

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



November, 1931



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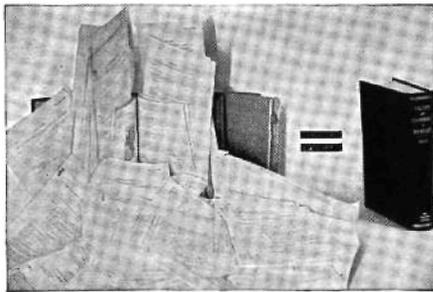
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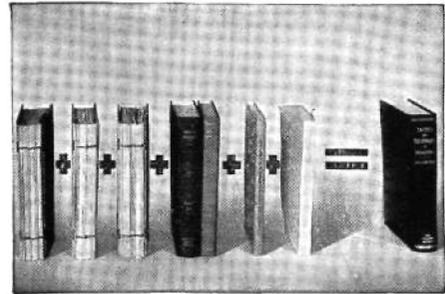
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80 CENTRE STREET, NEW YORK, N. Y.

# The NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is published monthly and is the only publication authorized by the National Guard of the State of New York. It is also the official magazine of the 27th Division Association of the World War. Subscription by mail, \$1.50 a year; Canada, \$2; Foreign, \$2.50. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies, price 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Printed in New York City.

VOL. VIII

NOVEMBER



1931

No. 8

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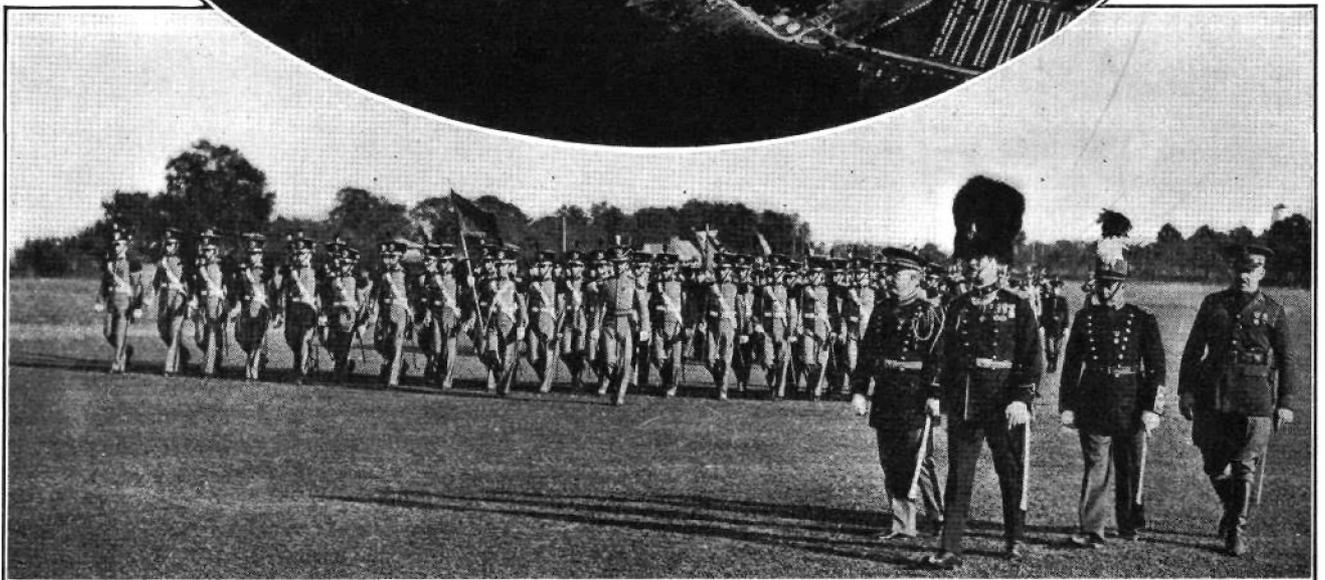
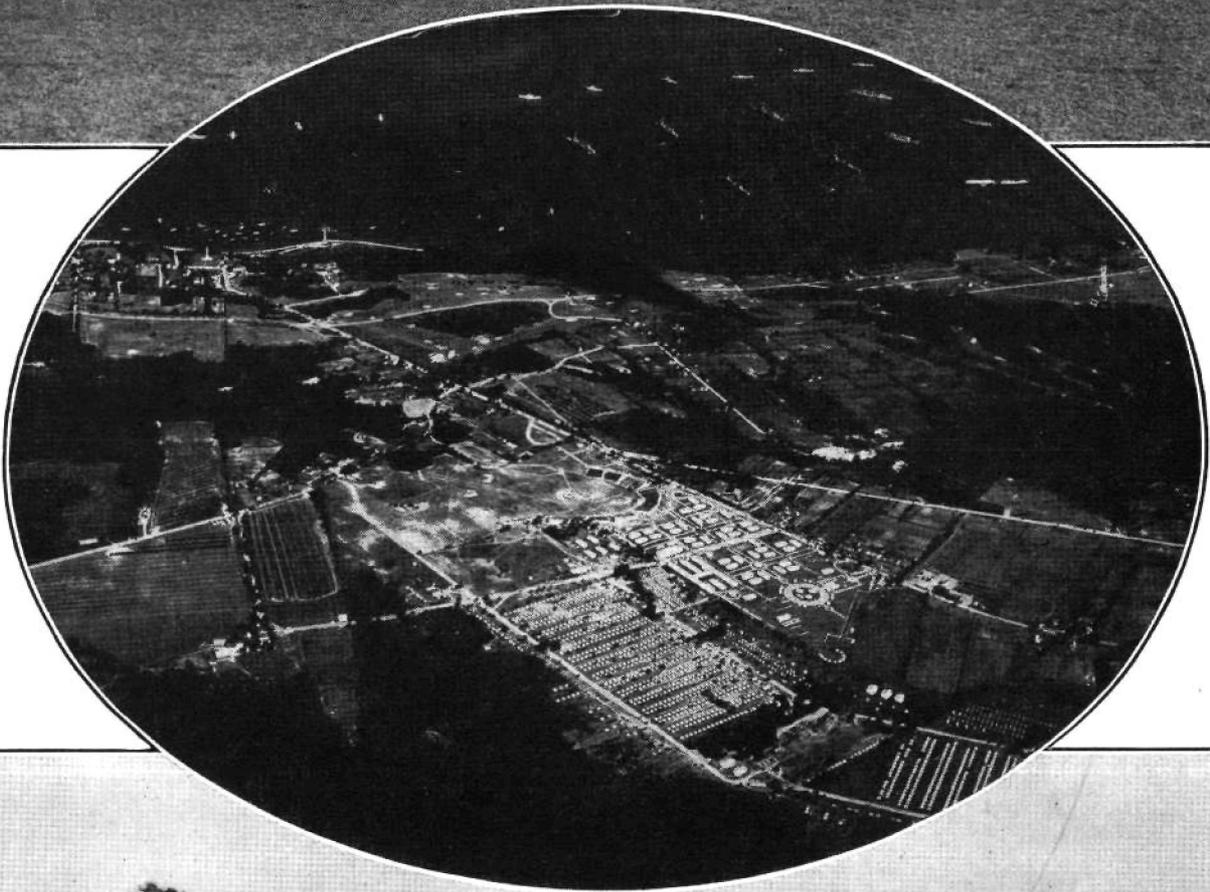
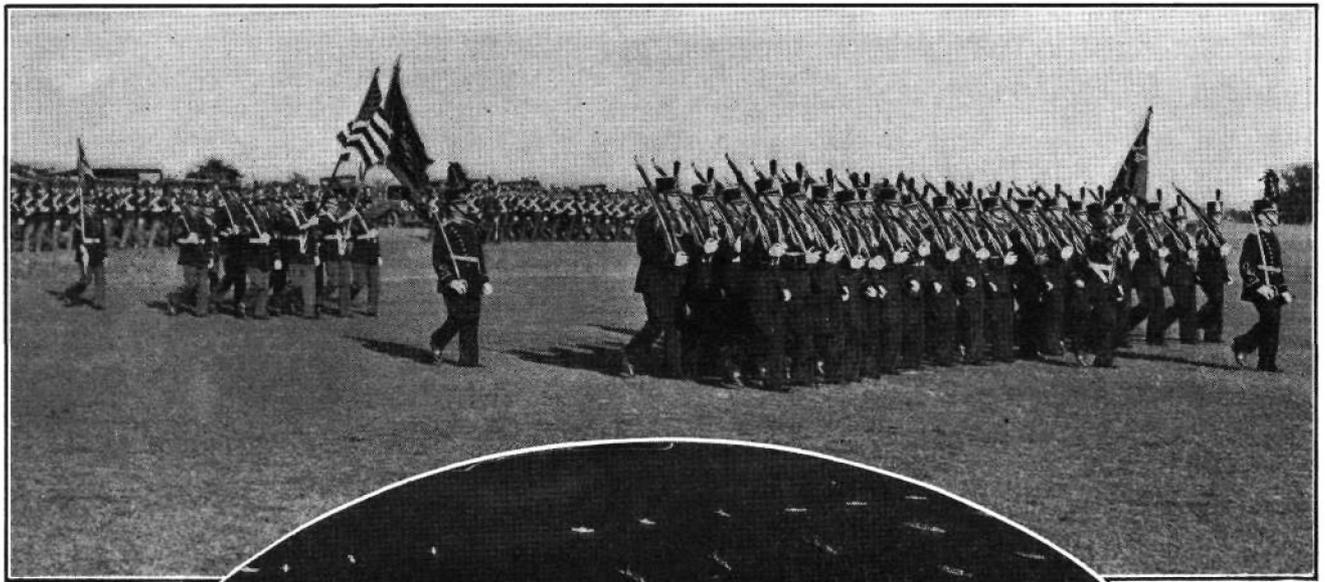
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### THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

"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!"



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THE



NEW YORK

National Guardsman

VOL. VIII NOVEMBER

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.

1931

No. 8

## New York at Yorktown

By LT. COL. FRED. M. WATERBURY

FROM President Hoover down to the last citizen of Virginia have been sung the praises of achievement, the beauty of pageantry, the stupendous and thorough finish, with its historical thrills, which made the Sesquicentennial of the decisive revolutionary battle of Yorktown a national success.

Surrounded by the pick of our Navy, with the French Navy represented, filling the harbor at Newport News and the York and James Rivers, with a small village of tents occupied by various branches of our Army and National Guard, with a grandstand seating thirty thousand and twice that number filling the fields and surrounding country, Yorktown saw and entertained more people than the community could ever have hoped to welcome.

The various committees, national and from the thirteen original Colonial States, had provided well. As no railroad enters Yorktown, miles of roads had been built and improved and parking areas for 50,000 automobiles provided—and all were needed. The congestion of traffic was handled by details of State Troopers from many States, including fifteen from our own Empire State, all of whom were courteous, most efficient and necessary.

The grounds were well laid out and each of the original States had a large headquarters tent.

But as all the press of the country has graphically told the whole general story with many pictures of beauty and action, showing the attendance of President and Mrs. Hoover, members of the Cabinet, Congress, Diplomats, Foreign Representatives and notables of the United States and French Armies headed by General Pershing and Marshal Petain, it is our purpose to dwell upon the "home

folks," and to tell the story of the New Yorkers of 1931 who were at Yorktown, stronger even than the force of 700 who helped out in 1781.

The New York State Commission was composed of Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt, Albany; Charles J. Tobin, Albany, Chairman; Arthur H. Wicks, Kingston, Vice-Chairman; Louis A. Cuvillier, New York; Spencer Feld, New York; Barron G. Collier, New York; Mrs. William M. Leffingwell, Watkins Glen; Abbot Low Moffat, New York; Alex G. Baxter, Ballston Spa; William H. Manning, Saratoga Springs; Adelbert M. Scriber, Monticello; Millard Davis, Kerhonkson, and John J. Tobin, Albany.

The Commission took up with the Adjutant General, Major General Franklin W. Ward, the Commanding Officer of the National Guard, Major General William N. Haskell, and Rear Admiral William B. Franklin, commanding the Naval Militia, the matter of sending some New York troops to Yorktown to represent the militia of Revolutionary Days and to help in fittingly dedicating the ground where the State is to erect a tablet to the memory of the thirty-eight New York soldiers who made the Supreme Sacrifice one hundred and fifty years ago. It was decided to send a Provisional Battalion, composed of two officers and thirty-seven enlisted men, all specially picked, from organizations which had outfitted themselves with distinctive uniforms, which are in keeping with the splendor of the uniforms worn in Virginia when Yorktown first held the attention of the nation. Major Ogden J. Ross of the 105th Infantry was selected to command the Provisional Battalion and made a fascinating, soldierly appearance in

his scarlet coat (the old full dress of the Troy Citizens' Corps, being adopted by the Regiment), topped off with the bearskin shako, increasing his stature to about seven and a half feet. His able staff comprised Captain Charles E. Jacobs, 212th Coast Artillery, Adjutant; Captain Charles Morrison, 245th Coast Artillery, Supply Officer; First Lieutenant J. N. Purcell, 101st Signal Battalion, Liaison Officer, and Staff Sergeant George C. Whitney.

The 10th Infantry Band of Albany wore the double-breasted scarlet coats and white helmets and comprised: Warrant Officer R. C. Adams, First Sergeant R. A. Boyd, Sergeant W. Haupt, Corporals J. Bailey and G. A. Meyer, Privates First Class C. Brown, S. Gioscia, C. Goetz, W. L. Hanes, H. V. Haight, C. Miller, A. J. O'Sullivan, J. Tschopp, W. Unright, and Privates F. Camedine, J. J. Fitzner, H. Goetz, R. Harbison, R. Merrihew, R. Mitchell, H. O'Sullivan, J. White, W. Vonk, J. Zink, N. Nichols, and attached, C. Waugh, J. Meisch, A. Weber, N. Seff, E. Suessman, H. Moore, F. Perkins, H. Connor, J. A. Lamoureux, H. Ellsworth and R. Whitby.

The 14th Infantry wore their attractive and most distinctive dark red trousers and dark blue coats in charge of Captain Charles G. Stevenson, Jr., and First Lieutenant J. J. McDonald. The enlisted men were First Sergeant Kay, Sergeants Glynn, Citter, Griffin and Toos; Corporals Murnane, Sullivan, Rodney, Tierney, Reoch, Forte, Newman, Pierce; Privates First Class Ruzzo, Innes, Salvatore, McDermott, Covotos, Meyers, Brown, McGoldrick, Martin, and Privates Harkins, Brooks, Murnane, O'Donnell, Ferrar, Lipschutz, Orlando, Schwab, Pellechio, Revicchio, Caglione, Berelli, Nickoli and Berradino.

The 71st wore their splendidly tailored dark blue swallow tails with white cross belts and special cap, changing to white duck trousers for the "big day." Captain C. F. Bisenius was in charge, assisted by First Lieutenant D. Misner. The enlisted men were Sergeants J. N. Brown, G. Driver, W. Heidsick, D. Levine, J. Maskiell, H. Weist; Corporals J. Bigley, A. Bishop, R. DeAngelis, C. Hofsaes, W. Johnson, H. Kay, A. Larson, G. Lloyd, L. Noriega, R. Shanephy, G. Weidlick, A. Zahn; Privates First Class J. Bullwinkle, W. Dickenson, B. Finn, W. Haars, R. McBride, A. Morehead, J. Smyth, and Privates A. Andriola, J. Brennen, C. Gallagher, D. Ridgeway, A. Roberts, J. Sambuco, F. Shafer, C. Simon, N. Tchicherin, F. Trifkovich, P. Weston and W. Whalen.

The 106th Infantry wore the greys of the old 23rd days and made a most natty appearance, headed by Captain E. K. Johnson and Lieutenant F. M. Dardingkiller, Jr. The enlisted men were First Sergeant W. Dunn; Sergeants O. H. Lang, A. Yates, O. Battey, J. Hope, J. Marone; Corporals M. Fisher, M. Lipp, P. A. Hogle, A. Mann, E. Potts, N. A. Turnbell, E. McDermott, and Privates G. Ebel, P. O'Shay, J. C. Seemkemp, E. Kyhlberger, R. Anderson, J. A. Stock, S. Quagliata, V. A. Lyon, E. Ryan, E. Curcio, J. S. Wilkins, A. E. Connely, J. P. Douglas, P. E. Reilly, L. M. Steinmetz, H. Wintjeh, J. J. Leddy, T. Illjes, Annunziato, M. Esposito, A. E. Koczko, W. Massey and P. Christ.

The 107th Infantry delegation wore the traditional 7th Regiment greys with cross belts and white duck trousers. Captain K. M. Gibson and First Lieutenant J. L. Miller were in charge, the enlisted personnel consisting of First Sergeants J. K. Batstone, Jr., and H. Mackrell; Sergeants W. S. Bogue, J. K. Anderson and W. Potter; Corporals T. McNearney, R. E. Tuttle, L. E. McGowan, W. Ingles, C. Cavanaugh, L. C. Williams, L. M. Stewart, A. V. Lukowiak, Bidwell, E. L. Bacon; Privates First Class R. E. Youmans, C. H. McNabe, D. W. Turpin, F. I. Hansman,

O. C. Hommer, L. Williams, W. J. O'Brien, R. Pinckney, T. L. Gerety, C. A. Petigny, C. T. Cappelen, J. W. Aubry, A. R. Clark, M. P. Longbotham, J. J. Rice, Jr., A. M. Schmeiss, and Privates J. T. Soutter, W. A. Gramlich, C. A. Scogland, R. Dohn, C. B. Stearns, and H. L. Von Carp.

The 165th Infantry wore their distinctively green-trimmed uniforms and were commanded by Captain H. J. Anderson, ably assisted by First Lieutenant W. A. McQueeney. The enlisted were led by First Sergeants E. Collard and Cawly, and Staff Sergeant E. Cavigan; Sergeants N. Quinn, T. Padilla, A. Christiansen, J. McKee, J. Hodell; Corporals Kingston, A. Fischer, P. Smith, A. Colantti, and Privates S. White, J. Kelly, R. Connell, F. Gorst, A. Tracy, P. Kearney, P. Flynn, C. Weeks, J. Callinan, J. Vento, P. Taggart, H. Levitt, M. McGowan, J. Cassidy, C. Bauer, J. Lawn, E. Mack, A. Carson, D'Elisa, G. McCullough, J. O'Sullivan, H. Patton, R. Castle, J. Magner and H. Goldsmith.

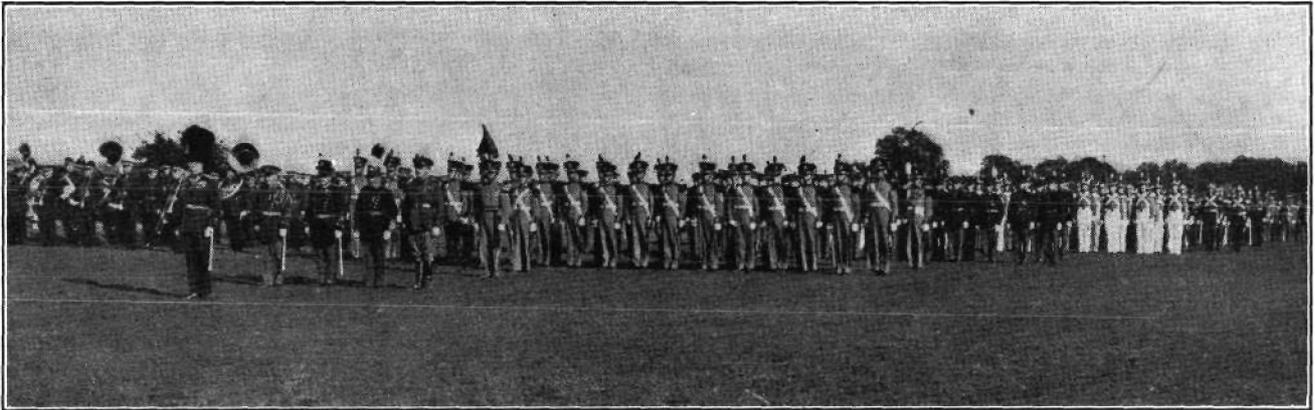
The 244th's distinctive uniform is similar to the 165th except they have the artillery red in place of the green. Captain T. Byrne was in charge of the detachment, assisted by First Lieutenant S. R. Kelly. The enlisted men were First Sergeant T. Dunleavy; Sergeants H. Hahn, P. Hubbell, H. Kengatt; Corporals D. Little, H. Perkins, W. Walsh, R. Klemish, and Privates J. F. Walla, G. M. Polsey, A. Wilson, T. Jacobi, R. Solecki, H. King, W. Roberts, F. Harkin, L. Glowatz, A. McGuinness, J. McLoughlin, R. Lawrence, J. Tarr, C. Coglitore, A. Farash, M. Hubert, J. Hill, W. Mullen, T. Henshall, P. Meecham, J. Flory, J. Tozzo, C. Benson, J. Collins, O. Hass, E. Mandola, J. Smith, O. Pantuhoff and F. Demars.

The 258th "Washington Greys," with artillery red trimmings, were very attractive. They also had the white duck trousers for the "big day." The men were commanded by Captain C. B. Webster, assisted by First Lieutenant L. H. Siddle. First Sergeant Fuerstein; Sergeants Albers, Cerveney, Dixon; Corporals Dungenman, Radginski, Simmons, Sullivan, Smith; Private First Class Kutzleb, and Privates Nolan, Burnett, Cerecoli, Shayker, Chiavelli, Curiel, Dorgan, Dorzsbacher, Engelsberg, Francis, Snyder, Heydenreich, Hobby, Kelly, Kornhaber, Losee, Marshall, Newberg, Wilson Oliphant, O'Rourke, Roeber, Sharkey, Smith, Staderman, Zell, Zlotkin.

The brilliant scarlet of the 102nd Engineers added much to the color scheme. First Lieutenant L. J. Battle was in charge, assisted by Second Lieutenant H. D. Morrill. The enlisted men were headed by First Sergeant Hausle; Sergeants Pultz, Herman, John Walsh, Connolly, Singleton, Heath; Corporals Visentin, McFarlane, Durso, Wohlscheid, Schunn, Gotzen, Dooly, Jacoby, Russell; and Privates M. Walsh, DeVito, Petrie, Graham Ferry, Blum, Feldman, Suffes, Larsen, McSweeney, Garofolo, Carpenter, Marrone, B. Branagan, J. Branagan, Jones, Cahill, Cunningham, Weir, R. Walsh, Obeigfell.

The 102nd Medical Regiment had a small detachment of one officer and ten enlisted men. They carried the colors and their uniform was distinctive as nothing approaching its color was seen at the pageant, it being a dark maroon, or medical red. It made a good effect in the center of the line. Captain F. H. Dieterich was in charge of the nine sergeants and one lone private. Sergeants T. J. Noonan, E. M. Maher, T. J. Scanlon, A. W. Lang, B. Reals, D. J. Florio, C. E. Fach, R. Godwin, D. Oliver; and Private R. Walther.

The "Middies" made a splendid appearance with their uniforms, with large white apron collars, being fixed to



represent the first uniforms of the Navy of 1841. The detachment was from the 2nd Battalion Naval Militia, in charge of Lieuts. J. M. Young and E. L. Denton. The enlisted men were C. G. M. A. Mitchell and the following petty officers and seamen: M. G. Cleary, D. V. Calogero, G. J. Cary, A. D. Day, F. A. DeAngelis, C. A. Fursa, R. A. Kane, T. R. Kelin, N. E. Levy, J. F. McCaffrey, C. W. McCaffrey, M. D. Nee, C. Orr, P. R. Patterson, Anesta, J. A. Callahan, E. F. Liehr, R. J. Lomuscio, W. Ranzinger, J. J. Rivera, E. C. Schlessinger, R. E. Siefried, F. Baryne, H. F. Hanrahan, C. Jones, J. W. Leopard, C. W. Swanson, H. H. Tyler, G. W. Weber, T. J. DeCarlo, R. H. Giles, R. Good, E. Lenkowsky, M. Lenkowsky, A. J. Perera, K. W. Walsh, S. F. Volpe.

Lieutenant Colonel Fred M. Waterbury, Ordnance Officer 27th Division, representing Major General Haskell and Captain Frank R. Lackey, Commanding 2nd Battalion, N. M., representing Rear Admiral Franklin, accompanied the delegation.

Major General Franklin W. Ward, The Adjutant General and the following members of the Governor's Staff, also made the trip and accompanied Governor Roosevelt on Governor's Day: Colonel William J. Costigan, Colonel Paul Loeser, Colonel Ralph C. Tobin and Major John H. O'Connor.

Major William J. Mangine was sent down as Motor Transport Officer and only for his untiring efforts and ability to "put things over," the delegation would have been unable to get from their base—the boat in the York River—to the pageant grounds in time, on any of the four days.

The trip down and back was on the Eastern Coast steamboat, "*The Northland*," on which the men were quartered and messed for the entire five days. Everything was convenient and comfortable and Captain Hammond, "the skipper," and his crew did everything to make the soldiers comfortable. Arriving early Friday morning, the 16th, the men "dolloed up" and were transported in trucks to the scene of the celebration to participate in Governor's Day. They formed an escort to Governor Roosevelt, and later tendered him a private review in a nearby field. Their appearance was immaculate, their lines splendid and the Commander-in-Chief expressed himself as highly pleased. All the delegations from New York, the military from the "Northland," the State Commission members and friends and delegates from The Tammany Society on the Steamship *Pastores*, and members of the Legislature and friends on the *Evangeline* remained all day at the pageant, lunches

being served in the New York tent from the steamships each day.

On Saturday the New York National Guard participated in the big National Guard review and on Sunday afternoon they attended the impressive ceremonies of the dedication of the land set aside for the erection of a memorial by New York State to its fallen heroes of the Revolution War. Although this event was not on the regular program, a large audience witnessed the ceremonies, opened by the Provisional Battalion under command of Major Ogden Ross. After a couple of appropriate selections by the band, Major General Franklin W. Ward, the Adjutant General of New York State, spoke as follows:

"Ladies and gentlemen: We are here upon a field that 150 years ago separated the British and the American armies—after the latter had dug their second approach parallel.

"We are here upon a portion of the field over which the New York general—Clinton and seven hundred soldiers of his two New York regiments—charged to an immortal victory.

"The New York George Washington Sesquicentennial Commission has come here to honor those hardy soldiers and in a simple informal way to dedicate a small portion of this field in honor of those New Yorkers who perished here.

"We hope ardently that at some future time New York will plan a simple monument upon this hallowed ground in memory of those homely, plain-living New Yorkers.

"Americans of today are accustomed to think of the colonial soldiers of the Revolution, as our great great grandfathers, to think of them as old men, or as elderly "embattled" farmers—fathers of the Revolution.

"But in fact, my friends, they were not grandfathers, they were youthful men—strong, vigorous, forceful, ardent—youth!

"It required youthful strength and endurance to march with Washington some five hundred miles through the rough, uncultivated country that stood ruggedly in their path, from Monmouth in New Jersey, through Pennsylvania, through Delaware, through Maryland—and through Virginia, where Lafayette with his little force stood praying for their arrival.

"They were not grandfathers, but rather the fighting virile youth of the newborn States of the North—determined with God's help to gain independence for their native land.

"And so New York after a hundred and fifty years has

deemed it fitting that these four hundred soldier youths of today, who surround us, be sent here. Four hundred who represent twenty-one thousand youthful volunteers of the National Guard and Naval Militia of New York—each of whom has, like those youths of the Colonies, accepted the obligations to defend and secure to the last man, that which was won here, namely, the freedom and the independence of their home—their native land.

"Ladies and gentlemen, I now have the privilege and honor to introduce to you the Honorable Charles J. Tobin, Chairman of the New York State Washington Sesquicentennial Committee."

Mr. Tobin then delivered the following eloquent eulogy:

"Upon this very spot a century and a half ago as time records it, our fore fathers fought and won the last major engagement of the Revolutionary War.

"From the standpoint of the numerical strength of the opposing armies, the operations at Yorktown were not large—but the ultimate result of that victory of American arms marked the beginning of a new epoch in World history.

"The reported losses of the allies during the operations before York and Gloucester were very small—88 killed and wounded, yet the proportionate number of men from New York State who were killed in action or died of wounds received therein was proportionately large, 38 out of the total.

"In Dawson's Battles of the United States, published in 1858, occurs this interesting passage:

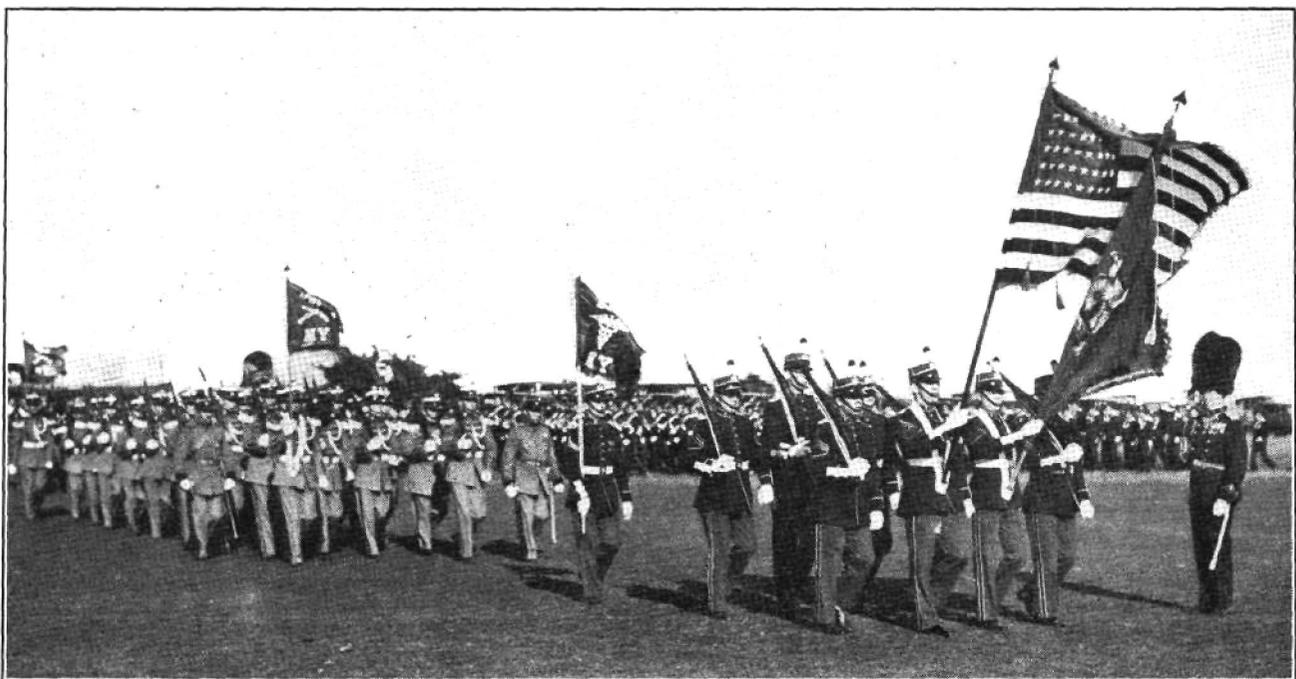
"The General-in-Chief, on the twentieth of October (1781) issued a General Order congratulating the army 'upon the glorious event of yesterday,' (the surrender of Lord Cornwallis), and after thanking the officers and troops of his ally, several of his own officers, and Governor Nelson of Virginia, he concludes with these words: 'To spread the general joy in all hearts, the General commands that those of the army, who are now held under arrest, be pardoned, set at liberty, and that they join their respective corps.

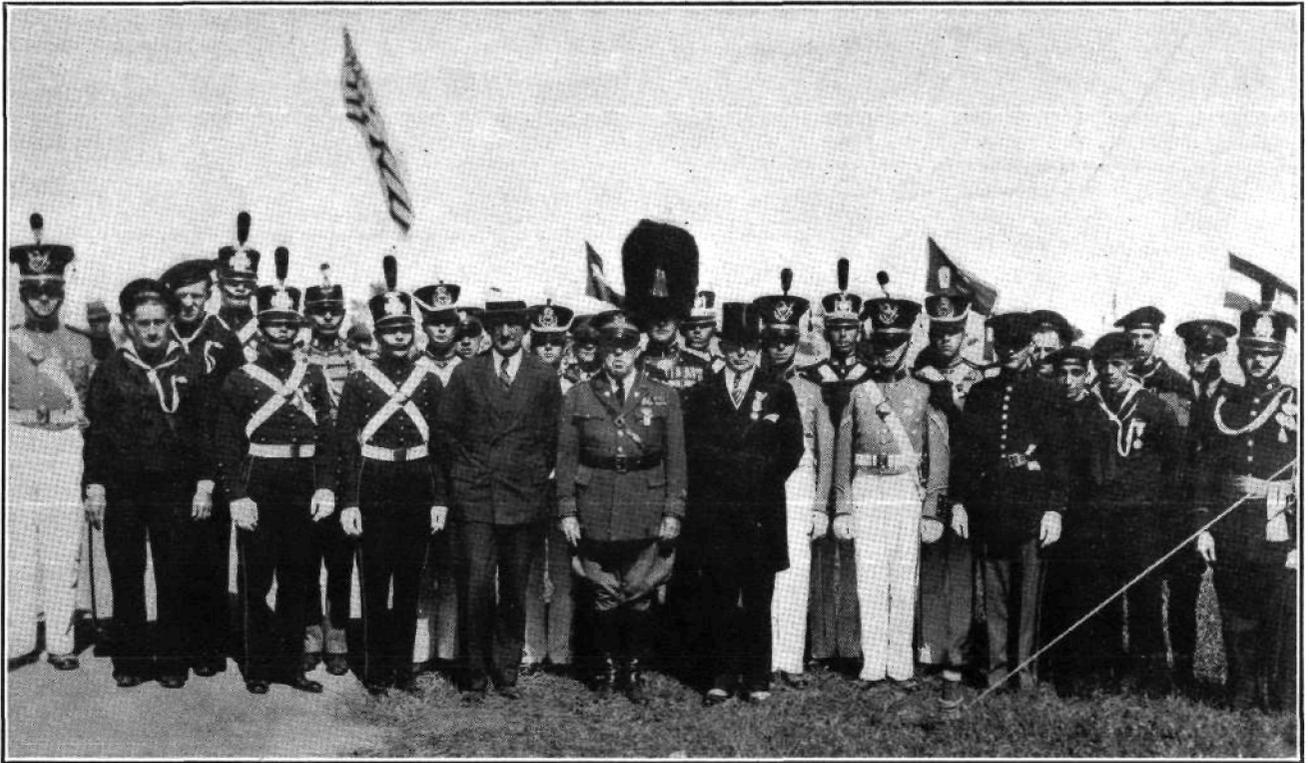
"Divine service shall be performed in the different brigades and divisions. The Commander-in-Chief recommends that all the troops that are not upon duty, to assist at it with a serious deportment, and that sensibility of heart which the recollection of the surprising and particular interposition of providence in our favor claims."

"The intelligence of the surrender, as it spread over the country, gave general satisfaction and filled every American heart with joy. Congress went in procession to the Dutch Lutheran Church, to return thanks to the Almighty God for the victory; and a day was set apart for general thanksgiving and prayer; the thanks of the same body were voted to the forces, both of America and France, and in the plenitude of its good feeling, it resolved to erect a marble column at York, in commemoration of the event."

"Now, we, the citizens of the State of New York, propose to erect at some future time, a fitting marker in memory of those intrepid patriots who gave their lives that we might enjoy political freedom. It is fitting and proper that we should mark this spot with reverence and place upon it a mute symbol in recognition of our brave sons who found their last resting place here.

"We do this realizing that a greater and more enduring monument than any which man can ever erect, commemorates the capture of Cornwallis—the fall of British domain in the thirteen colonies on the Atlantic seaboard, the disinterested self-sacrifice of General Washington and the very few who enjoyed his confidences and regard, and the triumph of the true principles of government. A country which, from small things, has become prosperous, powerful and happy; a people, whose intelligence, and enterprise, and independence have astonished the old nations and their rulers; and the homage of admiring millions, freely and voluntarily offered, in every quarter of the globe—these form a monument which will commemorate the fall of Cornwallis and the patriotism of Washington and Greene, of Wayne and Hamilton, of the honest yeomanry and the devoted regulars of that day, long after





## REPRESENTATIVE GROUP AT NEW YORK DEDICATION CEREMONIES

SUNDAY, OCTOBER 18, AT YORKTOWN

*Major General Franklin W. Ward, the Adjutant General, in center, with Hon. Charles J. Tobin, Chairman of the Celebration State Commission on his left, and Judge James A. Foley, heading the Tammany Society of New York, on his right. Gathered around him are soldiers from the different New York regiments in their distinctive uniforms, the towering individual with the bearskin hat being the Provisional Battalion Commander, Major Ogden J. Ross, 105th Infantry, Troy.*

what we may do or say here shall have perished from the face of this earth forever."

Following Mr. Tobin's remarks, Gen. Ward said:

"I had hoped to have the pleasure of asking you to listen to a few words from Judge James A. Foley, who heads a delegation here today from the Tammany Society of the City of New York, a society that dates back to the Revolutionary era in our State. But the Judge is a modest gentleman and has asked to be excused. As the military arm of the State is subordinate to the judiciary, I must be content with the mere announcement to you of the presence of Judge Foley and his delegation."

After the playing of the Star Spangled Banner and Taps by the 10th Infantry band, the troops were reviewed by Gen. Ward and staff and the members of the New York State Commission.

On Monday, the big day of the celebration, President Hoover delivered an address and reviewed all the troops, Army, Navy and National Guard. The New York delegation presented a most colorful picture and looked so well and marched so well that the applause was hearty and continuous.

It was a very successful pilgrimage and long before the *Northland* docked, the "Order of the Yorktown Expedition" was being organized by the enthusiastic New York soldiers who had enjoyed every minute of the trip.

### YORKTOWN NEWS FLASHES

THE New York Guardsmen had many hours to themselves between formations, and thoroughly enjoyed the exposition grounds and the southern atmosphere.

Many of the soldiers got quite a "kick" out of the souvenir medal vendors whose slogan was "Looks lak goald!"

MAJOR PHILIP RHINELANDER was a guest of the New York Guardsmen on the *Northland* Sunday. Among other familiar military men noted at Yorktown were Colonel Edward Olmstead, Chief of Staff, 44th New Jersey Division; Brigadier General John S. Thompson, Major General William Weigel, retired, Brigadier General John Daniels and Colonel George W. Burleigh, New York.

THE New York delegation on the *Pastores* held open house Saturday evening. The 10th Infantry band furnished the music and New York delegations from both the *Northland* and *Evangeline* attended and had a good time.

THE searchlight display from the Navy fleet in the York River each night was a great treat to the soldiers on the *Northland*. As the steamship was in the center of the fleet, the rays coming from each side were most spectacular.

CAPTAIN FRANK LACKEY, representing the Naval Militia on the staff, took a party to the *Wyoming* battleship Sunday morning and the officers were royally entertained and shown all over the vessel by the Commanding Officer. Captain Lackey was familiar with this ship as he has taken his field training on it several years.

(Continued on page 9)



## The Kangaroo Court Meets

CAPTAIN JOHN W. KERESSEY

245th COAST ARTILLERY

Illustrated by MAJOR E. C. DREHER



IT was the blowing of a whistle that called to order the strangest hall of justice, the "Kangaroo Court." When this court convened there was not a soul seen in or about the company street, and even the busy Officers' Row had adjourned for the night.

The Kangaroo Court held sway in the mess shack and a veteran, wise in army life, was the "Judge." Lawyers and clerks were absent, while a few "old timers," looking sleepily on from one of the nearby tents, comprised the familiar "crowded courtroom." A "Noo Recroot" or a stranger from another outfit was the culprit.

As the "Judge" himself described it, "it was easy to get charges against them. Some little rule they broke, you know. Then we would try them—with a jury, if there were any lads in uniform about—and without, if there weren't. We would always find 'em guilty—no getting out of that, always guilty."

Having found the prisoner guilty, according to custom, the Judge imposed sentence, in addition to levying a fine of one cigarette. This fine, on a busy night, would keep the court officers "in smokes" for a week.

In one of our better known and established courtrooms, if the Judge should impose an unusual or bizarre sentence, all of the newspaper men would desert their game of cards in the next room and come scurrying in to find out about it. No reporters could have played cards while the Kangaroo Court was in session.

If the offense was light, the Judge would sentence the offender to a tour of different company streets saluting every soldier that passed. This penalty was usually reserved for such times as a Sunday afternoon in camp. When this punishment was not practicable, the "guilty one" was forced to kiss the firm cast lips of an old statue that stood near the Post Office. The sentence was generally carried out the following night when the boys would stroll to town. Kissing on the cheek was not permitted.

Graver offenses merited graver corrective measures. A prisoner who suffered from too much dignity was invariably given a boisterous tossing in the blanket. Such treatment was calculated to have a beneficial effect on the "enlarged dignity complex."

On two occasions were the maximum sentences imposed. The first of these was the case of a prisoner who was sent out to wake up five of the huskiest and insult them to their faces.

Private J—, designated as number 999, for the sake of formality, started on his errand, approaching a deep-chested six footer, a soldier with a Bull Montana face and a cauliflower ear. Lack of a shave made him seem even more ferocious, and there was a perpetual scowl on his face, while his rhythmic snore sounded deep and awe inspiring.

Now Private J— was not in a fighting mood at the time, nor was he bolstered up with any assistance. Somehow, the chill of the night had sapped all of his courage and he felt especially weak and unfitted for his task. He tried to balk, even thought of running away, but the half-dozen marshals of the court saw to it that the justice meted out by the Judge was duly enforced.

Timidly, a hand was placed on the shoulder of the six footer. The six footer did not awaken. It finally required the roughest of shaking to break him from his slumber, and every time that Private J— shook he felt a cold chill race up and down his spine. Finally the big man on the cot sat up and rubbed his eyes. "You're a pink-eyed kangaroo," said Private J—, "Go to the devil." "Thank you," replied the six footer, turning over and falling asleep again. The entire ensemble collapsed.

A week later the famous Private Blank case came up for trial. As the hour was not too late, the courtroom was packed, and on account of the gravity of the charges, "lawyers" were employed by both the defendant and the "state."

Few legal battles in any court have ever approached that contest of wits. Blackstone was invoked, "Object," "Objection sustained" were frequently used, and, at the end, in a gallant effort to save his client, counsel for the defense fell back on a plea of insanity.

Both sides rested, and the jury went out—to a nearby tent, where they deliberated for half an hour and then filed back into the courtroom.

"What is your verdict, gentlemen?"

"Guilty of halitosis in the first degree, your Honor," said the foreman of the jury.

"In view of the prisoner's guilt," solemnly decreed the Judge, "and taking into consideration his good behavior, we will not strain the quality of justice and will impose the minimum sentence provided by the law. Private Blank, I sentence you to propose immediately to Miss Soanso, who is a waitress in an ice cream parlor in town. Marshall, lead the prisoner away."

The court adjourned to see the sentence carried out. No punishment could have been more severe to poor Private Blank, who was of the extremely bashful sort who lower their eyes in confusion when a pretty stenographer winks at them while passing on the street. To propose to any one body was incredible, and Private Blank felt disgraced for life.

As in the case of Private J—, However, there was no getting out of it. With a thousand misgivings Private Blank went into this ice cream parlor and began a flirtation as decreed.

The waitress was game and the victim's face turned alternately scarlet and white, tinged with green, as he realized that the fatal moment for the proposal was at hand.

"I love you, Mary, and I know you love me," he repeated what he had been told to say, not knowing how the words ever left his lips. "Mary, dear, I know where to find a minister. Meet me tomorrow night at 8 o'clock near the drug store and—let's get married. Mary, d—." He choked.

Mary Soanso was not as young as she would like to have been, although she did her best with cosmetics and

false hair to preserve the appearance of youth. In fact and figure she was not what is considered beautiful.

Unfortunate girl, not being attractive to men, her whole life had been a long, hard battle, fraught with many wiles and deceptions, to win for herself the good graces of some man. Up till then she had utterly failed and she was discouraged.

Here was a man, a young man. He was very good looking and a soldier boy. How handsome he looked in his spic and span uniform, the brave and dashing hero! Mary's ideal as a husband was one who had served his country. Imagine, such a man proposing to her this very minute. Golden opportunity was knocking at her door. What would she do?

Of course, she accepted.

The next night found Private Blank on guard.



(Continued from page 7)

**M**ANY of the daily pageant scenes were put on in burlesque in the evening on board the *Northland* by the soldiers. The costumes, or perhaps the lack of them, were most unique and caused great merriment. These bed-time charades were nightly thrillers.

**T**HE New York Sesquicentennial Yorktown badges were of a very attractive design and proved most popular souvenirs.

**I**N closing, we feel that New York State functioned one hundred per cent at the Yorktown Celebration. Governor Franklin D. Roosevelt was present in person to speak for New York on Governor's Day; the State Commission and members of the Legislature were present in large numbers, and the National Guard was there in force in distinctive uniforms, traditional of the dressy, colorful uniforms of Revolutionary days. New York also had with them a full military band, about the only one there with the National Guard delegations.

#### NEW NATIONAL GUARD OFFICER

**C**OL. JOHN R. KELLY, Inf., has just been appointed as National Guard Officer on the staff of Major General Hanson E. Ely, commanding the 2nd Corps Area, Governor's Island, New York.

Col. Kelly was born on July 18, 1879, enlisted in the 1st South Dakota Infantry in 1898 and was commissioned Second Lieutenant in 1900. Four years later, he became a First Lieutenant and in 1914 was promoted to the rank of Captain.

In 1917, he transferred to the Field Artillery and in the same year received promotion to the rank of Major. He became a Lieutenant Colonel in 1920 and transferred to the Infantry. For the next eight years, he served in the Inspector General's Department and in 1930 attained the rank of Colonel.

Col. Kelly is a graduate of the Army Staff College, 1915; Command and General Staff School, 1927; Hon. graduate of the Army School of the Line, 1914. He fills the position of National Guard Officer left vacant by the retirement of Col. Truman O. Murphy, Inf.

## 106th Infantry to Reward Regimental Service

It is always a pleasure to record the revival of one of those regimental customs which in the days before the World War had such an influence upon the morale of the New York National Guard and were so instrumental in building up its spirit and efficiency. Many of these customs were necessarily interrupted during the war and during the period of reorganization which followed it, and whenever we hear of one being reestablished, the New York National Guardsman feels like indulging in "three rousing cheers."

The 106th Infantry has just announced that their regimental long service cross which was so eagerly sought for and so greatly prized by the veterans who wrote the splendid early history of that fine regiment, is to be reestablished and will be presented at an early review to all of the present members of the regiment who are entitled to it. The regiment also announced that it hopes to present those medals ultimately to all veterans of the regiment who have earned but have not yet received them.

As will be seen from the cut published herewith, the 106th Long Service Cross is a very handsome decoration and should indeed be prized by the fortunate recipient. It is issued in four classes; bronze for ten years, bronze and silver for fifteen, bronze and gold for twenty, and bronze with the 23 (the former numeral of the regiment) in diamonds for twenty-five years or over. The cross is suspended on a blue and white striped ribbon. The design with the addition of the present 106th designation is the same as the former decoration awarded for many years to the men of the "old Twenty-Third."

Sergeant Theodore H. Gaden of Company C, will receive the highest award, having served with the regiment for over thirty-five years; Lieut. Colonel Frank C. Vincent, the regimental Executive Officer, and Master Sergeant Samuel A. Park, of the Service Company, will receive twenty-year decorations; Major John O. Green, regimental Operations Officer, Captain Clarence E. Blake-Lobb, Company F, Captain Edwin K. Johnson, Howitzer Company, Captain Harry R. Moore, Company M, Captain Albert J. Nelson, regimental Supply Officer, and 1st Lieutenant Joseph P. Hussey, 3rd Battalion Headquarters Company, will receive the fifteen year medal; while Majors Samuel D. Davies, 1st Battalion, Frank A. Conefrey, 3rd Battalion and Albert Hogle, 2nd Battalion; Captains Stephen A. Byrne, Service Company, Eugene M. Cunningham, Co. I, Edward F. Duffy, Jr., Co. K, Louis H. Erichs, Jr., Co. D, Fred A. Gillette, Co. B, James J. Lowery, Co. L, David M. Johnston, Co. C, Norbert A. Riendeau, Co. E, Helmuth T. Swenson, Co. H, Frank H. Wallace, Co. G, and Edmund S. Massel, regimental Adjutant; First Lieutenants Clifford W. Butt, Co. D, Redmond J. Connolly, Co. L, F. M. Dardinkiller, Howitzer Company, Thomas A. Duffy, Co. M,

Frank D. Haffey, Co. C, Clifford E. Heximer, Co. K, Frank G. Mayo, Co. G, Joseph S. Patterson, Service Co., William H. Randall, Co. I, Joseph P. Smith, Co. B, and Raymond Wieck, Co. H; Second Lieutenants, Frederick A. Buch, Co. A, Constantine Hilbert, Co. I, James T. Reynolds, Co. L, Edmund E. Shoucair, Co. F, George C. Stiehler, Co. H, and Edward V. Tresham, Service Company; Master Sergeants Michael W. Keller and William A. Maurer, Service Company; Staff Sergeant John C. Ryall, Service Company; First Sergeants Edward O'Brien, Co. E, and Alfred F. Moran, Co. G; Sergeants Andrew Betts, Co. H, Leo A. Desmond, Co. B, Joseph M. DeGorter, Service Company, and Peter J. Scammach, Co. L, and Privates Thomas H. Ford, Co. E, and William J. Kennedy, Co. A, have by faithful service of ten years earned the decoration for that class.

On January 1st, 1932, the 106th Infantry expects also to restore the award of the former regimental decoration for 100% performance of all ordered duties for the year.

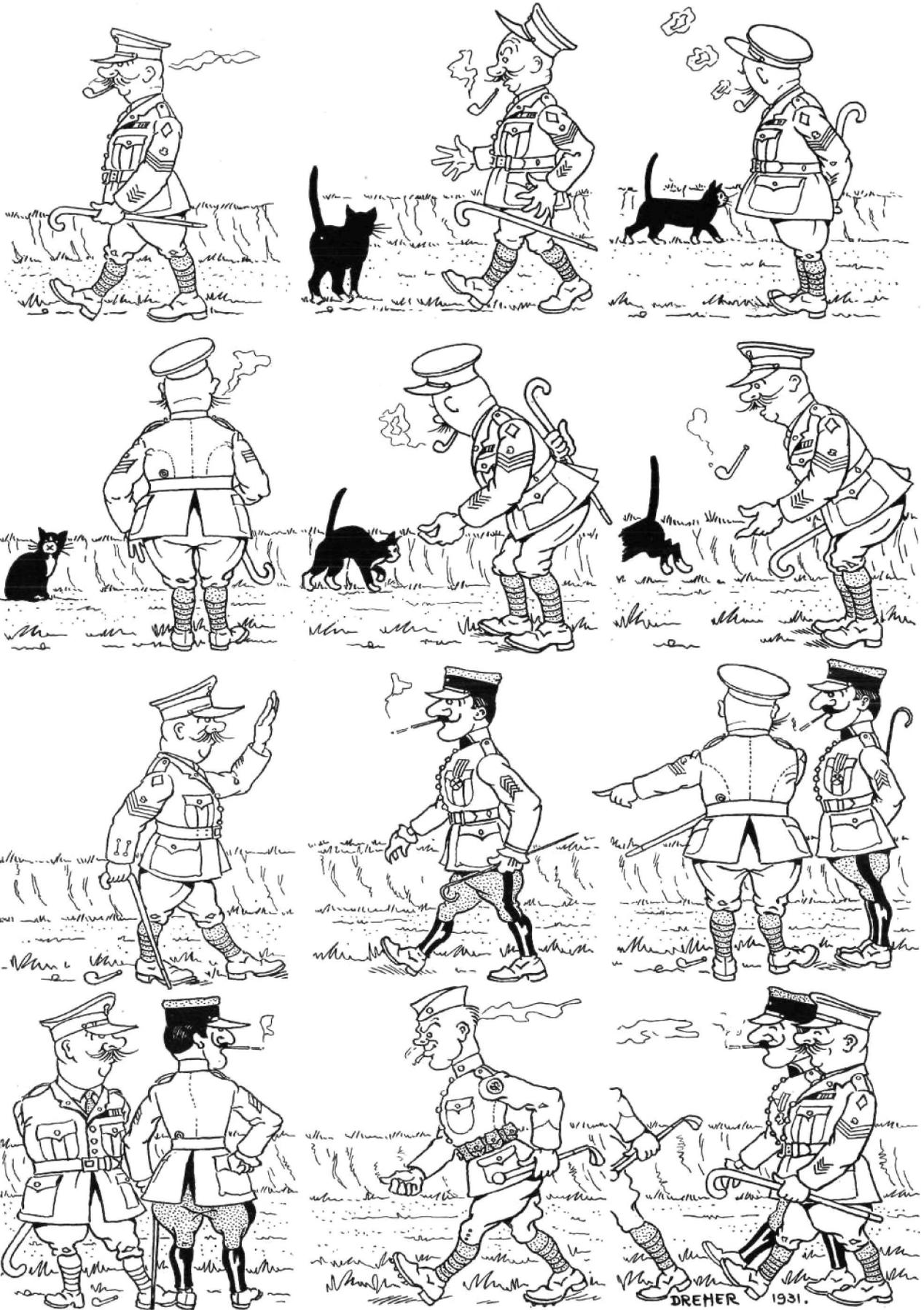
Amongst the most treasured possessions of many an "old timer" are found his regimental long-service cross and his hundred per cent decoration. They have a value which far outweighs their cost. They stand for sacrifice and honest hard work. The individual passes on but "the regiment never dies." It is indeed fitting, therefore, that a regiment should recognize and reward the men whose efforts have made its glorious past and its certain future as the 106th proposes to do again.

On the occasion of the presentation of the long-service cross, the Regiment will also award the "Veterans' Guidon" for general efficiency. This trophy is a perpetual one and will be carried by the company which has made the best showing during the previous training year (ending with field training), as decided by a board of officers appointed to judge the competition. It will remain in the possession of the company winning it for one year or until it is won by some other company, and for every year a silver ring, inscribed with the company letter and the date, will be attached to the staff.

The board appointed to make the initial award has decided that Company F, Capt. Clarence E. Blake-Lobb, shall have the honor of carrying this guidon for the first year, and that honorable mention should also be made of Company L, Capt. James J. Lowery; Company G, Capt. Frank H. Wallace, and the Medical Detachment, Major Walter V. Moore.

Company F, and subsequent winning companies, will also have the honor, so long as the guidon remains in their possession, of acting as escort to the Regimental Colors whenever that duty is required. We have inside information that a very interesting ceremony is planned for the coming review when Company F will exercise this special privilege for the first time.





DREHER 1931.

THE  
  
 NEW YORK  
 National Guardsman  
 (Official State Publication)

VOL. VIII, No. 8 NEW YORK CITY NOVEMBER, 1931

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BRIEF EDITORIALS

THIRTEEN YEARS AGO

THIRTEEN years ago, at 11 a. m. on November 11th, 1918, the Cease Fire sounded and the World War fought for civilization was over. Those next few minutes were uncanny because of the intense silence that followed. Men had lived in an atmosphere of noise the intensity of which rose and fell but never wholly ceased for more than four long years. They had lived on speaking terms with death; danger was their continual companion; dirt and hardship the daily condition of their lives.

And then, suddenly, came this silence, this assured safety, and the promise of a return to the easier circumstances of peace. Did any man wonder, during those few minutes of terrible silence, just what the cost of this great war had been? And if he did, could he possibly have realized the overwhelming price that had been paid?

Only after several years' work did the League of Nations finally complete an assessment of the material losses, officially compiled from all the nations that participated in the titanic struggle. The figures, which we publish below, are so huge that it is only with difficulty that the price can be properly comprehended, but it is good to remind ourselves, on this anniversary of the Armistice, of the sheer dead loss in men and money which such a war entails.

9,998,771 known dead.

2,991,800 presumed dead.

6,295,512 seriously wounded.

14,002,039 otherwise wounded.

\$186,333,637,097 direct cost of the war.

\$29,960,000,000 property loss of the war.

\$33,551,276,280 capitalized value of loss of life.

On this page are two editorials, one dealing with the 25th anniversary of the founding of the Tuberculosis Association of the United States, and the other with the 50th anni-

versary of the founding of the American National Red Cross.

Both these magnificent organizations are waging war against those very sources of sickness and distress, hardship, disease, and devastating disaster which take their toll of human life and money, year in, year out, in peace time and in war. But the costs of waging such a war, unlike those of the World War listed above, are spent for *profitable* ends. Their purpose is not to destroy life, but to save it. Their aim is to enrich life and make it a healthy, happy and worth-while possession of every man, woman and child in this great country.

The cost of such a conflict are necessarily high but each year new progress is recorded and the world becomes by just so much increased dissemination of help and knowledge a better, happier place in which to live.

Thirteen years ago men understood only too well the perils of war. For years they had been learning how to die. Now the Red Cross and the Tuberculosis Association come forward again to remind us of the perils of peace and the necessity of learning how to live.

It is up to every single member of the National Guard, both for his own sake and that of his family, to support these institutions to his utmost.

A SPLENDID BATTLE

FROM small beginnings, twenty-five years ago, at a time when everybody believed that tuberculosis was hereditary and the equivalent of a death sentence, the National Tuberculosis Association has carried its message to every hamlet and crossroads in the country that tuberculosis is preventable and curable. Today, few people remain who do not know that rest, fresh air, sunshine, and nourishing food are both the preventive and the curative agents for this disease.

During the quarter-century of work which the new seal commemorates, (an illustration of which appears elsewhere in the pages of this issue), the ravages of the disease have been cut in half; more than 500 sanatoria have been constructed; clinics have been established for early diagnosis; the tuberculin test and X-ray have been perfected for the more certain detection of tuberculosis even before it exhibits outward symptoms; and the methods of educating the general public to protect itself against the disease through knowledge, have been raised to a high point of effectiveness.

But a great deal remains to be done. Every dollar given for Christmas seals means life and health to men, women and children threatened with tuberculosis.

Every dollar given for Christmas seals means life and health to men, women and children threatened with tuberculosis.

RED CROSS CELEBRATES FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

THIS year the American Red Cross is celebrating its Fiftieth Anniversary. The Red Cross has handled more than 1,100 disasters during its life-time. The greatest of these was the prolonged drought of 1930-31, which spread destruction over 22 states. Red Cross assistance was extended to 2,750,000 during the emergency.

Expansion of various services has kept pace with the growth in memberships. Red Cross performance is dependent upon individual support. The Fiftieth Anniversary Roll Call will begin on Armistice Day, November 11, this year, and will extend through Thanksgiving, November 26. The campaign will afford an opportunity to all past and present Red Cross members to join hands in service to humanity.



## GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL



### THE YORKTOWN PAGEANT

IT IS not often that the New York National Guard is given the opportunity to participate in activities outside its own borders, but recently, on the occasion of the celebration at Yorktown of the 150th anniversary of the surrender of Lord Cornwallis in 1781, it had the opportunity, due to the appropriation made by the Legislature of the State, to send over four hundred of its National Guardsmen to Virginia. On account of limited appropriations, it was necessary to hold the number of participants to this figure, and to avoid the additional expense of railway transportation by bringing representations from regiments up-State. It was thought fitting and desirable to select detachments from all those regiments in Greater New York that were able to appear in distinctive uniforms.

With this in mind, a steamship, the *Northland*, was secured for the voyage to Yorktown and return, with the understanding that the troops would live and be fed on the ship during their entire stay at the Celebration, which began on October 16th and terminated October 19th. It was particularly regrettable that, for economic reasons, no detachments from some of our fine regiments up-State could be given the opportunity to participate, but it was thought that perhaps on some subsequent occasion, in another direction, opportunity might be given to those regiments to represent our organization.

I was particularly anxious that the detachments selected for the Yorktown trip should be composed of individuals who could best represent their organizations and the New York National Guard. Each man going to Yorktown was handpicked, not only for his personal appearance and military bearing and training, but also in accordance with his attendance record and dependability, and soldierly deportment both in and out of the ranks.

A considerable amount of preparation was necessary in each regiment, after the selection of the detachment to go, with regard to uniforms, equipment, correct military deportment, care of arms, etc. It was also important to impress upon the men that their conduct aboard the ship and while off duty at Yorktown would be a matter of comment by the distinguished gathering that was to be at the ceremonies. I think that every man of the detachment went away with the determination that he would show the National Guard of the other Thirteen Original States and the distinguished foreign and American visitors to Yorktown that the New York National Guard was not only a fine looking but a well disciplined and well instructed military organization.

All of the precautions and preparations made for covering every detail were entirely worth while, because it is my pleasure to say that I have received innumerable letters from officers of the Army of high rank who were present, as well as from numerous civilians and even from our own Governor stating that the New York National Guard well and truly represented our fine State organization and that their appearance at Yorktown was second to none.

I am sure that the up-State regiments will feel happy that their comrades were a credit to them as well as to themselves. For my own part, I am proud and satisfied with the showing made, and I feel that this participation in the memorable pageant of 1931 has served to strengthen our already high reputation for military efficiency, discipline and attention to detail. It has further showed the type of young man that constitutes the personnel of our organizations.

Pageants and parades are not, of course, the ultimate objective of our training, but such ceremonies are nevertheless important. Troops do not participate in close order drill on the battlefield nor are wars decided on the basis of the precision with which the contending forces can execute "Squads right." Nevertheless, the clean, well dressed soldier is invariably the good soldier, the organization which looks well on parade is the organization which does well in the field. Discipline is a basic quality, and the discipline which makes a soldier anxious to present a creditable appearance, which makes him particular about his manual of arms, which makes him learn his part in the details of close order drill is the same discipline which holds him steadily to his task when the absolute limit of human endurance has been reached and the weakling unsupported by discipline has collapsed in trembling inefficiency.

I am sure that if the National Guard is called upon to demonstrate its training and effectiveness—not in a pageant, but in a more grim situation—it will be found, throughout its length and breadth, equal to any occasion, and will make the same high record and call forth the same favorable comment as was done by their representatives at Yorktown.



W. H. Haskell

Major-General

### FATHER FRANCIS A. KELLEY

**I**N the passing of Father Francis A. Kelley, whose untimely death at the age of 43 occurred at Catskill, N. Y. on October 15th, the New York National Guard and the World War Veterans of the 27th Division in particular have sustained a most heavy loss. Father Frank, as his soldiers like to call him, was indeed respected and revered by Jew and Gentile alike. Possessed of a most magnetic

personality, endowed with a wondrous geniality that quickly bespoke his Celtic origin, fearless on the field of battle, gentle and kind in his ministrations to the wounded and sick, all these and many more sterling characteristics endeared him to all with whom he came in contact.

From the moment he received the appointment, Father Kelley was heart and soul a 27th Division man. He became Division Chaplain, sailed with his boys to France and was at



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From Paul Thompson, New York

their side in the stiffest work they saw, notably on September 27th, 1918, when, at Ronssoy, he left cover three times to carry wounded men back to safety. His coolness, bravery, esteem for the men and their regard for him form one of the fine stories of World War Chaplains. He came home with two decorations and seven citations for "extraordinary heroism in action."

To these official tributes were added the comments of the enlisted men of his division, who told how he had refused to stay behind the lines, insisting always on being with the troops. He would be seen in dug-outs, in the trenches, in shell holes, at trees and crossroads, wherever he could find the men of the Twenty-Seventh.

"For God's sake, get back of the lines—they need you," one dying soldier begged him. Then, when the priest smilingly refused and continued to hold a water canteen to the lips of the wounded man, he heard a whisper: "Gee, you're some priest."

When Father Kelley came home from the war his black hair had turned grey. For years he silently fought the onslaughts of tuberculosis which he had contracted as a result of being seriously gassed at Ronssoy and in 1923, went to the Adirondacks where Christy Mathewson was waging a similar battle against the disease. His condition improved so satisfactorily that every one thought he had conquered his ailment. Having been assigned to a church at Cairo his old energy returned, but within the past few weeks, he was stricken with a severe cold which developed into pneumonia.

Father Kelley for many years was the first national chaplain of the American Legion and was ever tireless in his efforts to help veterans and their families. All who knew him and the splendid work he did will deeply and reverently mourn his passing.

### CAPTAIN JAMES M. H. WALLACE

**F**OLLOWING an illness of several months' duration, Captain James M. H. Wallace, Co. K, 174th Infantry, died on September 27th, in his home, 817 Tacoma Avenue, Buffalo.

Full military honors were accorded the former nationally known rifle and pistol shot and coach. After the service in St. Mary's-on-the-Hill Episcopal Church, conducted by Capt. James C. Crosson, chaplain, the remains were taken to Forest Lawn cemetery for burial. Members of Capt. Wallace's company formed the honor guard, while sergeants of the Regiment were pallbearers and company commanders took the part of honorary pallbearers. Services at the cemetery included rites by the American Legion of which Capt. Wallace was a member and a delegation from Erie County Bar Association also attended.



Photo by the Buffalo Times

Capt. Wallace was born in Markhams, Cattaraugus County, June 22, 1880. He was graduated from Fredonia Normal School and received legal training at the Brooklyn Law School of St. Lawrence University. He began the practice of law in Rochester, later removing to Newburgh, N. Y., and later, after the World War, he came to Buffalo.

It was in 1900 that he enlisted in the old First Infantry at Rochester. He became a Second Lieutenant in 1911, and a First Lieutenant in 1916. He was called into active service when America entered the war, and because of his ability as a marksman, was selected as a special instructor at Camp Perry, Ohio, and other military posts.

He emerged from the war a Captain, and transferred to the Organized Reserve Corps. In 1924 he took an active commission in the 174th Infantry, commanding Company F until a year ago, when he took over Company K. Noted in military circles as an expert pistol shot, Capt. Wallace had a long record of service as small arms instructor in National Guard and Army camps. At various times he served as coach of the Wyoming and Pennsylvania State teams, the University of Buffalo Rifle Team, and the Buffalo Police Pistol Team.

The 174th Infantry, the whole New York National Guard, and his very large circle of friends extend their deepest sympathy to his widow, Mrs. Florence S. Wallace, his son, Capt. Lynn D. Wallace, who succeeded his father as commanding officer of Company F last year, and to his two daughters, Florence Irene and Leva May Wallace.

# 165th Infantry Celebrates 25th Anniversary of Entrance into Present Armory



*Col. Edward Duffy  
Commanding, 1906*

Of Original Officer  
Personnel, only Three  
Now Remain



*Col. William J. Costigan  
Commanding, 1931*

**A** QUARTER of a century has just passed since, on October 13th, 1906, the 69th Regiment entered what was then its new armory. On Tuesday, October 13th, 1931, this Silver Jubilee was celebrated by a review tendered to the 69th Regiment Veteran Corps, Capt. Denis J. Quinn, commanding.

The review took place after the Regimental Band, conducted by Warrant Officer Clifford E. Ridgely, had entertained the large number of spectators with an excellent concert. There followed the award of several Rifle Match Trophies which had been won by the Regimental Team and by individual members of the Regiment; the 93rd Brigade Match, won by the 165th Infantry Team; the Thurston Match, won by Sgt. Wm. J. Maloney, 165th Infantry; and the Rogers Match, in which Lt. H. M. Lutz, 165th Infantry, and Corp. R. A. Devereux, 107th Infantry, tied for first place. The Cup will be held by each of them for six months.

N. Y. State Long and Faithful Service Medals (10 years) were awarded to the following: 1st Lieut. Andrew Kloh, Co. B; Sgt. John J. Cowan, Co. D, and to Pvt. l/c William J. Curtin, Service Company, while Regimental Long and Faithful Service Medals (10 years) were handed to Major William H. Kelly, 2nd Bn.; Capt. Victor J. Herold, Co. G; Sgt. Thomas J. O'Brien, Co. L, and to Sgt. Biagio Nuccio, Co. H. The Maj. Garrett Nagle Prize (value \$25.00) for the best dressed soldier in issued uniform was won by Sgt. Frank Sullivan, Co. L.

Just before the Evening Parade, a fencing meet was held between the U. S. Regular Army and the N. Y. National Guard, the meet finally resulting in a draw after each contestant had won four bouts.

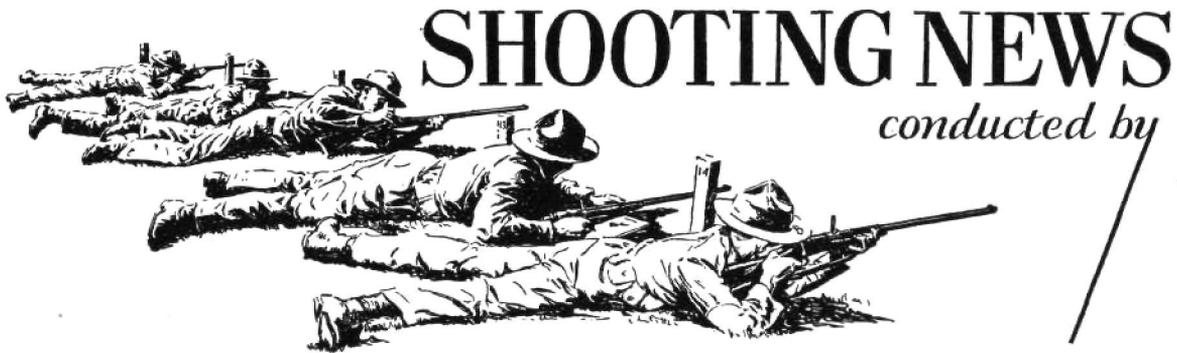
Twenty-five years ago, the 69th Regiment left their old armory at 7th Street and 3rd Avenue and was escorted by the Seventh Regiment, under the command of Col. Dan Appleton, the Ninth Massachusetts under Col. W. H. Donovan, the First Battery under Captain Louis Wendell, the Second Battery under Capt. David Wilson, The Old Guard commanded by General John T. Cutting, the Veterans of the Irish Brigade, the Veterans of the 69th Regiment and the Loughlin Cadet Battalion, to the armory which the Regiment now occupies. Brig. Gen. George Moore Smith was the Grand Marshal.

The parade passed up Eighth Street to Broadway, Waverly Place and Washington Square, and so up Fifth Avenue to 41st Street, across to Madison Avenue and down to the then new Armory at 25th Street. From a reviewing stand at the Engineers Club at 36th Street and Fifth Avenue, the parade was reviewed by Lieut. Governor Bruce Linn, who was representing Governor Frank W. Higgins.

The troops were massed on the floor of the armory, the colors were brought to the front, and at the command of General Smith the troops presented arms while the Star Spangled Banner was played by the massed bands of the 7th, 9th, and 69th.

The armory was then turned over to the Regiment by Patrick F. McGowan. President of the Board of Aldermen, and Col. Edward Duffy, Commanding, responded; a prayer was then offered by Archbishop Farley and the ceremonies closed with an address delivered by Honorable Justice James Fitzgerald.

Of the officer personnel who took part in that evening's ceremonies twenty-five years ago, only three now remain: Col. William J. Costigan, Commanding; Major Felix J. McSherry and Major Thomas F. Maguire, M. C.



# SHOOTING NEWS

*conducted by*

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

## Marines Again Nation's Best Marksmen

**T**HROUGH courtesy of the National Rifle Association, readers of THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN last month were given a brief word-picture look-in on the shooting activities then in progress at Camp Perry, Ohio. The article, which appeared in the October issue, gave an account of results of all N. R. A. individual and team events, in everyone of which National Guardsmen made a most auspicious showing. In fact, the excellent marksmanship demonstrated by teams from the National Guard class in firing of the N. R. A. events caused many critics to predict a recurrence of last year when the team representing Oregon National Guard broke up the consecutive standing of Service Teams by finishing fifth in the important National Rifle Team Match. A few more optimistic observers predicted that one of the stronger Guard teams would this year cop the big match by outshooting everyone of the highly rated Service contingents.

For the information of those readers who are unfamiliar with the layout of the Annual Program at Camp Perry, it might be here mentioned that the three-week period is broken down into three separate stages, as follows: First week, Small Arms Firing School; second week, N. R. A. Matches; and final week, the four big National Rifle and Pistol Events. Scheduling of the time-honored National Matches during the final week present a fitting climax to the year's shooting. The firing is conducted by the War Department, and the trophies are largely appropriated for by Congress. Moreover, it is in these final matches that National Guardsmen and civilians have an opportunity to place among medal winners and thus win a place or "leg" on the coveted Distinguished Rifle and Pistol medal presented by the War Department.

The first of the four National Matches were fired on Tuesday, September 8th. They were the National Individual Pistol Match, followed in the afternoon by the corresponding National Pistol Team Event. Course of fire for both matches is identical; namely, 10 shots slow fire at 50 yards, two strings of five shots each timed fire (20 seconds) at 25 yards, and two five-shot strings rapid fire, 25 yards, 10 seconds per string. The Team Match, which calls for teams of five shooting members, drew thirty-six entries; while the Individual Event attracted six hundred and thirty-seven pistol shooters. Service caliber .45 Colt Automatic pistols only are used in both these matches.

Prize conditions of the National Pistol Matches, like

those of the National Rifle Championships, are very generous. To the winner of the National Individual Pistol Match goes the General Custer Trophy to be held one year, and to each of the twelve competitors making the highest aggregate scores, a gold badge. The twenty-four competitors next in line receive a silver badge, while the following thirty-six highest competitors are awarded bronze badges. The winner of the National Pistol Team Match receives the famous Gold Cup, which was presented by the Chinese Republic in 1919 for competition in the Inter-Allied Shooting Matches. The cup was won by the A.E.F. Pistol Team, and the trophy was subsequently turned over to the War Department to be placed in competition in the National Pistol Team Match. The winning team is allowed to keep the trophy for one year. In addition to the cup, each member of the highest one-third of the teams competing is awarded a badge.

Sergeant John Carlson, U. S. Infantry Team, easily outshot all Service Pistol specialists at Camp Perry to win the General Custer Trophy and first place in the National Individual Pistol Match with his good total of 271. Second Lieutenant Charles F. Densford, Field Artillery, who scored 268, took second place, while a civilian, Mr. Frank I. King, a member of the California Civilian Rifle Team, landed third place on his score of 264. Sergeant Roy O. Anderson, Massachusetts National Guard, in thirteenth place with a total of 259, was the Guardsman finishing highest in this match. Other National Guardsmen and civilians who won Class "B" silver badges in the Individual Pistol Match were: Sergeant Jackson Louthan, Oklahoma; Mr. Lloyd E. Wilson, Washington Civilian; Sergeant Walter R. Walsh, New Jersey; Private T. H. Agramonte, New York; William Lewis, New Jersey State Police; Mr. Edgar A. Craven, California Civilian; and Private Edgar J. Schnaitter, Indiana.

Uncle Sam's Cavalry Pistol Team upset the dope in nosing out the U. S. Marine Team, always the favorite in this match, while the Infantry, Coast Guard, Navy and Field Artillery Service teams finished next in order. The Cavalry had a score of 1261 against the Marine total of 1256. Illinois National Guard landed eleventh place, while closely followed by New York National Guard—score 1168, and the 250th Coast Artillery, California National Guard, 1164. California's Civilian Team, placed twenty-first, was highest Civilian Team in the match.

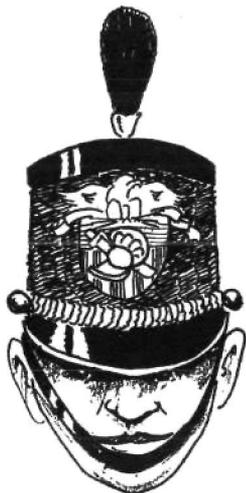
*Continued on Page 18*

# It Happened in the Guard . . .

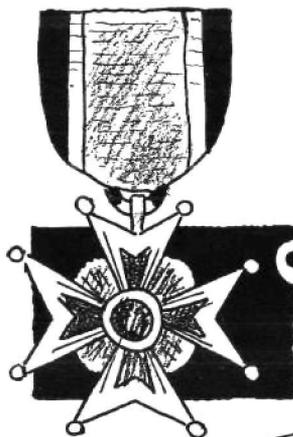
SGT. M. J. GLICKMAN  
27th Tank Company



**An Outstanding Record-**  
The 27<sup>TH</sup> TANK Co. qualified 60 out of 64 firing. 30 experts- 15 sharpshooters and 15 marksman. a percentage of 93.7  
Fort Geo. G. Meade. Md.



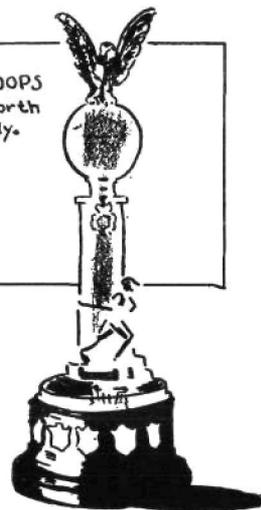
THE 1935 CLASS AT WEST POINT HAS MORE NATIONAL GUARDSMAN FROM NEW YORK THAN ANY OTHER STATE IN THE UNION.



ONLY 13 MEDALS OF VALOR HAVE BEEN PRESENTED BY THE STATE OF NEW YORK.

THERE ARE TWO GUARD ORGANIZATIONS IN NEW YORK. WHAT ARE THEY?

The SPECIAL TROOPS have the Wadsworth trophy-permanently.  
**CHAMPIONS**  
1925  
1926  
1927



*RUSTY* 31

*Continued from Page 16*

In the National Individual Rifle Match which was fired Wednesday and Thursday, September 9 and 10, First Lieutenant E. F. Sloan, 7th Infantry, stationed at Vancouver Barracks, Washington, outranked one Infantryman, a civilian, and a Marine Corporal to lead the field of seventeen hundred and forty-four entries. Sloan's total of 286 was exactly the same as the score turned in by Dr. E. O. Swanson, a civilian from Minneapolis, Corporal William M. Easterling, U.S.M.C. Team, and Captain J. L. Berry of the 24th Infantry. Ties like this are always decided in favor of the shooter with the highest score at the longest range; hence Lieutenant Sloan, who scored 97 at 1,000 yards, was declared the winner of the match. Another civilian, M. Fritz, whose home is in Arrey, N. M., captured sixth place, while Mr. J. C. Echegon, Elko, Nev., finished in thirteenth place. Sergeant H. M. Boudinot, District of Columbia National Guard, whose total of 284 was good for seventh place, led the field of National Guardsmen in the National Individual Rifle Match. S. W. Rawlins, Pennsylvania National Guardsman, finished among the fifteen high shooters who received gold badges.

Early on the morning of Friday, September 11th, one hundred and eight ten-man teams lined up along the two-mile Camp Perry ranges to begin the first stage of the big match which would determine the Service Rifle champions of the United States for 1931. Course of fire was the same as the course fired by the seventeen hundred and forty-four individual competitors in the National Individual Rifle Match on the preceding day. There are five stages as follows: First stage, 10 shots slow fire at 200 yards; second stage, 10 shots rapid fire, sitting from standing at 200; third stage, 10 shots rapid fire, prone from standing, at 300; fourth stage, 10 shots slow fire at 600; and fifth stage, 10 shots slow fire at 1,000 yards. The first four stages were finished on Friday, with the Service Teams out in front but with several National Guard outfits within striking distance. However, the final thousand yard long range stage, which was finished Saturday morning, proved too much for the Guardsmen, many of whom had had little practice at the 1,000-yard target. The Service Teams, particularly the Marines and Coast Guardsmen, therefore, continued to pile up more comfortable leads, and when the smoke had all cleared the big scoreboards on the ranges showed the six Service Teams lined up in one, two, three order.

### OUR SOLDIER ADVENTURERS

THOSE venturesome spirits of the 165th Infantry, who were itching to get into the free-for-all fighting in China, have heard from the Times Special Correspondent in Shanghai that the chances of participating are slight, the pay would be inadequate, and that the forty or so foreign soldiers who are taking an active part (mostly Germans) are all dissatisfied.

Sgt. W. J. McCarroll of Company C, 165th Infantry, and his friends are not however in the slightest dissuaded. "None of us," he writes, "expected to hear that China was a land of milk and honey, so we are hardly disappointed in that news, but it is rather a setback to learn that there is only one American (in the Chinese Air Force) who is interested enough in that war to take an active part in it. . . . Oh well, maybe there are some Irishmen there. We'll go, anyhow!"

Here's the very best of luck to you. Send the Guardsman some news when you get there. We'd like to hear just how you get on.

### A SUBSCRIBER WITH A FINE RECORD

AMONG the first of those last summer to send in his subscription to THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN was Georges Vermeulen, a member of the 71st Infantry Veteran Association. It was only from another veteran (for Georges himself is far too modest a man to speak of such things) that we learned of the excellent and enviable record possessed by our new subscriber.

Perhaps his ancestry has something to do with it, for Vermeulen's grandfather was the famous General De Tiegé who served in both the French and Belgian armies, while his godfather also attained the high rank, in the Belgian Army, of General. With this inborn taste for soldiering, Georges Vermeulen enlisted in Company B of the 71st Infantry in 1911 and was discharged in 1916.

In September 1917, he re-enlisted in the 312th Infantry, U. S., and subsequently served in the 328th Infantry and in the Service Intelligence



*George Vermeulen, Veteran  
of the 71st Infantry*

Department, 82nd Division Headquarters. Owing to his ability to speak seven languages, he qualified as an interpreter. His record in France was brilliant. He was cited for bravery many times and was awarded the Medaille Militaire and the Croix de Guerre, with palms, by command of General Gourand, French Army Headquarters, Chalons, "for associated acts of bravery and exceptional achievements during July 16, 17, and 18, 1918."

Vermeulen left the army in November of 1919 and returned to his former profession in New York—diamond cutting for the trade. Shortly after he had settled down once more, he received the Carnegie Medal for an act of exceptional bravery. Vermeulen was riding in a taxicab in New York City when a frightened horse, drawing a light wagon, came bolting along the street. The driver of the wagon was unable to stop the horse, which had slipped the bit out of its mouth. As the horse came abreast of the taxi, Vermeulen stepped out onto the running board, made several attempts to take hold of the harness, and then leaped three or four feet to the horse to get onto its back.

Failing to get astride the horse, Vermeulen clung to it with his right hand over the horse's neck. He grasped the horse's nostrils with his left hand and put his whole weight on its head and neck, his feet only occasionally touching the street. After running a third of a mile with Vermeulen clinging to it, the horse became exhausted and stopped. The driver of the wagon was unscathed but Vermeulen sustained slight injuries.

Georges, as we have said, was one of the first to send in his subscription last summer (only \$1.50 for the year) to the Guardsman. We are hoping that there are many more who will send in theirs before this year is up. Why not sit down right away and send us your check?



KEEP SMILING



**New Territory**

A young fellow named Goldstein got a job as conductor on the Spring Street (New York City) trolley line, which averages \$9 to \$10 a day, in carfare.

After two trips, Goldstein turned in to the superintendent \$49.85. The superintendent looked at Goldstein and said: "You're a wonder, Goldstein; how in the world did you do it?"

"Boss, I'll tell you," said Goldstein. "Business was bad in Spring Street, so I took the car up Broadway."

*Wisconsin N. G. Review*



**Some Mouthpiece**

She: "I like your cigarette holder."  
 He: "But I don't use one."  
 She: "Don't be so dense."

**A Naval Yarn**

He: "Give me another kiss, dearie!"  
 She: "What, on an empty stomach?"  
 He: "No, dear, in the same place as before."

**Irish Logic**

Doctor: "Your husband's not so well today, Mrs. Maloney. Is he sticking to the simple diet I prescribed?"  
 Mrs. Maloney: "He is not, sorr. He says he'll not be after starvin' himself to death just for the sake of livin' a few years longer!"



**She Didn't Undie-stand**

Pvt. Smithson: "Several of the firms that displayed up here made combination offers."  
 Gladys: "Why, I-I-didn't even know soldiers wore them."

**Simple Confession**

A traveller found himself in a village when a heavy downpour of rain set in. Addressing the waitress, he remarked: "It looks like the Flood."

"Like what?" the girl inquired.  
 "Like the Flood. You've read of the Flood and how the ark landed on Mount Ararat, haven't you?"

"No, sir. I haven't seen a newspaper for three days."

**Up, Guards, and at 'em!**

"My, how fast your heart is beating."  
 "Yes, that is the call to arms."



**Outside the 12-mile Limit**

Pvt. Buttler: "Do you know any girls who don't neck?"  
 Lt. Rehnberg: "Yes, but they don't live near the armory."

**... keep rolling along!**

"Mother, may I go for a ride?"  
 "Yes, dear, keep your dates, But if a soldier waits outside Take your roller skates!"

*Barrack Bag (Conn.)*

**Meow!**

Joan: "I haven't seen you in that frock before."  
 Amy: "No—my 21st birthday present."  
 Joan: "Really! And now it's fashionable again."

**Business and Pleasure**

"If I marry a soldier, will he be able to come home nights?"  
 The question is, will he be able to go to work in the morning?"

*Barrack Bag (Conn.)*

**On the Up and Up**

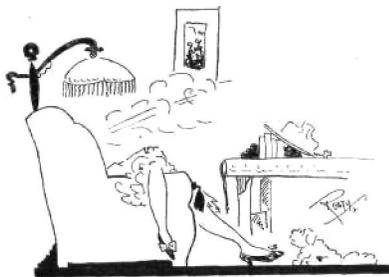
Jane: "I want a shorter skirt than the one you showed me."  
 Clerk: "This is the shortest we have. Have you tried the collar department?"

**Blow, blow, thou winter wind!**

Mother: "Why don't you wear that beautiful underwear you got for Christmas?"  
 Daughter: "Oh, I'm saving that for a windy day."

**A. M. or P. M.?**

Says one stenog to another: "My boss never holds me after five o'clock."  
*Barrack Bag (Conn.)*



## WHO'LL TAKE MY PLACE?

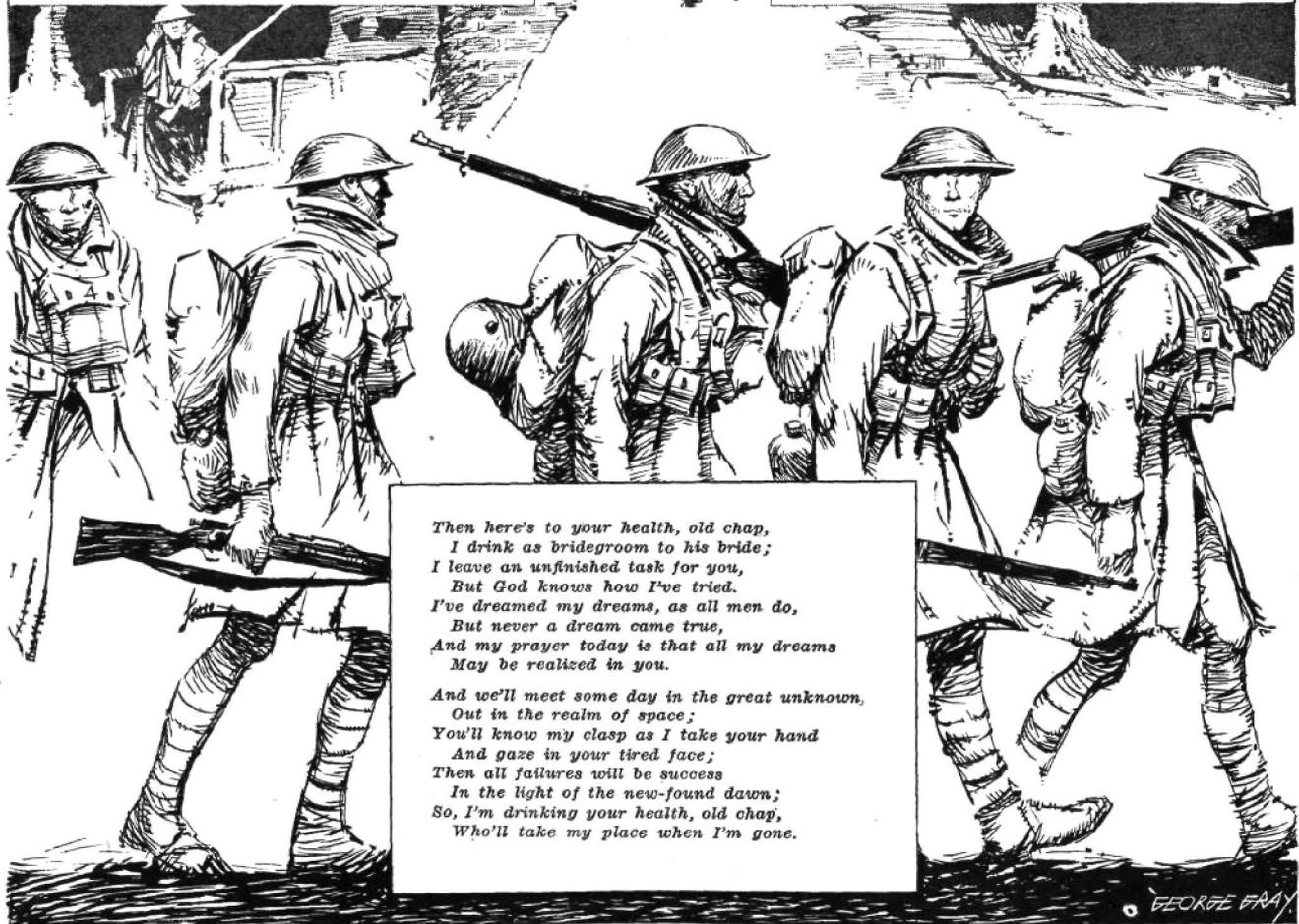
Being verses discovered under the blotter on General William G. Everson's desk in the Militia Bureau.  
The General is now on authorized leave pending the effective date of his resignation  
on November 30th

Here's a toast that I want to drink  
To a fellow I'll never know—  
To the fellow who's going to take my place  
When it's time for me to go.  
I've wondered what kind of a chap he'll be,  
I've wished I could take his hand,  
And just whisper "I wish you well, old man"  
In a way that he'd understand.

I'd like to give him the cheering word  
That I've longed at times to hear;  
I'd like to give him the warm handshake,  
When never a friend seems near.  
I've learned my knowledge by sheer hard work,  
And I wish I could pass it on  
To the fellow who'll come to take my place  
Some day when I am gone.

Will he see all the sad mistakes I've made,  
And note all the battles lost?  
Will he ever guess of the tears they caused,  
Or the heartaches which they cost?  
Will he gaze through the failures and fruitless toll  
To the underlying plan,  
And catch a glimpse of the real intent  
And the heart of the vanquished man?

I dare to hope he may pause some day  
As he toils where I have wrought,  
And gain some strength for his weary task  
From the battles which I have fought.  
But I've only the task itself to leave,  
With the cares for him to face,  
And never a cheering word may speak  
To the fellow who'll take my place.



Then here's to your health, old chap,  
I drink as bridegroom to his bride;  
I leave an unfinished task for you,  
But God knows how I've tried.  
I've dreamed my dreams, as all men do,  
But never a dream came true,  
And my prayer today is that all my dreams  
May be realized in you.

And we'll meet some day in the great unknown,  
Out in the realm of space;  
You'll know my clasp as I take your hand  
And gaze in your tired face;  
Then all failures will be success  
In the light of the new-found dawn;  
So, I'm drinking your health, old chap,  
Who'll take my place when I'm gone.

GEORGE FRAY

# Major General William G. Everson, Chief of Militia Bureau, submits his resignation

**S**TATING that should subsequent events require his services they would be available, Major General William G. Everson, Chief of the Militia Bureau, an ordained minister of the gospel, today filed his resignation with the Adjutant General of the Army, effective November 30, 1931.

Major General William Graham Everson, appointed Chief of the Militia Bureau on September 20, 1929, was born at Wooster, Ohio, July 1, 1879. He entered the military service as a private, Indiana National Guard, in April, 1898; was promoted to corporal the same month, and as such participated in the Spanish-American War until mustered out of federal service. Reentering the National Guard, he served as private and sergeant major from June 1, 1900, to June 1, 1903. In May, 1905, he was commissioned chaplain, first lieutenant, National Guard of Indiana, and promoted to captain of Infantry in May, 1909. In August, 1914, he was commissioned major, Quartermaster Corps, and transferred to the Infantry in May, 1916. In May, 1917, he was ordered to active duty as major of Infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps, and promoted to lieutenant-colonel on October 25, 1918. He remained on active duty until April 29, 1919. On June 5, 1919, he reverted to his original rank as major, Infantry, Officers' Reserve Corps, and was promoted to colonel, August 15, 1919. On November 24, 1922, he was promoted to brigadier-general, Indiana National Guard, and on September 20, 1924, was commissioned brigadier-general, Officers' Reserve Corps. As Chief of the Militia Bureau, he has the rank of major general.

General Everson saw service with the American Expeditionary Forces in Europe, and after the Armistice represented the United States in Fiume, and supervised investigations in Austria and Serbia. He has been awarded citations and decorations by England, France, Italy, Fiume, and Serbia, and three battle clasps by the United States. He is a graduate of the Command and General Staff School, National Guard Officer's Course, 1928, and of the G-2 Course, Army War College. His letter of resignation follows:

WAR DEPARTMENT  
Office of the Chief of the Militia Bureau  
WASHINGTON

September 30, 1931.

Subject: Resignation, Chief, Militia Bureau.

To: The Adjutant General.

1. Never was the National Guard more thoroughly organized, equipped and trained than it is today—an efficient organization, worthy of its peace or war-time assignments. This has been accomplished by the helpful cooperation of Congress; the loyal support of the War Department and the Regular Army; the patriotism of National Guard personnel; and the increased interest of citizens and institutions all over the country.

2. Having accomplished the major missions that challenged when this appointment was accepted, believing it unwise to initiate new and larger military projects during this unusual season of economic readjustment, and that we may accept the leadership of the great First Baptist Church, Denver, Colorado, I respectfully tender my resignation as

Chief of the Militia Bureau, effective at the expiration of authorized leave—November 30, 1931.

3. The associations have been most delightful in every way and the experience, associations and friendships will be treasured all my life. Should subsequent events require service within my ability, please feel free to command me



as one whose ambitions are for the largest possible advancement of the citizenship and institutions of the United States of America.

(Signed) WILLIAM G. EVERSON,  
Major General,  
Chief, Militia Bureau.

As Chief of the Military Bureau, he early demonstrated that he knew his job, and also that he was always on the job. Under the leadership of General Everson, according to officials of the Militia Bureau, the National Guard has reached a higher point of efficiency in command, organization, equipment, training and morale than has ever been heretofore attained in the history of that component. Never has armory drill and field training camps attendance been so high as in the past year. An efficient National Guard has drawn into its ranks a high class personnel—young men who are willing to devote their time and efforts to the game of citizen-soldiery.

# Watertown Extends Greeting to The Guard

## GATES MOTOR EXPRESS

WATERTOWN — CARTHAGE

AND

INTERMEDIATE POINTS

ALL KINDS OF MOTOR HAULAGE

DENNIS GATES, OWNER

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FORMANS FISH MARKET

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THE HUNTING SUPPLY CORP.

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## WELDON & WELDON



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483 COURT STREET

WATERTOWN, N. Y.

PHONE 204

# The Sergeant-Instructor's Conference

## The Value of an Honorable Discharge from the National Guard

By COLONEL W. H. WALDRON

EXECUTIVE OFFICER, MILITIA BUREAU

THE evening conference at the armory was in full swing. Along came Sergeant Parker. "Sergeant," said Parker, "I'm just about to wind up this little ball of National Guard yarn." "How come?" inquired the Sergeant-Instructor.

"I have finished up my enlistment and got my discharge." Parker displayed his honorable discharge before the group and was proud of it.

"What are you going to do now?" asked the Sergeant-Instructor. "Going to take on the outfit for another hitch?"

"No," replied Parker. "If I were to stay here I would, but I'm leaving. Going back to the place where I used to live. Better chances for a fellow there."

The Sergeant-Instructor relit his pipe. Here was a good chance to get in a few licks on Sergeant Parker and in the getting to give his wards a lesson that was seldom brought home to them in the early days of service in the National Guard.

"Parker," he went on, "I hope you appreciate what that honorable discharge from the National Guard means to you?"

"I hope I do," replied Sergeant Parker. "I've worked hard three years for it and I'm going to make the best of it. My service in the outfit has been pleasant and I have nothing but good words for the National Guard."

"Yes, yes; you have done well. You are a sergeant in your first enlistment. But I'm just wondering about that discharge; do you appreciate what it means to you?" insisted the Sergeant-Instructor.

"Now, maybe I don't," replied Parker. "Suppose you tell us your ideas about it." Parker sat down in the group.

"In the first place, it certifies that your service in the National Guard has been honest and faithful. It means that you have stuck to the path that the National Guard service has demanded of you and made good on your job. It means that you have been tried out for three years and found to be a man of excellent character—a man who can be depended upon, a man who is reliable and steady."

"Sergeant, you remind me of the story of an old maid. For years this old girl was poor and she had no male admirers. Suddenly she came into a pile of money—whole gobs of it. The boys all flocked to her. They told her stories of her beauty, her attractiveness, and her accomplishments. To all of them she replied, 'You lie, you lie; but go on, I like to hear it.'"

This brought a laugh from the crowd. The Sergeant-Instructor continued where he left off.

"In the next place, your honorable discharge means that when you pass out of the National Guard picture you are armed with a key which will open many doors of oppor-

tunity to you. When a man applies for a job at the employment office of the better employers—and that is the only kind the National Guardsman should work for—he is required to produce evidence of his character and to give references. Both are contained in your discharge certificate. Any high-class concern will accept it as conclusive."

"That's a pretty broad statement, sergeant," said Parker. "I wish it were absolutely correct all the way."

"It is absolutely correct so far as honorable discharge from the Regular Army is concerned and it should be equally true with respect to an honorable discharge from the National Guard. It will be when we make it so."

"You mean to say that's all you got to have to get a good job?" asked Private Watkins.

"That's all you got to have to get a start," replied the Sergeant-Instructor. "But with all of this comes a responsibility on your part. Having used your honorable discharge as a key to open the door of opportunity, it's up to you to produce results that are so superior that those honorably discharged National Guard soldiers who follow you may have their discharges honored the same as yours was. If you fail to make good, you make it hard for the next fellow who comes along the same way. If you do make good, you make yourself, and you pave the way for him."

"Now do not get the idea that your honorable discharge will carry you all the way. It won't. It will open the door for you. It will get you inside. It will give you a running start. The rest is up to you."

"When we get this principle into the minds of the employers of men we are going to have the National Guardsman's honorable discharge honored the same way as that of the discharged soldier of the Regular Army. There's no reason why this desirable state of affairs should not pertain and it will when the basic idea of it gets spread about."

"I'll do my part to make good along the lines you are talking about," declared Sergeant Parker.

"That is all that is necessary. If every National Guardsman would do that we would soon have this problem solved," said the Sergeant-Instructor.

"An' by the way," he continued, "are you going to keep up your National Guard service at your new home?"

"I'm going to take a look-see at the outfit out there, and if I can find a berth in one of them I may take on."

"That's good," declared the Sergeant-Instructor. "That sheepskin will not hurt you if you decide to do that. It rates you as a mess sergeant and a good many outfits are in need of the services of a man who has that qualification."

"Then, too, service in the National Guard doesn't do a man any harm with his job in civil life. Employers of men are waking up to the fact that military training is good for

# Pine Camp Returns These Cordial Greetings



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MEATS  
FRUITS  
VEGETABLES

THE BEST FOR LESS—WHY PAY MORE?  
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WE PROVIDE HIGHEST GRADE  
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**HYGIENIC DAIRY CO.**  
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**BRETCH LUNCH ROOM**  
A GOOD PLACE TO EAT  
GROCERIES, TOBACCOS AND CIGARS  
SHELL OILS AND GAS  
GREAT BEND, N. Y.

**MARY'S**  
GREAT BEND, NEW YORK  
GREETINGS TO THE BOYS OF PINE CAMP

COMPLIMENTS OF THE

**ADIRONDACK CORE AND PLUG COMPANY**

CARTHAGE, NEW YORK

MANUFACTURERS OF MILL SUPPLIES  
LUMBER  
BUILDING MATERIALS

a man no matter what his vocation may be. Through the fine schedules of basic military training followed by National Guard outfits today a man gets splendid training in self-discipline, self-reliance, self-confidence, coordination of mind and muscles, and, most of all, in leadership. Men with these qualities are being sought out by employers. In every line of industry executives are seeking men who can and will step out in front of the crowd and command "Let's go," and then has the qualities of leadership to put it over. Such a man will never lack a good job. He will not be numbered among the unemployed. Industry realizes that such men are vital in their set-up and they cannot let them out no matter how depressed the economic situation may be.

"Parker, give careful thought to staying in the National Guard service. The National Guard needs you and for the service you render will give you a lot in return."

Sergeant Parker thanked the Sergeant-Instructor for his words of advice and promised to give them full consideration when the time should come to do so.

"You said something about service in the Regular Army," said one of the men. "Suppose you tell us something about that. What about a man enlisting in the Regular Army?"

"That all depends on what a man wants to do. You get a taste of the soldier game in the National Guard and you have to decide for yourself whether you like it well enough to make a profession out of it. If you decide that you do and are prepared to stick to it, the Army is as good as most any job a fellow can get on the outside, and better than a lot of them. If you are uncertain about it you had better stay with the National Guard. If you should enlist in the Army and then find you are undecided about making it a career you had better beat it back to civil life when you get your first discharge.

"Let me tell you a story," said the Sergeant-Instructor. The men could see that he was talking from his heart.

"A man enlisted in his youth. At the end of his enlistment he decides to make a profession of soldiering. He serves for fifteen years in the Army and has five honorable, excellent discharges tucked away in his trunk locker to display on inspection day, on top where the colonel will see them. He is getting along fine, and with reasonable prospects of advancement.

"Along comes a so-called friend. He needs the services of a disciplined man. He wants a man who will overcome obstacles and get things done. The friend induces the soldier to leave the service and go to work for him. He offers the sergeant about twice his Army pay, and he falls for it.

"The soldier purchases his discharge, leaves the Army, and starts life anew—with a rosy outlook. He is now thirty-five years old—not too old to begin over again, you will say. Maybe not, but wait and see. He gets himself a wife and maybe a little home in the suburbs. He dumps his savings into it and mortgages his future."

"I'd say he's sitting on top of the world," remarked Private Watkins.

"Yeah," replied the Sergeant-Instructor. "Long as his foot don't slip." Then he continued, "Things move along in good shape for about ten years. A couple of kiddies have come along. The home is about half paid for—it takes a long time on the dollar down and dollar a week plan. A few raises in pay have helped to keep up courage. It has taken about all the income to keep up with necessary expenses, have a little amusement, and make the payments on the home.

"Then a spell of sickness comes. A long time in bed. A longer time getting back on his feet. The employer carries him on the pay rolls as long as he can on full pay and then has to cut it in half. The ex-soldier is grateful for even this. Finally there are business troubles and the firm has to cut expenses—you know the rest.

"The clock has struck forty-five for the ex-soldier," continued the Sergeant-Instructor, with a sigh. "At this point he realizes that he has simply thrown away ten years of his life. If he had stayed in the service he would now have twenty-five years to his credit towards retirement—only a hitch and a butt to go. He would probably have gained a grade or two and placed himself in one of the first three grades—which means a lot in the Army.

"During his sickness his pay would have gone right along, for Uncle Sam takes care of his own. He would have a job independent of the ebb and flow of business tides. In five years more he could retire with a competence.

"As the matter stands, he has to take what he can get. If he stays in civil life he throws away his fifteen years' service in the Army. He has to accept what comes to him in the way of a job, for men of forty-five without a trade are a drug on the employment market. If he comes back into the Army, he has to start out at the bottom of the ladder again. Things in the Army have gone ahead in ten years. There are a lot of changes. A man of forty-five can't accommodate himself to them like a youngster. It will take fifteen more years service before he can retire. Then he will be sixty—with all that goes with it. Not so good, you will say."

"Not so good," the group repeated.

"So when you consider enlisting in the Regular Army there are the things I have told you about to think about," said the Sergeant-Instructor.

"Did you ever know a fellow who done such a thing?" inquired Private Watkins.

"Yes, yes; I know one who did that very thing," replied the Sergeant-Instructor, with just the semblance of a sigh.

#### DIRECTORS OF NATIONAL RIFLE ASSOCIATION OF AMERICA

BRIGADIER GENERAL W. C. PRICE of Sea Girt, N. J., has been elected to fill a vacancy on the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association caused by the death of Brigadier General Bird W. Spencer, of New Jersey. Two other members of the Board recently elected for three years are Captain Fred C. Mills, New York City, and E. E. Dittbrenner, Jefferson City, Mo. The following seventeen Directors were re-elected for a three-year term:

Colonel Alexander J. Macnab, Jr., New York City; Colonel Fred M. Waterbury, New York City; Russell Wiles, Chicago, Ill.; H. M. Van Sleen, Gastonia, N. C.; C. E. Black, Springfield, Ill.; Brigadier General M. A. Reckord, Baltimore, Md.; Brigadier General G. A. Fraser, Bismarck, N. D.; Colonel J. M. Coward, Washington, D. C.; Brigadier General George Kemp, Philadelphia, Pa.; Major Victor M. Hovis, Montgomery, Ala.; Dr. M. E. McManes, Piqua, Ohio; Brigadier General Benedict Crowell, former Assistant Secretary of War, Cleveland, Ohio; E. C. Austin, Denver, Col.; Ned Cutting, Los Angeles, Calif.; Colonel Hu B. Myers, New Orleans, La., and Colonel W. A. Tewes, Cincinnati, Ohio.

There are sixty Directors in the N. R. A., one-third being elected each year.

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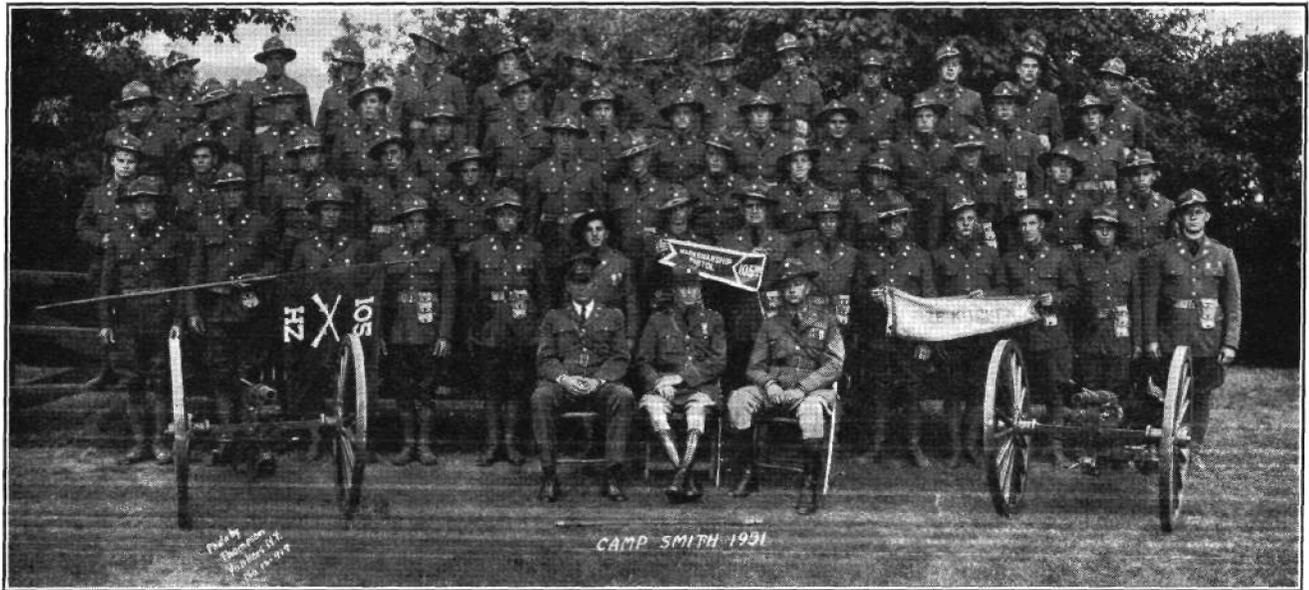
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## Howitzer Company dedicates Camp and Range

**A**T a ceremony held by the Howitzer Company, 105th Infantry, and attended by prominent village and National Guard officials, the new Howitzer Company Club House and Pistol Range on South Bay was officially opened on Sunday, October 4th. From early in the morning until late in the evening the soldiers and their guests participated in a program of sports and speeches that rivaled any previous affair in the history of the company.

The ceremonies started at 9 a. m. with the raising of the flag to the top of the new flagstaff. The Camp was then christened "Camp Hopkins" in honor of Capt. George H. Hopkins, commanding officer of the Company, who was largely instrumental in bringing the new clubhouse into existence. The Pistol Range was named in honor of Capt. John H. Baxter, Inf., (DOL).

Following the dedication, a baseball game was staged between teams captained by Pvt. 1/c Robert W. Gordon and his brother, Pvt. Ernest Gordon. The latter team was defeated in a close nine-inning battle, 7-6. Other sport events included a hundred yard dash in which Pvt. "Ducky" Cameron was winner; a three-legged race in which Pvt. Warren Bessette and Pvt. "Mitch" Gordon won the prize, and a bag race in which Pvt. James Bullis led the way.

An elaborate dinner was served at two o'clock to more than 75 members of the Howitzer Company and invited guests. Lieut. Byron E. Hupman acted as toastmaster and accepted the clubhouse for Capt. Hopkins, who was away on business. Captain Baxter accepted the honor bestowed upon him and paid a high tribute to the Howitzer Company, which has qualified every single man (55 out of 55) with the 37 mm. gun and the 3" trench mortar.

"Your company has attained a record unequalled by any other Howitzer Company in the United States. Of course you men in the company are aware of this because of the fact that published reports prove it conclusively, but to the several guests here it may be news.

"My work has taken me to all parts of the country and never have I in all my work met a more willing group of men—men who wanted to get somewhere—and because of that spirit you have accomplished what no other Howitzer Company in the United States has—a record never equalled. Although I have been your instructor at times, so have I been to other companies, but for your accomplishment I take no credit, but give it to Capt. Hopkins, 1st Lt. Hupman and you men.

"It must indeed be a pleasure to the citizens of Whitehall to know that you are the outstanding Howitzer unit, not alone in the 105th Infantry of which you are a part, nor the National Guard of the State of New York, but in the entire United States, and this includes both the National Guard and the regular army.

"It is noteworthy that I have at all times got a ready response from the men in this company and its officers. I have asked you men to do certain things and you have done them, and because of that determination to do things right, you have accomplished a record of which you can well feel proud."

During the dinner, a 15-year service medal was awarded to 1st Sgt. Wilbert Hyatt and a 10-year medal to Pvt. 1/c and Co. Clerk James H. Kelley.

In the afternoon, another baseball game between the Old Timers and Pvt. 1/c Gordon's team resulted in a seven-inning tie that was called on account of darkness. A tug-o-war, open to all wishing to participate, was won by the side captained by Mayor Allan J. Woodard.

The committees were: 1st Lieut. Byron E. Hupman, General Chairman; 1st Sgt. Wilbert Hyatt, Chairman; Corp. George A. Whitford, Pvt. Ernest Gordon, sports; Corp. Clarence A. Gordon and Pvt. 1/c Henry E. La More, dinner; Sgts. Anthony Romeo and Thomas Trumbull, parking; Sgts. Reeves D. Hupman, Frank W. Noonan, and Pvt. 1/c James H. Kelley, reception.

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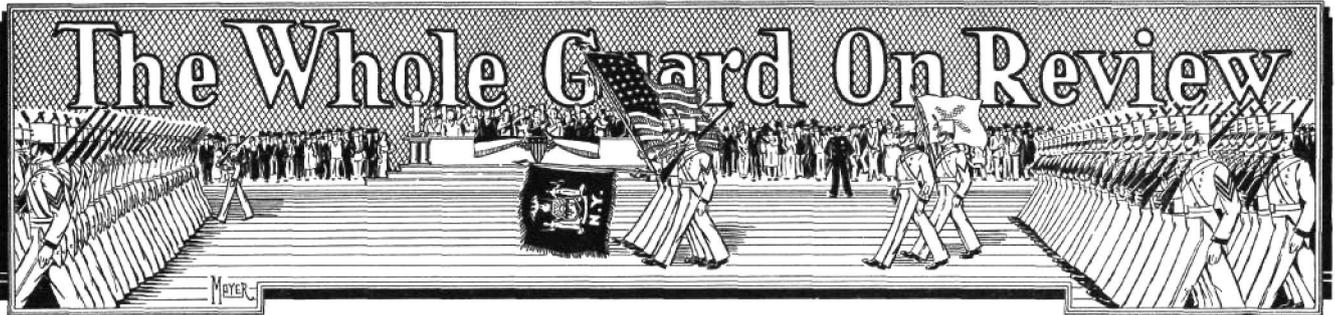
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### 104TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTERY F

THE 1931 field training period was a banner one for Battery F, for we not only won the Colonel's Trophy, but also the General Efficiency Trophy, this being a great achievement for any one battery. We all felt confident of coming out on top this year. This feeling of sureness was not due to any egotism on our part, but entirely to the realization that we had worked hard and conscientiously during the armory training period to attain this goal, every man doing his part with a zest for his particular job and a strong desire and will to bring home the bacon. It might not be amiss here to mention that fourteen men passed the first-class gunner's examination, giving us the highest number in the Regiment.

But along with all this glory came the distressing news that we had lost Lt. Axelson through transfer, the Lieutenant having been ordered to command Battery E. The members all regret this loss exceedingly and feel that we have surrendered an excellent officer to our next-door neighbor, one who has put forward every effort and a tremendous amount of energy to help us reach the top. Yet mingled with feelings of regret and sadness, there is also a great deal of joy and satisfaction in the knowledge that the Lieutenant has received a well-deserved promotion. We wish him luck and feel confident that his success in his new assignment will be unexcelled.

Lieut. Suchminski comes to us again. The older members will recall how well he worked with us before, and so this comes as a soothing salve to heal the wound.

The Non-Commissioned Officers' Trophy was won by Pvt. Anderson. This trophy is presented to the man winning the highest number of points in the Athletic Meet in Camp. Altogether there were eleven medals won by the Athletic Team in this meet. The basketball team won second place in the Eastern Mounted Basketball League's tournament, which means another trophy to adorn our battery room in the new armory.



The Athletic Team of Battery F, 104th F. A., winners of eleven medals in this year's meet at Pine Camp.

### 174TH INFANTRY

BEFORE a near-record audience that jammed the huge drill hall of the 174th Armory, four Buffalo organizations of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia joined, on October 2, in a military tribute to General Gustav Orlicz-Dreszer, Inspector General of the Polish Army, and personal representative of Field Marshal Joseph Pilsudski.

As one of the highlights of the general's three-day visit to the Queen City of the Lakes, the military organizations turned out *en masse* for the Polish war hero.

The 174th Infantry, led by Col. William R. Pooley, was the first outfit on the drill floor. Then the homeless 106th Field Artillery, under Colonel Douglas P. Walker, after a five mile march from its temporary headquarters at Broadway Auditorium, strode into the hall amid the plaudits of a crowd that had not forgotten the disastrous fire which destroyed its armory last spring. Finally came the local units of the 121st Cavalry, led by Major George M. Denney, and the 11th Fleet Division, Naval Militia, under Lieut. Commander Frank J. Bailey.

His striking blue uniform in pleasant contrast to the American military garb, Gen. Orlicz-Dreszer reviewed the troops with Brig. Gen. William F. Schohl of the 54th Brigade. Distinguished Buffalonians were in the reviewing stand.

Then officers of the units participated in a reception for the general in the armory headquarters room. Speaking in behalf of the general, Alexander Ruskiewicz, prominent member of the Polish colony, extended the greetings of the Polish Republic to America. Speaking in Polish through an interpreter, the general said:

"I am touched by the honors I have received in Buffalo, especially those accorded me by the military forces. I found the review most impressive, and I was particularly impressed by the tempo of the marching units.

"I am pleased to be in Buffalo and the United States. My visits to various cities give me an opportunity to link the threads of friendship with the American Army, which, during the World War under General Pershing, accomplished such an enviable record in perpetuating the civilization of the world.

"The hospitality extended to me by officers in Buffalo as well as other cities is gratifying, and, I might add, both unusual and stirring in today's materialistic world."

Referring to the Polish Army of today, the general declared that, from a technical standpoint, it rates highly among the other armies of the world.

### 105TH INFANTRY COMPANY G

THE officers and non-commissioned officers held a novel social outing last month. The event was a mysterious affair from start to finish, with none knowing exactly what was to take place with the exception of the

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committee which consisted of Lt. Osborne, 1st Sgt. Landsberg, and Sgt. De Groff.

The officers and non-coms, with a few invited guests, assembled at the Armory at 8:45 a. m. and loaded into their cars with the members of the committee in the lead. The convoy moved out promptly at 9:45 a. m. and after many stops, turns and detours, arrived at a camp on the shores of Lake Galway where Caterer La Valley had prepared a bounteous chicken dinner.

The time of arrival at 2:00 p. m. was somewhat after the usual mess call, and to say that the boys did full justice to the chicken and other good things, would be putting it mildly. After the inner man had been satisfied, 1st Sgt. Landsberg accepted the rôle of toastmaster and called upon everyone present either to tell a story, sing a song or do a dance.

After a social hour had been spent in this manner, Lt. Rogers was called upon and he spoke briefly upon the wonderful showing that Co. G had made in Camp Smith on its last tour of duty. Capt. Harrison then took charge of the proceedings and spoke about marksmanship and recruiting, after which he presented N. Y. State Recruiting Medals and bars to the following men: 1st. Sgt. Landsberg (10 recruits), Sgt. Castler (5), Sgt. Makarowski (5), Cpl. Billington (15), Cpl. Albrycht (5), and Cpl. Pirie (5). The following privates who had been invited as guests of the party, received medals for being high scorers on the rifle range at Camp this summer: Pvt. Pearson, off hand, 43; Pvt. Kuk, sitting and kneeling, 48; Pvt. Wm. Knapik, slow fire prone, 47; Pvt. Winkle, rapid fire prone, 47, and Pvt. Boles Knapik, rapid fire sitting, 44.

The party then extended a rising vote of thanks to the committee for their efforts in making the day the success which it unquestionably was, and the convoy departed for its home station with the feeling that it had enjoyed a day well spent.

Our other big item of news is the high scores put up by Co. G in the Regimental Matches. In the Rifle Match No. 2 (Doughboy Cup) Hindenburg Line, the Company was victorious with the following scores:

Team Scores	200 yards		
	Sitting Kneeling	Rapid Fire Prone	
Sgt. H. D. Whitney	46	48	94
Sgt. M. Netheway	41	45	86
Corp. C. Billington	41	49	90
Corp. C. Meyers	44	47	91
Pvt. 1cl. R. Tyler	43	46	89
	215	235	450

The next entry of Co. G was Team No. 4 (LaSalle River) 2 Bayonet men, and in this match, too, the company's team proved the victors, with the score as follows:

	300 yards		
	Sitting	Rapid Fire Prone	
Sgt. H. D. Whitney	41	48	89
Sgt. M. Netheway	42	45	87
Corp. C. Billington	47	49	96
Corp. C. Meyers	44	42	86
Pvt. 1cl. R. Tyler	42	47	89
Pvt. J. Caladaptro	45	47	92
	261	278	539

Individual Match No. 1 Rifle (Poperinge) was won by Cpl. Billington of Co. G with a score of 44 out of 50, off shoulder at 200 yards.

## 106TH INFANTRY R. HQ. CO.

**F**ORWARD! MARCH! And we're stepping off with a full thirty inch stride toward making this training year our best. We have made fine progress in the Individual Period of our schedule just completed. The old "rookie squad" functions again and old timers and recruits are striving toward a standard of proficiency hitherto unachieved.

With the reinstatement of 100% Duty Medals in the Regiment, Regimental Headquarters Company is looking forward to being well represented at the time of their presentation.

The crack of the bat with its accompanying shouts issues forth from the drill shed these evenings as Regimental's Indoor Baseball Team rounds into form. Under the guidance of Sgt. Mullins, Chairman of the Athletic Committee, an extensive schedule is being prepared for the team to include many traveling and out of town engagements. Good athletic material in our midst is most apparent and will be developed along the varied lines of sport.

The 106th Infantry's delegation of enlisted men to the Yorktown celebration was aptly headed by our own Sgt. Dunn in the rôle of "top kick."

### ON THE SPOT

*Master Sgt. Joseph M. Schmitt:* The prominent safety man of Regimental Hdqrs. Co., otherwise known as A.B.C. Has been in the outfit so long, he ought to know better. "Left" after each of ten enlistments (overnight). No; that band protruding from the bosom of his full-dress uniform is not a red tie—it's the Ten Year Medal. Was born very young. Awarded a hand-crocheted penwiper for good and faithful service in the Adjutant's Office. Works like a clock (Capt. Cassidy's). Suggests that full dress chevrons be reduced in size and weight.

*First Sgt. Joseph C. Newton:* A real vet (martially and maritally). Carries more than medals and a pistol. A soldier thirteen years, a husband four years, and none the worse for either. Believes in signs. Well, that's his business. Goes wild over pay rolls and rosters. Athletically inclined in the matter of "strength" and "rations." Member of the Pipe Smokers' and Cigar Chewers' Club of Regimental Hdqrs. Company. Another possessor of the Ten Year Medal award.

## 156TH FIELD ARTILLERY BATTERY C

**T**HE officers and men of Battery C were guests, on the evening of September 25th, of Major O. R. Hildebrandt, Commander of the 1st Battalion, at a dinner which the Major had promised to give to the battery winning the Efficiency Banner at the summer camp.

There were about seventy-five present, including a number of guests, among whom were Major W. Raborg, senior artillery instructor of the state; Capt. W. McNough, battalion instructor, and Colonel J. Townsend Cassedy, commanding the 156th Field Artillery. Capt. R. M. Rosen is the commander of Battery C.

## 165TH INFANTRY COMPANY M

**T**HE Company has had an opportunity to check up on its performance in Camp, and although we have received no official report concerning our record, it is to be assumed that the report must have been marked "Fair" or

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the powers that he would have squawked before now.

At the regular non-commissioned officers' school, the Commanding Officer has sought to brighten the dull routine by purchasing a number of lead soldiers. Each sergeant and corporal must take a squad of these toys and explain the individual movements of each member of the squad. The class sits by and takes notes of the mistakes, and when the movement has been executed the critics go to work on the luckless individual.

Another innovation that is meeting with great success and has a strong tendency to provide non-commissioned material for the future is calling on the privates to take over the Company without warning. The usual "Squads Right" has been discarded in most cases for other movements that make not only the Company, but also the emergency instructor, think.

This method has developed and brought to the notice of the Company officers quite a number of privates that would perhaps have remained unnoticed as far as their ability to command is concerned. The privates are now attending the schools in gratifying numbers and as soon as the work has reached the tactical stage, the unit commander will provide a terrain board where the machine gunners can go into action, taking advantage of all cover, etc., in so doing, and thus providing a background for the problem in machine gunnery given each year in camp.

Our friendly rivals, Company C, have informed us that they possess a heavyweight fighter in the person of one Jack Phoenix. This braw lad who was born in Belfast, will be seen in the various armories this winter, and if gameness

and aggressiveness count for anything, he should prove a crowd pleaser.

### 105TH INFANTRY

The Annual Officers Meeting and Dinner of the 105th Infantry was held in the Schenectady Armory on Saturday afternoon and evening, October 10th. All units of the regiment were represented by one or more members of their officer personnel. The Commanding Officer, Colonel Walter G. Robinson presided. Lieut. Colonel B. W. Kearney, Executive Officer, submitted a proposed draft of constitution and by-laws for the "105th Infantry Officers Association," which were adopted after discussion, with but few changes. Following their adoption by those present, the Commanding Officer ordered them to be submitted for the approval of the Commanding General of the Division.

Especially interesting was the talk given by Major Per Ramée, who with Major Wear, made their formal bow to the regiment as instructors. Major Ramée told of his many interesting experiences during his long service and also told of the plans he had for the training of the regiment during the coming training season. Major Wear expressed his great gratification at being assigned to the 105th and pledged his best efforts to bring the regiment to a high state of efficiency in all departments.

Inasmuch as this occasion is the only time when the entire group of Officers get together outside of the Field Training period, these meetings and dinners make at once a happy reunion and a fine time for frank discussion and clearing up of regimental problems.

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**MAJOR GENERAL DAVID P. BARROWS**, commanding 40th Division, California National Guard, completed a hundred-mile ride by horse in twelve hours and fifteen minutes while at the 1931 Camp at San Luis Obispo. In making this extraordinary ride, General Barrows used his three personal mounts: Yermak, black gelding given him by the late P. E. Bowles; Seal, thoroughbred black mare, a gift from Arthur Tasheira, and Kentucky, a large gelding, the gift of Harry Fair. He rode Kentucky 36 miles, Seal 44 miles, and Yermak carried him the last 20 miles.

Although the horses suffered from the unusual heat prevailing during the early part of the 100-mile ride, all returned to camp in perfect condition.

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### Militia Bureau Comes Across with \$216,764

**S**UPPLEMENTING whatever funds the state of New York is appropriating for National Guard activities in the 41st congressional district, the Militia Bureau will expend approximately \$216,764 for the fiscal year 1932. This is practically the same as was expended during the past year.

Armory drill pay for the headquarters and the headquarters company, 54th Brigade; for the Medical detachment of the 174th Infantry, and the Third Battalion detachment, totalled \$110,272 during 1931 and 1932 estimates are \$106,764.

Caretakers pay for ten months was \$16,500 and for the fiscal year 1932, the estimate calls for \$15,000.

Field training camp activities for these organizations, except the Field Artillery, called for \$45,000 last year, and the same sum will be spent this year. For the Field Artillery, \$50,000 will be expended in 1932.

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### Good News for Pine Camp

**A** NICE big sum has just been allotted for various improvements up at Pine Camp that will add to the comfort of both the men and the animals which go up there each summer.

The Militia Bureau of the War Department has approved contracts totaling \$13,415 for construction of service buildings at Pine Camp. Animal shelters are to be built at a cost of \$1,814, reroofing of buildings is to cost \$4,156; concrete floors in the gun shed, \$4,066; building of wagon sheds, \$2,670, and concrete floors in the truck sheds will cost \$809.

### Red Cross Helps Veterans

**T**HE war service of the American Red Cross assists disabled veterans to obtain the benefits due them from the Government; serves in many helpful ways during their hospitalization; affords relief and service to their families during the adjudication of their claims; and also provides friendly service and relief in distress for the men of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps.

The peoples of America may assist in the Red Cross war service activities by joining the Red Cross during the annual membership Roll Call from November 11 to November 26.

# HORTON'S ICE CREAM

1851—The Premier Ice Cream of America—1931

For Eighty Years

### 27th DIVISION AWARDS OF DISTINGUISHED SERVICE CROSS

**A**NNOUNCEMENT is made of the award of the Distinguished Service Cross to Rupert C. Kuhn, formerly first sergeant, then sergeant, Company D, 105th Machine Gun Battalion, 27th Division, and to Luis Ratchick, formerly corporal, then private, Company D, 105th Machine Gun Battalion, 27th Division.

The citations read as follows:

"**RUPERT C. KUHN** (Army serial No. 1209321), formerly first sergeant, then sergeant, Company D, 105th Machine Gun Battalion, 27th Division, American Expeditionary Forces. For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Ronsoy, France, September 27, 1918. During the attack on the Hindenburg Line, Sergeant Kuhn, with utter disregard of his own personal danger, unhesitatingly left the shelter of the trenches and went forward under heavy enemy artillery and machine-gun fire and succeeded in rescuing two wounded comrades who were lying helpless in a forward machine-gun position, bringing them to a place of safety where they could receive first-aid treatment. His gallant conduct and devotion to his comrades greatly inspired the men of his battalion."

Residence at enlistment: Castile, New York.

Birthplace: New York, N. Y.

Present address: Broad Park Lodge, White Plains, N. Y.

"**LUIS RATCHICK** (Army serial No. 2671553), formerly corporal, then private, Company D, 105th Machine Gun Battalion, 27th Division, American Expeditionary Forces. For extraordinary heroism in action northeast of Ronsoy, France, September 27, 1918. During the attack on the Hindenburg Line, Private Ratchick displayed unusual coolness and bravery, when on two occasions, he voluntarily carried wounded comrades to a dressing station, about 1500 yards distant, and each time returned to his company over a road that was being swept by heavy artillery and machine-gun fire. By his utter disregard of personal danger, Private Ratchick set an example which was of the utmost value to his company then and throughout all of its subsequent engagements."

Residence at enlistment: 232 East 100th Street, New York, N. Y.

Birthplace: Russia.

Present address: 1475-41st Street, Brooklyn, New York.

### NATIONAL GUARD PUBLICITY

#### A suggestion from the 105th Infantry

[The following suggestion, emanating from the 105th Infantry, units in Schenectady, is one which, if enthusiastically carried out, is sure to bring results. May we, in our turn, re-iterate a similar suggestion that has been made repeatedly in the past few years—that a member of each unit be definitely appointed to report news of his organization once a month to the Guardsman? Charity begins at home—so liven up your "home" with a regular contribution.]

**P**UBLICITY, of the right caliber, telling the civilians what is happening and going on in your company, would be a great asset to your individual unit and to the National Guard as a whole.

"A recent suggestion by Major J. V. Ware, regular army instructor who is stationed in Schenectady, has been adopted and is now being carried out by the Schenectady units of the 105th Infantry comprising Co.'s E, F, M, &

Hdqrs. It is as follows: A member of each company is selected to act in the capacity of a reporter. Each week he writes up what is going on in the company; his company commander OK's his write-up and sends it to some local paper for publication.

"Tell them about your parties, dances, and the different clubs formed within your respective organizations, your sports and various teams. Tell them about the fellows who have performed some meritorious deed.

"When these so-called National Guard "knockers" read about the great times you are having, they will soon begin to change their opinions and may even shortly become recruits. You will also see that your company will have a large waiting list which will enable your recruiting committee to pick out the most desirable of these men when vacancies occur. It's a sure bet that they'll select those who want to be more than privates, and men who will make your N.C.O.'s strut their stuff to hold their jobs.

"We, the enlisted men of the National Guard, know what the Guard is, how it functions, what its benefits are, and many other things which the people on the outside don't know about.

"Many individuals think that the National Guard is a drudgery, a place for "bums", a place to hang out like some undesirable pool room. Do you think of it like that? Of course you don't or you would not be re-enlisting year after year.

"Let us, therefore, pull together and put Major Ware's idea across with a big band. Let us tell those on the outside the inside truth about our organizations, and once and for all remove all doubt from their minds as to what the New York National Guard really is."

### Ten Commandments of Rifle Marksmanship

**I**F any one is in doubt of how he may live up to the standards of an expert rifleman, just let him glance over these new commandments of rifle marksmanship:

First: Thou shalt not flinch.

Second: Thou shalt not jerk thy trigger.

Third: Thou shalt not shoot on the wrong target.

Fourth: Thou shalt not squeeze thy trigger while breathing.

Fifth: Thou shalt not breathe while aiming.

Sixth: Thou shalt not have alibis.

Seventh: Remember thy sights and have them black.

Eighth: Obey thy coach.

Ninth: Thou shalt take good care of thy rifle.

Tenth: Thou shalt line thy sights, hold thy breath, and squeeze thy trigger, and the tenth and last commandment is the whole secret of expert rifle marksmanship.



Sketch by  
Sgt. Joseph Passalacqua

# HOW WE STAND

SEPTEMBER AVERAGE ATTENDANCE FOR ENTIRE GUARD..... 83.33%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard.....	21,483
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard.....	21,109

**DIVISION HEADQUARTERS**

Maintenance Strength.....	61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division.....	72

**CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS**

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

**FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.**

Maintenance Strength.....	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade.....	47

**INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS**

Maintenance Strength.....	28
53rd Brigade.....	42
54th Brigade.....	41
87th Brigade.....	41
93rd Brigade.....	41

**SPECIAL TROOPS**

Maintenance Strength.....	318
Special Troops, 27th Division.....	352

**AVIATION**

Maintenance Strength.....	118
27th Division Aviation.....	118

**SIGNAL BATTALION**

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

**ENGINEERS**

Maintenance Strength.....	473
102nd Engineers (Combat).....	482

**DIVISION QUARTERMASTER TRAIN**

Maintenance Strength.....	247
27th Div. Quartermaster Train.....	258

**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.....	1183
14th Infantry.....	1115
71st Infantry.....	1190
105th Infantry.....	1140
106th Infantry.....	1111
107th Infantry.....	1105
108th Infantry.....	1157
165th Infantry.....	1116
174th Infantry.....	1169
369th Infantry.....	1074

**CAVALRY**

Maintenance Strength.....	587
101st Cavalry.....	748
121st Cavalry.....	654

**ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.**

Maintenance Strength.....	647
106th Field Artillery.....	736

**ARTILLERY, C.A.C.**

Maintenance Strength.....	646
244th Coast Artillery.....	731
245th Coast Artillery.....	859

**ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES**

Maintenance Strength.....	739
245th Coast Artillery.....	859

**ARTILLERY 75's**

Maintenance Strength.....	602
156th Field Artillery.....	654
105th Field Artillery.....	673
104th Field Artillery.....	669

**MEDICAL REGIMENT**

Maintenance Strength.....	632
102nd Medical Regiment.....	665

**ARTILLERY, 155 Guns**

Maintenance Strength.....	647
258th Field Artillery.....	757

**ARTILLERY, A.A.**

Maintenance Strength.....	705
212th Coast Artillery.....	762

**HEADQUARTERS 44th DIVISION**

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

Average Attendance for Entire Guard ..... 82.27%

### SOMETHING NEW

Beside each Unit's name is a bold figure in brackets. This indicates its position in the list for the current month. Against that figure but in smaller type, is the figure showing its position in last month's list. Comparison can thus readily be made. Always try to make this month's figure less than its predecessor.

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>106th Field Art. 92.77% (2)</b> <sub>3</sub>											
Headquarters	4	24	23	96	Regtl. Hqrs. Co.	3	65	56	86		
Headquarters Battery	3	67	60	89	Service Co. (less Bd. Sec.)	3	48	40	83		
Service Battery	3	79	75	95	Service Co. (Band Sec.)	4	36	32	89		
HdQRS. 1st Bn.	4	4	4	100	Howitzer Co.	3	66	50	76		
Hq. Btry. & C. T., 1st Bn.	3	31	30	97	Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	27	21	78		
Battery A	3	76	70	92	Company A	3	65	61	94		
Battery B	3	75	70	93	Company B	2	60	45	75		
HdQRS. 2nd Bn.	4	2	2	100	Company C	2	65	44	68		
Hq. Btry. & C. T., 2nd Bn.	3	33	32	97	Company D	3	75	59	79		
Battery C	3	75	69	92	Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	30	28	93		
Battery D	3	76	70	92	Company E	3	69	58	84		
HdQRS. 3rd Bn.	4	4	4	100	Company F	3	70	60	86		
Hq. Btry. & C. T., 3rd Bn.	3	32	29	91	Company G	3	73	68	93		
Battery E	3	69	65	94	Company H	3	71	65	91		
Battery F	3	75	70	93	Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	35	30	86		
Medical Dept. Det.	4	25	20	80	Company I	3	69	65	94		
		747	693	92.77	Company J	3	65	59	91		
					Company K	2	68	63	93		
					Company L	2	77	62	80		
					Medical Dept. Det.	5	35	30	91		

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>121st Cavalry 89.83% (3)</b> <sub>4</sub>			
Headquarters	4	7	7
Headquarters Troop	5	78	70
Band	4	33	31
Machine Gun Troop	5	71	65
HdQRS. 1st Squadron	5	2	2
Troop A	6	68	57
Troop B	6	71	68
HdQRS. 2nd Squadron	4	2	2
Troop C	4	74	67
Troop F	5	74	63
HdQRS. 3rd Squadron	5	1	1
Troop I	3	73	65
Troop K	5	67	61
Medical eDtachment	4	28	24
		649	583
			89.83

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>108th Infantry 89.60% (4)</b> <sub>24</sub>			
Regtl. HdQRS.	4	7	7
Regtl. HdQRS. Co.	3	67	52
Service Co. (Band Sec.)	1	31	24
Service Co. (less Bd. Sec.)	4	50	46
Howitzer Co.	1	63	47
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	33	26
Company A	3	62	59
Company B	1	63	52
Company C	3	63	48
Company D	2	67	54
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	1	30	22
Company E	3	66	53
Company F	4	71	69
Company G	3	64	45
Company H	1	70	61
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	32	24
Company I	4	66	58
Company K	1	80	57
Company L	4	71	62
Company M	1		
Medical Dept. Det.	2	33	30
		1089	896
			89.60

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>71st Infantry 87.78% (5)</b> <sub>5</sub>			
Regtl. HdQRS.	4	7	7
Regtl. HdQRS. Co.	4	67	47
Service Co.	4	105	95
Howitzer Co.	4	65	57
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	32	29
Company A	5	65	57
Company B	5	60	50
Company C	5	72	62
Company D	5	67	54
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	35	33
Company E	5	78	77
Company F	5	65	55
Company G	5	62	53
Company H	5	60	53

### The Honor Space

**369th Infantry 94.90% (1)**<sub>6</sub>

Regtl. HdQRS.	2	7	6	85
Regtl. HdQRS. Co.	1	64	62	97
Service Co.	1	67	63	94
Howitzer Co.	1	65	60	92
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.				Drills suspended
Company A				Drills suspended
Company B				Drills suspended
Company C				Drills suspended
Company D				Drills suspended
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2d Bn.	1	22	21	95
Company E	1	65	59	91
Company F	1	64	64	100
Company G	1	66	66	100
Company H	1	63	57	90
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	1	22	19	86
Company I	1	65	61	94
Company K	1	63	58	92
Company L	1	63	58	92
Company M	1	63	63	100
Medical Dept. Det.	1	65	65	100
		824	782	94.90

Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	30	29	97
Company I	4	70	64	91
Company K	4	70	69	98
Company L	4	70	58	83
Company M	4	66	60	91
Medical Dept. Det.	4	33	26	79
		1179	1035	87.78

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>156th Field Art. 87.23% (6)</b> <sub>11</sub>			
Headquarters	4	5	5
Headquarters Battery	4	53	43
Service Battery	5	70	64
1st Bn. Headquarters	4	4	3
1st Bn. Hq. Btry. & C. T.	4	35	27
Battery A	4	71	54
Battery B	3	68	51
Battery C	5	69	61
2nd Bn. Headquarters	4	4	4
2nd Bn. Hq. Btry. & C. T.	3	36	35
Battery D	3	66	57
Battery E	6	71	61
Battery F	5	64	51
Medical Dept. Det.	6	33	24
		619	540
			87.23

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>244th Coast Art. 85.82% (7)</b> <sub>21</sub>			
Headquarters	4	6	6
Headquarters Battery	3	66	56
Service Battery	4	59	55
1st Bn. Headquarters	4	4	4
1st Bn. Hq. Btry. & C. T.	2	47	45
Battery A	2	70	54
Battery B	2	69	54
2nd Bn. Headquarters	4	4	4
2nd Bn. Hq. Btry. & C. T.	3	70	56
Battery C	3	66	60
Battery D	3	67	55
3rd Bn. Headquarters	4	4	4
3rd Bn. Hq. Btry. & C. T.	2	42	39
Battery E	2	67	59
Battery F	2	69	57
Medical Dept. Det.	3	31	28
		741	639
			85.82

<b>10th Infantry 85.20% (8)</b> <sub>22</sub>			
Regtl. HdQRS.	4	7	6
			86

Regtl. HdQRS. Co.	3	65	56	86
Service Co. (less Bd. Sec.)	3	48	40	83
Service Co. (Band Sec.)	4	36	32	89
Howitzer Co.	3	66	50	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	27	21	78
Company A	3	65	61	94
Company B	2	60	45	75
Company C	2	65	44	68
Company D	3	75	59	79
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	30	28	93
Company E	3	69	58	84
Company F	3	70	60	86
Company G	3	73	68	93
Company H	3	71	65	91
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	35	30	86
Company I	3	69	65	94
Company K	3	65	59	91
Company L	2	68	63	93
Company M	2	77	62	80
Medical Dept. Det.	5	35	30	91
		1176	1002	85.20

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>212th Coast Art. 84.84% (9)</b> <sub>20</sub>			
Headquarters	4	6	6
Headquarters Battery	4	70	62
Service Battery	4	70	62
1st Bn. Headquarters	4	3	3
1st Bn. Hd. & Hq. Btry.	4	47	37
Battery A	4	72	61
Battery B	4	60	51
Battery C	4	63	53
Battery D	4	72	64
2nd Bn. HdQRS.	4	1	1
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Btry.	4	20	14
Battery E	4	64	53
Battery F	4	60	51
Battery G	4	63	56
Battery H	4	68	59
Medical Dept. Det.	4	22	21
		759	644
			84.84

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>245th Coast Art. 84.46% (10)</b> <sub>26</sub>			
Headquarters	4	7	7
Headquarters Battery	2	76	63
Headquarters 1st Bn.	4	2	2
Battery A	3	56	50
Battery B	3	60	56
Battery C	3	56	48
Battery D	3	64	54
HdQRS. 2nd Bn.	4	3	3
Battery E	3	62	49
Battery F	3	72	61
Battery G	3	66	51
Battery H	3	58	49
HdQRS. 3rd Bn.	4	3	3
Battery I	2	62	55
Battery K	22	58	46
Battery L	2	70	58
Battery M	2	52	44
Medical Dept. Det.	2	29	24
		856	723
			84.46

UNIT	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>258th Field Art. 84.40% (11)</b> <sub>9</sub>			
Headquarters	5	6	6
Headquarters Battery	5	64	49
Service Battery	5	73	62
1st Bn. Headquarters	5	4	4
1st Bn. C. T.	5	51	44
Battery A	5	67	53
Battery B	5	73	64
2nd Bn. Headquarters	5	2	2
2nd Bn. C. T.	5	50	41
Battery C	5	71	63
Battery D	5	75	65
3rd Bn. Headquarters	4	4	4
3rd Bn. C. T.	5	54	44
Battery E	5	68	55



State Staff		100% (1) <sub>2</sub>		
A. G. D. Section	4	5	5	100
J. A. G. D. Section	4	4	4	100
Ordinance Section	4	28	28	100
Medical Section	4	2	2	100
Q. M. Section	4	30	30	100
		69	69	100

Headquarters Coast Artillery		100% (2) <sub>1</sub>		
Headquarters	2	4	4	100
Headquarters Det.	2	7	7	100
		11	11	100

52nd Field Artillery Brigade		97.87% (3) <sub>4</sub>		
Headquarters	4	8	8	100
Headquarters Battery	1	39	38	97
		47	46	97.87

54th Inf. Brigade		92.68% (4) <sub>5</sub>		
Headquarters	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	3	36	33	92
		41	38	92.68

93rd Inf. Brigade		90.69% (5) <sub>8</sub>		
Headquarters	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	4	38	34	89
		43	39	90.69

Hdqrs. 27th Div.		90.27% (6) <sub>3</sub>		
Headquarters	4	26	25	96
Headquarters Det.	5	46	40	87
		72	65	90.27

51st Cav. Brig.		87.17% (7) <sub>9</sub>		
Headquarters	3	7	6	85
Headquarters Troop	4	71	62	87
		78	68	87.17

53rd Inf. Brig.		85.71% (8) <sub>7</sub>		
Headquarters	3	5	5	100
Headquarters Company	3	37	31	84
		42	36	85.71

87th Inf. Brig.		85.24% (9) <sub>6</sub>		
Headquarters	5	25	19	76
Headquarters Company	5	36	33	92
		61	52	85.24

### A BROTHERLY AFFAIR

NATIONAL Guard organizations are closely knit family units judging from the results in the famous "brothers" contest initiated by Colonel William H. Waldron, U. S. Army, the executive of the Militia Bureau several weeks ago.

The latest returns indicate 14 sets of brothers, including several sets of three brothers or a total of 31 men who are related to at least one other man in the Service Company and Band of the 168th Infantry, Iowa National Guard, of Council Bluffs, Iowa. The maintenance strength of the Service Company is 31 men, and the Band Section 19 men. The Headquarters Company, 168th Infantry also reports 10 sets of brothers on its rolls.

Iowa's contribution lowers the colors of Wisconsin which has held the

### Another Echo from Camp Smith

LAST month, in our "Echoes from Camp Smith," mention was made of the fleet of red-painted wooden ships which used to be anchored off Jones Point and the last of which was hauled away just before the Camp was opened this summer.

We have just received some interesting facts concerning this "junk" fleet from one of our correspondents and the following is an extract from his letter:

"At one time there were as many as a hundred and sixty-four of these vessels, each of them representing a cost to the Federal government of nearly a million dollars. They were built on contract for the government, for coast-wise use, and were completed at about the time the Armistice was signed. With the cessation of hostilities and the absence for any need for the vessels, the proposal was made to sell or auction them off, but this brought a storm of protest from the shipping interests, who claimed (with truth) that the market was already flooded with idle bottoms. Again, it was suggested that they be taken out to sea and sunk, but public opinion would have rebelled against such seemingly criminal extravagance.

"There remained nothing to do but anchor them at some convenient point and hope, like Mr. Micawber, that something or somebody would turn up to take the red-painted "white elephants" off the government's hands. Over the course of thirteen years they have been disposed of in dozen and half-dozen lots to junk dealers and manufacturers for the sake of the metal they contained. Henry Ford took some of them, we believe, and the makers of Gillette safety razors a few; but, whoever bought them, and for whatever purpose they were used, the absence of the ugly fleet that never turned a propeller is a welcome one."

"brothers" championship of the National Guard for the entire country since early in September with Company "I", 127th Infantry, Wisconsin National Guard, of Neenah, Wis., having 12 sets of brothers. Wisconsin had achieved this distinction by surpassing Company "K", 181st Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard which gave the contest its initial motivation by reporting 7 sets of brothers.

There are reports that Mr. Ripley of "Believe It or Not" fame is becoming interested in this unusual contest.

### NEW GUARDSMAN ARTISTS

TWO new artists contributed their work to the Guardsman last month—1st Lieut. Arthur G. Mayer of the 174th Infantry whose unusual and most attractive front cover elicited many favorable comments, and Sgt. M. J. Glickman of the 27th Tank Company who illustrated those "Echoes From Camp Smith."

Both these artists' work appears in this issue. Lieut. Mayer has designed the excellent new headpiece for "The Whole Guard on Review," while Sgt. Glickman has compiled and illustrated that most interesting page of facts entitled "It Happened in the Guard . . ."

We welcome these two artists to our pages and heartily thank them for their cooperation.

Major "Ernie" C. Dreher is an old friend and needs no introduction. For years he has graced these pages—in fact, no number would be really complete without him. Take a look at his cartoon on Page 11, and have a good laugh!

How about some of you other artists? The more the merrier, say we! Send in samples of your work. This is your magazine—we would like to see your name appearing in it regularly.

And by the way—if you know of any curious or little known fact or incident that "Happened in The Guard," send it in to the Editor. It will be illustrated by "Rusty" and will be run with credit to the contributor.

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