dark blue coat, red and gold trimmings. In winter, light blue trousers with red stripe.

1885—dark blue coat, light blue trimmings, light blue trousers.

1895—dark blue coat, white trimmings, light blue trousers.

1905—dark blue coat, light blue trimmings.

Trimmings change to artillery red, 1908.

1925—Service uniform, olive drab, red artillery beast cords.

CHANGES IN THE 108th INFANTRY

Company A of Rochester becomes Co. E and Co. E of Watertown becomes Co. A, the redesignation taking place May first on orders of the Adjutant General, Franklin W. Ward.

CHANCE TO TELL IT TO THE WORLD

April 9, 1929.

The Adjutant General,
Albany, N. Y.

My dear General:

The Army and Navy Journal would appreciate receiving copies of the orders of the National Guard units in your state. They should be addressed to the Editorial Department, Army and Navy Journal, 1800 E Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

In some instances the receipt of orders has been delayed as they were addressed to Mr. Charles J. Leach, who has retired and is now no longer connected with the Journal.

Sincerely yours,

BERTRAM KALISCH,
Managing Editor.

Bivouac in Prospect Park

Captain Walter S. Mullins, Co. H, 14th Infantry, a company commander who makes enviable military records because he "does things," held an overnight bivouac and camp on the long meadow, Prospect Park, Brooklyn, Saturday and Sunday, May 25 and 26. A venier was held at 3:30 P. M., Sunday, after which Captain Mullins entertained a host of friends at his tent, music and refreshments being furnished.

Major E. J. Reilly Retires

On May 27th the 245th Coast Artillery, Colonel Bryer H. Pendry commanding, tendered a venier to Major Edward J. Reilly who retired from active duty with the National Guard on May 28th, having reached his 64th birthday. Major Reilly has been a most efficient officer, is treasurer of the National Guard Association of the State of New York, and very popular. He will be greatly missed for he is one of those officers who is "64 years young."

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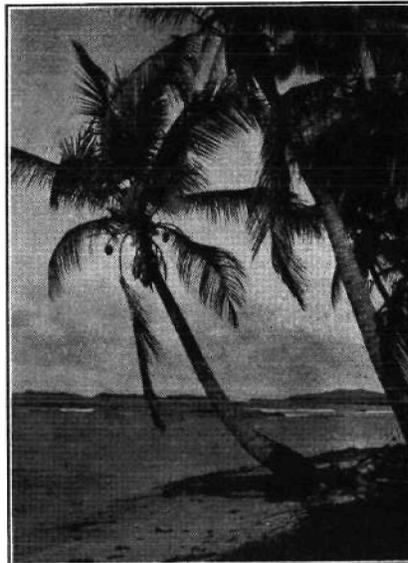
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**RITUAL DANCE OF
THE DARIEN INDIANS**

From the shadow of an ivory nut palm, the coco-fibre torches soaked with palm oil flared red in the blackness of the jungle night. White egrets flitted by; thin and ghastly, whilst from every direction, came the thudding sound of tambours.

A figure burst into the clearing. The Chief Medicine-man was nude, except for a single piece of white cloth and thick cuffs and anklets of silver. His body was painted black, with patterns of white drawn upon it. In one hand, he had a coconut; while in the other, he held a stalk of plantains. Behind him crept a naked man, shriveled and wrinkled with age, his body covered with filth and sores.

Without warning the tom-tom-tom stopped, the silence broken only by the voice of the Chief asking the good spirits to help him drive away the evil god and save the crops. When he had finished the thumping of the tam-tams began again.



But this time, in addition to the drone, a low chant arose as a line of men advanced from the edge of the bamboo grove. The drums, beaten more violently, boomed louder and louder and the chant, increasing in volume, finally sounded like pandemonium.

The Witch Doctor suiting his actions to the music dropped his plantains, seized a stick, and began chasing the old man. The latter became apparently befuddled and ran about aimlessly amid the shouts of the men and the ratatat of the drums. Every now and then he would stop to perform strange contortions to indicate pain and then run on.

Further and further away the pursuit drew, as the hubbub grew, until finally, when almost cornered, the fugitive dived into the sheltering fringe of the mangrove forest.

Thus was the evil spirit driven away and the next season's crops saved.

**COLONEL KILBRETH TO
COMMAND 105TH F. A.**

Just before going to press it was learned that General Schohl had nominated Lt. Col. John W. Kilbreth, U.S.A., retired, who resides in New York City, to command the 105th Field Artillery with headquarters in the Bronx.

Colonel Kilbreth has a splendid military record and the guard will be most fortunate in securing his services.

Born in New York City in 1876, he became a second lieutenant of artillery in the U. S. Army in 1898, a first lieutenant in 1901, Captain in 1904. In 1907 he was assigned to the field artillery, becoming a major in 1917; Lt. Col. (temp.) in August 1917; Colonel (temp.) in February 1918, and Brig Gen. (temp.) in October 1918. In 1920 he reverted back to a Lieutenant Colonel and retired, voluntarily, in December, 1922. Col. Kilbreth was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal, is a graduate of Army War College, 1921, a distinguished graduate of the Army School of the Line and the Artillery School.

Having graduated from Harvard University in '98 he entered the Spanish American War with a college unit and continued in the service for twenty-four years.

**KOMMENTS FROM K,
245th COAST ARTILLERY**

During the last Regimental Review tendered to Brig. Gen. Sydney Grant, our relay team, consisting of Privates 1st class, Clements and Theil, and Privates Falkowski and Leto, came in fourth, just being nosed out of third place by Battery B's entrant.

The Company at this date is looking forward to the Memorial Day Parade. And after that to two weeks of Field Training at Fort Hancock, N. J. during which we expect to fire on the No. 2, 6" Barquette Gun. We will also take part in the war maneuvers participating with Regular Army and Naval units.

The following received decorations:

Long and Faithful Service—1st Sergeant Coughlin—5 years. Supply Sergeant Austin—5 years.

One hundred per cent Duty—Sgt. LeViness—2 years—1st Sgt. Coughlin—5 years—Sgt. Coleman—2 years—Supply Sgt. Austin—5 years—Corp. Preston—2 years.

Recruiting—Sgt. LeViness.

Quick, Ivan—the cops are gaining on us! What shall I do?

Throw out another case.

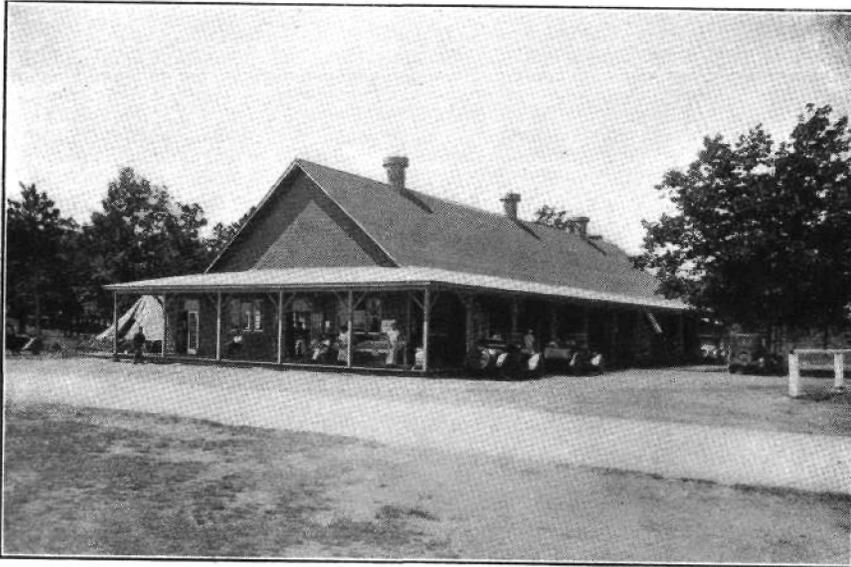
—Texas Ranger.

* * *

"I hear that Harry has a new baby."

"What show's she in?"

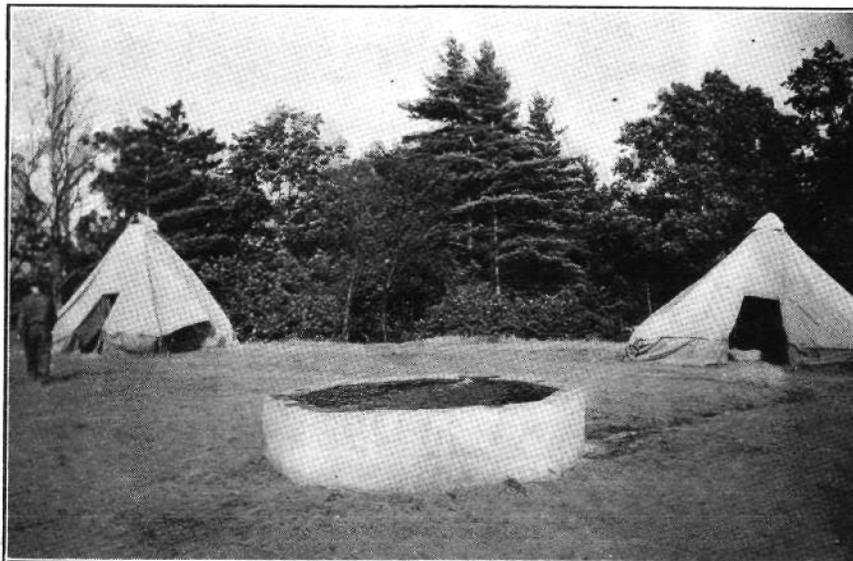
—Ohio State Sun Dial.



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Interior Recreation Hall, Pine Camp



Where the Horses Drink, Pine Camp

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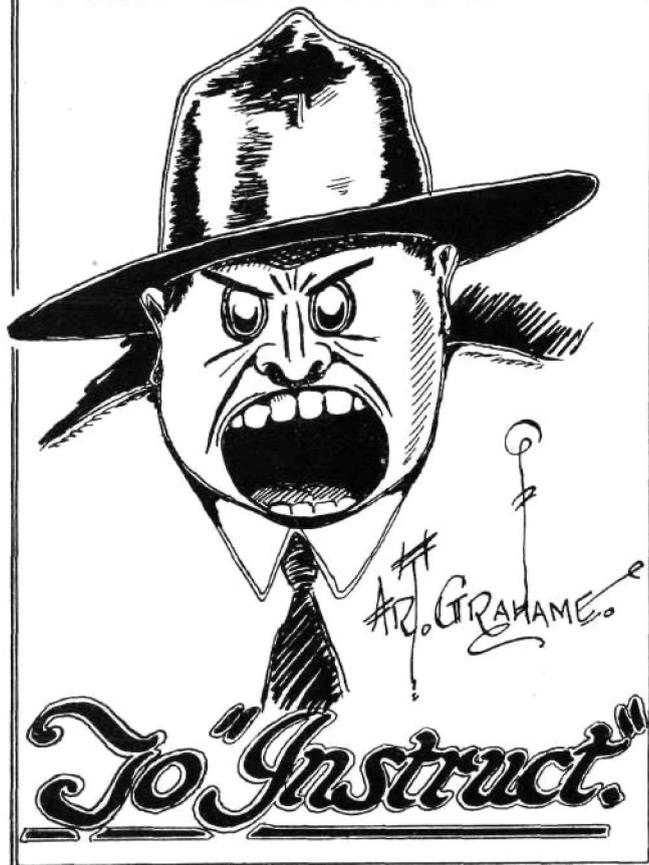
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