

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



August, 1931



**OFFICIAL
STATE PUBLICATION**



15c The Copy



● The Editor Regrets ●

Oh boy! Just look at that pile of stuff coming in, will you! That's the sort of thing an editor dreams about—news items coming in so fast he can hardly handle them.

Stories, articles, Regimental Notes—here they come: read 'em, give 'em a touch here and there with a blue pencil and out to the printers they go. Proof 'em, dummy them, and the next thing you know, they're in the Guardsman.

That's the result of our asking you to send us in contributions. We felt certain the stuff was there if only we could get at it. There is only one thing we regret not having mentioned at the same time, though—and that is, our lack of artists.

Now, what about it? Don't you think the editor has enough to regret without this added burden?

We are all the time needing illustrations for stories, poems, and articles, and we would like you on our "artist list." Send in samples of your work—comic or otherwise—and help your magazine along. Let's see your name appearing on the opposite page under "Illustrations."

Ho-hum! It's too hot to go on talking. But do your stuff, Artists, do your stuff!

THE EDITOR.

The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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Contents

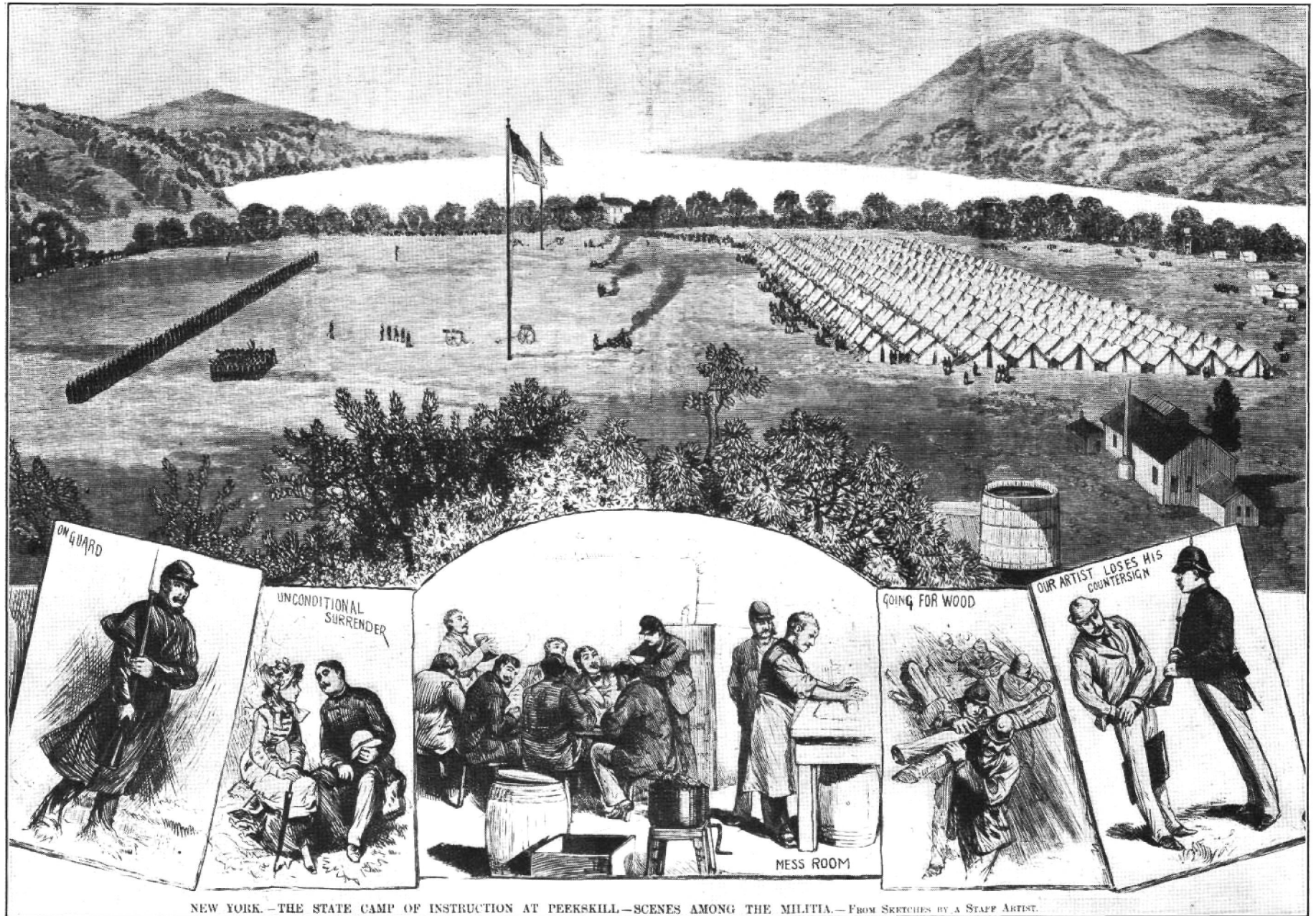
	PAGE		PAGE
THE FIRST TOUR OF DUTY AT CAMP SMITH.....	3	EXAMPLE FOR EMPLOYERS.....	15
EMERGENCY LANDINGS AT CAMP SMITH.....	5	AN EVENING WITH THE TARGETS.....	16
WAR NAMES ON CAMP SMITH TRAIL MAP. <i>Sgt. W. J. Warringer</i>	6	KEEP SMILING.....	17
NON-COM'S IDEA OF AN IDEAL PRIVATE.....	7	N.R.A. SHOOTING NEWS.....	18
"ON HAND"..... <i>1st. Lieut. Daniel Livingston</i>	7	SOLDIER ADVENTURERS ALL.....	19
WHAT THE CRACK SHOTS IN THE GUARD ARE DOING <i>The Editor</i>	8	MAJOR DEDELL BOOSTS THE GUARDSMAN.....	21
THE SPIRIT OF THE BAYONET (CARTOON) <i>Maj. E. C. Dreher</i>	9	THE WHOLE GUARD ON REVIEW.....	22
THE ARMY EXTENSION SCHOOLS.....	10	CAPT. CARLOSS J. CHAMBERLIN.....	24
BRIEF EDITORIALS.....	12	TECH. SGT. JOHN STRAIN RETIRES.....	25
GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL.....	13	STAFF SGT. JENKINSON RETIRES.....	26
MACHINE GUN ADJUSTMENTS..... <i>Sgt. C. Schafer</i>	14	ADJUTANT GENERAL'S PAGE.....	28
		HOW WE STAND.....	29
		AVERAGE OF ATTENDANCE.....	30

Illustrations

	PAGE		PAGE
FRONT COVER..... <i>V. Morrison</i>		TARGET PRACTICE..... <i>Lt. E. Locke</i>	16
CAMP SMITH, 1882..... <i>Harper's Weekly</i>	2	MAJOR THOMAS C. DEDELL.....	21
CAMP SMITH TRAIL MAP.....	6	51ST CAVALRY BRIG. STAFF.....	24
THE SPIRIT OF THE BAYONET..... <i>Maj. E. C. Dreher</i>	9	TECH. SGT. JOHN STRAIN, U.S.A.....	25
ARMY EXTENSION SCHOOL CHARTS.....	11		

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

"It will be strictly non-political; it will not attempt to exploit any theme or theory or 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!"



NEW YORK.—THE STATE CAMP OF INSTRUCTION AT PEEKSKILL.—SCENES AMONG THE MILITIA.—FROM SKETCHES BY A STAFF ARTIST.

T H E



N E W Y O R K

National Guardsman

VOL. VIII

AUGUST

Published for the members of the New York National Guard by the members themselves. All profits return to the Magazine, the only publication authorized by the New York National Guard.

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No. 5

The First Tour of Duty at Camp Smith

The first regiment of the N. Y. N. G. to occupy Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., after its opening in 1882, was the old 23rd. The Commanding Officers Report to the Adjutant General makes interesting reading to those who are acquainted with the modern Camp Smith.

Headquarters Twenty-third Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.
Brooklyn, July 8, 1882.

General—I have the honor to make the following report of the duty performed by this Command at the State Camp of Instruction . . .

The Regiment assembled at its Armory on Saturday, July 1, at 1:30 p.m., in full dress uniform, with knapsacks containing the fatigue uniform, and with overcoats rolled thereon, the new State helmet being worn as the full dress hat in place of the shako.

The total number present was 608.

A guard was detailed, consisting of one Captain, as Officer of the Day, one First and one Second Lieutenant, as Officers of the Guard, two Sergeants and three Corporals and thirty-seven Privates.

At 2:05 the line of march was taken up for Jewell's Wharf, where the Regiment embarked on the steamer Columbia, which left the dock at 3:30 p.m.

During the march twelve or fifteen members of the Command were overcome by the extreme heat, but by prompt and efficient action of the medical department they quickly recovered, and all but three were able to march from the steamer to the camp ground.

Reaching Roa Hook at 6:30 p.m., I directed Lt. Col. John B. Frothingham to take command, and proceeded in person to report my arrival to Maj. Gen. Frederick Townsend, Adjutant General, S. N. Y.

After a few moments delay, caused by a passing shower, the Regiment disembarked, the guard in advance, and marched to the camp, which had already been pitched; the guard proceeded at once to its post, and the Regiment was dismissed without ceremony, to prepare for supper . . . The lateness of arrival rendered it necessary to dispense with the ceremony of dress parade.

Tattoo was sounded at 9:45 and taps at 10:30 p. m.

Sunday, July 2.

Reveille sounded at 5 a.m. Guard mount at 8:30 a.m. Religious services at 11 a.m., the Regimental Chaplain,

Capt. Charles H. Hall, officiating. In consequence of the mess tent being blown down, the services were held in the open air.

By special request the ceremony of dress parade was permitted, which was executed at 7 p.m., together with escort of the color.

Tattoo sounded at 9:45 and taps at 10:30 p.m.

The rain of Saturday had caused a shrinkage of the tents and guy ropes, and as they dried out this morning they became very slack. No attention being paid to tightening them up, the strong wind blowing from the north caused the mess-tent to fall just after the Regiment had sat down to breakfast, demolishing some of the tables, crockery and lamps, and scattering the food about the platform. A few slight injuries resulted to some of the command, and the occurrence suggested what might have resulted if the accident had taken place the night before when the kerosene lamps suspended about the tent poles were lighted. The fallen tent was quickly cleared away, and the meal finished in the open air.

Monday, July 3.

Reveille at 5 a.m. Company drill from 6 to 7:10 a.m., including instruction in skirmishing, double step and salutes.

Guard mounting at 8:30 a.m.

Battalion drill from 9:10 to 11:45 a.m., including formation of battalion (in quick and double time), escort of the color, rear open order, alignments, marching by flank and by flank of subdivisions, manual of arms and fring.

Dress parade at 7 p.m., during which ceremony the good results of the battalion drill were noticed.

Tattoo at 9:45 and taps at 10:30 p.m.

Morning report for this day showed total strength in camp 654.

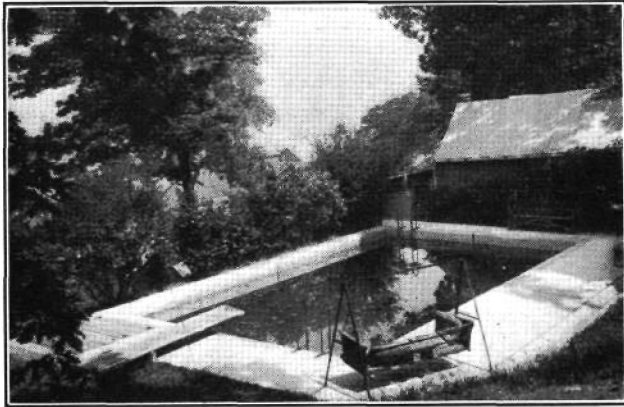
Tuesday, July 4.

Reveille at 5 a.m. The annual inspection and muster

being ordered for this day, company and battalion drills were omitted.

Guard mount at 8:30 a.m.

At 9:30 a.m. the Regiment formed for review and inspection by Col. Theophilus F. Rodenbough, Assistant Inspector-General, S. N. Y., Lt. Col. John B. Frothingham taking command as the inspecting officer was junior in rank to the commandant of the Regiment.



The Officers' Bathing Pool—a luxury introduced since the camp was first opened by the 23rd Regiment in 1882.

The muster showed 666 present, sixty absent.

A rainstorm commencing shortly after 12 m. brought the ceremonies to a hasty termination, and the inspection of quarters was postponed.

A national salute was fired at 12 m. by a detachment under orders from Brig. Gen. D. D. Wylie, Commissary-General and Chief of Ordnance, S. N. Y.

Dress parade omitted on account of the storm.

Tattoo sounded at 9:45 and taps at 10:30 p.m.

The storm rendered it necessary to utilize a small platform covered by a tent, which was intended for the use of visitors and guests, and also to set tables in the cook-house; the Regiment being fed by detachments.

Morning report this day showed total strength in camp 666.

Wednesday, July 5.

Reveille at 5 a.m.

The storm continued all day, and company and battalion drills and dress parade were dispensed with.

Undress guard mount at 8:30 a.m.

Retreat sounded at 7:35 p.m.

Tattoo sounded at 9:45 and taps at 10:30 p.m.

Morning report showed total strength in camp 557.

Thursday, July 6.

Reveille at 5 a.m.

Company drill necessarily omitted on account of the wet and muddy condition of the ground.

Battalion drill from 9:10 to 11:40 a.m., including form to and on the right or left into line; form column of fours front into line, march by flank of subdivisions, and again in column of fours and column of companies and form line; form column of companies and march in column at full distance; change direction; form column at full distance into line; manual of arms and firing; column of fours front into line. In the firings, blank cartridges were used to the extent of about 3,400 rounds.

Inspection of Quarters at 2 p.m. by Colonel Theophilus F. Rodenbough, Assistant Inspector-General, S. N. Y.

Dress parade at 7:10 p.m.

Tattoo at 9:45 and taps at 10:30 p.m.

Morning report this day showed total strength in camp 495.

Friday, July 7.

Reveille at 5 a.m.

Company drill from 6 to 7 a.m., including skirmish manual, double step, right (and left) by twos and files, single rank movements, wheelings.

Guard mounting at 8:30 a.m.

Battalion drill from 9 to 11:40 a.m., including manual of arms and firings; break from the right and march to the left in column of fours; form column of fours and column of companies into line by two movements; double column of fours; form the double column front into line in double time and to the right into line in quick time; deployment of Battalion into close column; change front; skirmish drill. About 4,500 blank cartridges used in the firings.

Dress parade at 7 p.m.

Tattoo at 9:45, taps at 10:30 p.m.

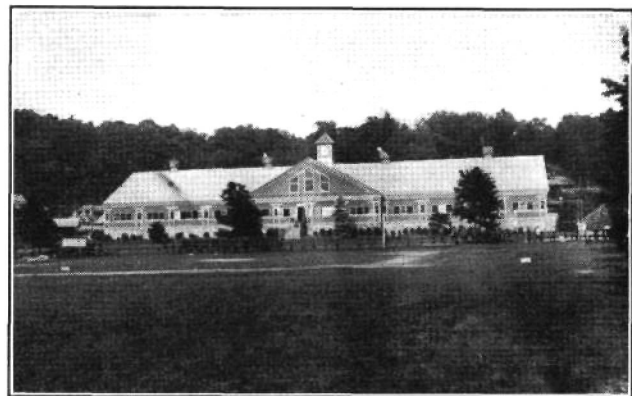
Morning report this day showed total strength in camp 498.

Saturday, July 8.

Reveille at 5 a.m.

Company drill omitted to permit men to pack up.

Battalion drill from 9:10 to 11 a.m., including manual of arms; firings by company, wing, rank and battalion, in which about two thousand blank cartridges were used; alignments; column of fours on the left and to the right; close column of divisions and companies; form column of fours from close column; take wheeling distance and form line from close column; form column of companies from line; form single rank; form double rank; on right and left into line in single and double rank; form column of



Five Past Six—and there is the 102nd Medical Regiment moving out to the Parade Ground for Review.

fours from column of companies; form line from column of companies; close column of companies from column of fours; deploy the close column of divisions into line; change direction by left flank.

The morning report for this day showed total strength in camp 498.

At 2:30 the Regiment formed to leave camp.

The Twelfth Regiment arrived at 3 p.m. The customary salutes were exchanged, and the camp turned over to Col.

(Continued on page 16)

Camp Smith Becomes a Popular Emergency Field for Aviators

WHEN the 23rd Regiment opened Camp Smith in 1882, it is doubtful if a single one of its members could have foreseen some of the uses to which its Parade Ground would be put before half a century had passed.

First of all, came the Autogiro, owned by the Socony Company. It dropped out of a windless sky onto the East Parade Ground and then hopped over to the west field. Hundreds turned out to see this strange craft—the only successful radical departure from “orthodox” airplane design since the Wrights first flew at Kitty Hawk.



Photo by Thompson, Official Camp Photographer.

The Socony Autogiro makes a “one-point” landing at Camp Smith.

From the west field, the windmill plane took off and landed half a dozen times, taking up as passengers Miss Mary Haskell (the General’s daughter), Major Mangine, Major Reutershan, and others. All were impressed by the obvious ease with which the ‘giro was lifted out of and dropped onto the small field and its theory of flight and its advantages were the subject of much interesting, if not correctly technical, conversation in the Camp that evening.

If the next man who used the Camp for a landing field had had a ‘giro, he would probably not be lamenting the bill for several hundreds of dollars which he incurred when he dropped his ship on the dumping ground at the north end of the field. Spectators saw the ship pass over at about 2000 feet. Apparently at that height the motor stalled and the two thousand persons who had assembled to watch the review of the 106th Infantry saw the plane descending as though to land. The pilot maneuvered his ship to a



Photo by Thompson, Official Camp Photographer.

A topsy-turvy landing by the dump heap.

landing at the east end, the only part clear of spectators, but at the last moment the plane swung wide and struck the dump heap where it made a ground-loop.

The crowd rushed to where the upturned plane lay with its landing gear in the air and the upper wing partly buried in the soft ground, expecting to find its occupants dead. But the pilot and passenger scrambled out of their cockpits uninjured, looking shaken but mighty glad to be alive!

On July 9th, at 6:30 p.m., when the band of the 105th Infantry was playing at Guard Mount, two planes came diving in through a dense fog and scattered the troops in all directions. Lieut. Eastman, Officer of the Guard, had his back turned to the approaching machines and his first intimation of danger was the sudden dispersal of his men.

Both planes, carrying passengers, and bound for different destinations, found themselves caught in the dense mist which rolled up the river just prior to a violent rainstorm. Instead of trying to continue through the Cornwall Gap (notoriously the worst stretch for “weather” on the whole Hudson), the pilots decided to land on the only possible spot in the neighborhood—the parade ground at Camp Smith.

Apart from the unavoidable disruption of the guard mounting ceremonies, each plane made a perfect landing and was placed in the shelter of the Police Headquarters. At 8 p.m., when the storm abated, one of the pilots left and pulled out of the field very cleanly, headed for Walden, N. Y. The other pilot, who had his wife as passenger,

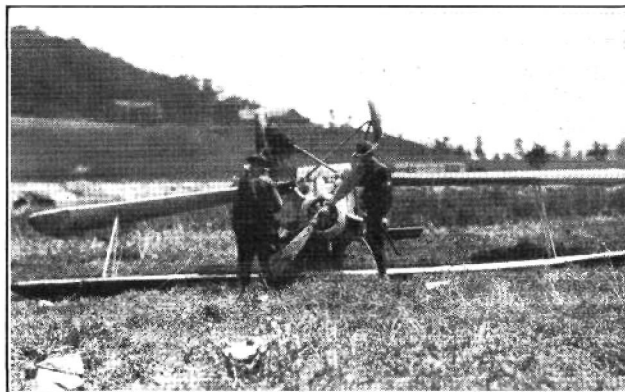


Photo by Thompson, Official Camp Photographer.

The Camp Police found one prisoner that didn't try to escape!

bound for Utica from Atlantic City, decided that discretion was the better part of valor, and remained in Camp overnight. The next morning, at 9 a.m., he taxied to the northern extremity of the field and hopped off into the very light breeze, clearing the tree tops at the far end by a wide margin, much to the relief apparently of the lady in the back seat who waved a vigorous farewell.

In their hearts, the “Camp Officials” probably bade these unexpected visitors no less a vigorous farewell. A forced landing is a forced landing, and that’s all there is to it. But the presence of troops on the camp parade ground makes a landing there a very dangerous one for all concerned. While the necessity of reaching any port in a storm is fully appreciated, it is to be hoped that passing aircraft will use the parade ground only in extreme emergencies.

War Names on the Camp Smith Trail Map

Reprinted by Courtesy of "Scenic and Historic America"

An interesting memorial use of names from the territory in France and Belgium, in which the Twenty-Seventh (New York) Division operated, during the World War, has been made in the area of Camp Smith and vicinity, owned by the State, on the east side of the Hudson, north of Peekskill, and opposite Bear Mountain Park, in the construction therein of a system of marked trails.

This trail system was put in and named by Colonel William R. Wright, Chief of Staff, New York National Guard. It is open to the public in a limited degree for pedestrian excursions, with due care against fire and other damage, except during the summer season, from June to September, on weekdays, when all of the territory is dangerous owing to machine gun practice.

New names were given to natural features, and to roads, trails, etc., for the purpose of facilitating military instruction, in the writing of orders. In selecting the names, Colonel Wright preserved the existing ones such as Anthony's Nose, and Manitou Mountain, the principal summits fronting the Hudson. He gave to the southern spur of the Nose the name Van Corlear, for Anthony Van Corlear, the Dutch worthy with the noble beak, after whom, according to Washington Irving's fanciful account in the Knickerbocker History of New York, the promontory was called.

Van Groll, Van Cortlandt, Stuyvesant, Philipse, and other Dutch Colonial names are retained. Iron Mountain and Mine Mountain are names of the elevations on which a deposit of pyrrhotite was mined for its sulphur content, leaving large abandoned dumps and rather dangerous open shafts.

The new names were taken from the sectors in Belgium and Northwestern France, where the Twenty-Seventh Division made a glorious record under its commander, General John F. O'Ryan, and under the British general command, in the breaking of the Hindenburg Line and in the final push in the LeSelle River District, in the fall of 1918.

The signs on the hills and trails, placed by Colonel Wright, recall to veterans of the Twenty-Seventh who are now in the National Guard regiments which take their summer training at Camp Smith, and to all who remember the record of the Division, the names that figured in the stirring despatches of the final push in October and November, 1918.

"We have no objection to permitting responsible parties to enjoy the reservation," says Colonel Wright, "but hesitate to grant definite permission for the reasons that that

implies certain obligations and we have no guards or means of protecting those who might suffer accident. It is a State Military Reservation, but visitors desiring to use the trails will not be interfered with so long as they exercise care to prevent forest fires and do not damage property. During the summer, June to September, inclusive, Anthony's Nose and all ground west of the Military Road are dangerous on account of machine gun practice, and all rifle ranges are constantly in use, so that the ground at the back of them is unsafe. Visitors are always welcome at the camp itself during the summer field training season."

The Military Road referred to is one running from the new State Highway 9D, between the east end of Anthony's Nose, now called Van Groll's from the road climbing Hill, and North Mountain, and through notches behind the hills fronting the river, south to the camp ground and the Bear Mountain Bridge Road at

Roa Hook. It was begun in 1894, as a connection between West Point, Garrison, (by ferry) and Camp Smith, but abandoned, and was long known to hikers under the name "The Red Fence Road." It was finished in 1928, under Colonel Wright's direction.

New Names given to the hills which figured importantly in the war news of October, 1918, are: Montfort Ridge, St. Omer Hill, Australian Hill, Mt. Kimmel, Quennemant Hill, Guillemont Hill, Escaufort Hill, Corbie Hill, Hindenburg Hill, St. Emilie Hill and the Knoll, the Belgian equivalent of which the Twenty-Seventh took under heavy German machine gun fire.

The trail names are for local family names, or topographical features, or for other place names in the front lines or billets of the Twenty-Seventh in France and Belgium.

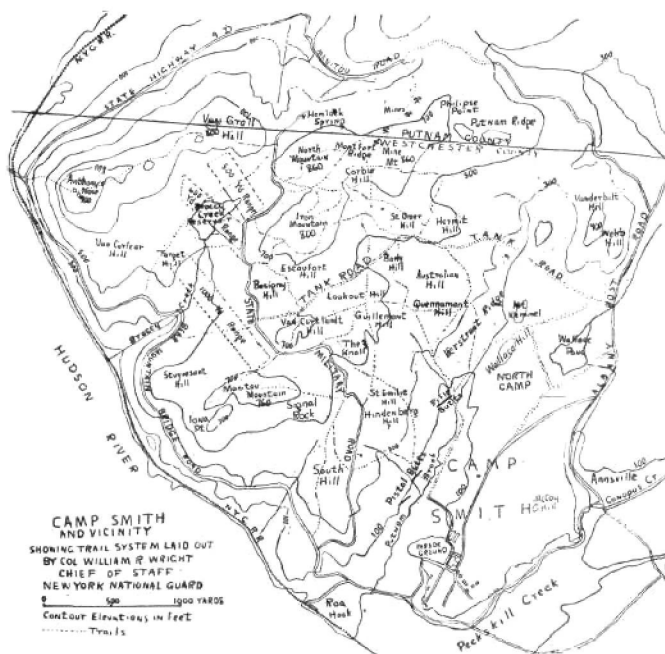
THIS HAPPENED AT CAMP

It was a dark night at Camp (we won't say which Camp it was) and in the gloom could be heard the sound of an approaching horse.

"Halt! Who is there?" barked the sentry. "Regimental Commander." "Dismount, sir, and advance to be recognized."

The Colonel dismounted and came over to the sentry, who presented arms with a snap. "Proceed, sir!" he said. As he laboriously got back on his horse, the Colonel asked, "By the way, who posted you there?"

"Oh, nobody, sir," replied the sentry, "I'm just practising."



"ON HAND"

By LT. DANIEL LIVINGSTON, *Company D, 71st Infantry*

A quiet afternoon in October 1929. Sitting at my desk in the office within pistol shot of Grand Central. My telephone rang and I lifted the earpiece off the receiver. "Yes, who? Oh, hello, Captain! What's that? How soon can I get over to the Armory? In about five minutes, why?" His voice continued: "Get over there as soon as possible, and get hold of Lieut. Dietz, he'll give you some more dope. "O. K.", I returned and hung up.

I wondered what was up. Perhaps this was the call we all waited for when we perform service in the Guard. All kinds of thoughts and possibilities swept through my mind as I went in to report to my office manager. "Go to it," he said, after I gave him the story. And go to it I did! Seven minutes later I was at the Armory talking with Lieut. Dietz. "What's up?" I asked. "Warden Lawes at Sing Sing is expecting some trouble," he replied. "You ought to feel proud," he continued; "it seems that the Auburn riot has caused some unrest at Sing Sing and Lawes thought it best to have some machine guns on hand. So he called Albany and in turn Albany called Col. De Lamater."

Did I feel proud? And how! I got busy immediately. The supply room first. Three guns, tripods, water cans, steam hoses, ammunition boxes and six thousand rounds of loaded ammunition from the armorer's office. By this time the Captain and Lieut. Scholey had arrived. We busied ourselves oiling the guns, checking the headspace, pulled down a couple of spare parts boxes and got all set to shove off to Sing Sing.

"A light army truck and a motorcycle cop are on the way down," Lieut. Dietz said. Whew! What a time. At 3:20 that afternoon, just 30 minutes after the Captain had called me, we were piling the guns, tripods and ammunition into the truck and with a motorcycle cop speeding along ahead of us, we were on our way to Sing Sing.

Up Park Avenue we sped behind the cop, just brushing fenders with some cars slow in pulling over. Up through 59th Street almost turning over making the turn into Central Park. Capt. Scholey was sitting with the driver. He had a soft seat, but I don't believe he was very comfortable, the truck not having a windshield. Lieut. Scholey and myself were huddled together in the rear of the truck, sitting on top of the equipment, and we were almost frozen.

We reached Ossining in due time and pulled up alongside of the jail gate. We found everything quiet and peaceful. We unloaded our equipment and carted it up to the arsenal. Up there we mounted our guns and got everything all set while we awaited word from Warden Lawes. He sent for Capt. Scholey and informed him that while everything was quiet he certainly felt relieved by having the guns on hand, and assured us that he appreciated our prompt action. He requested that we give instruction to the guards in the use of the guns so that in the event of an emergency they would know how to use the weapons. This we did and took our leave about 10 o'clock that night. Incidentally we were given an invitation by Warden Lawes to be witnesses at an execution the next night which we politely refused.

While we had an exciting afternoon and evening of it, it certainly was great. The fact that we were called to perform such an important mission was in itself enough compensation for the time and effort spent in making the mission successful. Thus when the long awaited call finally came we proved ourselves "On Hand".

A NON-COM'S IDEA

OF AN IDEAL PRIVATE

This non-com's idea of an ideal private, is a fellow old enough to be over his kiddish days and still not so old that he is content to sit back and let things drift along as they always have.

My first requisite is that he be able to take the kicks and bawlings-out of his non-com without taking them as personal insults. He is the first to admit he is wrong once he is shown right from wrong. He should be able to see the bright side of things and show them to his pals. He has infinite respect for the beliefs of others even though they may clash with his own. He is the first to lend a helping hand and takes interest in the new recruits trying to make them feel at home.

When work or duty interrupts his play he is the first to snap to attention. He never grumbles at extra details and by his example of respect and courtesy to his superiors teaches the new men the proper manner and spirit in which to take orders. However he must do this in such a manner that he can never be accused of currying favor or being labeled a handshaker. When put on his own he does the job quickly and to the best of his ability.

He is observant without being nosy. He is ever preparing to take his non-com's place and keeps him hopping to answer his questions. When his time for promotion comes along he should have profited by the old non-com's mistakes and be a better man than he was.

All in all, he is a regular guy.

Hq. Co., 27th Div. Special Troops.

—Sgt. W. J. Warringer,

AND HERE IS A PRIVATE'S

IDEA OF AN IDEAL NON-COM

Man imitates. This fact is evident at every turn of world affairs. Many things are carried on as those before carried them on. The fact that a man joins the ranks of the National Guard indicates that something or someone in our organization has appealed to him. As he reports for drill and is detailed to the rookie squad, he receives his first close contact with a non-com. From him he will gain his first impression of the standard which he himself is intended to adopt.

Within the next few weeks, however, he will have had other non-coms over him and so will have had a better chance to form an opinion as to his ideal. On what grounds does the average private form that opinion? What does he admire? How is he impressed? Perhaps this is the answer.

The ideal non-com, in the first place, is a soldier. He knows the game. He knows what's coming. He issues orders sharply and forcefully without a trace of dictatorial manner. He is witty but not sarcastic. He is sociable but retains his official, authoritative position.

To him, the rookie is there to be trained and instructed—not ridiculed and bossed. His every action and word stamp him as a man's man.

An ideal non-com, in short, must possess those qualities that go to make a real man coupled with a thorough knowledge of his duty as a soldier. All men, whether in the Army or elsewhere, know a real man when they see him and such a man they are always ready to follow and to imitate.

—Contributed

What the Crack Shots in The Guard are Doing

THE Sea Girt matches, or annual events of the New Jersey State Rifle Association, were held early this year—June 22-27. The Adjutant General authorized a rifle team to attend to again compete for the Dryden Trophy, won by the N.Y.N.G. last year. It was a little early, coming right after our own matches, but the State Ordnance Officer gathered the following as New York's representatives for a five-day participation in various matches:

Captain H. F. Gormsen, 102nd Eng.
 Captain Wm. A. Swan, 102nd Eng.
 1st Lt. A. N. Gormsen, 102nd Eng.
 Master Sgt. F. C. Cargill, 102nd Eng.
 1st Sgt. Thomas Fennell, 102nd Eng.
 Sgt. Michael Rivisto, 71st Inf.
 Sgt. Milton Skelly, 107th Inf.
 Pvt. 1st Cl. Norman Davids, 107th Inf.
 Pvt. George Sautter, 107th Inf.

In the Dryden Match the team, although coming in the money, was beaten by the U. S. Navy and the District of Columbia Engineer team. The winning score was 1079, our team rolling up 1026 and just nosing out the New Jersey National Guard with 1025. In many other events individuals were "runners-up," but failed to quite grasp the "blue ribbons." Private George Sautter of the 107th seemed to be on the best terms with the bull's eye of any of the members. His team mates had really congratulated him as the winner for he rang up eighteen consecutive bull's eyes at 500 yards in the Swiss Match, but another competitor rang up a nineteenth and "that was that!" Private Sautter also went one over a possible in the Hayes Match, ten shots at 600 yards.



The Luquer Cup Pistol Team Match at Seagirt. Three high medal men of all teams—Lieut. Marsh, receiving Cup for Army as gold medal winner—Third officer is Capt. Lynn D. Wallace, N.Y.N.G., who won the third medal.

The Pennsylvania National Guard took a spurt and won the Sadler Team Match at 800, 900 and 1000 yards with the very good score of 1667. The New Yorkers were unfamiliar with such ranges from their Peekskill Experience and had difficulty in hanging onto the bull's eye with encores enough to bring them in the money.

But the rifle did not create all the excitement at Sea Girt the week of the matches—the pistol range was busy from early till late each day and on Saturday it resembled a garden party, the day being perfect and many ladies being

present among the large attendance to witness the Second Divisional Match for the General Gilmore cup and the Luquer Pistol Team Match. In the latter, the National Guard Team of the Second Corps Area, captained by Lt. Col. F. M. Waterbury, put up a splendid challenge to the Regular Army team for the first leg on the new trophy, being defeated by one percent, in the final team total, the Reserve Officers coming in third. The All-National Guard Team was made up of:

Captain John V. V. Schoonmaker, N.J.N.G.
 Captain John V. Grier, Del.N.G.
 1st Lt. John E. J. Clare, Jr., N.Y.N.G.
 Captain Lynn D. Wallace, N.Y.N.G.
 Captain James J. Ashton, Del.N.G.

The Divisional Match brought out one Service Team, U.S.A., three National Guard Teams and two Reserve Division Teams. The members of all the teams were entertained at a dinner given by Major General Quincy A. Gilmore before the match, at which Lt. Col. Stark, Ordnance Officer of the 44th Division acted as Master of Ceremonies.

The 27th Division team composed of:

Captain George Goodrich, 108th Infantry
 Lieutenant John R. Cavanaugh, 104th F. A.
 Lieutenant A. N. Gormsen, 102 Engineers
 Lieutenant Leo W. Dufort, 105th Infantry.
 Lieutenant E. N. Carples, 107th Infantry

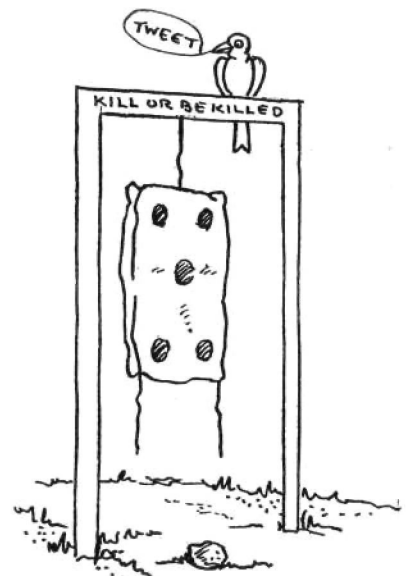
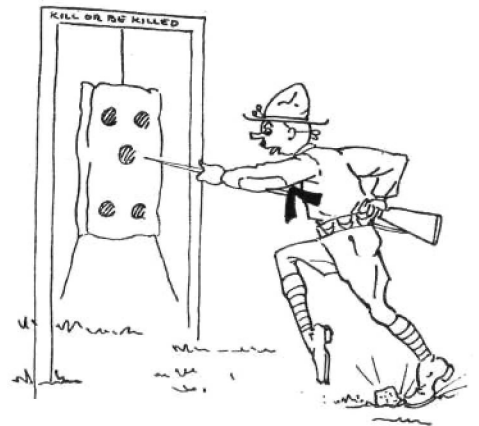
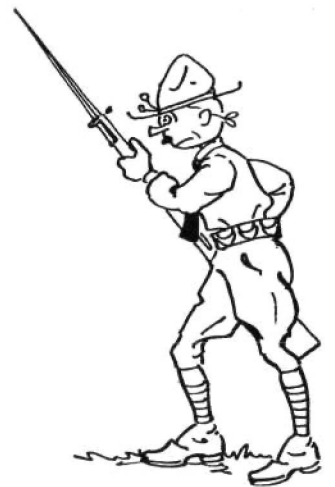
were not even challengers this year, although just being nosed out by the 1st Division, U. S. Army, last year. Their first defeat was when they saw New York's two best pistol shots of the year, Captain Lynn D. Wallace and Lt. George Knight of the 174th Infantry, lining up with the 44th Division. Of course it was all right, that is their division, even if they were New York trained, and incidently they were the two high men on the Jersey team.

But so much for Sea Girt—and now for Peekskill where we are trying out for our own preliminary team preparatory for selecting the best shots available for three weeks at Camp Perry, Ohio, representing the State of New York in the National Matches. And when we say "available" we mean just that for many of our best shots cannot go away from business for three weeks on top of one week at State matches plus two more on field training. One cannot jeopardize a business position these days.

In the tryout for the pistol team, to be sent by the state to represent the N.Y.N.G. in the National Pistol Matches, fourteen officers and men are trying out with three matches weekly for the six places—three of whom must be men who have never before fired in a National Pistol Team Match. The prospect of having a fast team is very bright.

The preliminary rifle team, selected from the records made in the state matches, consists of thirty officers and men, fourteen of whom will be selected to go to Camp Perry at Government expense to represent the N. Y. N. G. in the National Matches. The men are practicing each week at 1000 yards, to make the selection on a higher standard than usual. In order to get this practice, one set of targets had to be put in the hills and the men shoot from mountain to mountain in the direction of St. Anthony's Nose and parallel to the Hudson River.

THE SPIRIT OF THE BAYONET



The Army Extension Schools

Breeding Grounds for Future Major Generals

OFFICERS of the 105th Infantry will no doubt be among the brainiest army leaders in the next war if they employ the knowledge imparted to them in the military schools conducted by Major John W. Foos, Infantry (D.O.L.) Instructor, stationed at Troy, N. Y., and Captain John H. Burns, Infantry (D.O.L.), stationed at Schenectady, N. Y.

Major Foos has his own ideas about keeping up the interest of his protégés in the Army Extension Courses, as one may readily see by visiting the staff's rooms at the Troy Armory. Along the south wall of this big room are five large charts, each representing one of the following five schools: Officers' Candidate, Basic Officers, Medical Officers', Company Officers', and the Command and General Staff.

By studying these charts for a few minutes one can determine the outstanding students in each of the five schools, and the spectator is immediately impressed with the idea that a keen spirit of competition exists among these military students, from the Non-Commissioned Officers to the members of the staff.

The charts, designed in black and white, show the name of each officer and man who is enrolled in the various schools, and opposite their names are blocks, each representing a lesson of the four or six sub-courses that form each of the schools. When a man has completed a lesson in the respective school in which he is studying, Major Foos or one of his assistants fills in the block in black, and, accordingly, the number of blocks in black show just how far the student has advanced.

Perhaps the greatest rivalry in the schools is that between Lieut. Col. Kearney and Maj. Frederick A. Thiessen, both of whom are leading the students of the Command and General Staff School. At the writing of this article, Maj. Thiessen had just completed the fifth lesson of the fifth subcourse and had only one lesson remaining in that subcourse and seven lessons in the sixth subcourse before completing the entire course. Lieut. Col. Kearney had completed four subcourses and had begun work on the fifth subcourse.

Besides the educational value of these extension schools, there is another value that proves attractive to the student. A student who successfully completes the four courses of the officers' candidate school receives a certificate that permits a waiver of the professional examination in case he is nominated for a commission.

An officer who successfully completes the required course also receives a certificate which exempts him from a professional examination in case he is promoted to a higher rank.

Through these schools the officers and the enlisted men are gaining invaluable knowledge that will undoubtedly save the United States a large number of lives if the country is unfortunate enough to become involved in another war. Experiences of the world in wars dating back hundreds of years and those of recent date, particularly

the World War, are borne out in the instructions that are given the students of the Army Extension Courses.

By working out the variety of problems in the schools the student is informed of the best method of directing his troops in battle. He learns how to determine the natural condition of the terrain, how to station his soldiers to the best advantage both to themselves and for attack on the enemy.

As the student advances he learns how to time the advance of troops, how they can be speedily transported, the details of organization, the equipment of the troops with arms and heavier guns, maintenance of men, animals and war apparatus; and administration.

Nor are the offensive maneuvers forgotten by these war professors who have designed the Army Extension Courses. Numerous problems, many of those which caused great loss of life and materials during the World War and other great conflicts, face the student, and he is required to solve the situation before he is allowed to continue on to the next lesson of the school.

The student is faced with every possible situation that hundreds of years of warfare have produced. Thickly wooded areas must be traversed by his troops when the enemy holds advantageous positions; tanks, airplanes, trucks carrying men and arms, heavy guns and ammunition—all must be moved against the opposing forces, and the student learns how to do it, always with the thought of safeguarding his own men and equipment and at the same time working for the downfall of the enemy.

At the schools where these methods of warfare are taught, a very thorough working plan is in force; whenever possible, the classes are assembled under the supervision of an instructor, who directs preparation of the lesson to be studied. Then he gives a very clear explanation of the problem and furthermore he demonstrates or illustrates the work at hand. When this is completed, the student applies his recently gained knowledge to a similar problem, and then follows the examination by the instructor, and finally, the most important step, the discussion and critique, in which the student discovers any errors in his work and also gains the opinions of other students regarding the particular problem involved.

In the Officers' School the instruction is given by the regular army instructor on duty with the 105th Infantry, and in the Officers' Candidate Schools all the instruction is given by Officers of the 105th Infantry. The Officers' Candidate School is the most popular as well as the largest of the five schools. It is also one of the most important of the schools, as it is from these students that the future officers of the regiment will be secured.

Perhaps if some of the civilians who are wont to refer to the National Guard as a "regiment of tin soldiers" would avail themselves of the privilege of discovering for themselves just what these civilian soldiers are doing for the protection of millions of Americans, they would be abashed at any further reference to them in such inappropriate terms.

Charts Used At the Army Extension Schools

NAME & RANK	S.C.			
	S.C. 1	S.C. 2	S.C. 3	S.C. 4
Bessette, L. J. Capt.				
Bishop, L. A.				
Boughton, W. H.				
Dwyer, J. P.				
Fetcher, W. A.				
Forget, J. A.				
Geiser, A.				
Hamilton, E. D.				
Hamilton, R. W.				
Harrison, R. J.				
Hill, W. S.				
Hopkins, G. H.				
Judson, J. B.				
Livingstone, F. F.				
McGovern, A. J.				
Crego, F. R. (Stl.)				
Quiviston, V. D.				
Dillon, T. W.				
Dunlap, C. H.				
Foley, M. J.				
Hubbard, J. J.				
Jensen, L. A.				
Teversoe, W. F.				
Liddle, G. H.				
Magdico, W. J.				
Porcelli, P. J.				
Rogers, P. J.				
Stevens, C. W.				
Yanmer, W. E.				
Walsh, J. P.				
Hennessey, J. P. 2d Lt				
Horton, T. R.				
Kelly, J. L.				
Simpson, R. C.				
Smith, P. E.				
O'Donovan, J. J.				
Preston, W. C.				
Collins, E.				

NAME & RANK	ORG.	S.C. No.			
		S.C. No. 1	S.C. No. 2	S.C. No. 3	S.C. No. 4
Baird, R. G. Sgt. Co. D					
Brady, F. A. M. Serv.					
Bullman, R. J. Corp. A					
Buzze, W. J. Sgt. F					
Burish, A. M.					
Campbell, P. Corp. Serv.					
Carter, E. J.					
Cassim, E.					
Caster, E.					
Cavan, G. M.					
Chatfield, A. H. Pvt.					
Collins, E.					
Corrigan, H.					
Davies, J. Sgt. G					
Dolan, J.					
Dippo, J.					
Ellis, L. M. Corp. I					
Gardner, J. J.					
Graham, J. J.					
Griffin, W. Sgt. J					
Harbin, J.					
Herron, T. K.					
Hodge, G. D. Corp. K					
Keefe, W. D. Sgt. Serv.					
Kelso, W. K. Corp. L					
Klein, A. T. Sgt. M					
Landsberg, W. L. Sgt. N					
Lee, W.					
Lukowski, J. Corp. O					
Maguire, E. H. Sgt. P					
Martinez, J. Serv. Q					
Miller, J. W. Serv. R					
Murphy, W. How. S					
Monahan, F. Sgt. Hq. Co. T					
McCarthy, A.					
Nash, J. A.					
Nettelway, M. G.					
O'Donovan, J. D.					
Preston, W. C. Hq.					
Quiroski, S.					
Quire, J. J. Serv. U					
Raus, J. Pvt. V					
Raphel, H. Corp. Hq. W					
Riley, J. P. A. X					
Rosell, J. J. Sgt. Y					
Shanders, J. A. D.					
Smith, H. G.					
Smith, S. H. Corp. G.					
Tappan, T. R.					
VanValkenburgh, Sgt. H.					
Walsh, H. Serv. I					
White, P. L. Pvt. J					
Williams, G. E. Sgt. K					
Woods, A. L. Serv. L					
Yustace, J.					
Passero, S. H.					
Buttino, J.					
Foster, J.					
Burkel, C. M.					
Lightney, D. J. L.					

NAME & RANK	ORG.	S.C. No. 1				S.C. No. 2				S.C. No. 3				S.C. No. 4				Remark	
		1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4	1	2	3	4		
Birkby, W. 2d Lt. Serv.																			
Bradt, E. T. Co. F																			
Dufrain, C. H. L																			
Hennessey, J. P. B																			
Horton, T. R. Hq.																			
Kelly, J. L. D																			
Linscott, J. A.																			
O'Brien, W. J. A																			
Osborne, L. R. G																			
Richards, W. L. K																			
Roberts, G. M. I																			
Simpson, R. C.																			
Smith, P. E. C																			
Stoddard, R. K. H																			
Trombley, C. E.																			
Walsh, J. R. E																			
Weatherwax, A. H. M																			
Hupman, B. E.																			

Above are shown some of the charts in use at the Army Extension School. They show at a glance how far each student has advanced in his particular course, and since these charts are hung where all can see them, a competitive spirit is introduced into the work that is being done.

Photo by Bert Boice, Troy, N. Y.

THE

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BRIEF EDITORIALS

GROUCHING—*and* GROUCHING

A COLONEL commanding a certain English Regiment during the World War made a point of interviewing each new officer as he arrived "up line" and passed onto him a few words of counsel concerning his responsibilities. The Colonel himself was a shrewd observer of human nature, as may be judged from his following remarks upon the subject of grouching.

"You will find, Mr. So and So," he would tell the young officer, "that a good deal of grouching goes on amongst your men. So long as it does, you may be quite certain that everything is all right. Grouching is the private soldier's prerogative. But," he added, "when your men stop grouching, then get busy and find out what the trouble is."

That happened to be particularly true of the British Tommy, for the English character is notoriously gloomy. ("Things aren't what they used to be," the Englishman complains, and *Punch* quite justly retorts, "They never were!")

But it is also true of the American soldier. It is true, we believe, of all soldiers. Soldiers have always complained of their pay (or lack of it), their food (or lack of it), their discomforts, their unending duties,—in fact, the "whole bag of tricks." Silence on all these subjects is usually an indication that something serious has happened to suppress them. Then is the time to "get busy and find out what the trouble is."

There is grouching—*and* grouching, and the wise commander is he who can differentiate the second sort from the first.

ON MAKING MISTAKES

THERE is a story told of a young man who applied for a position with a certain large firm. The manager was explaining to him the necessity for accuracy and precision in the particular position for which he applied. "I

never make mistakes," the young man put in. "What?" said the manager. "You never make mistakes? Then I am afraid you are not the right man for this job. I expect all my employees to make mistakes."

At first sight, this attitude on the part of the manager appears to be illogical. He demands precision and accuracy from his subordinates but refuses to countenance perfection in either of these qualifications. The wisdom of this may be better understood by quoting again from the English Colonel's advice to his young, newly-joined officers. "You are free to make mistakes," he would say. "In fact, I expect you to make them. By making them, you will learn your job quicker than by reading books or by listening to lectures on the subject. But I do insist—and I cannot emphasize this too strongly—that you never make the same mistake twice."

There you have the thought-process of the manager in its essential. One mistake, made in all good faith, and regarded in the right spirit, is a virtue. A repetition of that mistake indicates stupidity or stubbornness, and is a vice.

Remember this in dealing with your subordinates. Perfection can be a deadly thing—the attribute of a robot who can only carry out his instructions with the unimaginative precision of a machine. A machine can perform nothing but the job for which it was designed. A soldier, on the other hand, is called upon to face emergencies and often to perform far more than the simple duties laid down for him in his various training manuals.

The severe punishment of a first offence is liable to destroy a man's initiative and relegate him to the undesirable position of a mere machine. The army of today is becoming "mechanized" fast enough, but the human element must remain free if it is to control emergencies as they arise.

A man should feel that he is at liberty to make mistakes. But he should be equally conscious of the fact that he has something coming to him if he makes the same mistake a second time.

A PACIFIST REFUTED

A PACIFIST argument against preparedness: "There is no nation in Europe which does not possess representatives enough in this country to make certain that in case of war every city and state could be honeycombed with its spies. No move could be made, no strategy planned which would not speedily be known to the enemy. Our nation would possess a handicap at the outset, well-nigh impossible to overcome."

The pacifist! He could not be convinced that due to our unpreparedness for every war, our losses in life, money and property have been unnecessarily large; nor that it took us a year to prepare and actually take part as an organization on the battle front of the last war, while we were being protected by England and France. He has never taken that statement seriously.

His type of manhood caused more anxiety and trouble, except the conduct of the war itself, than any other element. The very person that is yelling and denouncing "preparedness" is always the first person to run double time for immediate protection of money, property and lastly life. It is only fair and sensible that the thinking people of the world make every effort to support a strong preparedness program.—*The Soldier, Illinois.*



GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



THE IMPORTANCE OF ATTENTION TO DETAILS

A CHAIN is as strong as its weakest link. That statement applies to every single undertaking or profession in the world. A sudden stress and—there goes your weak link. To avoid such disasters, every link must be forged with infinite care and patience, making sure, as the chain grows, that every part of it has been made with equal skill and "finish." The application of this principle to every day life is obvious. Genius has been defined as an "infinite capacity for taking pains." No piece of work can be properly performed unless each step in its process has been carried out with the closest attention to detail. Nothing can be slurred. Certain details may seem unimportant in relation to the finished product, but if a job is worth doing, no detail is unimportant. An emergency which throws a strain upon an organization is like a searchlight. It reveals the weak spots with unflinching accuracy.

We, in the National Guard, have our regular routine work to do, but it is in emergencies that we are truly tested. Then it is that the discovery is surely made whether we have paid attention to the smallest detail of our training.

These small details are included in our military training, not in order to make life more difficult for the officers and enlisted men in our organization, but because there is a definite place and reason for every one of these small and seemingly unimportant duties. Those which are most commonly slurred have their definite place in our scheme of things because of the sense of discipline which they inculcate. Saluting, a smart soldierly comportment, neatness in dress, willingness and "snap" in carrying out orders, all contribute to the formation of that character which is most likely to withstand the sudden strain of an emergency.

Getting into certain ways of doing certain things is, in other words, the acquiring of a habit. A greater part of each day in a man's life consists of the automatic performance of a thousand and one different things. We eat, walk, handle our knives and forks, dress and undress, shave, light our cigarettes and so forth without being really conscious of what we are doing or how we are doing it.

When we acquire the "habit" of doing small things well, we find that in an emergency we continue doing these things instinctively, leaving our minds free to tackle the abnormal situation which has arisen.

It is really no more difficult to acquire a good habit than it is to pick up a bad one. We might just as well learn to salute in a smart fashion as to raise our hand in a sloppy way when passing an officer. In a very little while it will be our habit to do so, and a smart salute will be given in a manner that will have become second nature.

The same thing applies to the way we keep and wear our uniforms, the manner in which we walk about, the cleanliness of our tents and equipment. If we get into the habit of doing these things correctly, we shall soon be doing them automatically.

There is another aspect, too, of this attention to small detail. It increases our feeling of self-respect. We begin to take a pride in ourselves and in the organization to which we belong. That is called *esprit de corps*—a spirit which is essential to the success of any organization and which depends, in the first place, upon the way in which each member of that organization comports himself, not only while he is actually "on the job" but "off parade" as well.

I should like to mention here in relation to this subject the general behavior of the National Guard during their two weeks' training in Camp. Attention to such details of individual

training as have been mentioned is, in many instances, noticeably absent.

Now, the fault lies principally with those whose duty it is to see that strict discipline is enforced. Officers should not only check all instances of slack saluting, untidy dress, unsoldierly carriage, etc., but should themselves take particular pains to set a good example in these respects. For instance, it takes two to make a salute. A salute should invariably be given *and* returned in a smart, military manner.

Acquire the habit of doing small things well. Don't be the weakest link in the chain. The National Guard is worthy of each man's best effort and success can be achieved only if the preliminary groundwork has been carried out with proper attention to detail.



W. H. Haskell

Major-General

Machine Gun Adjustments

By SERGEANT C. SHAFER, JR., *Company H, 107th Infantry*

WHEN firing for machine gun qualifications on the 1000-inch range the demands on the gun differ somewhat from those placed on a gun in warfare. In combat the "strike" cannot be seen except in rare instances, and in order to insure that the area of the target is being covered a full size beaten zone is desired. On the other hand, in the 1000-inch range work on E targets a shot group which will be entirely within a 2-inch square is obviously desirable. Such a shot group is entirely possible and has been obtained with proper adjustment of the gun and tripod. Although it is painstaking work it will repay you in the results.

The most important factor in decreasing the size of the cone of fire is the barrel. After every bit of play has been eliminated from the gun and tripod, if an old barrel is used, a discouraging amount of dispersion will still be present. The Training Regulations prescribe that barrels which have fired more than 5,000 rounds of ammunition shall not be used for delivering fire over the heads of friendly troops. In general, it may be said that a barrel which has fired 10,000 rounds or more is no longer suitable for "record" firing. However, no hard and fast rule can be made and trying a new barrel in a gun which is showing a large dispersion is about the simplest and quickest way of deciding whether the large group is the result of a worn out barrel. If the large shot group is still present, look elsewhere, if it is no longer present, don't use the replaced barrel for record firing.

Having disposed of the simplest obstacle to satisfactory shot groups we will consider other causes of large dispersion. During firing there is a constant movement back and forth of the majority of the parts in the gun, tending to make the gun and tripod vibrate. Any looseness in the fit between the gun and the tripod, and looseness between parts of the gun or tripod will permit this vibration and will cumulatively affect the barrel, which, in the final analysis, determines the path of the bullet.

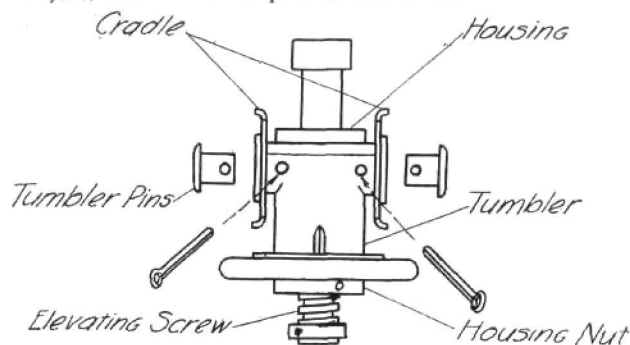


FIG. 1
The Elevating Mechanism
(Clamp omitted for clarity).

In the tripod alone play is likely to occur at the heads of the front and rear legs, between the pintle and its socket and at the elevating mechanism. The first point is taken care of when the tripod is set up and will be discussed later. The pintle has a large bearing area and a loose fit there is rare. Whatever slight play there may be, is practically eliminated when the traversing clamp is adjusted.

At the elevating mechanism (Fig. 1) there is frequently

a lot of play. Loosely fitting tumbler pins permit the sides of the cradle to spread slightly and the tumbler is no longer held rigidly in place. To correct this, remove the cotter pins holding the tumbler pins in place, draw out the tumbler pins and then take out the elevating mechanism. The sides of the cradle should then be pressed or hammered together to make a good tight fit for the tumbler. Do this with care, so that the axial alignment of the gun will be preserved. Use a hammer of about two pounds and moderate blows, alternatively on one side of the cradle and the other, backing up the other side with the end of a 2 x 4 inch scantling. Test the fit frequently.

However, while the elevating mechanism is out it is a good time to make any adjustments in the fit of the elevating screw in its housing and of the housing in the tumbler.

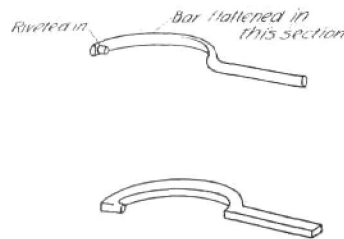


FIG. 2
Spanner Wrenches for use on
Housing Nut.

If the elevating screw can be moved back and forth in its housing, remove the cotter pin which holds the elevating screw nut in place, take off the nut, and unscrew the elevating screw from its housing. Then carefully peen in the housing around the hole in the top, trying the fit between the elevating screw and the

housing, until the looseness is eliminated. If there is vertical play between the housing and tumbler, take up on the nut at the bottom of the housing until the fit is close, but not stiff. The elevating mechanism is reassembled by screwing the elevating screw through the housing and replacing the nut and cotter pin.

After finishing this work on the tripod the gun should be mounted on the tripod and tested for looseness of fit between the gun and tripod. It might be well to say here that if it is found that a particular gun and tripod have a very good fit, or adjustments are made on a particular gun and tripod to make them fit well, it is desirable to mate that gun and tripod, always using one with the other if possible. Test the gun first at the trunnion pin and again at the elevating mechanism by grasping it and trying to move it horizontally and vertically relative to the tripod. Vertical play is easy to correct, at both the trunnion pin and elevating mechanism. A new trunnion pin will usually be sufficient to remove this play; if not, take one and bend it slightly, so that the portion pinning the gun and tripod together is bowed. In doing this, hold the handle up and the rounded end of the pin against a solid surface, so that striking vertically down the pin will bend it in the same plane as the handle. (See Fig. 3.) This is important, as otherwise the spring of the pin will not

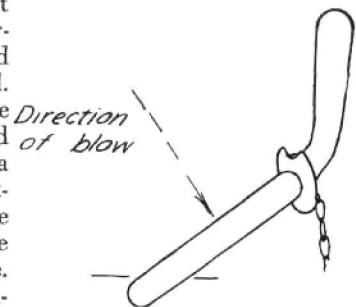


FIG. 3
Bending Trunnion Pin.

prevent the vertical movement. To eliminate vertical play at the elevating mechanism similarly bend the elevating screw joint pin. While eliminating excessive vertical motion at the elevating screw, be sure to examine the elevating bracket, fastened to the under side of the receiver of the gun. This is fastened to the gun by four screws and the constant jarring of the gun by the recoil is very liable to loosen these screws. If this has happened, tighten them and then preferably stake them in. (Fig. 4.) Staking is done by center punching the bracket adjacent to the screws at the ends of the slot. This forces the metal to expand slightly into the slot of the screw and locks the screw in place.

Horizontal motion of the gun at both the trunnion pin and the elevating mechanism is hard to eliminate. Shims are not very satisfactory. At the trunnion pin, if the looseness is slight, the sides of the cradle may be forced together at the trunnion pin holes to fit the gun. If this will not be sufficient, the cradle can be removed from the pintle and the width of the pintle reduced by filing the surfaces where the cradle is fastened to it. However, this should be done only by an experienced mechanic, capable of maintaining flat true surfaces. Also be careful, in reassembling the parts, not to tighten the nut or the cradle axis bolt too much or the key on the bolt may be sheared off, and replacement of this part will be necessary. At the elevating pin horizontal motion is even harder to eliminate. Both the elevating screw and the elevating bracket are solid pieces of metal and when one has worn too large and the other too small the best thing to do is to get a new pair, if you can. In both of these places a good tight vertical fit will reduce the tendency of the gun to move sidewise.

When mounting the tripod set the legs solidly, making sure that the top surface of the pintle socket is level, and tamp the jamming handles tight with the end of a billet of wood, such as a two by four. Place two sandbags on each leg, the first with the long axis of the bag along the leg and the other across the first. Placing both bags

across the end of the legs, one on top of the other, is incorrect as this places most of the weight of the sandbags on the ground and the vibration of the gun is liable to create a sort of tunnel under the bags, making them practically worthless. Then mount the gun on the tripod, testing to be sure that the gun and tripod have been fitted together. Adjust the cradle so that all vertical adjustments necessary to cover the target can be made with the elevating mechanism, and then tighten the cradle clamping handle as the jamming handles were tightened.

Lastly we come to the packing of the barrel. This can be done at this stage, or earlier, whichever is preferred. As an improperly packed barrel may undo all of the previous good work, do this work carefully and maintain it during firing. Furthermore a poor rear packing is a nuisance as hot oily water continually will be getting into the receiver and on the gunner. The rear packing is made as prescribed in the regulations. Soak the packing well in oil, flatten one end and start winding the packing into the cannellure in the breech of the barrel. With the size packing we have had in the past few years a single layer of about four turns filled the cannellure sufficiently. Press the free end below the surface so that it cannot work loose. Insert the breech

end of the barrel through the receiver and into the hole in the trunnion block and work the packing down. Put in as much packing as will not interfere with the barrel moving back and forth readily in the trunnion block. Assemble the gun and proceed to pack the muzzle end. Last year "dry" packing was introduced to us. This type of packing maintained its efficiency and was very satisfactory, as far as our range experience showed. A piece of packing long enough to reach from the front sight to the rear sight is used. It is not soaked in oil. The barrel is oiled well and the packing wound on and pushed into place now and then. After all the packing is in place the muzzle gland is screwed home. Work the barrel back and forth and tighten up on the muzzle gland until there is a little stiffness in the working of the barrel. As firing progresses, keep adjusting the muzzle gland after each man fires as the packing works in. About a quarter to a half turn on the muzzle gland is usually sufficient. When the muzzle gland can be screwed in no further, repack the muzzle with new packing.

During the firing, besides keeping the muzzle gland tightened, clean out the bore frequently. After each man or two fires, swab out the barrel with a patch dipped in the hot water in the water can and dry the barrel with another patch. Keep the parts oiled. Use oil with a fair body, not sewing machine oil. Finally adjust the sights by means of the windage screw and claws so that when proper aim is taken the burst will land fairly in the proper square.

In closing, the author wishes to express his indebtedness to Sergeants Kelly and Low, the Army instructors who have been with us on the machine gun range for the past several years.

AN EXAMPLE ALL EMPLOYERS SHOULD FOLLOW

We are very glad to publish the letter which Capt. Hayes of the 10th Infantry sent down to us because it shows the cooperation that exists between the Regiment and the Oneida Chamber of Commerce. This cooperation is willingly evinced by most employers who have come to realize that a good Guardsman is in every case a desirable employee because of the training he receives in the National Guard. This training benefits both the nation and the man's employer since it teaches him to understand and carry out orders quickly; to maintain a high standard of physical fitness and to conduct himself with dignity and self-respect. These characteristics are real assets not only in military affairs but equally so in business.

Frederick L. Hayes,
Captain, 10th Inf., NYNG,
Commdg. Co. K, 10th Inf., NYNG,
Oneida, N. Y.

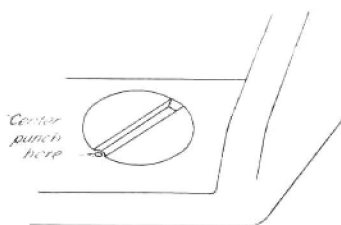
July 3rd, 1931

My dear Captain Hayes:

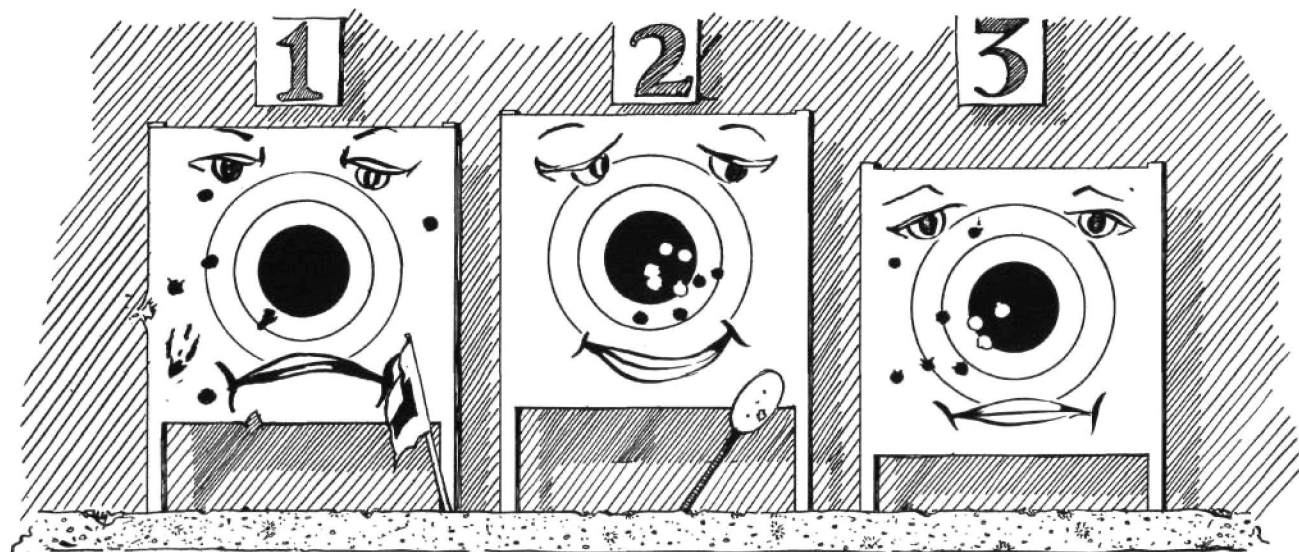
We take pleasure in advising you that we have communicated with Mr. Harvey M. Smith, Smith-Lee Company, as you requested, and that the matter is arranged in regard to Mr. Ellis Arnold. He will be allowed to attend the annual encampment of the National Guard.

Very truly,

ONEIDA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE,
(Signed) S. Allen Clark,
Executive Manager.



F.G. 4
Staking Bolts in Elevating
Bracket.



AN EVENING WITH THE TARGETS ON COMPANY I'S RANGE (A PLAY WITH BUT ONE ACT AND ONE SCENE)

The day—Thursday. *The time*—8 P. M. to 11 P. M. *The place*—Rifle Range of Company I, 14th Infantry, Flushing, Long Island.

An urgent request by the Supply Sergeant of Company I for a new supply of paper targets was recently sent to the National Guard Arsenal. Judging from the number of targets needing replacement, Thursday evening must be a painful three-hour session so far as the targets are concerned.

If it were possible to hear the targets talking among themselves, the chances are ninety-nine out of a hundred that the conversation would run along lines similar to these . . .

FIRST TARGET: "Ooooh-there's one that took the breath right out of me. I'll bet that was Edmonds. He doesn't ever miss."

SECOND TARGET: "You've got your nerve—complaining about a shot like that. Here I am with both eyes shot away . . . and only three teeth left. If you think Edmonds is good, change places with me and take a beating from a real shot."

THIRD TARGET: "Well, as far as I'm concerned, you're both all wet. That guy shooting at me has no pity at all. He hasn't been out of my stomach all evening."

FIRST TARGET: "Have you had a chance to peek over the parapet and see who it is?"

THIRD TARGET: "Sure. But what good does that do me? Whenever I think of Hartung pulling the trigger I get St. Vitus dance . . . then one of those soldiers down in the pit here gives me a stiff yank that sends me 'way up in the air. No sirree, it doesn't pay to worry. We've got to take our medicine and pretend we like it, even if we don't."

FOURTH TARGET: "What a crabby bunch of old pessimists you three fellows are. I suppose you'd rather stay in the Supply Sergeant's room all your life. Not for me! I'd like to have one good fling before I rot away. Ouch, Gee! . . . that must have been a pinwheel. I haven't got much life left in me—but here's to you Old Pals . . . I'll be seeing you in the ash can tomorrow morning."

A faint voice is heard giving this command from the firing points . . . "Half mast all targets after tearing down the stickers."

FIRST TOUR OF DUTY AT CAMP SMITH

(Continued from page 4)

S. V. R. Cruger, Commanding Twelfth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y.

The Regiment embarked on steamer Long Branch at Roa Hook, leaving that point at 4 p.m., reaching Jewell's Dock at 7:15 p.m. The line of march was taken up to the armory, where the Regiment was dismissed.

During the entire tour of duty, good discipline was observed by the Command, and strict attention was paid to all duties required. The health of the men was good during the whole time, there being but three cases of sickness of a serious nature. The benefits derived from this encampment were very noticeable, in the increased steadiness of the men and promptness in execution. If it were

possible and practicable to extend the tour of duty to ten days or two weeks, still greater improvement would result.

In some instances the accumulation of water from the heavy rains of the fourth and fifth was so great as to rise over the tent floors. It would appear desirable that some grading should be done to avoid a continuance of such occurrences, and I would suggest ditching around the tents. Firmly believing in State Encampments, and fully appreciating the benefits my Command has derived from the limited time spent in camp, I am, General,

Very respectfully,

RODNEY C. WARD,

To Maj. Gen. Fred'k Townsend,

Colonel.

Adjutant General, S. N. Y.



· KEEP SMILING ·

What Price the 102nd Medical?

Calling an extra session of Congress to relieve the depression would be about as effective as mobilizing the National Guard to suppress an epidemic of mumps.

Ohio State Journal.

1 1 1

It Is Funny

British Sailor: "Where from, Yank?"

American Sailor: "Hoboken."

British: "My word, what an odd name!"

American: "Yeh? What part of England are you from?"

British: "Pokestogg-on-the-Hyke."

Our Navy.



Modern Strategy

Jim: "Shall we go to the movies?"

Sue: "We don't have to. Mother and father are going."

1 1 1

Diamond Cut Diamond

Book Salesman: "Now here is a book which I am sure will interest you, madam, 'The Husband's Friend, or 500 Reasons for Staying Out Late'."

Housewife: "And what makes you think it would interest me?"

Salesman: "Well, I happen to have sold a copy of it to your husband this morning."

1 1 1

No More 'Squeezing'

Lulu: "My dear, what makes you look so happy?"

Susie: "I just saw my husband shot."

Lulu: "But how could such a terrible thing as that give you pleasure?"

Susie: "It was the first time I ever pulled a trigger."



Charm

Charm is that indefinable something that makes you think just as much of a girl even if she does say 'Good-Nightie' and 'All Rightie,' but no man has that much charm.

Ohio State Journal.

1 1 1

Down by the Swimming Pool

Lieut.: "What is the best way to teach a girl to swim?"

Captain: "Well, you want to take her gently down to the water, put your arm around her waist, and—"

Lieut.: "Cut it, cut it, she's my wife."

Captain: "Oh, just push her off the dock."

Inf. School News.

1 1 1

High Pressure Salesmanship

Wife: "What makes you so late, dear?"

Husband (a barber): "Before leaving the shop, I decided to take a shave and before I realized it, I had talked myself into a haircut, singe and shampoo."



Her Dancing Partner?

"That's Sonia Yetsofar, the famous dancer. She gets a Cabinet Minister's salary."

"Go on! And is that the old boy sitting in the car?"

London Bystander.

Instead of a Bear Skin

"I wish I was a ruddy ostrich, then I could eat this 'ere bloomin' army biscuit."

"Yus. It's a pity you ain't, 'cos then I could pinch a few fevers for my ole woman."

London Humorist.

1 1 1

On the Spot

"Oh, sir, what kind of an officer are you?"

"Lady, I'm a naval surgeon."

"Goodness, how you doctors do specialize."



A Live Wire

"Stop! Don't do that, dear. Stop! Do you hear me? Stop!"

"What do you think you're doing, writing a telegram?"

Punch Bowl.

1 1 1

This Also Happened at Camp

Corporal (arriving on post with relief): "Why didn't you halt me when you saw me approaching?"

Recruit: "Halt you? Halt you hell! You're fifteen minutes late already."

"Fifth" Doughboy (Maryland).

1 1 1

Up and Up

Son (making out accounts for father): "How much shall I charge Smith for that little job—ten hours' work?"

Carpenter: "That would be 28 dollars, but make it a round figure and put thirty—wait a minute—put \$32, so that it doesn't look as if I have been making a round figure of it."

SHOOTING NEWS

conducted by



NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION
BARR BUILDING . . . WASHINGTON D. C.

Foresee Best Year for National Shoot

THE 1931 National Rifle and Pistol Matches, recognized as the world's biggest and most colorful shoot, will see more than 3000 marksmen, ranging from boys and girls of 12 years up to hardened military and police shooters, on the firing line at Camp Perry, Ohio, from August 23 to September 13, according to announcement of the National Rifle Association.

Officials of the association, with Brigadier General M. A. Reckord, executive vice-president, and C. B. Lister, secretary-treasurer, as spokesmen, express confidence, on the strength of reports from all sources, that the matches will surpass by far, in number of contestants and in the attractiveness of the program, any past matches. From almost every state and from military, naval, National Guard, Reserve Officers and C. M. T. C. divisions have come announcements that elimination contests for the selection of teams are progressing and are receiving many candidates, or that teams have already been selected and are practicing daily. Then, too, the individual marksmen of the country are priming their rifles or pistols and themselves for the arduous competition of the matches.

An increase of seven among state, National Guard, service, C. M. T. C. and O. R. C. teams has already been definitely announced. Last year 108 competed. This year there will be 115.

The National Matches are especially remarkable from the standpoint that they are virtually alone as a sport in which practically everyone on the scene is an active competitor and not a mere spectator. There is no sporting tournament that brings together so large a number of men, and even women, boys and girls, everyone of whom is an actual contestant.

During the first week, August 23 to 29, the small arms firing school, the junior school of instruction and the police school of instruction will be held. The matches of the National Rifle Association will be fired from August 30 to September 7, an extra day having been allotted this year. The last six days, September 8 to 13, will be devoted to the four national rifle and pistol matches.

The program of the National Rifle Association matches will be better balanced this year as a result of several changes that appeal to the shooters.

Luck Stick Faces New Victory Test

THE magic powers of that talisman of American rifle teams, the famed "whittling stick," are once again to be tried. It is now across the seas ready for the whittling knife of Major Julian S. Hatcher, team captain, while the American small bore rifle team is firing its international match at Bisley, England, on July 10.

It was a confident group of eager American marksmen that sailed for England on July 24 and nothing more was needed to keep their spirits and confidence buoyed than the presence of the charm stick. Superstition, maybe, but it holds firmly in the minds of the shooters.

But it is a new test that confronts this victory stick this year for it is its first trip as the luck piece of a small bore team. It won its fame as the standby of American international free rifle teams but now the United States has dropped from the free rifle matches and entered the .22 caliber international game. Yet not even this has caused the shooters to lose a particle of faith in its powers nor even to question its reliability.

Major L. W. T. Waller, Jr., of Wilmington, Del., introduced the luck piece—just an old stick he had picked up and started chipping away on—in 1922 when he was captain of the American free rifle team. The United States won that year and every year afterward when the stick was on the firing line and whittled on by the team captain. The years it was not whittled on the United States lost. That is a record too inspiring for the shooters to ignore. Hence, when American teams are firing, they want the stick worked on plenty.

Throughout the year, the victory piece is carefully watched over at the offices of the National Rifle Association and it is looked upon with veneration by the international teams. As to the knife Major Waller whittled the stick with the several years he captained victorious American teams—well, you just can't pry it loose from him.

However, the whittling stick is not all. The American small bore shooters have such an imposing record that the National Rifle Association can see nothing but another American rifle victory. Nevertheless, Major Hatcher will be studiously whittling away on the now very much notched and shaved stick as he directs his team on the firing line at Bisley.

SOLDIER ADVENTURERS ALL!

We were sitting in our office one sweltering day in July and wishing we could spare a day or two to run up to one of the Camps so as to get the "feel" of being a proper "soldier" again. And since we are sometimes addicted to the pleasant habit of day-dreaming, our mind drifted back five, ten, fifteen years to the days when we soldiered in France. Friends, health, excitement—those were the days!

With a sigh, we turned to our afternoon mail and the first letter we opened was from Company C of the 165th Infantry together with a copy of a letter written in all good faith by one of their Sergeants on behalf of his brothers-in-arms. This letter follows:

July 18th, 1931

Mr. Hallett Abend
N. Y. Times Special Correspondent
Shanghai, China.
Dear sir:

I am writing to you on behalf of several non-commissioned officers of this organization whose enlistments expire this summer and who are now looking about for an opportunity for active military service. This opportunity seems to be presented in China's latest revolutionary disturbance and I am therefore anxious to know whether the probable reward for participation in such a movement would be at all commensurate with the danger involved.

I am inclined to believe, however, that these Chinese prefer to conduct their revolutions along their own lines and without assistance of any kind from foreign sources. The notion persists that they wouldn't even be glad to see us.

Nevertheless we shall act entirely on your recommendation and shall appreciate any information you can give us on the subject.

Trusting to hear from you, I am

Yours sincerely,
(Signed) WALTER J. MCCARROLL,
Sgt. Co. C, 165th Inf.

There's the soldier spirit for you! "The Red Gods call to them and they must go." We might warn them, however, that the "reward for participation" is likely to be in direct proportion to the "danger involved"—which, as far as we have gathered from newspaper accounts of Chinese battles, is very nearly nil.

But don't let that worry you. It's the Romance of the thing that matters. When you're sitting under a red umbrella, eating your ration of rice, birds' nests and succulent bamboo shoots, ask yourselves whether that in itself is not infinitely preferable to a 60¢-eat-all-you-can-lunch at Childs. If you are still in your twenties, your answer will be unanimously—Yes!

Here's luck to you, Soldier Adventurers!

IRISH TESTIMONY

"When did you last see your brother?" asked the magistrate, in a recent trial in a New York court.

Pat replied:

"The last time I saw my brother, your worship, was about eight months ago when he called at my house and I was out."

The court broke into a roar of laughter.

"Then you did not see him on that occasion?" continued the magistrate.

"No, your worship," was the reply. "I wasn't there."

71ST INFANTRY REVIEW—CAMP SMITH

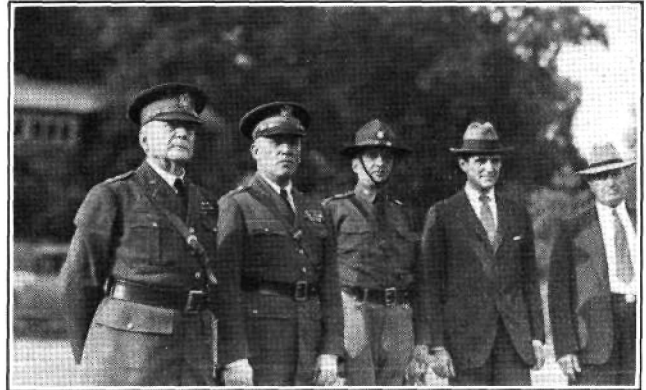


Photo shows, left to right: Major General Stephen O. Fuqua, Chief of Infantry, U. S. Army, of Washington, D. C.; Major General William N. Haskell; Colonel Walter H. DeLamater, Commander 71st Infantry, N. Y. N. G.; Governor John G. Winant of New Hampshire and Robert E. Campbell of Springfield, Mass., College.

General Fuqua and Colonel DeLamater together attended the General Staff College overseas during the World War. Governor Winant and General Fuqua complimented Colonel DeLamater on the fine appearance of his Regiment during the Brigade Review by General Fuqua, Brigadier General George R. Dyer and Major General Haskell on July 17th at Camp Smith.

TRUE DEMOCRACY

James MacDonnell was an Irishman of the old type; he probably believed in fairies and that Ireland was created by an angel. For twenty-six years Jim was employed at the Seventy-first Regiment Armory as a "handy man," on the per diem pay roll. And indeed he was handy, for there was never a job at carpentering or tinkering but what he could do it well.

Jim passed on to the land of the faithful on June 25th, at the age of seventy-two. At his funeral there was a wreath from the regiment and flowers from his fellow men at work in the armory; but best of all, the National Emblem was half-masted for him on the Armory Post flag pole.

We hear a lot these days about free countries and the rule of the people, but to the writer, this honor to Jim MacDonnell is an example of real democracy unsurpassed.



American Photo Service, Inc.

Post and Gatty, round-the-world flyers, photographed on board the Macon, prior to their paper-storm up Broadway. Major General Haskell is standing beside Gatty, the Australian navigator.

Utica Gives The Guard a Hand

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Cooperation Like This Helps The National Guardsman

Major Thomas C. Dedell, Commanding, Third Battalion, 10th Infantry, Utica, deserves the gratitude of every reader who takes an interest in our efforts to turn out a better number of the National Guardsman each month.

Major Dedell is one of those who strongly advocates "locality advertising" as a means of putting this magazine on a self-supporting basis. Last

year he turned in two full pages of advertising and this year again he has come forward with the same loyal assistance. All the advertisements appearing on these two pages were solicited by him from local merchants with whom his battalion does business. Furthermore, the Major has pledged two pages of advertising once a year to appear in the August issue of the National Guardsman and stands ready



Major Thomas C. Dedell, enthusiastic booster of the National Guardsman



3rd Battalion, 10th Infantry's Armory at Utica

and willing to cooperate at all times with those responsible for the production of the magazine.

As every reader knows, all profits accruing from the National Guardsman return to the magazine. Major Dedell, an enthusiastic supporter of the Guardsman, thus contributes very materially to the improvements we are trying to introduce and it is sincerely to be hoped that others will follow his excellent example.

Major Dedell receives the congratulations of this magazine upon the splendid work he has performed in this connection.

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105TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTERY B

Heartiest congratulations to Lieut. "Bob" McLaughlin on his commission and assignment to Battery B. Bob came through the exams with colors flying and qualified to function with one of the finest batteries of field artillery in the state. Loads of good luck, Bob, and the best wishes of every man in the 1st Battalion, from the foremost Buck to the hindmost non-com.

Could that crack possibly be casting aspersions on our beloved top-kick? Maybe they mean the Battery clerk! Who knows and who cares!

Captain Jack Orgill, the roughest, toughest swash-buckling old skipper that ever strapped himself into a Sam Browne, being the recipient of a very fine watch on the occasion of the testimonial dinner tendered him by the outfit, proceeded to acknowledge it with the most enlightening, boresome, thrilling and confounded speech this writer has ever had the doubtful privilege of earing in on. Be that as it may, our old man is in a class by himself when it comes to re-enacting the history of these United States, from the time of the ancients.

Considerable discussion has arisen, within and without the ranks, as to where Lt. Frank Reed garners those monstrosities he alleges are hats. After an exhaustive investigation it has been revealed the chapeaux are non-issue. One second-class gunner advanced the opinion that Frank bet on Al Smith, but it is believed that theory is now dissipated; but then again, so is Frank, bless his heart!

The testimonial referred to was in commemoration of Captain Orgill's fifth anniversary as commanding officer of B Battery, during which time "B" has put forth the most efficient record in the entire regiment. Twice winner of the regimental guidon and original possessor of the Kleeburg trophy for firing batteries, affords Captain Orgill an enviable position among battery commanders.

Such an effort entailed much concentration and intelligent application of military tact, as inter-battery competition has been plenty keen.

Corporal Al Billings will be taking unto himself in the very near future, a most charming and beautiful wife, for which, Al, please accept our blessings and condolences.

Now bring on that camp tour, with bigger and better records to shoot at!

105TH INFANTRY COMPANY L

Company L, 105th Infantry, with Capt. Winfield S. Hill in command, acted as escort to the World War Veterans in the parade on June 14th that opened the ceremonies dedicating the World War Memorial in Congress Park, Saratoga. Brig. Gen. James W. Lester, formerly Commanding General of the 27th Division, and Commanding General of the New York National Guard from 1921-1923, was presiding officer of the day.

The dedicatory address was delivered by Brig. Gen. Lucius Roy Holbrook, Commanding General of the 1st Division stationed at Fort Hamilton. Gen. Holbrook holds citation medals for distinguished merit and bravery won in the second battle of the Marne in the World War.

The parade, with Major John P. Butler as Marshall, left the City Hall at 2:30 p.m., and marched to Congress Park, where the dedication services immediately followed. The Very Reverend John J. Healey, C. S. S. R., World War Chaplain from Lima, Ohio, gave an address on "Peace". At the close of his address he rededicated the colors of the local organizations that took part in the line of march to a peacetime service of the country.

The Memorial is a simple and distinguished monument, Grecian in style, with eight Doric columns of stone. Between these columns are pylons bearing bronze tablets. The central pylon bears the legend, "In Memoriam to Those Who Fought and Died in the Great World War, 1917-1918." The names of the Saratogians who were killed or died in service are engraved upon these tablets. Eight hundred Saratogians saw service in the World War. The floor of the Memoriam contains a bronze Gold Star, a tribute to Gold Star Mothers. Upon the floor of the



Capes, \$50.00

Social evening dress coat, \$65.00

Dress coat, \$35.00

We also invite inquiries for outfitting entire organizations with new style, distinctive uniforms. Ideas and quotations submitted. Extended time payments arranged.

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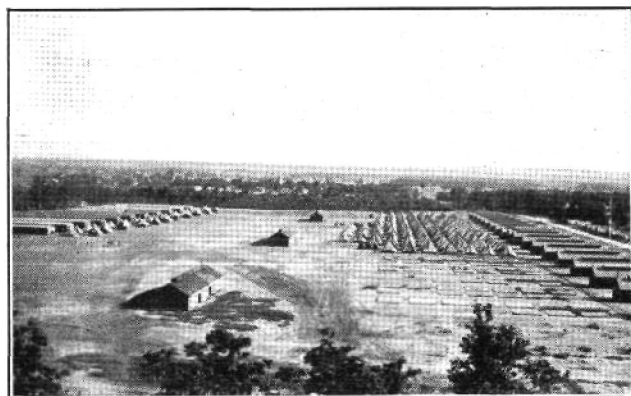
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Memoriam is also found the quotation, "Greater Love Hath No Man Than This, That a Man Lay Down His Life For His Friends." The Memorial is surrounded by a small lake, which adds greatly to its effectiveness and beauty.

Miss Evelyn M. Barrett, President of the American Legion Auxiliary, presented the Memorial as a gift to the city, and Mayor William D. Eddy received the gift.

Mrs. Whit. Y. McHugh of Alton, department president of the American Legion Auxiliary, gave a brief greeting from the State.



A general view of Pine Camp when the 101st Cavalry were in occupation.

27TH DIVISION SPECIAL TROOPS

102ND MOTORCYCLE COMPANY

The Loricco brothers are now well represented in the 102nd Motorcycle Company. There are three, so far, Corporal Joseph Loricco, Pvt. John Loricco, and Pvt. Sol. Loricco.

Our congenial 1st Sergeant, John J. Linchan, has recently left the ranks of happy bachelorhood and taken unto himself a wife. Incidentally, so did Pvt. John Loricco. We wish them all the luck in the world.

Pvt. Harold Kilmer is with us again for another hitch. He absolutely refuses to leave us.

1st Lieut. Colin R. Kidd is our new C. O. Congratulations, Lieutenant! We are looking forward to see you wearing two bars in the near future.

We welcome to our ranks, 2nd Lieut. Carleton B. Howell, late of West Point. Now look out for our esprit de corps!

Our baseball team under the able management of Sergt. Joe Williams is now consistently winning each week. We expect to see them romp home with the cup at the end of the season.



102ND ENGINEERS

The Inter-Company Track Meet of the 102nd Engineers held during their stay at Peekskill proved a greater success than ever before, when about sixty men turned out for the various events that composed the program. Marvin Stern, and Charles Sherman resumed their perennial duel, when they both came in under the track record for the mile.

They ran neck and neck throughout the race, and Stern again proved his superiority with that last lap spurt that only a week previous carried him to the Junior Metropolitan Mile Championship. His time for the mile was 4.36 $\frac{2}{5}$, which was seconds faster than the old track record.

Rosenkrantz passed up a chance to make a new track record when he finished the quarter jogging, in order to save himself for the relay which was later postponed. Nevertheless, his time of .56 $\frac{1}{2}$ was exceptionally fast for the slow track.

The Engineers served notice to watch out for them in the M. A. L. Novice meet, next fall, uncovering several potential champions, in the various events, particularly the half mile, where only about two yards separated Comiskey and Fischer in the good time of 2.14 $\frac{2}{5}$. Nolan Calandra, and Feldman in the 100-Yard, and Patwell and Lyons in the High Jump, all look very good.

880-Yard Novice

- 1st—A. Comiskey, Co. B.
- 2nd—G. Fischer, Co. F.
- 3rd—G. Gilholm, Hdqrs. Time 2.14 $\frac{2}{5}$.

1-Mile Run Handicap:

- 1st—M. Stern, Co. F. Scratch.
- 2nd—C. Sherman, Co. A. 25 yds.
- 3rd—C. Gehrin, Co. A. 125 yds. Time 4.36 $\frac{2}{5}$.

440-Yard Handicap:

- 1st—A. Rosenkrantz, Co. A. Scratch.
- 2nd—E. Foster, Co. A. Scratch.
- 3rd—J. Wrynn, Co. D. 15 yds. Time .56 $\frac{1}{2}$.

100-Yard Dash:

- 1st—J. Nolan, Co. A. 10 yds.
- 2nd—A. Calandra, Co. F. 5 yds.
- 3rd—Feldman, Co. F. 10 yds. Time .10 $\frac{1}{5}$.

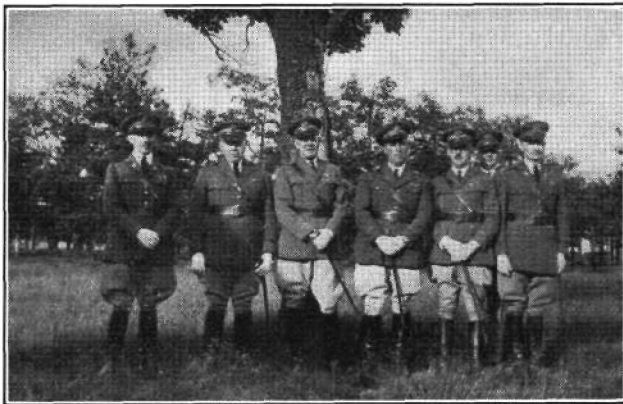
Running High Jump:

- 1st—B. Battle, Co. A (3-in. hdep.), 5 ft. 9 in.
 - 2nd—R. Patwell, Co. F (8-in. hdep.), 5 ft. 8 in.
 - 3rd—J. Lyons, Co. F. (8-in. hdep.), 5 ft. 8 in.
- Tie for 2nd place (Patwell won jump-off)



—Photo by The Democrat & Chronicle (Rochester, N. Y.) "Old timers" of an "old time" organization, Company E, 108th Infantry. Front row, left to right: Pvt. 1st Class A. W. Crittenden, Corp. George W. McCulley, Corp. Carlton W. Babcock, Pvt. Martin W. Bracken. Center row, left to right: Corp. Byron D. Nichols, Pvt. 1st Class Walter J. Laky, Corp. Aloysius F. Babcock, Corp. William Horne. Back row, left to right: Sergt. Mario Gagliardi, Supply Sergt. Phillip J. Migliore, 1st Sergt. Worden T. Wright, Pvt. 1st Class Donald E. Jones, Sergt. Alphonse J. Bergen, Corp. Charles E. New, Jr., Sergt. Richard W. Nersinger.

*BRIG. GEN. MORTIMER D. BRYANT, 51st CAVALRY
BRIGADE, AND HIS STAFF*



Left to right: Lieut. John G. Browne, Capt. William P. Browne, Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Bryant, Major John B. Cumings, Capt. Carol B. Kopf, Lieut. Frank J. Riley, and Lieut. Herbert S. Duncombe.

53RD BRIGADE ATHLETIC MEET

The 53rd Brigade Athletic Meet, in which the 105th and 106th Infantry Regiments took part, provided many excellent finishes for the great number of spectators who watched the annual tussle between the two regiments. The Meet was held on July 11th—the day before the regiments left Camp after one of the most strenuous periods of Field Training the Brigade has ever experienced. Below are given some of the results:

RUNNING HIGH JUMP—HEIGHT 5 FEET

1. Allard, Headquarters Company, 105th Infantry
2. Ronan, Company B, 106th Infantry
3. Donnelly, Company M, 106th Infantry

100-YARD DASH—10 3/5 SECONDS

1. Makowske, Company E, 106th Infantry
2. Shaw, Service Company, 106th Infantry
3. Foley, Service Company, 106th Infantry

1 MILE RUN—5 MINUTES 7 1/5 SECONDS

1. Sidebottom, Headquarters Company, 105th Infantry
2. Klopfer, Company B, 106th Infantry
3. Schwartz, P., Company B, 106th Infantry

440-YARD DASH—54 4/5 SECONDS

1. Gibson, Company G, 106th Infantry
2. Downing, Service Company, 106th Infantry
3. Kettruk, Service Company, 105th Infantry

RUNNING BROAD JUMP—18 FEET 6 INCHES

1. Daly, Company M, 108th Infantry
2. Allard, Headquarters Company, 105th Infantry
3. Ronan, Company B, 106th Infantry

880-YARD RUN—2 MINUTES 19 2/5 SECONDS

1. Sidebottom, Corp., 2nd Battalion Headquarters, 105th Infantry
2. Klopfer, Company B, 106th Infantry
3. Herr, Company B, 106th Infantry

220-YARD DASH—23 SECONDS

1. Shaw, Service Company, 106th Infantry
2. Makowske, Company E, 106th Infantry
3. Ronan, Company B, 106th Infantry

PRO ARIS ET PRO FOCIS

We were seated at the Commanding Officer's quarters, Camp Smith, when a captain of the Medical Detachment entered and reported, "Sir, we have just received word that Captain Chamberlin was killed today in an airplane accident in Texas." And when the news was spread around the camp area of the 71st Infantry, there was universal sorrow.

Just three years ago, Captain Carlross J. Chamberlin was wedded to Miss Grace A. Dowling upon the big east drill field of Camp Smith. The wedding will always be remembered by those present as one of the most beautiful ever arranged. The whole Regiment stood to attention while the bridal pair passed through an arch of sixty sabers. It was the first and only wedding that has ever been held in the Camp.

Captain Chamberlin, who was 34 years of age, had been sent to the School of Aviation Medicine at Brooks Field, Texas, for a month's active duty as Flight Surgeon. While with Major Charles V. Hart who was piloting, a collision occurred between two army planes at a low altitude and the death of all four officers occupying the planes resulted.

Captain Chamberlin was a surgeon possessed of great skill in plastic, brain, and cancer surgery and his work was widely recognized as deserving the highest merit. His future was particularly promising. He is survived by a widow and two children to whom the 71st Infantry and all those who knew the Captain extend their deepest sympathy.

Apart from his activities with the Regiment, he was a fellow of the American College of Surgeons, a member of the American Medical Association and of Kane Lodge, No. 454, F. & A. M.; also of the N. Y. Academy of Medicine, N. Y. State and County Medical Societies; Plastic Surgeon to the Metropolitan and Broad Street Hospitals and Surgeon to the N. Y. Skin and Cancer Hospital; and associate member of the Alumni Association and of the New York State Nautical School.

He was beloved by every officer and enlisted man of the Regiment. He possessed a genial disposition and was always ready to help anybody and everybody who called upon him. Not only was he the skilled surgeon to the 71st, but he was the "good fellow," active and enthusiastic in all the Regiment's work.

There is universal mourning for Captain Chamberlin in the 71st. The officers came down from Camp Smith to attend his funeral service at the Madison Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church on July 20th and there were floral pieces from the officers, from the Medical Detachment and from each company of his old Regiment. On July 21st he was laid to rest in the Arlington National Cemetery.

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**THE 10TH INFANTRY LOSES
A SPLENDID INSTRUCTOR**

Technical Sergeant John Strain, U. S. Army, who for the last nine years has been sergeant instructor of the 3rd Battalion, 10th Infantry, concluded thirty years of long and honorable service on July 21st.



Sergeant Strain served with the 9th Infantry in Cuba, Philippine Islands, and China, during the Spanish-American War and also in Panama with the 5th Infantry. At the outbreak of the World War he was on recruiting duty

in Utica and also served in this capacity in Syracuse.

He was commissioned First Lieutenant, U. S. Guard, December 31, 1917, and later was promoted to Captain. He has letters of commendation from every officer he served under during his military career, but the one he prizes most is a letter from Colonel Theodore Roosevelt, commanding the Rough Riders with whom he served during the Spanish-American War.

During his long Army service he has performed a wide variety of military duties, ranging from instructor of recruits at Fort Slocum, to duty at the White House. He has been a member of the District of Columbia Police Force, Customs Guard at the Port of New York, and Captain of the Watch of the new District Building, Washington, where he had the honor of raising the first flag. He will be retired with the rank of Warrant Officer and Captain.

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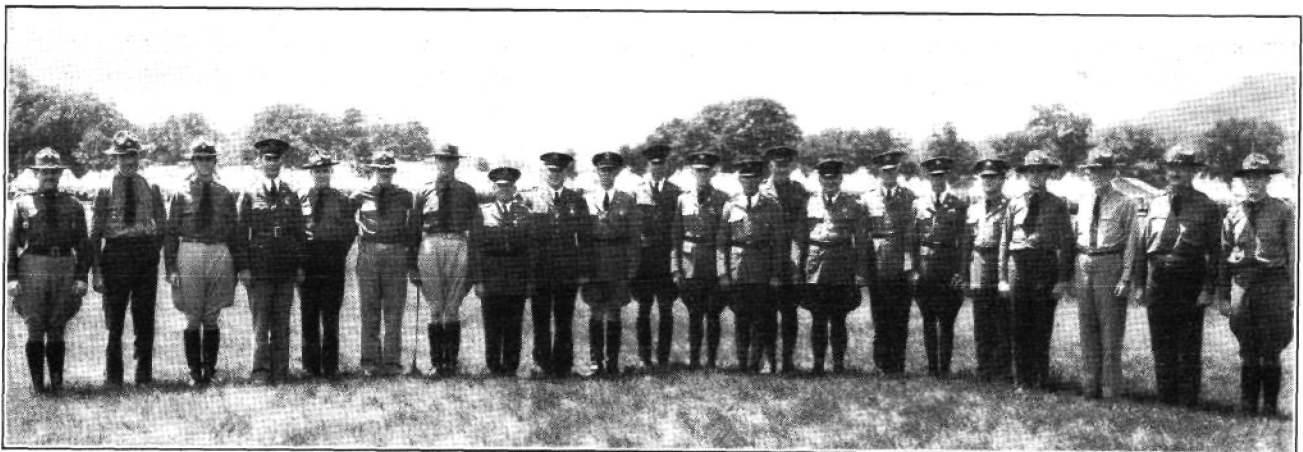
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Col. Frederick E. Humphreys and the Veteran Officers of the 102nd Engineers (22nd N. Y.), 27th Division, who served in the World War.
Taken at Camp Smith, June 21, 1931.

Photo by F. R. Rose

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**STAFF SGT. JENKINSON
RETIRE FROM 108TH INF.**

Retirement of George H. Jenkinson, superintendent of the Main Street East Armory and battalion sergeant-major of the 108th Infantry, from the New York National Guard after 35 years' service, was recently announced. He will continue, however, as armory superintendent.

Jenkinson enlisted in the old Eighth Separate Company, now Company E, 108th Infantry, on March 10, 1896. He saw service in the Spanish-American War, Mexican Border campaign, and in the World War, going overseas with the 56th and 60th Pioneer Infantry regiments.

An expert in "paper work" and an authority on military ceremonies, he was one of the best known enlisted men in the 108th Infantry. He served under Gen. William W. Wilson of Geneva, Gen. Edgar S. Jennings of Auburn and Gen. John S. Thompson of Medina.

Jenkinson's name will be carried on the rolls of the 108th Regiment as an honorary member.

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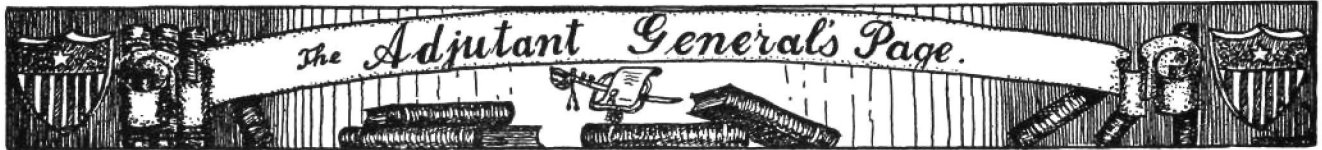
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Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Months of May and June, 1931,
With Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority

	Date of Rank	Branch & Organization	Date of Rank	Branch & Organization
COLONEL				
Jackson, William R.	May 5, 1931	14th Inf.	Thiede, Walter W.	May 2, 1931. 156th F. A.
MAJORS				
Wilson, Edward A.	May 13, 1931	107th Inf.	Budd, Norval G.	May 2, 1931. 10th Inf.
Rogers, William K.	June 11, 1931	M. C., 101st Cav.	Preston, William C.	May 4, 1931. 105th Inf.
McKenna, Walter D.	June 12, 1931	M. C., 105th Inf.	Powers, Donald M.	May 4, 1931. 108th Inf.
CAPTAINS				
Lull, Ernest P.	May 1, 1931	101st Cav.	McLaughlin, Robert J.	May 6, 1931. 105th F. A.
Wills, James G.	May 1, 1931	108th Inf.	Kennedy, Edmund F.	May 9, 1931. 14th Inf.
Cassidy, Frank J.	May 4, 1931	106th Inf.	Altritt, Arthur F.	May 13, 1931. 105th F. A.
Appel, Ronald B.	May 4, 1931	A. C., 27th Div. Avi.	Deiler, Frederick H.	May 15, 1931. 258th F. A.
Mosier, John C.	May 5, 1931	108th Inf.	Krumm, Earnest E.	May 15, 1931. 258th F. A.
Travers, John H., Jr.	May 13, 1931	O. D. (S. S.)	Wright, Stephen J.	May 15, 1931. 258th F. A.
Mulligan, Denis	May 14, 1931	A. C., 27th Div. Avi.	Burke, Edward B.	May 15, 1931. 258th F. A.
Nelson, Victor E.	May 14, 1931	A. C., 27th Div. Avi.	Arendt, Howard C.	May 15, 1931. 258th F. A.
Carr, William R.	May 19, 1931	10th Inf.	Lindquist, Bert L.	May 15, 1931. 258th F. A.
Shields, George W.	June 1, 1931	101st Signal Bn.	Freda, Joseph W.	May 15, 1931. 258th F. A.
Smith, Frank J., Jr.	June 5, 1931	M. A. C. (S. S.)	Fauerbach, Maurice L., Jr.	May 15, 1931. 258th F. A.
Clarke, George L.	June 8, 1931	165th Inf.	Campbell, Charles C.	May 18, 1931. Inf., Sp. Tr., 27th Div.
Mandracchia, John L.	June 8, 1931	M.C., 212th C.A. (A.A.)	Morrill, Harold D.	May 18, 1931. 102nd Engrs.
Heesch, Herman F.	June 11, 1931	245th C. A.	Schultheis, Charles G.	May 20, 1931. 71st Inf.
Trotter, William	June 13, 1931	M. C., 105th Inf.	Sellis, Alfred H.	May 20, 1931. 258th F. A.
Durchschnitt, Samuel	June 13, 1931	212th C. A. (A. A.)	Wilkenloh, Charles E.	May 20, 1931. 258th F. A.
Rudolph, Elmer M.	June 15, 1931	54th Brig.	O'Hara, Joseph A.	May 22, 1931. 105th F. A.
Doutney, William W.	June 22, 1931	14th Inf.	Gormsen, Olaf R.	May 25, 1931. 102nd Engrs.
Simpson, Clarence S.	June 25, 1931	105th F. A.	Cavanagh, Sylvester V.	May 25, 1931. 258th F. A.
Lynch, William D.	June 29, 1931	165th Inf.	Wadsworth, William P.	May 26, 1931. 121st Cav.
Sweeny, William S.	June 29, 1931	165th Inf.	Losel, William J.	June 1, 1931. 106th F. A.
1ST LIEUTENANTS				
Lutz, William O.	May 2, 1931	10th Inf.	Lyons, Michael A.	June 4, 1931. 106th Inf.
Potter, Ronald L.	May 4, 1931	258th F. A.	Rapps, John M.	June 4, 1931. 106th Inf.
Weaver, LeRoy	May 5, 1931	108th Inf.	Seaman, John B.	June 8, 1931. 105th F. A.
Morris, John W.	May 5, 1931	244th C. A.	Trimble, Madison E.	June 8, 1931. 121st Cav.
Hupman, Byron E.	May 7, 1931	105th Inf.	Conklin, Albert R.	June 8, 1931. 102nd Engrs.
McDonald, James J.	May 9, 1931	14th Inf.	Nelson, Ernest A.	June 8, 1931. 14th Inf.
Hennessey, John P.	May 15, 1931	105th Inf.	Minks, Floyd A.	June 10, 1931. 101st Signal Bn.
Phelan, Christopher S.	May 23, 1931	104th F. A.	Ersly, Fred B., Jr.	June 11, 1931. 108th Inf.
Fancher, Samuel H.	May 23, 1931	10th Inf.	Ferdon, Elliott A.	June 11, 1931. 101st Signal Bn.
Hamlin, Emery L.	May 26, 1931	71st Inf.	Comstock, David A.	June 11, 1931. 245th C. A.
Kidd, Colin R.	May 27, 1931	Q.M.C., Sp.Tr., 27th Div.	Boebel, Earl F.	June 11, 1931. 106th F. A.
Steininger, George (Chap.)	June 1, 1931	14th Inf.	Kissel, Robert F.	June 11, 1931. 258th F. A.
Coleman, Frank L.	June 3, 1931	245th C. A.	Wilson, Robert L.	June 11, 1931. 106th F. A.
Youmans, Charles L.	June 5, 1931	A. C., 27th Div. Avi.	Leers, Frederick W.	June 13, 1931. 212th C. A. (A. A.)
Hooker, William H.	June 5, 1931	A. C., 27th Div. Avi.	Yoos, Walter H.	June 13, 1931. 14th Inf.
Derby, Henry V.	June 8, 1931	245th C. A.	Welch, Howard E.	June 13, 1931. 108th Inf.
Collins, Lloyd E.	June 8, 1931	105th Inf.	Knox, George W.	June 13, 1931. 212th C. A. (A. A.)
Thompson, Edward J.	June 9, 1931	108th Inf.	Reid, George R.	June 13, 1931. S. C., Sp. Tr., 27th Div.
Paepfer, Henry	June 11, 1931	245th C. A.	Lundsten, Cunard W.	June 15, 1931. 245th C. A.
Suhar, Stanley	June 11, 1931	245th C. A.	McGowan, Charles J.	June 15, 1931. 245th C. A.
Zito, Michael R.	June 12, 1931	245th C. A.	Smith, Walter C.	June 15, 1931. 106th Inf.
Smith, Frank C.	June 12, 1931	108th Inf.	Connelly, Raymond J.	June 15, 1931. 245th C. A.
Reed, George F.	June 12, 1931	M. C., 105th Inf.	White, Donald G.	June 15, 1931. 106th F. A.
Whitmarsh, Caryl L.	June 13, 1931	10th Inf.	Beckett, George H.	June 17, 1931. 106th F. A.
Lancon, Raymond R., Jr.	June 13, 1931	102nd Engrs.	Byrne, James P.	June 17, 1931. 156th F. A.
Kress, Cyril G.	June 13, 1931	121st Cav.	McLaughlin, Harold A.	June 17, 1931. 156th F. A.
Twiss, John R.	June 13, 1931	101st Cav.	Shults, John R.	June 17, 1931. 156th F. A.
Doud, Alfred H.	June 13, 1931	121st Cav.	Hirt, James B.	June 22, 1931. 105th F. A.
Allen, Renfrew S.	June 22, 1931	71st Inf.	Frost, Raymond F.	June 22, 1931. 10th Inf.
Smith, Leslie C.	June 22, 1931	107th Inf.	Bradford, Algie D.	June 22, 1931. 71st Inf.
Brown, David S.	June 22, 1931	71st Inf.	Gilbert, Oliver H.	June 23, 1931. 156th F. A.
McDonald, Floyd H.	June 22, 1931	369th Inf.	Pearce, Jack L.	June 23, 1931. 258th F. A.
Reubel, Harry B.	June 22, 1931	369th Inf.	Zizzamia, Myron M.	June 23, 1931. 107th Inf.
Murphy, Joseph C.	June 23, 1931	107th Inf.	Thomson, Purroy E.	June 23, 1931. 14th Inf.
Gardner, Walter F.	June 23, 1931	10th Inf.	Koob, William L.	June 23, 1931. 71st Inf.
Kelley, Stanley R.	June 24, 1931	244th C. A.	Ensign, Edwin W.	June 23, 1931. 10th Inf.
Williams, Garnet C.	June 24, 1931	54th Brig.	Hallenbeck, Ralph S.	June 23, 1931. 10th Inf.
Alexander, Joseph M.	June 25, 1931	14th Inf.	Walsh, Michael J.	June 24, 1931. 105th F. A.
DeKalb, William R.	June 25, 1931	369th Inf.	Guala, Peter W.	June 24, 1931. 107th Inf.
Schutkeker, Bruno G.	June 26, 1931	M. C., 174th Inf.	Howell, Carleton B.	June 24, 1931. Q.M.C., Sp.Tr., 27th Div.
Ritter, William E.	June 29, 1931	165th Inf.	Fox, Adin B.	June 24, 1931. 244th C. A.
Bingham, Edfrid C.	June 29, 1931	165th Inf.	Fluhr, Philip E.	June 25, 1931. 244th C. A.
2ND LIEUTENANTS				
Ankelein, William J.	May 1, 1931	71st Inf.	Ring, Carl E.	June 26, 1931. 244th C. A.
			Hyland, William J.	June 29, 1931. 165th Inf.
			Teetsel, William J.	June 30, 1931. 10th Inf.
			WARRANT OFFICER	
			Flanagan, Edward A.	June 11, 1931. 102nd Med. Regt.
			(Band Leader)	

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DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division.....	70

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade.....	79

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade.....	46

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	28
53rd Brigade	41
54th Brigade	40
87th Brigade	43
93rd Brigade	44

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
Special Troops, 27th Division	365

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Aviation	118

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion.....	181

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	473
102nd Engineers (Combat)	507

DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Div. Quartermaster Train.....	248

STATE STAFF

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

COAST ARTILLERY HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	11
Headquarters Coast Artillery.....	11

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1038
10th Infantry	1170
14th Infantry	1135
71st Infantry	1250
105th Infantry	1181
106th Infantry	1124
107th Infantry	1122
108th Infantry	1166
165th Infantry	1169
174th Infantry	1195
369th Infantry	1064

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	745
121st Cavalry	653

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery.....	715

ARTILLERY, C.A.C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery.....	773

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery.....	902

ARTILLERY 75's

Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery.....	667
105th Field Artillery.....	661
104th Field Artillery.....	664

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment.....	691

ARTILLERY, 155 Guns

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery.....	781

ARTILLERY, A.A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery.....	778

HEADQUARTERS 44th DIVISION

New York Allotment.....	10
Headquarters 44th Division.....	8

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
Utica Merchants	20	102nd Reg. Armory.....	27
Oneidacraft, Inc.	21	Utica Gas & Electric Co.....	27
Bernhard Schrag & Co.	22	Austin Nichols & Co.....	27
Horton's Ice Cream.....	24	H. J. Lucas.....	27
S. G. Kamras	25	E. Vogel, Inc.....	27
Ridabock & Co.....	26	The Stanton Preparatory Academy.....	32
Forbush Hotel	26	Francis Leggett & Co.....	32
Delehanty Institute	26	Federal Military Supply Co.....	32
B. & W. Bakery	26	Lieut. Matthew A. Alberts.....	32
Joseph L. Luks	26	Sunglo Sills Co., Inc.....	32
Abele's Clearrock Beverages.....	26	White Plains Merchants	Inside Back Cover
A. F. Stoeger, Inc.....	26	N. Y. N. G. Book Department.....	Back Cover
Westchester County National Bank	27		

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Company B	2	64	62	97	Company B	4	70	62	88	Company H	4	66	49	74
Company C	2	62	46	74	Company C	5	65	47	72	Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	27	21	78
Company D	2	71	65	91	Company D	4	70	59	84	Company I	4	70	53	76
Company E	2	63	58	92	Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	29	26	90	Company K	4	63	43	68
Company F	2	61	48	79	Company E	3	66	57	86	Company L	4	65	44	68
Medical Dept. Det.	2	23	21	91	Company F	5	71	62	87	Company M	4	73	63	86
		467	411	88.00	Company G	4	68	63	93	Medical Dept. Det.	4	37	30	81
					Company H	4	60	52	87			1163	876	75.32
					Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	25	22	88					
					Company I	4	65	59	91					
					Company K	5	67	58	86					
					Company L	4	62	51	82					
					Company M	4	73	62	85					
					Medical Dept. Det.	4	37	28	75					
						1165	978	83.94						

27th Div. Qm. Tr. 87.45% (13)⁹

Headquarters	4	15	14	93
Motor Transport Co. 105	4	50	40	80
Motor Transport Co. 106	4	55	53	96
Motor Transport Co. 107	4	48	40	83
Motor Transport Co. 108	4	51	42	82
Motor Repair Section 103	4	26	23	88
Medical Dept. Det.	4	18	18	100
		263	230	87.45

106th Field Art. 84.53% (14)¹⁸

Headquarters	5	6	6	100
Headquarters Battery	4	67	58	86
Service Battery	5	72	63	87
Hdqs. 1st Battalion	5	4	3	75
Hq. Btry. & C. T., 1st Bn.	5	35	30	86
Battery A	5	74	60	81
Battery B	5	74	62	84
Hdqs. 2nd Battalion	5	3	3	100
Hq. Btry. & C. T., 2d Bn.	5	30	26	87
Battery C	4	69	57	83
Battery D	4	76	67	88
Hdqs. 3rd Battalion	5	3	3	100
Hq. Btry. & C. T., 3d Bn.	5	3	25	78
Battery E	5	74	60	81
Battery F	4	75	64	85
Medical Dept. Det.	5	30	25	83
		724	612	84.53

14th Infantry 84.41% (15)⁸

Regtl. Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	5	63	54	86
Service Co.	4	92	77	83
Howitzer Co.	4	65	53	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	23	18	78
Company A	5	67	58	86
Company B	5	65	54	83
Company C	5	67	55	82
Company D	4	52	48	92
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	24	22	91
Company E	5	66	56	85
Company F	5	63	43	68
Company G	5	62	48	77
Company H	4	66	61	92
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	21	17	81
Company I	5	68	59	87
Company K	4	68	56	82
Company L	4	60	64	91
Company M	4	75	66	88
Medical Dept. Det.	4	39	32	82
		1123	948	84.41

245th Coast Art. 83.96% (16)¹⁵

Headquarters	3	7	7	100
Headquarters Battery	3	78	64	82
Hdqs. 1st Battalion	3	2	2	100
Battery A	3	61	48	79
Battery B	3	66	59	89
Battery C	3	62	52	84
Battery D	3	69	51	74
Hdqs. 2nd Battalion	3	3	3	100
Battery E	3	69	55	80
Battery F	3	73	69	94
Battery G	3	68	52	76
Battery H	3	37	46	81
Hdqs. 3rd Battalion	3	3	3	100
Battery I	3	63	56	89
Battery K	3	64	53	83
Battery L	3	71	64	90
Battery M	3	56	47	84
Medical Dept. Det.	3	32	28	87
		904	759	83.96

105th Infantry 83.94% (17)²³

Regtl. Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	67	45	67
Service Co.	2	106	86	81
Howitzer Co.	4	62	47	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	30	28	93
Company A	5	65	57	88

Special Troops 27th Division 83.83% (18)²⁰

Headquarters	4	10	9	90
27th Headquarters Co.	4	63	50	79
102nd Ordnance Co.	4	34	32	94
27th Tank Co.	6	71	60	84
27th Signal Co.	3	75	58	77
102nd Motorcycle Co.	5	35	28	80
27th Military Police Co.	5	58	51	88
Medical Dept. Det.	4	19	18	94
		365	306	83.83

156th Field Art. 83.68% (19)²¹

Headquarters	4	4	4	100
Headquarters Battery	5	54	44	81
Service Battery	4	74	73	99
1st Battalion Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Btry. & C. T.	4	32	28	87
Battery A	5	71	53	75
Battery B	4	62	43	69
Battery C	4	71	56	79
2nd Battalion Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Btry. & C. T.	6	36	32	89
Battery D	4	69	59	85
Battery E	3	73	69	94
Battery F	3	67	53	79
Medical Dept. Det.	4	35	27	77
		656	549	83.68

108th Infantry 83.06% (20)¹⁸

Regtl. Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	85	54	83
Service Co.	4	83	71	85
Howitzer Co.	4	67	53	79
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	34	29	85
Company A	5	67	58	86
Company B	3	65	47	72
Company C	5	63	46	73
Company D	5	69	56	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	20	26	89
Company E	3	67	59	88
Company F	5	73	60	82
Company G	4	68	60	88
Company H	5	60	60	87
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	32	23	72
Company I	4	66	59	89
Company K	3	75	61	81
Company L	5	78	67	86
Company M	5	64	49	76
Medical Dept. Det.	5	34	31	91
		1175	976	83.06

101st Sig. Bat. 80.10% (21)²²

Hdqs. & Hdqrs. Co.	4	25	21	84
Company A	4	74	55	74
Company B	3	73	60	82
Medical Dept. Det.	3	14	13	93
		186	149	80.10

165th Infantry 75.32% (22)²⁴

Regtl. Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	68	47	69
Service Co.	4	82	59	72
Howitzer Co.	4	61	34	56
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	25	19	76
Company A	4	67	44	66
Company B	4	68	57	84
Company C	4	68	53	78
Company D	4	81	68	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	24	19	79
Company E	4	66	57	86
Company F	4	74	56	76
Company G	4	72	54	75

10th Infantry (23)²⁵

Regtl. Hdqrs.	5	7	6	86
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	66	59	89
Service Co.	4	73	57	78
Howitzer Co.	5	67	53	79
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	28	22	78
Company A	4	62	60	97
Company B	5	59	48	81
Company C	4	62	48	77
Company D	5	71	50	70
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	29	27	93
Company E	3	68	58	85
Company F	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Company G	5	71	64	90
Company H	5	75	64	85
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	35	35	100
Company I	3	70	62	88
Company K	5	64	57	89
Company L	5	63	52	82
Company M	3	77	71	92
Medical Dept. Det.	4	34	34	100

107th Infantry (24)¹⁷

Regtl. Hdqrs.	3	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	3	62	43	69
Service Co.	4	74	66	89
Howitzer Co.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	24	23	96
Company A	3	61	44	72
Company B	6	58	44	76
Company C	3	65	53	81
Company D	4	67	59	88
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	20	16	80
Company E	3	69	58	84
Company F	2	63	53	84
Company G	2	60	53	88
Company H	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	26	20	77
Company I	4	62	45	72
Company K	3	94	71	75
Company L	3	66	53	80
Company M	6	59	43	73
Medical Dept. Det.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			

174th Infantry (25)¹²

Regtl. Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Regtl. Hdqrs. Co.	4	72	62	86
Service Co.	5	86	69	80
Howitzer Co.	Form No. 100 not rec'd			
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	32	30	94
Company A	3	72	58	80
Company B	3	69	64	93
Company C	4	64	53	83
Company D	4	69	58	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	34	34	100

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. Coast Art. 100% (1) ₁				
Headquarters	4	4	4	100
Hdqrs. Detachment	4	7	7	100
	11	11		100
State Staff 98.52% (2) ₃				
A. G. D. Section	4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. Section	4	4	4	100
Ordnance Section	4	28	27	96
Medical Section	4	2	2	100
Q. M. Section	4	29	29	100
	68	67		98.52
Hdqrs. 27th Div. 97.18% (3) ₂				
Headquarters	4	26	26	100
Hdqrs. Detachment	4	45	43	95
	71	69		97.18
54th Inf. Brig. 94.59% (4) ₈				
Headquarters	5	4	4	100
Headquarters Company	5	33	31	94
	37	35		94.59
52nd Fd. Art. Brig. 93.61% (5) ₅				
Headquarters	4	8	8	100
Headquarters Battery	5	39	36	92
	47	44		93.61
93rd Inf. Brig. 93.02% (6) ₄				
Headquarters	5	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	5	38	35	92
	43	40		93.02
51st Cav. Brig. 92.68% (7) ₆				
Headquarters	3	21	20	95
Headquarters Troop	7	61	56	92
	82	76		92.68
53rd Inf. Brig. 87.50% (8) ₉				
Headquarters	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	8	27	23	85
	32	28		87.50
87th Inf. Brig. 84.44% (9) ₇				
Headquarters	5	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	5	40	33	82
	45	38		84.44

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(Patterson)

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 And in Heaven they gave me K. P.
 The grease traps up there are mother-of-pearl,
 The prunes are all mellow and good.
 The corporals wash up all the kettles and pans,
 While a top-kick cuts all the wood.

That dream was O.K. as far as it went,
 The general idea was great;
 What's worrying me is how them non-coms
 Ever got thru the Golden Gate.
 —The Runner.

Internal Economy

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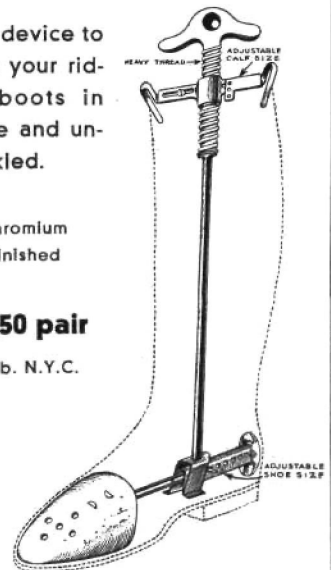
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