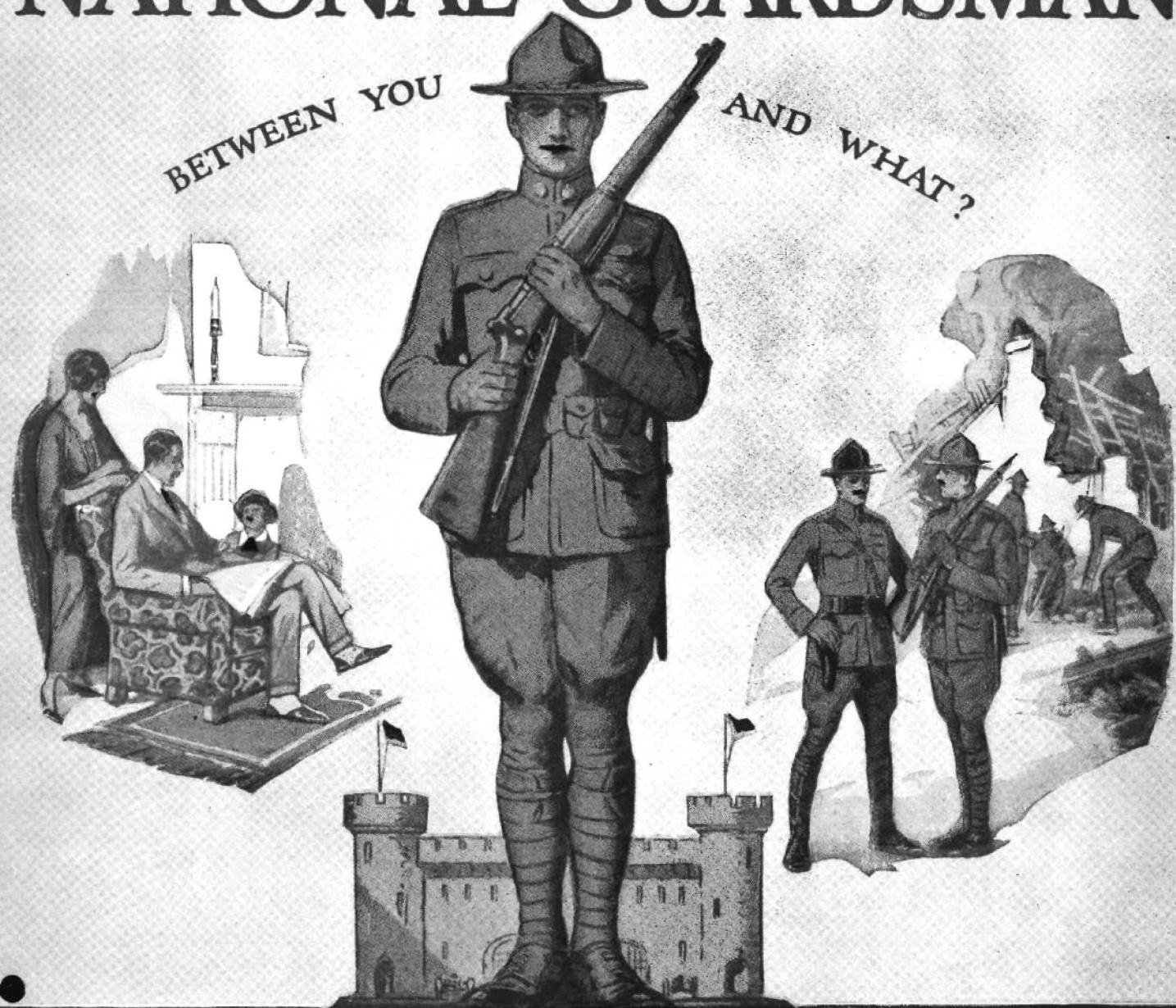


OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



OCTOBER, 1925

15c THE COPY

The State Recruiting Medal



MEMORANDUM

BAR RIBBON—3 Recruits

MEDAL with "5 Recruits"—Bar to be Bronze

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

MEDAL with "15 Recruits"—Bar to be Silver

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

MEDAL with "25 Recruits"—Bar to be Gold

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Official State Publication



VOLUME TWO

NUMBER SEVEN

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

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

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

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Bayonet Champions 1925



WE present to our readers herewith (and it is going to be a surprise to some of them) the champion bayonet squad of the New York National Guard, that of the 369th Infantry.

From time to time during the summer we have published articles on this course. The returns are now all in and the record for the year is truly a remarkable one, far above what anyone dared hope for when the course was started. One hundred and forty-nine men received the Bayonet Expert bar and many more missed by either a few points or a fraction of a second. With the interest stirred up this year, the practice obtained, and the new and improved run which was completed late in August, 1926, should indeed produce some still greater results.

There was great interest in the number of qualifications from each regiment, both on account of the sporting features of the run and on account of the fact that bayonet qualifications carried a heavy premium toward the Regimental ratings. However, when the 107th came along and qualified 16 men, all members of the Post Staff said unanimously, "It is all over. Nobody else will beat that." This opinion held good for two training periods; the 10th and 14th and 71st although doing good work, still failed to reach this total.

Then things began to happen. One bright morning the 165th arrived on the course and when they departed about an hour later, 23 of them had secured the coveted bar. Leaving Father Duffy behind to see that the 174th, who were to run immediately thereafter, should not receive any un-

due advantage from the presence of their own chaplain, they departed to celebrate; everyone believing that the celebration would stand for a year. The 174th apparently did not share this opinion, for about an hour later they returned to camp, their band loudly playing "The old gray mare" and 31 bayonet experts marching at the head of the column.

What the old 69th said to Father Duffy about this most regrettable lapse on his part will probably never be known, but they took the fact as accomplished and duly applauded the sister regiment of their brigade, saying that it was all in the family anyhow.

When this brigade marched out the 369th marched in, took one look at the course and said, "This is ours. Here's where we sure will shine." The Post Staff smiled and waited for an awful tumble in confidence. After observing the 369th squad operate for a few days they ceased to smile and reserved ring-side seats for the qualification run.

The 369th run was one of the features of the summer. All realized that to beat the record of the 174th required that two out of every three men must qualify. Throughout the morning they stuck to this average, never far ahead, never far behind, 10 out of 15, 20 out of 30 and 30 out of 45 were called in turn. Then with five men to go, one had to qualify to tie and two to win. The first of the five failed. Amid great excitement the second man qualified. The record was tied. The third and fourth failed. It was all up to the last man and he was equal to the occasion, leaving no doubt to cloud the issue and making 32 qualifications for the regiment.

The dignified Colonel of the 369th at once proceeded to behave in a most

undignified manner. He was enthusiastically followed by the regiment in "column of mobs." A pleasant time was had by all.

There were several reasons for the victory of the 369th. Fine physique and physical condition of the men selected to be trained, careful observation during their training so that the best 50 were selected for the final run, and finally practice, practice and still more practice, at all hours and under all conditions. Their final work showed this practice. Of the eighteen men out of their fifty who failed to qualify at least six missed by one or two points and at least six more by fractions of a second. They earned all they got.

Take a look at the squad again and think how you would like to stand up in front of them in a final resort to cold steel. Those who saw them flash in and out of shell holes and finish with an assortment of red disks on their bayonets have no desire to be amongst those present on such occasion.

Range Officer: "Where are you going with that red flag, soldier?"

Private: "I just found it on the left of the Pistol Range, some d— fool had it nailed to a pole, sir!"

* * *

A clay pipe has been found to be the handiest for all-round use. One convenient feature is that when you drop it, you never have to pick it up.

—*Tips & Taps.*

* * *

"Oh, dear, I wish I were a turtle."
"What an absurd idea! Why?"
"A turtle has such a snap."

—*Royal Gaboon.*

* * *

Pecan: "Doesn't riding horseback give one a terrible headache?"

Pistache: "No, on the contrary!"

—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Guardsmen Can Make West Point

ENLISTED men in the National Guard are to be given an opportunity to enter the United States Military Academy at West Point, after passing examinations, which are to be held November 6 and 7 next at various points throughout the State, to be announced later.

An enlisted man who desires to take the preliminary examination must forward through his company and regimental commander an application in the form of a letter so that it will reach the Adjutant-General of the State at Albany on or before November 2.

In the application the date of birth of the candidate, whether he is married or single, his grade and his organization, his previous service, if any, the date of enlistment and discharge and permanent post office address must be set forth.

Applicants will be required to pass a physical examination similar to that necessary for entrance to the United States Military Academy before taking the preliminary examination.

The order just issued sets forth specifically the requirements the enlisted man must have to be eligible to

take the preliminary examination for admission to West Point.

The requirements are as follows:

"To be eligible for appointment from the National Guard, an applicant must, at the time of designation, be an enlisted man of a unit recognized by the Federal Government. He must, on the date of admission, July 1, 1926, have served as an enlisted man not less than one year; must be between the ages of 19 and 23, and must be not less than 5 feet 4 inches in height. The age and service requirements are statutory and cannot be waived or modified, but it is not essential that the service be continuous, so that former service in the National Guard may be counted in determining the eligibility of the applicant. Similarly, service with an organization prior to its recognition by the Federal Government may be considered, the date of enlistment of the soldier governing, and not that of the recognition of the unit. No candidate will be admitted to the Academy who has, at the time of presenting himself, any disorder of any infectious or immoral character. Candidates must be unmarried."

The office of the Adjutant-General will furnish to the commanding officer requesting the information a pamphlet issued by the War Department, giving all the requirements for entrance to the United States Military Academy

and showing the nature and scope of the entrance examinations.

The candidates who will present themselves for examination at West Point, after the preliminary examinations, will be selected by Gov. Smith from the successful competitors. They will report for the regular entrance examination which is scheduled to be held beginning March 2, 1926. Appointments will be awarded in the order of merit on July 1 of the same year.

While the number of candidates from the New York National Guard for the regular entrance examination to West Point has been fixed at thirteen, it is believed that additional candidates will be allotted to this State later. There is no limit as to the number of enlisted men who may take the preliminary examination.

The examination which guardsmen must pass to be eligible for appointment to West Point will include these subjects:

Algebra, including quadratic equations and progression; English literature, plane geometry, English grammar, English composition and general and United States history. The examinations in algebra and history will be held on November 6, and those in grammar, geometry, composition and literature on November 7.

Have You Such Information?

MR. JAMES J. McNALLY, of the Research Department of the Samson Service, Southern Building, Washington, writes the Adjutant-General, New York, for any information along the following lines:

"The annals of the New York National Guard no doubt record outstanding individual feats of heroism of past and present members of your organization, in which a revolver or pistol played a part."

"Any information supplied on such cited deeds of gallantry of New York National Guardsmen in the Mexican, Civil, Spanish-American, or other wars will be greatly appreciated. Only incidents in which a revolver or pistol played an important part can be used in the forthcoming booklet which we are preparing on heroes who have used a Colt pistol or revolver in their heroic deeds."

Sergt. R. H. Lummis Makes World Record

THE annual rifle match held by the Veteran Associations under the auspices of the New Jersey State Rifle Association at Sea Girt, September 5th, was won by the 71st Regiment Veteran Association, with 296 out of a possible 300. The 71st team made the following scores: Capt. George W. Corwin, 50; Sgt. E. S. Beardslee, 50; Lt. John Dietz, 49; Capt. E. J. Dougherty, 49; Capt. Frisbee, 48, and Sgt. R. H. Lummis, 50.

The Third New Jersey was second with 281 and the Old Guard of New Jersey third with 276. This is the fifth successive year that the 71st Regiment Veterans have won this match.

In the individual matches, open to all, including veterans, service men and civilians, Souvenir Match B was won by Sgt. Lummis of the 71st with 50 plus 56 and 66 consecutive bulls, posted as a world record.

71st Infy. Men Winners at Camp Perry Rifle Matches

THE representatives of the 71st Infantry on the New York team participating in the National Rifle matches at Camp Perry, are Lt. Charles C. Martens, Sgt. Joseph M. Kovacs and Sgt. Louis A. Holtman.

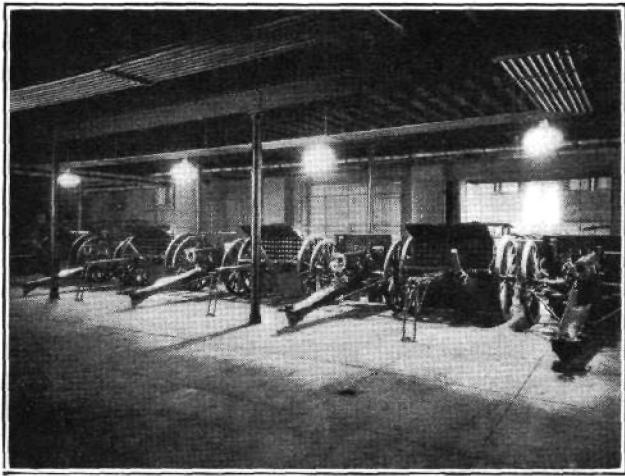
Lt. Martens represented New York State in the United States match.

The National Guard team won third place, defeating all army teams.

Sgt. Holtman was the first man of the New York State team to win a medal this year, which he did in the Leech Cup match. Sgt. Kovacs was one of three New York State men to win a badge as one of the "President's 100." These badges are awarded to men who win a place among the highest 100 in the President's match. Previous to this year, Capt. Dougherty of the 71st was the only man who ever won a "President's" badge as a member of a New York National Guard team.

The New Hall of Fame

VI.—1st Bn. Combat Train, 104th Field Artillery

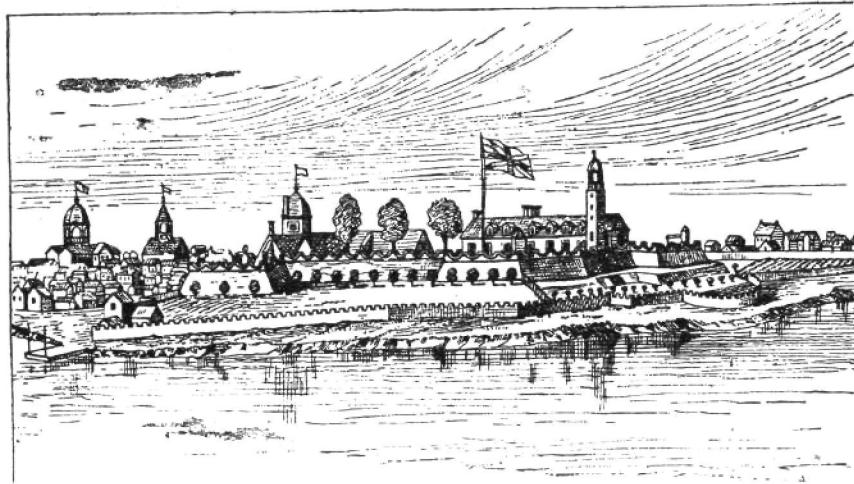


Again the Field Artillery, and the Binghamton branch thereof, holds the center of the stage. Herewith we give pictures of the gun shed of the Binghamton Armory, and of the store room and supply room of the 1st Battalion Combat Train, commanded by Capt. Donald C. Foster, 104th F. A.

Again we shall let the pictures tell the story, merely calling your attention especially to the picture of the gun shed as it shows the careful arrangement of a class of material not previously presented in these articles.

An Ancient Military Tablet

By MAJ. HOWLAND PELL



THE FORT AND BATTERY, 1750

MENTION is made in the article on "New York City Arsenals," published in the August number of the New York National Guardsman of a Tablet marking the corner of the Southwest Bastion of Fort George, in Battery Park, just south of the Bowling Green subway station at State Street, and as probably but few of the many passersby have stopped to read the inscription, it may be of interest to give it in full. The old tablet is of time stained marble about 28 by 26 inches, and the wording is as follows:

To perpetuate
The Site of the S. W. Bastion of
Fort George
In 40°-12'-8" N. Latitude
as observed by
Capt. John Montresor & David Rittenhouse
in October 1760
The Corporation of the City of New York
have erected
This monument
A.D. MDCCCVIII

The fort was built about 300 years ago by the Dutch and called Fort Amsterdam, and it is probable that remains of the foundations still exist under the sidewalks and streets, while the ancient cannon on the west side of the roadway to Staten Island Ferry may have been part of its armament.

State Street was the approximate shore line at that period, so the ramparts rising from the waters of the Bay with frowning cannon on the parapets and conveniently nearby gallows, with the decaying body of a pirate hung in chains, was a stern defiance of the valiant Dutch to the enemies of their beloved city.

Governor Petrus Stuyvesant surrendered the fort to the English September 8th, 1664, who renamed it Fort James, but the Dutch reoccupied the Colony from July 30th, 1673, to November 10th, 1674, and called the fort Fort Willem Hendrick for that period, it was then known as Fort Anne, and finally Fort George, until it was demolished 1790.

A military survey states that in 1688 there was a water battery "out the Fort under the flag-mount, near the water-side 5 demi-culverins" and the following year it was replaced by "a half-moon mounting seven great guns." A few years later was built "a great battery of fifty guns on the out-most point of rocks under the Fort, so situated as to command both rivers." The survey shows this line of defence ran from Greenwich Street along State Street to Whitehall Slip, enclosing the Lower Barracks, situated near the intersection of the last named streets.

It may be of interest to state that the old marble slab, erected by the City 1818, was covered up and forgotten when the present Battery Park was filled in, but it was found when the subway was excavated in 1907 and reinstated by the American Scenic and Historical Preservation Society and the New York Historical Society.

New York Civilian Rifle Team

THIS year New York had a civilian rifle team in the national matches that was a credit to the Empire State. The State Ordnance Officer, at the request of the Adjutant-General, started the organization of the civilian team by inducing Mr. James E. Murray, one of

the best known rifle shots in the Camp Fire Club, to take hold and organize the team. He did so and got Mr. Jerome M. Hilborn, of the Roosevelt Rifle Club, to train the men and act as captain of the team. For the small amount of training, mostly at Camp Perry, the team made a wonderful record. Team Capt. Hilborn's report best tells the story:

"The team was most hastily assembled from the best material available, but from start to finish showed their woeful lack of practice, especially over the rapid fire stages. In the off hand and in the slow fire positions, the men did fairly well although they did not discharge themselves to the best of their ability. All in all, the raw material was available, but could not be whipped into shape in time. I would therefore suggest that future civilian teams to the National Matches be organized not later than July 1, and that from then on the range facilities at Peekskill or some other point be thrown open to them."

"In the individual matches the members showed their ability with the service rifle, several of them placing in the prize money, in the President's Match, Marine Corps Match and the Chemical Warfare Match. The proof of the civilians having latent possibilities was borne out by these slow fire results and was further confirmed by their success in the Herrick Trophy Match, this being a free rifle any sight event, with which they are thoroughly familiar. The team captured fourth place among 47 competitors, outranking all of the regular service and National Guard teams except the Marine Corps. Even this was done in the face of no practice with the free rifle."

In the small bore international Dewar Match, four New Yorkers tried out for the team and all four of them made it and helped in beating England for the sixth consecutive year. New Yorkers were directly responsible for a new record over this course as they contributed more than ten points over the team average. The total score for 20 members was 7791, an average of 389.55 per man. The New York average for their four men was 391.75. One of the men, L. J. Corsa, tied the world's record of 397x400 during the first hours of the shooting, only to have this record eclipsed in the afternoon by a 398 score by Mr. Wm. Shearer of Pennsylvania. The New York team captain, the writer, scored 395 while George Sheldon of Poughkeepsie shot 388 and Edward Smelter of Ossining 387.

Rifle Tournament of 105th Infantry

IN a circular to the units of the 105th Infantry, Col. Ransom H. Gillett announced the revival of the regimental rifle and pistol tournament with the request that company commanders get behind the movement to create more enthusiasm in marksmanship in the regiment.

It was scheduled for the rifle range at Saratoga Springs where Lt.-Col. Waterbury, as ordnance officer of the then 2nd Infantry, started the first regimental rifle tournament some twenty years ago. The matches were in charge of Maj. B. W. Kearney, of Gloversville, assisted by Capt. J. P. Butler, of Saratoga Springs. Company L had made every arrangement for the entertainment of the guests, meals being served at the range house and practically every unit of the regiment was represented both days, September 26th and 27th. Every event had a large entry list and the light was fast fading when the last match was concluded on Sunday.

Lt.-Col. Waterbury, State Ordnance Officer, presented the trophies to the various winners, many of which he had secured years before for the regiment. He complimented the officers in charge for the splendid conduct of the matches and their zeal and loyalty to marksmanship in putting them back among the activities of the organization. It was evident to all that such a large attendance and interest augmented well for the future of the matches.

The 2nd Battalion team won the Hardin Trophy, a seven shot match at 200 and 600 yards with ten shots rapid fire at 200 yards. These battalion teams, according to the terms of the match as provided by the late Col. E. E. Hardin, who was the Commanding Officer in the Spanish-American War and donated the trophy, were made up of one representative from each of the rifle units in each battalion.

Riflemen representing Co. L, 105th Infantry, Saratoga Springs, made an unusually good showing in the regimental tournament held at the outdoor range out Lake Avenue on Saturday and Sunday, winning two of the six matches in which teams were entered, finishing second in two others, and tying with several others for third place in another, an individual contest. The Major Carney match (skirmish run), was the only rifle match in which Co. L members failed to qualify, thus making the cumulative record of Co. L higher than any other in the regiment for the rifle matches.

Probably the outstanding achieve-

ment of the Co. L team was its victory in the Rich Match, a rifle competition at the 600 yard range for a trophy presented by Dr. Amos C. Rich of Saratoga Springs, who was captain of the local company in 1898. This match was open to company teams of four men each and teams were entered by every rifle company in the regiment with one exception. When Co. L, the last team to shoot, took the range, Co. I of Malone and Co. E of Schenectady, were high, being tied with a score of 108, but this mark was beaten by the overwhelming score of 126, every member of the team making a score which eclipsed all competition.

The second victory of Co. L came in the Mott Trophy Match for a cup presented fifteen years ago for competition in the third battalion, in honor of Maj. Seldon Mott, Whitehall, a former commander of the battalion, by his two children. It was first won by Co. K of Glens Falls, but was not shot for a number of years until 1921, since which time it has been won four times by Co. L. Last year it was won by Co. K.

The results of all the matches follow:

HARDIN TROPHY

Rifle, Battalion teams of four men each, one from each rifle company and Battalion headquarters company. Seven shots 200 yards standing, seven shots 600 yards prone, ten shots in one minute, 200 yards, sitting or kneeling.

Winner, 2nd Battalion, Pvt. Edward Kuder, Co. E, 101; Sgt. G. Bradt, Co. F, 104; Cpl. Mayer, 2nd Battalion Hk. Co., 86; total 291.

Second—3rd Battalion, Sgt. R. Bessette, Co. I, 94; Sgt. P. Mastrangelo, Co. K, 95; Lt. E. D. Starbuck, Co. L, 98; total 287.

Third—1st Battalion, Cpl. R. J. Hennessey, Co. A, 80; Pvt. Kavanaugh, Co. B, 84; Cpl. William Fletcher, Co. C, 91; total 255.

MAJ. CARNEY TROPHY

Skirmish run, five shots each at 500, 400, 300 and 200 yards, timed fire.

Winner, Lt. Dufort, Co. I, 92; second, Cpl. Herron, Co. F, 90; third, tie between Pvt. Jacobie, Co. K, and Sgt. Barber, Co. F, 88.

LT. GRIFFEN TROPHY

Rifle, open to any member of the regiment. Ten shots at 200 yards in one minute.



Winner, Pvt. Nolan, Co. B, 50; second, Lt. Bessett, Co. I, 49; third, tie between Lt. A. J. Magovern, Co. M, Pvt. Gardino, Sgt. Hennessey, First Sgt. C. W. Watson, Co. L, Cpl. Mayer, Cpl. Herron, Pvt. Charles Jacobie, Co. K, Sgt. D. Bradt and Pvt. Proboski.

MAJ. ROBINSON TROPHY

Pistol—For machine gun and howitzer companies, teams of four men each at 25 and 50 yards slow fire and 15 and 25 yards rapid fire.

Winner, Co. H, Lt. C. Cox, Sgt. Trager, Cpl. Rumrill and Pvt. Chatterton; total, 982. Second, Co. M, Nelson, Shippers, Butsch and Cassier; total 943. Third, Howitzer Co., Lt. Hyatt, Sgt. Hupman, Cpl. Carpenter and First Sgt. Hyatt; total, 908.

RICH TROPHY

Rifle—Company teams of four men each. Seven shots at 600 yards slow fire.

Winner, Co. L, Saratoga Springs, Lt. Winfield S. Hill, 33; Lt. Edgar D. Starbuck, 31; Sgt. George A. Putnam, 32; First Sgt. Clarence W. Watson, 30; total 126.

Second—Tie between Co. E of Schenectady and Co. I of Malone, each at 108.

MAJ. MOTT TROPHY

Third Battalion only, four from each company. Conditions same as Hardin Trophy.

Winner, Co. L, Saratoga Springs, Capt. J. P. Butler, 100; Lt. E. D. Starbuck, 110; Sgt. C. W. Watson, 103; Sgt. George A. Putnam, 98; total, 411.

Second—Co. I, Malone, Lt. Leo Dufort, Sgt. Fay Tolhurst, Sgt. Bessette and Lt. Bessette; total 397.

Third—Co. K, Glens Falls, Sgt. Powers, Sgt. Watkins, Sgt. Mastrangelo and Sgt. LaVoy; total, 370.

COL. WATERBURY INDIVIDUAL CUP MATCH

Pistol or revolver, 25 and 50 yards slow fire.

Open to any member of the regiment.

Winner, Lt. A. J. Magovern of Co. M.

GLOVERSVILLE CHAMBER CUP

Revolver or pistol, for the revolver and pistol championship of the regiment. Fifteen, 25 and 50 yards.

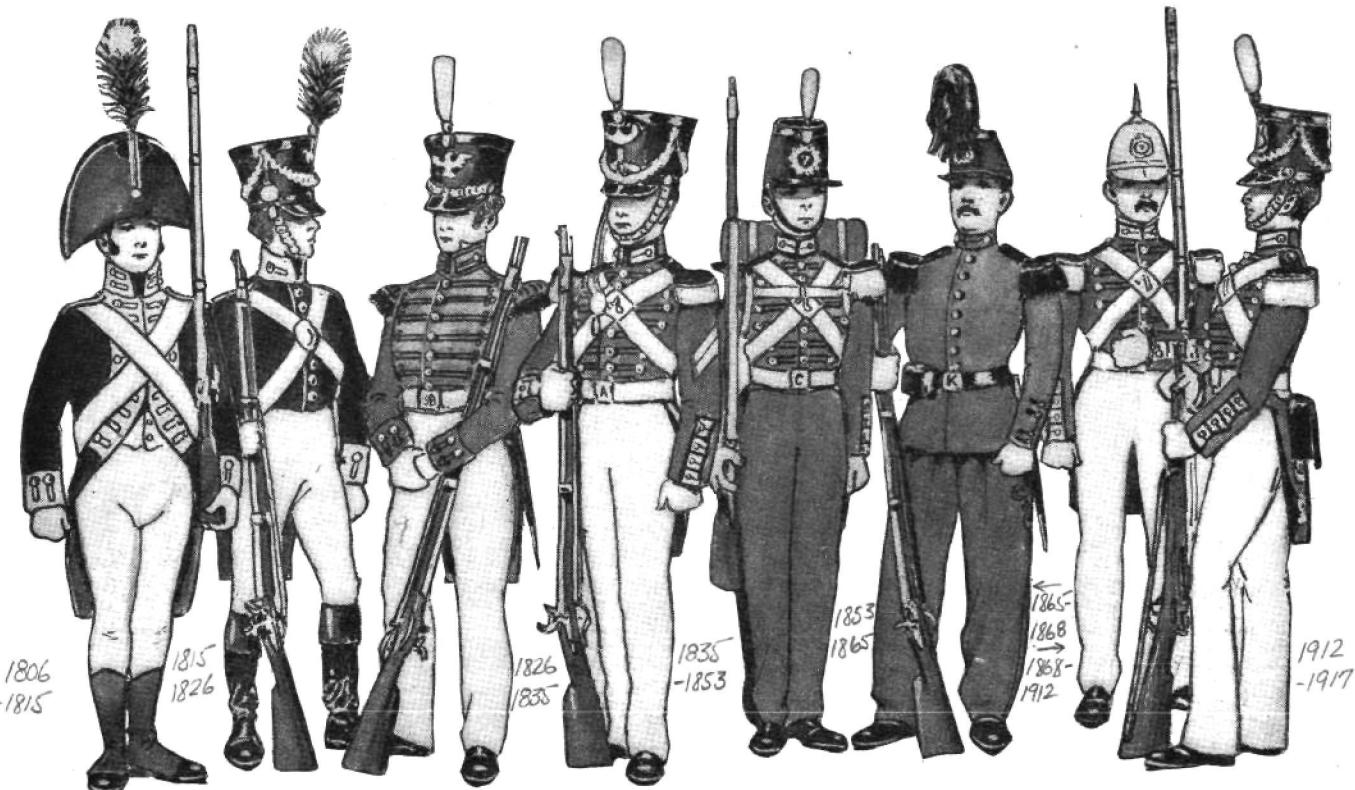
Winner, Sgt. Alfred Butch, Co. M, 269; second, Sgt. Cassiere, Co. M, 264; third, Lt. Cox, Co. H, 264.

BARKER TROPHY

Rifle—500 yards rapid fire. Won by Cpl. Mayer, Co. M, Schenectady, 43; second, Lt. Winfield S. Hill, Co. L, Saratoga Springs, 41; third, Lt. Riffenbach, Schenectady, 40.

Regimental Historical Sketches

By Colonel De Witt Clinton Falls



107TH INFANTRY

COMPANIES A, B, C and D, were organized in May, 1806, and on June 25th of that year were officially recognized as a battalion of artillery and allotted to the 3rd Regiment of Artillery as its 2nd Battalion. In 1812 the 3rd became the 11th Regiment, the four companies remaining the 2nd Battalion. In 1824 this Battalion separated itself from the regiment as an independent organization. It had not selected a name when called upon to parade in honor of Lafayette, then on an official visit to our country. In honor of the great Frenchman who commanded the National Guard of France it was decided to name the new organization the Battalion of National Guards. This was the distinctive title of the battalion and later of the regiment, until 1862, when the Legislature appropriated it for the entire unformed militia of the State. Several other States soon followed in making use of the name until it has finally become the official title of the organized militia of the country. Other companies were organized and on May 6th, 1925, the battalion was raised to a regiment and designated the 27th Artillery though it was equipped and drilled as infantry. On July 27th, 1843, the regimental number was changed to the

7th, which was its proud designation until the reorganization of the National Guard for the World War made it necessary to change it to the 107th. The first call for duty in the service of the United States was from September 15th to December 15th, 1812, when New York was threatened by a British fleet. During 1813 there were several orders for the regiment to hold itself in readiness for service. It was not called upon for any long period until 1814, when it was on duty several months garrisoning the defences of the city. In the Civil War the regiment was the first to respond to the President's call for troops, and was the first regiment of National Guard to reach Washington in the defence of the National Capitol. They were in the United States service from April 19th to June 3rd, 1861; May 26th to December 5th, 1862, and June 17th to July 21st, 1863. During the period of the war, 660 members left the ranks to accept commissions in various other organizations of the Regular Army and volunteer forces.

The regiment was not called into service for the Spanish War, though about 250 of its members received commissions and served with other organizations.

The mobilization of the National

Guard for Mexican Border service took place on June 19th, 1916, and the regiment as part of the 2nd Brigade, 6th Division, was on duty at McAllen, Texas, until it returned to New York to be mustered out on December 2nd, 1916.

For World War service the regiment was mustered in on July 25th, 1917, shortly after furnished 350 men to augment the 69th Infantry upon its assignment to the 42nd Division for immediate service in France. In the reorganization of the National Guard at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., the regiment was redesignated the 107th and raised to full war strength by drafts of officers and men from the 1st and 12th Infantry. As part of the 54th Brigade, 27th Division, it proceeded overseas participating in all the operations of the Division in France.

During the period of the World War the regiment has record of over 1,600 of its members and ex-members who were commissioned as officers in other organizations and branches of the service. In addition to 2,500 graduates who have served as officers during the periods of various wars, the regiment has in time of peace furnished many officers to the Regular Army and National Guard of this and

(Continued on page 24)

The Declaration of Independence

By JOHN FOSTER CARR

EDITOR'S NOTE—This copyright article is published through the courtesy of the author and the publisher, the Immigrant Publication Society, Inc., 241 Fifth Avenue, New York City. It is handsomely printed in pamphlet form, illustrated, and can be obtained in any quantity.

PREFACE

The Declaration of Independence has within it power to make patriotism a strong, living force in our daily life. In deathless language it contains the great principles on which our Republic was based, and which are its only sure foundation for the future—if the American plan of representative government is to endure and meet the needs of modern progress. We commonly hold it a glorious tradition. But except for a few household stories, it has become a dim and misty tradition. We may know some words of it, learned as children. We hear it read at times on the Fourth of July. Yet this very charter of our liberties usually lies forgotten, buried in the back of a dusty school book.

Our immigrants, who are to become Americans, have special need to know it. Nowadays, judges in naturalization courts frequently take great pains to satisfy themselves that the applicant for citizenship has an intelligent understanding of our government, of his duty to it, and of a few memorable events and characters of American history. Because of the importance of the Declaration and because a reading of it is often required, it is included in most guides to citizenship. But it is merely reprinted. Not a word of the thrilling tale of its origin, of its importance in our history, of its place in mankind's long, ceaseless struggle for liberty, or of its vital message for today.

Our foreign-born in their "beginning English classes" learn little of the early history of their new country, except its discovery, a few facts of Indian life and an occasional story of Franklin and Washington, and possibly of Penn. They generally know only a confused legend of the Declaration of Independence and of the Revolution. For them, after perhaps a year of night school English, to attempt to read the difficult and stately language of the Declaration and its puzzling catalogue of the crimes of King George III is naturally a tiresome and almost meaningless task.

And so, there is a double need:

For the old American, and especially for the young folks of the old stock, the great outstanding facts brought together in a new way for popular use.

For the new American, a very brief, readable account of the amazing begin-

nings of our Country and of the origin of the spirit of independence in the colonies; and then, the human record and explanation of the Declaration, in simpler style than the Declaration itself, but a stepping stone to it—so that for themselves they may get its living heart.

The standard now required for citizenship is rising. It should rise still further, until none receive the high honor who are incapable of understanding the elemental things of the theory of our government, or who care too little to make the attempt. Fortunately there are vast numbers of our foreign-born, more than we have ever guessed, who have the ambition and the desire to know and to understand. But they ask for books that are interesting to the intelligent adult, in simple English, but that grip the attention and are progressive in difficulty. There is a large constant call for books that may be used as "a second" or "a third book in English," depending upon the capacity and the previous education of the reader. There are almost none to be had!

Hence this little book of ours, with its story!

THE DECLARATION OF INDEPENDENCE AND THE COLONIES

"I have never had a feeling, politically, that did not spring from the sentiments embodied in the Declaration of Independence . . . The Declaration of Independence gave liberty not alone to the people of this country, but, I hope, to the world for all future time."

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

A HUNDRED years of wild romance of exploration with pitiless looting of treasure followed the discovery of America by Columbus. Other great navigators came, among them another Italian, the Florentine, Vespucci, whose name Americus was given to the whole continent. They planted the flags of Spain, England, Portugal and France in the new world. The Spaniards hunted for the fountain of youth and the seven fabled cities of Cibola. Above all they hunted for silver and gold. Their daring explorers, beginning with the West Indies and the Gulf of Mexico, combed the vast new lands all the way from Kansas in the north, to far down the Pacific Coast of South America. From their conquest of Mexico and Peru their galleons carried back to Spain endless cargoes of plunder. As by magic, a mighty Spanish empire arose in Central and South America.

But during all that century, and more, the land that was to form the thirteen colonies of our United States remained

unbroken wilderness, inhabited only by wandering tribes of Indians. Neither silver nor gold was to be found there.

THE BEGINNINGS OF OUR AMERICA

In 1607 the founding of our Country began with the first English colony in America, at Jamestown, Virginia. The first comers were a small band of adventurers with impossible dreams of gold. They were like the Spanish conquerors of the South, more eager to find wealth than to produce it by the work of their hands. There were 144 of them, mostly "gentlemen" in hard luck, and sailors. Others like them came. During the next three years nearly all of them died of fever and hunger. But in 1610 a new start was made with better settlers and better management; the profit in growing tobacco was discovered; and the colony of Virginia was soon securely established.

Then a greater thing happened. In 1620, in their famous little square-rigged ship, the Mayflower, a group of one hundred earnest men and women, seeking religious freedom, landed at Plymouth, in Massachusetts. While still at sea, they had signed an agreement to establish self-government and to obey their own laws. These "Pilgrims" were willing and eager to work and were determined to found a free home for themselves in America. They had chosen a rough and rocky country. They came as a bitterly cold winter was setting in, and before spring fifty-one of them died. But their resolution was like granite, and though the colony grew slowly, it was the staunch and solid beginning of our New England. This was the second English settlement.

And in 1630 Puritans followed Pilgrims. They had not separated from the English church, as the Pilgrims had. They wished, they said, to purify it. But their efforts brought severe persecution, and in Massachusetts they sought political as well as religious freedom.

The Puritans were to have a powerful influence in shaping American life and history. They were stern men and scorned pleasure. They were narrow and intolerant of the opinions of others. But they were calm, dogged in perseverance, fearless. They loved righteousness as much as they hated evil. They came to the free air of America with a vision in their hearts; and their love of liberty was an example to others, even though they usually limited it to themselves.

Six shiploads of Puritans came first, over four hundred men, women and children. Some of them had money and

some of them brought cattle. They settled finally on a small, three hilled peninsula in Massachusetts Bay, and this was the beginning of Boston. Before the end of the year seventeen ships had arrived with fifteen hundred Puritans, and four other towns were started.

The story of the peopling of a continent! Forced by necessity, or led by high purpose or a spirit of adventure, other settlers came and other colonies were planted along the Atlantic seaboard. Among the many important ones were: New York, first settled by the Dutch with their trading posts in 1614, and lost to the English in 1664; Maryland, a refuge for oppressed and persecuted Catholics, first settled in 1634 under Lord Baltimore; and Pennsylvania, founded in 1681 by William Penn and his Quakers, as a refuge for the persecuted of all lands and religions.

Always people came slowly at first—by hundreds. Then by thousands. And when another century had passed, at the height of the immigration of those days, it is said that 25,000 landed in a single year. All had to face the same heavy, back-breaking work and the same stern dangers. But they courageously stood their ground. They fought the savagery of the Indians; slowly cleared the forests for their farms, set up new homes and gradually formed villages and towns.

Life was organized and government was created. The small settlements and colonies grew. Men began to talk of "the colonies," meaning large districts with separately organized governments. In the end, there were thirteen of these, having the names, but not always the present boundaries, of the states of today. They were New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.

Of what blood were these settlers—these immigrants of the first hundred years? The great mass of them, particularly in New England and in the south, were English, Scotch-Irish, Irish, Scotch and Welsh. New York and Pennsylvania, in addition to their large population of this British stock, gave home to the great majority of those who had come from other parts of Europe. In this way, these two colonies more than any others were very like what our nation is today—one, made of many. There were large numbers of Germans in Pennsylvania, and some Swedes and French. There were many Dutch in New York and up the Hudson River. From its earliest days, when it was only a village, the town of New York was as cosmopolitan in character as it is today. A French Jesuit priest found eighteen languages spoken there in 1644. In the larger

towns, like New York and Newport, there were small Jewish communities.

Throughout the colonies there was a scattering of men of other nations. But for all this mingling of folk, the life was largely English, and the colonists nearly everywhere felt that they were "English freemen."

In Canada, to the north of these English settlements, were the French, spreading always to the west and south. For while the English were planting colonies, the French were sending explorers, traders and missionaries up the St. Lawrence River, up the Great Lakes, and down the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys. A long chain of their trading posts stretched from the mouth of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Mississippi. So that west of the nearby mountains there were the claims and the ambitions of France.

THE COLONIES WELL ESTABLISHED—1743

For more than one hundred years the colonists had been building up the new land in this way. Benjamin Franklin wrote—it was in 1743: "The first drudgery of settling new colonies is pretty well over." Life was finally well established.

Then in 1754 began the French and Indian War. There had been a long succession of wars between France and Great Britain. A new one now began. On this side of the ocean, it was a nine years' determined struggle between them for the possession of America. It ended by France losing Canada and all her vast territory that circled the English colonies on the north and west. She lost all, not a French trading post was left on the continent.

The new country beyond the Alleghany Mountains was now open for English settlement, and quickly there came the first small beginnings of the movement to the west. Daniel Boone and other famous hunters and frontiersmen, continually fighting the Indians, fearlessly led a few groups of hardy pioneers across the mountains into the fertile lands of Ohio, Kentucky and Tennessee.

But the majority of the colonists were all close to the sea, few more than a hundred miles away from it. There were perhaps 2,000,000 of them—probably no more than one-third of the present population of Greater New York—and they were spread over a coast line of some sixteen hundred miles, reaching from Nova Scotia to the Spanish land of Florida. The flag of England floated over them all.

HOW THE COLONIES DIFFERED

These thirteen colonies differed greatly in climate, in work and in conditions of life. In New Hampshire the winters were snow-bound and bitterly cold. South

Carolina was warm enough to grow cotton and palms. North and south the colonists were mostly tillers of the soil.

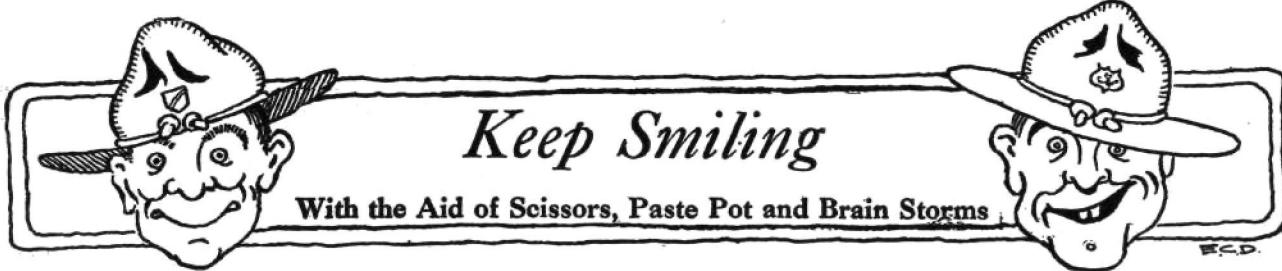
It was hard to wrest a living from the stony hills of New England, but thriving trade and shipping developed until the ships of New England were known in all the seven seas. Fishing for cod and mackerel was profitable. Their whalers were the most prosperous in the world. The limited manufacturing of those times began to grow promisingly.

These men of the north kept the religious sternness and homely ways of their Puritan fathers. They cared enough for education to make free schools compulsory. They liked to gather in towns and took so keen an interest in politics that they developed a simple and effective form of self-government, "the New England town meeting," that has been called "the most complete democracy in the world." Their town was a small district, perhaps six or eight miles square, part of a county, as the county, in turn, was one of the large units of the colony. Their famous, crowded "town meetings" were held in the meeting house, their church, and every "freeman" was expected to attend. Those absent were fined. Here with open and eager discussion they elected their officers, and in public decided and managed the town's business—their common interests. The government was in fact the people!

The south was wholly agricultural and very different in many ways. There it was the life of the huge tobacco, rice and indigo plantations, with the heavy work nearly all done by slaves. Negro slavery, the great blot on American history, started in Virginia in 1619. It proved to be such cheap and profitable labor that the slave trade grew and the negroes multiplied, until by 1750, in some parts of the south, they outnumbered the whites, just as they do today.

There were Puritans in the south but, especially in Virginia, the religion in general was that of the established English church. The great estates reproduced the generous living of the English country gentleman. As wealth increased, there came ease and luxury and social gaiety. Each plantation was a little world by itself. Tobacco was exported to England by the shipload, and in return came clothing, furniture, wine, crockery and every kind of household supplies. The towns were few and small—there were no large ones. At the capital when the legislature was in session, or at the county seat on court days, there was holiday for all the countryside, for squires and hunters and small landholders. There were racing and speech-mak-

(Continued on page 30)



Keep Smiling

With the Aid of Scissors, Paste Pot and Brain Storms

Paging Camp Smith's Life Savers

A campus figure who held a job last summer as life saver at a popular bathing beach has recently received college credit for outside work in anatomy.

—Pitt Panther.

* * *

Ad-minister

"Does she paint?"
"No."
"Powder?"
"No."
"Smoke?"
"No."
"Give me her name. My brother's studying for the ministry."

—Annapolis Log.

* * *

About one hand of strip poker would send most co-eds home in a barrel.

—Green Onion.

* * *

It isn't the girl that goes out riding that we would like to meet, but the one that comes back riding.

—Carnegie Puppet.

* * *

The trouble with most humor censors is that they haven't got a censor humor.

—Lafayette Lyre.

* * *

He: "Jane lost her job in the grocery store because she refused to do what the boss asked of her."

She: "What was that?"

He: "He asked her to lay some eggs in the window."

—Cornell Widow.

* * *

Prof: "Tell us in as few words as possible the story of George Washington and the Cherry Tree."

Stude: "Applesauce."

—Texas Ranger.

* * *

Isn't it funny that it is often the woman we know for the shortest time that we remember the longest?

—Black & Blue Jay.

* * *

"Pa, what is an optimist?"

Pa (erasing): "A man who does his cross-word puzzles in ink."

—California Pelican.

* * *

"Do you value your uncle highly?"

"I should say so. About \$50,000."

—Pitt Panther.

He Spent His Summer With Uncle Sam

Medical Officer: "How did you meet with this accident?"

C. M. T. C.: "It wasn't any accident, a mule kicked me."

Medical Officer: "But don't you call that an accident?"

C. M. T. C.: "Naw, he did it on purpose."

—Lafayette Lyre.

* * *

Stude: "But, Doc, I've only had this tooth ten years."

Dentist: "A decade?"

Stude: "No—abscess."

—Centre Colonel.

* * *

Captain Smith: "Miss Doe never paid much attention to me before, but last night she danced with me eight times."

Captain Jones: "Oh, well, Smith; you know it was only a Charity Ball!"

* * *

She (a sportswoman): "Something ought to be done to conserve our wild life!"

He: "I'd suggest repealing the Eighteenth Amendment."

—Penn. Punch Bowl.

* * *

Boxing Instructor: "Well, what do you think of your first lesson in the fistic art?"

Pupil: "I think I'll take the rest of the lessons by mail!"

* * *

"Oh, Helen, I met the most wonderful man at the Mixer last night and he says he loves me though he has only known me for four hours."

"Well, perhaps that's the reason, old dear."

—Wisconsin Octopus.

* * *

Salvation Nell: "My man, don't you know that whisky kills more men than bullets?"

Wilson Overholt: "Yesh-h-h, madam, but wouldn't you rather be full of whisky than of bullets?"

—Penn. Punch Bowl.

* * *

Mandy: "Look here, Mose, wut fur you kiss me?"

Mose: "Ah just couldn't help mahself."

Mandy: "But you mos' suddenly did!"

—Rice Owl.

Col. H—Must Have Purchased Another Overcoat

Luncher (to a man who is making off with his overcoat): "I beg your pardon, sir, but in case we don't meet again, may I have a couple cigars out of the pocket?"

—Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.

* * *

First Inebriate: "Where you been, Bill?"

Second Inebriate: "Watching the fish bowling."

First Inebriate: "Whatya mean—fish bowling?"

Second Inebriate: "Didn't ya ever see a fishbowl?"

—Rutgers Chanticleer.

* * *

She: "Tommy fainted at the club the other night and we thought he was going to die."

He: "Well, did he kick the bucket?"
She: "No, he turned a little pale."

—West Point Pointer.

* * *

She: "Joe tried to write a book but had to quit."

He: "Why, what was the trouble?"
She: "Well, on the fourth page the hero swallowed an insult and choked down his anger, on page six he dropped his eyes and his face fell and on page seven he was struck dumb with wrath and Joe was afraid he was too crippled by then to have as a hero so he just quit writing."

—Black & Blue Jay.

* * *

"I saw Gertie getting into her Chalmers."

"What are Chalmers?"
—Zipp's Magazine.

* * *

A careful old Scott named McTutt, Borrowed books from his neighbor McNutt,

And to save his good sight,
He would close one eye tight,
And then read with the other half shut.

—Notre Dame Juggler.

* * *

Officer: "You're arrested for speeding. You were going forty miles per hour!"

Little Girl: "Oh, but officer, I haven't been out an hour!"

—Michigan Gargoyle.

Baseball Championship

27th Division Special Troops Win Wadsworth Trophy

IN the best baseball series of any year so far played, the team of the 27th Division Special Troops dethroned the 1924 champions, the 107th Infantry, and took their place at the head of the column for 1925.

As in past years, however, the former champions showed that their previous victories were no flukes but played good ball, fought hard and might very easily have reversed the decision. The 107th, the 1924 champions, in three close and interesting games fought the new winners to the finish. The 1923 holders, the 105th, came through to the semi-finals and then lost to the 107th.

We publish herewith photographs of the 1925 champions and of the two teams which they defeated in the finals and semi-finals, the 107th Infantry and 101st Signal Battalion.

The series this year was marred by few defaults and in a very rainy season had the luck to have no games postponed on account of weather conditions. The full record of all matches played is as follows:

101st Signal Battalion defeated 71st Infantry, 12—3.

14th Infantry defeated 369th Infantry, 9—3.

106th Infantry defeated 244th Artillery, 12—4.

107th Infantry defeated 165th Infantry, 10—6.

108th Infantry defeated 106th Field Artillery, 9—4.

101st Signal Battalion defeated 14th Infantry, 6—0.

27th Special Troops defeated 102nd Medical Regiment, 22—1.

105th Infantry defeated 106th Infantry, 10—4.

107th Infantry defeated 108th Infantry, 6—3.

27th Special Troops defeated 101st Signal Battalion, 8—4.

107th Infantry defeated 105th Infantry, 9—4.



27th Special Troops defeated 107th Infantry, 6—4, 8—9 and 8—4.

An innovation was made this year in having the finals consist of the best two out of three, and three games, each one of which was in doubt up to the last minute, resulted. The first was played at Camp Smith, the second and third, through the courtesy of Capt. Bell of the Special Troops, took place on the beautiful diamond of the N. Y. A. C. at Travers Island.

The score by innings of each game was as follows:

First Game, Camp Smith, August 15.

107th Regiment—

1 1 0 1 0 0 0 1 0 —4

27th D. S. T.—

0 1 0 2 1 1 0 x—6

Second Game, Travers Island,

August 22.

27th D. S. T.—

0 0 0 0 4 2 1 1 0 —8

107th Regiment—

3 3 0 0 0 0 2 0 1 —9

Third Game, Travers Island,

August 29.

107th Regiment—

0 0 0 2 0 2 0 0 0 —4

27th D. S. T.—

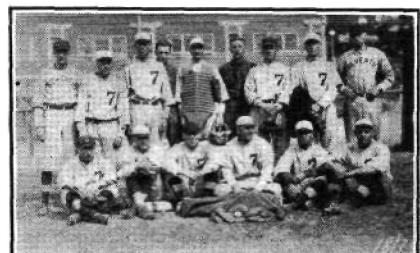
0 1 0 2 1 2 0 2 x—8

To say that the two finalists were evenly matched is to state the case very mildly. In the last two years they have met four times and each has won twice. In the first game this year the 7th started what might very easily have been a winning rally in the ninth, only to have it snuffed out when an infield grounder resulted in runners on second and third being caught off base and put out. In the second game the 7th secured a six run lead, the Special Troops first tied and then led, the 7th regained a one run lead, the Specials tied it up in the eighth and the 7th won in the last half of the ninth. There is no more exciting baseball than that. With the

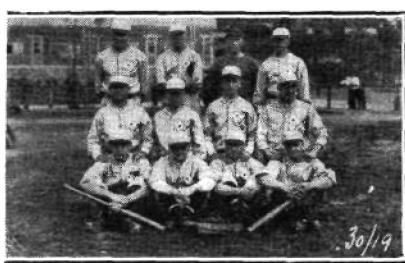
exception of the first half of the fourth inning the Special Troops kept the lead throughout the last game but the 7th was always threatening to start a big rally, and the game was anyone's until the close. Both sides had good pitching, good batting and good, and sometimes, brilliant fielding. The Specials won by a slightly more steady and heady fielding at critical moments.

The Special Troops deserve the heartiest congratulations on their victory, especially over such worthy foes as they met in their progress through the tournament. In addition to the active players, Capt. Bell's "master mind" on the bench rivaled that of the well known John J. McGraw, and was one of the big reasons for their success, and the necessary final touch was given by the interest and most efficient "rooting" of their commanding officer, Maj. Mansfield.

The 7th again won laurels for their play, their courage and their sportsmanship. The slightest turn of the wheel of Fate would have crowned them again as victors. We hope that this present 7th team holds together for many years. It is always a pleasure to watch their games.



Right behind these two we must extend the hand of appreciation and congratulation to the 101st Signal Battalion. A small organization numerically, they produced a big team in every way. They had a pitcher who must undoubtedly be president of a cold storage plant. The only shut-out of the series stands to his credit and the holes he dug out of unscathed, cool and efficient were awful for the spectator. Like Otis Crandall, formerly of the Giants, he would calmly observe the bases full, none out, the tying run on third and the winning run on second, and then proceed to get three on strike-outs or pop-ups. Just a word to the wise, and to the Special Troops —"Watch 'Doc' Beck and his Signal Corps team in 1926."



.30/9

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LT. COL. FRED. M. WATERBURY, *Editor*

OCTOBER 15, 1925

Concerning Discipline

"WHAT is there to all this discipline stuff?" the young rookie is prone to ask. If he voices a reply to his question it would be fully expressed by one word "bunk." What sense or value is there in rising to a bugle call, doing everything in the day's routine by a clock and at last "turning in" not because one is sleepy, but because taps has sounded.

The wisdom of later years shows the value of discipline, but our American youth, foreign observers have said, is the most undisciplined in the world. Possibly our strength may come from the fact that we cannot be poured into a mold, but there is also a weakness from the essentially lawless character of too much of our acting and thinking. Is it significant that our supremacy in lawn tennis is only in singles? In doubles we go down to defeat. "United we stand, divided we fall" contains good sense only if while we are standing we are meaning to work together.

Nowhere else is discipline more firmly enforced than in the army. But it is too often merely demanded, while the American wants to know the whys and wherefores of things. The wise officer will explain the value of discipline.

What is discipline? To understand fully one must first study the meaning of the word. Its most familiar cousin is disciple. A disciple is not primarily a follower but a learner. Its meaning in religion is familiar to all. But the word is used also in a secular sense. A disciple of Henry George or of Karl Marx means a person who has studied and accepted the single tax or other social theories known as Marxism. All great thinkers have their disciples. So the disciple is a student—one who knows. To gain knowledge one must study for a long time regularly and in a certain way. The piano is learned only by long toil and under a competent instructor. The same is true of a typewriter. The writer of this article bought a machine and started in to use it. He practised the "hunt and touch" system and he is to this day a poor typist, an undisciplined typist. Watch a master-workman at his job. He has studied so long and faithfully that his performance seems to us effortless. It is automatic. Here is discipline, and its definition would be: the performance of an act without thought or willing.

The New York National Guardsman

Many people object to discipline because it seems like slavery. The slogan is often: "I want to do what I want to do when I want to do it." The bitter jest is that the undisciplined man has to do not what he wants to do at all but what he has to do. Discipline is not slavery, but freedom. Lack of discipline makes one the slave of the cruellest tyrant the world knows—one's own self.

To return to soldiering, for here is the place where the word is most used. Many soldiers think that discipline is merely obedience. But it is only so in part. For instance the "rookie" may be obedient, he usually is, for he is afraid to be anything else. But the "rookie" is not disciplined. He may be told to do a certain thing, and be disobedient because he cannot do it. He does not know how. The "awkward squad" tries to perform the required manual but many fail because of ignorance. Efficiency must be brought into the meaning of the word.

The greatest attribute of old soldiers has been thought to be courage. Because they are courageous they stand up under fire, advance to certain death and never falter. But this is not courage, it is discipline. Otherwise at enlistment they might be cowards, a year later courageous and in five years heroes. There is more to a hero than the time element. The fact is the old soldiers become so disciplined that cowardice is well nigh impossible. They act automatically, they cannot do anything else. Under great pain or shell shock one's lower nature may assert itself, but discipline ever strives to keep the old soldier his own master.

I address not professional soldiers but the great body of citizen soldiers. For us discipline is even more important, for we fulfill a double service to the nation—as citizens and as soldiers.

The physical, the mental, the moral and spiritual make the man. How important discipline is in life, it is essential for us all to know. In athletics it is self-evident. Until the hand obeys the eye, and the eye is controlled, no man progresses. A pitcher like Walter Johnson has control. He has that perfect co-ordination that means physical discipline. "Babe" Ruth "hits 'em a mile" because eye and body work together in perfect rhythm or timing. The ball players, the gymnasts, all athletes work to discipline the body, and the greater the discipline, the greater the glory.

We respect famous lawyers, we love skillful physicians and we are all debtors to the scientists. They are great because they are men under discipline. They have burned the midnight oil; they have worked on when pleasure beckoned or sleep called them. They have studied when work was most hard. Paganini was asked how he became master of the violin. His reply: "Ten hours a day for twenty years," spoke volumes.

But it is when we reach the moral realm that discipline becomes a thousand-fold more important. A poor athlete, an untrained mind, are as nothing when compared with vicious morals. There are many things that may be innocent when indulged in moderately, but overindulgence is a crime. There has been a Constitutional Amendment because men were undisciplined as to drink. Physicians can tell us of many who have dug their graves with their teeth. Spread over the pages of our papers are the sordid tales of lust, gambling and thieving. The disciplined man has learned to say "No," and though temptation may come to him, it fails.

In short, the disciplined body makes the athlete, the disciplined mind the scholar, and the disciplined soul the saint.

Do not shirk at this thing so necessary for soldier and for citizen. No success worth while can come to the hapless man driven by passion or caprice. Life, whether we like it or not, is built upon rules. He who breaks them, breaks them at his peril. These two rules apply to us all:

Until a man has learned to obey he can never command.
Until he can rule himself, he can never rule others.

General Berry's Editorial

Paperwork

(Continued from September Issue)

SICK REPORT

THE signatures of the Company Commander and the Medical Officer will be placed on the line immediately below the last entry for the day; each officer signing below his part of the report.

Subsequent entries will begin on the line immediately below the signatures.

The instructions printed on the form and published in Army Regulations 345-415 should be carefully complied with.

COMPANY DUTY ROSTERS

The Company Duty Roster is prepared on W.D.A.G.O. Form No. 6, and is a list of men for duty, with a record of the duty performed by, or the status of, each man.

The roster consists of two parts: Roster for Guard Duty and Roster for other Duties.

Model sections and complete instructions for the proper preparation of the Duty Roster are printed on the form and published in Army Regulations 345-25; so that no difficulty should be experienced in the proper preparations of the Duty Roster.

CORRESPONDENCE BOOK AND DOCUMENT FILE

Entries pertaining to correspondence of the Company are made in the Correspondence Book, W.D., A.G.O., Form No. 8.

Army Regulation 345-620 prescribes, in detail, the proper method of recording entries in the Correspondence Book. There is also explained therein the function of the Document File.

Inspections have shown that the most common error in handling the Correspondence Book is the custom on the part of many to enter therein a brief of each communication received and sent. This practice is unnecessary and incorrect. Whenever complete carbon copies of correspondence are on file in the Document File; a brief of such correspondence should not be entered. The number of the communication and "Doc" are all that are necessary.

PROPERTY RECORDS

The Company Equipment Record consists of the following:

1. Property Loan Record, P&S Form 263B.
2. Requisition, Q.M.C. Form 160.
3. Receiving Report, Q.M.C. Form 257.
4. Shipping Ticket, Q.M.C. Form 260.
5. Statement of Charges, A.G.O. Form 602.
6. Report of Survey, A.G.O. Form 196.

The Property Loan Record shows the receipt and return of all equipment and the balance of each article of equipment for which the organization is responsible.

Receiving Reports, Shipping Tickets, Statements of Charges, and Reports of Survey, are filed as vouchers to the Property Loan Record, after the property listed thereon has been taken up on, or dropped from, record.

The above system is one which was formerly prescribed by the War Department; and has been continued in use by the National Guard of this State on account of local conditions; and until such time as the system prescribed in Army Regulation No. 35-6520 may be adapted to the situation.

OTHER REPORTS, RECORDS, ETC.

The several reports, records, etc., cited in the foregoing para-



graphs are those which are in daily use in the company, troop, or battery.

In addition to these, there are several other reports, records, etc., which are handled monthly, quarterly, and annually, as follows:

1. Return of Strength and Record of Events, A.G.O. Form No. 33 is prepared each month as prescribed in Army Regulations 345-55.

2. Payrolls are submitted for Armory Drills each quarter on W.D. Form No. 367 and 367 A; and annually for Field Training on M.B. Form No. 378 and 378 A.

Army Regulation 345-155 will be of great assistance in preparing the above payrolls.

3. Muster Rolls are submitted annually on forms issued by the State Adjutant General.

Complete instructions are printed on the forms and should be carefully followed.

4. Charge Sheets are submitted as the occasion arises, on A.G.O. Form No. 594. The Manual of Courts Martial 1921, U. S. Army, prescribes the method of preparation of this form.

5. Extract from Service Record, W.D., A.G.O., Form No. 25 is prepared as required. Army Regulation 345-125 contains the instructions necessary in the preparation of this form. Complete files of all orders, circulars, and bulletins should be kept in each company. Separate binders should be provided; each binder containing only the orders, circulars, or bulletins of an individual headquarters.

The use of Field Desk A and B, as prescribed in Special Regulations 57, is strongly recommended in conducting the administrative work of the company, troop, or battery. By such use, all records necessary in the administration of the unit are always in their proper place; the accumulation of unnecessary records and papers is to a large extent prevented; and at a moment's notice the unit may take the field fully prepared in so far as its administration is concerned.

G.W. Berry

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The regiment returns from camp with a unique distinction. At target practice with the three-inch anti-aircraft guns the batteries of the 212th hit a towed target; the target, towed by an airplane at an altitude of more than 7,500 feet and at a rate of between 75 and 100 miles an hour, was knocked from the sky.

This was a record. Never before have National Guard troops made hits on airplane-towed targets.

The Whole Guard on Review

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

104TH FIELD ARTILLERY

UNACCUSTOMED as we are to Public Boasting—(Cheers) Still, there are a few things we would like the other Field Artillery units of the National Guard to know—(Yells and Shouts) things that the regiments who preceded or followed us to Pine Camp, N. Y. (tremendous ovation)—should know.

As those three Great Americans, Hart, Schaffner and Marx, would say, "Class Will Tell"—(shrieks and howls). If at any time you wish to see a crack regiment of Field Artillery function as the Drill Regulations say they should, come look the 104th F. A. over (hats are tossed in the air, pandemonium breaks loose).

And so, my friends, we emerge triumphant from the two weeks' training so far ahead of the other units of New York and New Jersey that it would be a shame to even compare their performance in line of duty with that of this regiment. This may sound pretty strong, but don't take my word for it, read the camp reports—read them, AND WEEP!

* * *

HEARD BEHIND THE KNEEBOARD

Capt. H. Humphreys sneezed violently at camp and Lt. Suchinski stepped forward and said "Did you call me, Sir?"

* * *

Lt. Schirm—"Did you EVER do anything on time?"

Lt. Fanton—"Yes, sir, I bought an automobile once."

* * *

Maj. White—"Why do you always carry sugar in your pockets, Bill?"

Capt. Merrick—"Well, Major, I never can tell when I am going to meet a horse."

* * *

Corp. Smith—"Here's a letter for you, Brennon; looks like bad news, it has a black border around it."

Pvt. Brennon—"Shure now, tiz me poor brother that's dead."

Corp. Smith—"Aw, how do you know, you haven't read it yet."

Pvt. Brennon—"No, but I recognize his handwriting."

* * *

Sgt. Maj. Walsh is one busy bird. Whenever he goes out he leaves a neatly printed card with "Will be back in an hour" on his desk. He returned the other day and some wise guy had scrawled underneath "What for?"

Officers of the Military

Athletic League

1924-1925

- Lt. Col. James P. Cooke, *President*, R. L.
- Lt. Col. Thos. W. Sherman, *1st Vice-President*, 53rd Inf. Brig.
- Capt. Fred. W. Baldwin, *2nd Vice-President*, 14th Infantry.
- Lt. Harold I. Sammis, *3rd Vice-President*, 2nd Battalion, N. M. N. Y.
- Capt. Herbert J. Lucas, *Treas.*
- Lt. Col. Chas. J. Deiges, *Corr.-Sec.*, A. G. D. N. Y.
- Lt. Jos. A. Rozell, *Rec.-Sec.*, 27th Div. Train, Q. M. C.

Lt. Joe Hughes has written a new song entitled "It's a wise cork that knows its own Pop."

* * *

Pete Kuhl—"Hey, Charley Hughes, grab one of those wires, will ya?"

Charlie did as directed.

Pete—"Do you feel anything?"

Charlie—"Nope."

Pete—"Well, don't touch the other one or you will drop dead."

* * *

Capt. Cray—"My Gawd, Major, stop the car, we have just run over a poor sailor."

Maj. Thurber—"Keep still, Captain, you will make everyone think this is the first time we were ever out in an auto."

* * *

Little "Scotty" Allen was tugging at a heavy case full of harness, assisted (?) by Pvt. Grey, not making much headway. Allen snarled at Grey—"Hoot mon, will ye nae push on this box?"

Grey looked at him a second and piped—"Pull on your par-r-r-rt o' the box, my end will follow."

* * *

Lt. McKinney—"Who was that beautiful girl I saw you with last evening? She certainly looked interesting."

Lt. Ryan (sadly)—"Oh, she was a taxidermist's daughter, and she certainly knew her stuff."

* * *

A Canadian officer at Alexandria Bay ordering some American cigarettes—"Er, I say, old hat-rack, have you any fags? Oh, beg pardon, cigarettes. What kind do I wish? Oh, one package of Fat Emmas, some Pell Mells, and what WAS that other brand? Oh, yes, some Fortunate Strokes."

* * *

Lt. Leonard McCann had a military wedding at the Armory Saturday, September 12th, and it was certainly a WOW!

The entrance to the Armory had green arrows pointing to the interior, very much after the fashion of the subway, "Follow the Green Line" idea. Between each arrow were signs reading something like this, "From now on, I'll give you an allowance," "Don't tell ME you were at the Armory until this time!" "Remember, I want your pay envelope every Saturday night," "No, you can't go out tonight," "Oh, Mac, isn't that a darling hat, and only \$25," "Did you smile at that girl?" "Get up and get your own breakfast," "You come right home," "Are you going to leave me

(Continued on page 18)

"Buck" McCort—"Say, do you believe this guy George Washington was as honest as he was cracked up to be?"

Hazensall—"He certainly was the most honest man that was ever born."

"Buck" McCort—"Well, how come they close all the damn banks on his birthday?"

* * *

Capt. Wolfe—"Never play poker with Capt. Gildea.

Mr. Kelly—"And why not?"

Capt. Wolfe—"It's too easy for him to 'Draw' and 'Fill!'

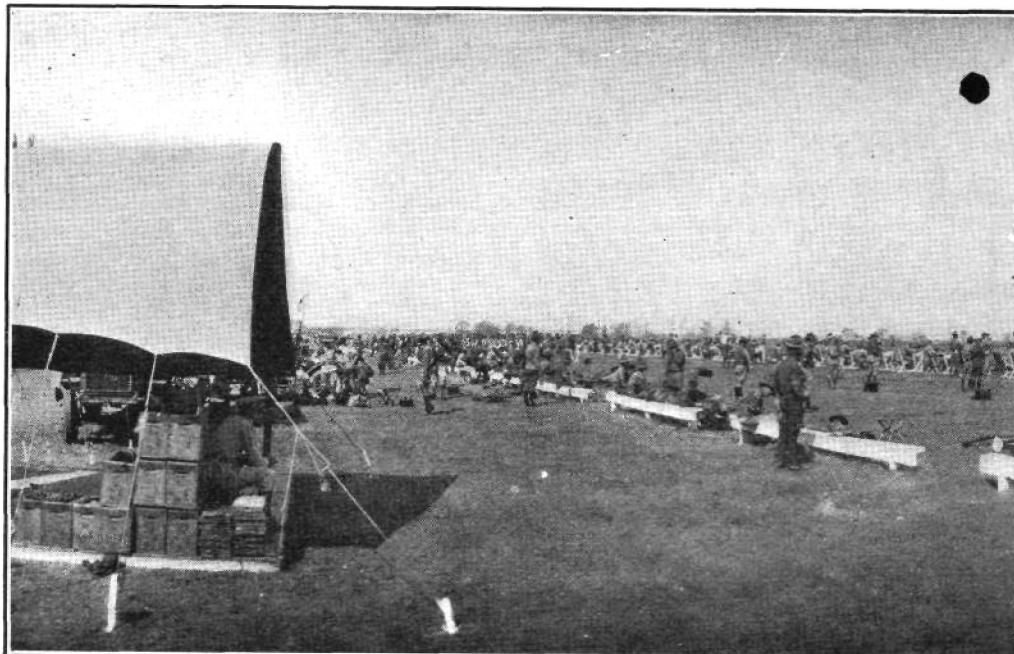
* * *

Mrs. Clarke—"Well, George, I paid the Doctor \$10 more on the bill we owe him."

Lt. Clarke—"Great! Two more payments and the baby will be ours."

New York's Rifle and Pistol Bearers

By Lt. Col. FRED M. W.



THE above heading may sound a trifle egotistical and may seem a little overestimated considering the fact that they were not always first either in the National Rifle Team Match, being second by sixteen points to the Illinois National Guard, or in the two National Individual Matches, but when it is taken into consideration all the work of all the members in all events, it will be found that New York had the best aggregate average. Also the egotistical idea fades away if one had, like the team Captain, followed closely the arduous training and active range life of each member during the three weeks at Camp Perry, the only time the team had for organization and practice this year. To the

fruit of such conscientious training belongs the glory of successful accomplishment. It was the best team representing New York State since 1916.

After the final tryout at Peekskill, August 22nd, the following members composed the team authorized by the Governor to represent the New York National Guard:

Team Captain, Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Ord. Officer, 27th Div.; Team Coach, Capt. J. M. G. Gouverneur, Lt. E. M. Itjen, Co. A, 71st Inf.; Principals and Alternates, 1st Lt. Harold C. Gibb, Co. L, 107th Inf.; 1st Lt. Charles C. Martens, Co. A, 71st Inf.; Master Sgt. Charles Cargill, Hd. & Service Co., 102nd Eng.; 1st Sgt. Royal W. Pollitt,

Co. E, 102nd Eng.; Staff Sgt. Harry Purvis, Jr., Co. D, 102nd Eng.; Egt. Louis A. Holtman, Co. A, 71st Inf.; Sgt. Joseph M. Kovacs, Co. H, 71st Inf.; Sgt. Thos. G. Sager, Ord. Dept. (S. C. & D.); Sgt. Alfred N. Gormsen, Co. B, 102nd Eng.; Sgt. Ford M. Terry, Co. B, 107th Inf.; Pvt. 1st Cl. Richard A. Devereaux, Co. G, 107th Inf.; Pvt. 1st Cl. Pedro H. Agramonte, Co. G, 107th Inf.; Special Pisto lTeam Men, Pvt. Stanley M. Helm, Tr. A. 51st M. G. Squad; Pvt. Fred'k B. Monell, Jr., Tr. B, 51st M. G. Squad.

The team left for Camp Perry September 1st, arriving the next noon and going right into practice matches on the third. All the members were delighted with the warm weather on Lake Erie this year and outside of five days heavy rain, that made record scores impossible for such matches as scheduled during that period, the climate and conditions were ideal. The Executive Officer, Col. A. J. Mocuob and his corps of able assistants, did everything to make the matches of 1925 a success and the smoothness with which they proceeded, the correct and prompt functioning of the statistical office, the splendid service and good food at the Cafeteria at low prices, crowned the great rifle meet with new laurels and convinced all, participants and visitors, that the national rifle and pistol matches must be annual affairs, no matter what the cost, as they are enthusiastically supported, representative of every part of the



Best Guardsmen at National Matches

MATERBURY, Team Captain



country and one of the greatest training facilities in making for preparedness that is maintained by the Government.

The New York National Guard team, as we stated before, was second in the National Rifle Team Match of the guard group; first in the Pistol Team match of the National Guard being among the medal winning teams. In the National Individual Rifle Match, New York, Purvis secured the third gold medal and in the National Individual Pistol Match second Devereaux gold medal

winning four of the eleven medals given to the guardsmen representing the forty states sending teams.

New York has the highest guardsmen in the President's match with Agricola in tenth place out of 1,200 contestants and thus securing the National Guard Trophy for New York State. In this match Devereaux was in 22nd place and five others got in with the winners, three securing the coveted hazzards for being in the "President's One Hundred." In the Leech Cup Match, 800, 900 and 1,000 yards, Holtman was 11th

out of 1,022 entrees, securing one of the medals, his total score being 104 out of a possible aggregate 105 at the three ranges. Five other members of team were among the winners.

In the Marine Corps Cup Match, Purvis was first under the wire of the state team, being in 122nd place out of a field of 1,084, with a score of 189 out of 200. Two other members of team also showed among the winners.

In the Classic Wimbleton Cup, with the wind blowing four to eighteen miles

(Continued on page 28)



Whole Guard On Review

(Continued from page 15)

alone again tonight?" and many others of a similar nature. The officers presented the bride and groom with a beautiful chest of silver, and the enlisted men of Battery "D" also contributed a handsome present. The party was a corker, and the couple seemed to be as happy as possible under the circumstances. Lt. Hughes and Capt. Weaver preceded the party, Lt. Hughes dressed as a little girl with a blond wig, and Capt. Weaver dressed as a little boy. They carried a basket of vegetables between them and these they sprinkled in front of the couple with a lavish hand. Upstairs in the reception room the bride and groom received under a huge horseshoe of Nile green and received a lot of presents of rolling pins, alarm clocks, etc. We all wish them every possible happiness for the future and may all their troubles—etc., etc.

* * *

Archie—"Dose gurls wear dere stockings like sausages.

Jojo—"What do you mean?"

Archie—"Boloneys."

* * *

Capt. Cattanach—"Is that a good story, Major?"

Maj. Campbell—"No, it's too gaudy; in the first chapter the old Count grows red with anger, the Baron green with envy, the Baronees white with rage, the Countess pink with confusion and the Coachman blue with cold."

106TH INFANTRY

WITH the announcement of a review scheduled for October 30, Col. Thomas Fairervis also announced the presentation of a new set of regimental colors would be made by Brig. Gen. Dyer of the 78th Infantry Brigade. The colors were shipped from the Quartermaster Corps, at Philadelphia, and were received at the armory last week. The new insignia, now being worn on the uniforms of the officers and men has been worked out splendidly in the colors and will be seen for the first time next Friday night.

This will be the first review of the

season for the men of the 106th Infantry and several events have been arranged that will be of interest to the large number of people who fill the Bedford Avenue armory at its reviews. Chief among these will be the exhibition drill by Company L, under the command of Capt. Edward Dunne and the inter-battalion relay races. Interest in the races is always keen and the soldier athletes of the regimental headquarters company are busily engaged in preparing for this event, so that they may retain the trophy won earlier in the year.

At the Parmentier Centennial Celebration, October 17, held in memoriam of the founders of the Brooklyn Botanic Gardens, the 106th Infantry was the only Brooklyn regiment to participate. Headed by Col. Fairervis, the regiment with its band of 96 pieces, under Warrant Officer Frank E. Houts, made a splendid showing as they marched up Bedford Avenue. Several thousand members from the Alhambra, of the Knights of Columbus, who were escorted by the regiment to the dedication of a bronze tablet in the Brooklyn Institute also came in for a round of applause from the spectators who lined Bedford Avenue that day.

Competition in pistol, rifle shooting at the armory is always keen, but the 12-pound turkeys which served as prizes in the contests arranged by the Colonel and Capt. Edward J. Bonney, regimental P & O officer, brought out a host of contenders. The bowling alleys were not neglected either, many scores of 200 and better being turned in for the two turkeys which served as prizes in this event. These contests closed the month of September for the men of the 106th Infantry in a fitting manner, there being twelve of the large birds awarded.

The social season started October 17, when the men of Company I, commanded by Capt. Samuel D. Davies, held the first reception and dance at the armory. The squadron had been decorated by the men, under Lieut. Eugene M. Cunningham, chairman of the arrangement committee, had charge of the affair. A large sum was realized for the company's treasury.

A number of the men have signified their intention of taking the entrance examination to the Military Academy

The New York National Guardsman

at West Point next month and a group of men of quiet mien, can be found most any night at the regiment studying for the tests.

In the assignment of Capt. James R. L. Gibbons, U. S. A., as instructor, the regiment has acquired an officer who started as a private in 1901, and served through the various grades and ranks until after the World War, he emerged a major. The problems of the National Guard are familiar to the captain, who served intermittently in the Philadelphia Cavalry, Pennsylvania National Guard, from 1901 to 1916. Capt. Gibbons comes to the regiment, vice Capt. Adelbert Stewart, who is now stationed at Fort Benning, Ga.

14TH INFANTRY

ON September 15, the 14th Infantry resumed the regular drills for the winter season with every officer and man determined to better if possible the wonderful showing, that the regiment made during the recent tour at Camp Smith.

Col. Frederick W. Baldwin, the commanding officer, who broke his shoulder shortly after the return of the regiment from camp, has made such splendid progress that he is no longer on the sick report.

The boxing tournaments held each Saturday evening, under the direction of Maj. Albert Clements, have also been resumed and the large attendance proves that excellent cards are furnished.

Capt. E. R. Mulliner, commanding the Howitzer company, has been advised that the organization received the highest rating of any Howitzer unit in the state for the recent camp tour.

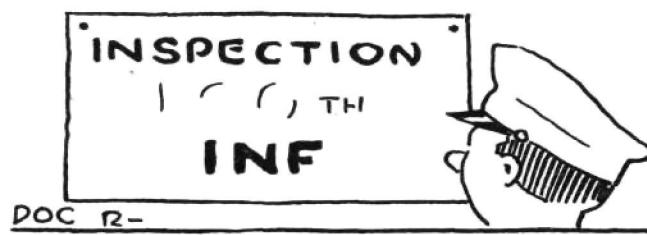
Capt. Floyd S. Weekes, who has been in command of K company for the past year, has resigned and the unit is at present under the command of Lieut. Watson R. Monroe.

Capt. Walter Mullins and Lieut. Dowling, who have been on duty at Camp Smith during the summer, have returned to the home station.

The officers and men of the regiment are very much pleased that Capt. John N. Hopkins, Infantry D.O.L., has returned from his duties at Camp Smith and are particularly gratified to know that he will in all probability remain with the organization for another year. Much credit is due Capt. Hopkins for the improvement shown in the work of the 14th Infantry, since he was assigned as regimental instructor.

COMPANY D

After getting our equipment put in place in the armory our company started the shining of all trophies in our cases



DOC 12-

and from all indications our job will not be light for in addition to those already in our possession we brought one back from Camp Smith. This company, though handicapped with our equipment as a Machine Gun company, won the regimental swimming meet at camp this summer and we are now after the trophy awarded to the winner of the regimental athletic meet and the trophy for the high score in both meets. Company D's band, though small, has shown enough to be in demand at affairs held by other units of this regiment. At mess on visitors' day in camp our company fed in excess of 100 guests and at supper about 50 guests. Why is it that moustaches on men always manage to make others envious? Ask Lt. Gavin and Sgt. Newkirk, he of the half moustache. About moustaches Capt. Johnson, our C. O., cannot report progress, he failed to follow the advice of sundry gentlemen and used stacomb on his result, the hair staid out and somebody objected for his is no more.

As usual, the recruits of our company did their usual camp penance by gettin' (?) the azimuth, meridians, key to the barrage desk, and various other implements of modern warfare. Well, as this is our maiden speech, we will turn in and sound off at reveille of the next issue.

DIRECT FIRE FROM CO. M

By INDIRECT FIRE

The company returned from the two weeks' vacation and found that a very interesting drill schedule had been prepared by Maj. Leslie Belcher, Regimental Machine Gun officer. The work for the following season is to be entirely advanced machine gun drill and instruction in harnessing, hitching and mule leading, and the care and feeding of animals.

On Monday, September 21st, a majority of the members of the company met in the company room and decided to form a civilian organization identified with the company known as the "M" Club. Membership in the club is limited to present and former members of the company and it was also decided to admit the lady friends of the members as members in full standing in the club. The purpose of the organization is to create a social atmosphere in the company and the organization plans to hold several smokers, dances and theatre parties during the winter. Sgt. William Sullivan was elected President, Sgt. Louis Renard, Vice-President, and Corp. George Gillans, Secretary and Treasurer. At the next meeting a committee will be appointed to draw up a constitution and by-laws. The club is to be entirely run and administered by

the enlisted men. Credit for the formation of this organization is due to Sgt. Louis Renard and he is to be congratulated for his efforts, as this organization will no doubt be a great help to the company.

All of the men in the company who saw "What Price Glory" at the recent theatre party were very much enthused over the play. Platoon Sgt. Louis Renard, who, in the unanimous opinion of the officers is one of the best all-around soldiers in the company, says that he will be as hard boiled as "the marine top soldier" in the play if his platoon does not snap into it during the winter drill season.

We understand that during the vacation Sgt. "Gallopin Louie" D'Errico took a trip to Albany. We do not know whether or not he paid his respects to our Commander-in-Chief, but anyway, he reported back to duty safe and sound.

A lot of the guard house lawyers are wondering when our "Loots" are going to get married. They seem to think that if they did that little thing they could keep their minds on their jobs better. Confidentially, we understand that Martha and Lillian are willing. Some are also of the opinion that the "Top Soldier" should select one of his large flock and "function" along that line, too.

"Mel" Anderson brought his uke to drill and as soon as the company was dismissed the lockers vibrated with the close harmony which accompanied his playing. We are told that Scibelli recently had a birthday party which was attended by the "belles" of Greenpoint. We understand that he made a speech telling them all about his experience with his favorite mule in camp. We hope Auggie has many more happy and prosperous birthdays.

It looks as if Seabury and Geroe have struck it rich judging from the nifty "Prince of Wales" suits and hats they are sporting.

Mess Sgt. Schatzel has some golf suit. All he needs is a stick and a ball and then Bobby Jones had better look out.

"Father" Orlando says that when he got back from camp he was so tough that his canary bird sang bass.

Sgts. Storcks, Ventimiglia and Reekie of Company "H," whose enlistments recently expired, have re-enlisted and their warrants have been continued in force. Sgt. Reekie has now been with the company over nine years. He rejoined for a three year hitch.

Pvt. 1st Cl. James Kenny has been promoted to corporal. The work of Cpl. Kenny during the recent camp tour was very satisfactory and the captain

felt that he was deserving of the promotion.

Sgt. Edward Nelsen is receiving the congratulations of the members of the company on the birth of Edward Junior. His proud father states that he will have him enlisted in "H" Company eighteen years from now.

156TH FIELD ARTILLERY

WITH a glad smile on their tanned faces, seven hundred men of the 156th Field Artillery returned to their home stations, which are scattered throughout the Hudson valley as far south as Mt. Vernon and north to the historical city of Kingston, after a most enjoyable and successful and most complete fifteen day camp tour at Pine Camp, N. Y. Headed by Col. R. A. Eagan the men left camp Saturday, August 22nd, and boarded special trains, made up of three distinct sections, at Great Bend, which is a short distance from the camp, to be carried to their respective cities.

As the different batteries reached their home cities they were taken to the armory, where a little luncheon was enjoyed by the boys. Many people in the various cities welcomed their home boys as they waited at the armories for their return.

Before leaving camp, as the men were lined up at attention, Col. Eagan commended them on their fine work and the high efficiency displayed by each and every man in the regiment. He also thanked them for their wonderful work in firing the big guns and in the care and use of the animals and equipment.

The regiment was honored at camp by the arrival of Maj. Gen. Hammon, chief of the militia bureau, at the camp. The General was to review the regiment but rain interfered with this ceremony and, as the General had only a short time to spend at the camp, he had to leave without bestowing this honor upon the regiment. Battery "A" was selected to fire the usual salute for the General and took their part in a most proficient manner. Lieut. B. V. Roach of Battery "A" was also honored on this occasion by being selected as the officer of day.

Many pistol shots were qualified from the regiment at camp, which was a large undertaking considering that the regiment is made up of mostly new members.

Although the progress at camp was very successful it is expected more progress will be shown in the future. The new armories and adequate places to drill are slow in being provided for, although the local officers are doing all in their power. This is a great handicap to the regiment.

(Continued on page 27)

How We Stand

Maximum Strength New York National Guard	21,808
Minimum Strength New York National Guard	18,821
Present Strength New York National Guard	22,427

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	26
27th Division Headquarters	25

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	70
51st Cavalry Brigade	80

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	51

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

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

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	329
27th Division Special Troops	426

AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength	146
27th Division Air Service	150

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	188
101st Signal Battalion	184

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	474
102nd Engineers	504

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	423
102nd Medical Regiment	473

DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Train, Q.M.C.	228

DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	63
102nd Ammunition Train	67

STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS

Maintenance Strength	137
Ordnance Department	21

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1,037
1. 105th Infantry	1,343
2. 10th Infantry	1,342
3. 108th Infantry	1,238
4. 71st Infantry	1,220
5. 174th Infantry	1,203
6. 107th Infantry	1,156
7. 106th Infantry	1,149
8. 14th Infantry	1,147
9. 165th Infantry	1,129
10. 369th Infantry	1,074

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	599
101st Cavalry	696

SEPARATE TROOPS

Maintenance Strength Per Troop	63
1st Cavalry (3 troops)	213

MACHINE GUN SQUADRON

Maintenance Strength	241
51st Machine Gun Squadron	346

ARTILLERY 75s

Maintenance Strength	600
156th Field Artillery	835
105th Field Artillery	823
104th Field Artillery	784

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	646
106th Field Artillery	781

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength	646
258th Field Artillery	751

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	636
244th Coast Artillery	877

ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENCES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	1,180

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	739
212th Coast Artillery	797

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BIGGER AND BETTER
THAN EVER

THE CANTEEN

CAMP SMITH

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NEW YORK

FRANK J. GOMPERT, Prop.

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

August, 1925—Average attendance for entire Guard 83%

The Honor Space



Yours
for the
Effort

(2) 86% 102nd Medical Regiment		No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %	No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %	No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %		
		Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.	Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters		5	7	7	100				
Service Co.		5	49	44	90				
Band Section		5	28	26	93				
104th Collecting Co.		2	55	41	75				
105th Collecting Co.		5	53	48	91				
104th Ambulance Co.		5	51	47	93				
105th Ambulance Co.		5	47	36	76				
104th Hospital Co.		5	79	64	81				
105th Hospital Co.		1	69	63	91				
102nd Veterinary Co.		5	33	31	95				
		471	407	86					

(3) 85% 105th Infantry		No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %	No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %	No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %		
		Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.	Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters		5	12	12	100				
Headquarters Co.		5	67	54	81				
Service Co.		1	112	98	87				
Howitzer Co.		3	69	60	87				
1st Bat. Hdqrs. Co.		5	44	41	93				
2nd Bat. Hdqrs. Co.		5	33	25	76				
3rd Bat. Hdqrs. Co.		3	37	31	85				
Company A		3	78	63	81				
Company B		4	100	92	92				
Company C		1	89	80	90				
Company D		5	71	56	78				
Company E		4	71	55	76				
Company F			No drill						
Company G		5	87	64	74				
Company H		4	76	66	86				
Company I			No drill						
Company K			No drill						
Company L		5	56	50	89				
Company M		5	85	78	91				
Medical Detachment		3	33	26	79				
		1120	951	85					

(4) 80% 174th Infantry		No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %	No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %	No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %		
		Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.	Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters		4	7	7	100				
Headquarters Co.		4	58	50	86				
Service Co.		4	78	62	79				
Howitzer Co.		4	63	47	75				
Hdtrs. and Hdqrs. Co., 1st Battalion		4	20	15	73				
Hdtrs. and Hdqrs. Co., 2nd Battalion		4	27	20	77				
Hdtrs. and Hdqrs. Co., 3rd Battalion		4	40	37	94				
Medical Detachment		4	36	26	72				
Company A		4	70	59	84				
Company B		4	63	49	63				
Company C		4	66	48	73				
Company D		4	71	56	77				
Company E		4	95	86	90				
Company F		4	59	43	73				
Company G		4	59	49	83				
Company H		4	70	62	89				
Company I		4	87	73	83				
Company K		4	68	58	85				
Company L		4	84	76	79				
Company M		4	56	39	70				
		1177	943	80					

(1) 88% 165th Infantry		No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %	No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %	No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %		
		Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.	Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters		4	10	10	100				
Headquarters Co.		4	68	65	95				
Service Co.		4	106	92	87				
Howitzer Co.		4	67	55	83				
Company A		4	63	50	80				
Company B		4	60	54	91				
Company C		4	66	58	88				
Company D		4	63	55	88				
Company E		4	60	51	85				
Company F		4	75	64	86				
Company G		4	68	63	92				
Company H		4	63	56	89				
Company I		4	64	57	89				
Company K		4	65	57	88				
Company L		4	65	60	92				
Company M		4	73	58	80				
1st Bat. Hdqrs. Co.		4	20	21	95				
2nd Bat. Hdqrs. Co.		4	24	24	100				
3rd Bat. Hdqrs. Co.		4	16	15	92				
Medical Detachment		4	30	26	86				
		1126	991	88					

(5) 70% 369th Infantry		No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %	No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %	No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %		
		Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.	Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters		5	8	6	75				
Headquarters Co.		5	50	33	66				
Service Co.		5	99	82	82				
Howitzer Co.		5	38	30	79				
1st Bat. Hdqrs. Co.		5	33	23	71				
Company A		5	65	45	69				
Company B		5	69	52	76				
Company C		5	71	53	75				
Company D		5	56	45	79				
2nd Bat. Hdqrs. Co.		5	25	16	65				
Company E		5	35	40	73				
Company F		5	52	25	48				
Company G		5	53	37	69				
Company H		5	65	34	53				
3rd Bat. Hdqrs. Co.		5	38	20	53				
Company I		5	65	48	74				
Company K		5	60	39	75				
Company L		5	67	45	83				
Company M		5	59	38	65				
Medical Detachment		5	36	30	82				
		1064	741	70					

(7) 89% 10th Infantry		No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %	No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %	No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %		
		Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.	Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Hdtrs. and Hdqrs. Co.		3	83	79	95				
Service Co.		2	80	75	93				
Howitzer Co.		4	64	58	91				
Hdtrs. and Hdqrs. Co., 1st Battalion		5	29	26	88				
Company A		2	76	61	80				
Company B		3	69	58	84				
Company C		2	79	70	89				
Company D		2	88	79	90				
Hdtrs. and Hdqrs. Co., 2nd Battalion		5	35	30	87				
Company E		3	79	67	85				
Company F		3	85	79	93				
Company G		3	73	62	84				
Company H		3	89	80	90				
Hdtrs. and Hdqrs. Co., 3rd Battalion		4	37	36	99				
Company I		3	86	80	92				
Company K		3	88	82	92				
Company L		3	87	76	87				
Company M		4	80	73	91				
Medical Detachment		2	32	24	75				
		1339	1195	89					

(9) 84% 71st Infantry		No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %	No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %	No. of Pres. Rep.	Aver. %		
		Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.	Rec'd.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters		3	10	10	100				
Headquarters Co.		3	64	55	86				
Service Co.		3	106	84	79				
Howitzer Co.		3	64	52	82				
1st Bat. Hdqrs. Co.		3	22	19	85				
Company A		3	71	58	81				
Company B		3	68	63	93				
Company C		3	81	63	78				
Company D		3	68	52	76				
2nd Bat. Hdqrs. Co.		3	29	22	93				
Company E		3	72	59	82				
Company F		3	66	55	83				
Company G		3	64	54	85				
Company H		3	67	55	82				
3rd Bat. Hdqrs. Co.									

(11) 82%
108th Infantry

	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters	5	6	6	100
Headquarters Co.	3	69	63	92
Service Co.	4	96	89	92
Howitzer Co.	4	66	49	75
Hdtrs. and Hdqrs. Co., 1st Battalion	1	31	28	90
Hdtrs. and Hdqrs. Co., 2nd Battalion	4	45	35	79
Hdtrs. and Hdqrs. Co., 3rd Battalion		Did not drill		
Company A		Did not drill		
Company B		Did not drill		
Company C	3	64	55	85
Company D		Did not drill		
Company E	3	76	58	76
Company F	5	71	70	99
Company G	2	71	58	82
Company H	1	70	56	80
Company I	3	73	67	64
Company K		Did not drill		
Company L	5	84	67	80
Company M		Did not drill		
Medical Detachment	5	35	21	59
	857	702	82	

(15) 82%
1st Cavalry

	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Troop B		Did not drill		
Troop G		Did not drill		
Troop M	2	64	52	82
	64	52	82	

(16) 70%
102nd Ammunition Train

	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
102nd Amm'tion Train	2	75	52	70

(17) 70%
106th Field Artillery

	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters	5	6	6	100
Headquarters Battery	1	59	38	64
Service Battery	1	80	52	65
Hdtrs. 1st Battalion	4	3	3	100
1st Bn. Hdqrs. Det. & Com. Tr.	1	37	24	65
Battery A	1	78	49	63
Battery B	2	97	69	71
Hdtrs. 2nd Battalion	3	4	3	75
2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Det. & Com. Tr.	2	29	21	72
Battery C	2	72	56	78
Battery D	2	55	43	78
Hdtrs. 3rd Battalion	4	2	2	100
3rd Bn. Hdqrs. Det. & Com. Tr.	1	43	32	74
Battery E	2	116	89	77
Battery F	1	67	40	60
Medical Detachment		Did not drill		
	748	527	70	

(12) 81%
156th Field Artillery

	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters	3	4	3	75
Headquarters Battery	4	55	44	81
Service Battery	4	87	80	92
Medical Detachment	3	40	32	79
1st Bn. Hdqrs. Hdqrs. Detachment & Combat Train	5	47	36	76
Battery A	4	86	63	76
Battery B	3	75	63	83
Battery C	4	95	86	90
2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Hdqrs. Detachment & Combat Train	3	54	41	75
Battery D	4	86	65	75
Battery E	3	89	63	71
Battery F	4	116	96	83
	834	674	81	

(13) 92%
101st Cavalry

	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters	5	6	6	100
Headquarters Troop	1	75	64	85
Service Troop	2	88	84	98
1st Squadron Hdqrs.	1	23	22	96
Troop A	2	72	63	88
Troop B	1	59	48	81
Troop C	2	67	56	84
2nd Squadron Hdqrs.	1	24	23	96
Troop E	1	88	88	100
Troop F	1	88	85	96
Troop G	1	Did not drill		
Medical Detachment	1	47	47	100
	635	586	92	

(14) 86%
107th Infantry

	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters	2	7	7	100
Headquarters Co.	1	45	39	87
Service Co.	1	93	79	85
Howitzer Co.	1	68	47	69
1st Bn. Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Co.	2	31	31	100
Company A	1	60	54	90
Company B	1	76	55	72
Company C	2	74	66	90
Company D	3	66	59	90
2nd Bn. Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Co.		Did not drill		
Company E	2	67	58	87
Company F		Did not drill		
Company G	2	76	73	97
Company H	2	68	67	98
3rd Bn. Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Co.	1	21	19	90
Company I	2	66	57	86
Company K	2	89	72	81
Company L	1	64	59	92
Company M	2	63	49	78
Medical Detachment	2	29	28	98
	1063	919	86	

(19) 88%
105th Field Artillery

	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters	1	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery..	1	49	44	50
Service Battery	1	76	66	87
Hdtrs. 1st Battalion	1	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hdqrs. Detachment & Combat Tr.	1	50	43	86
Battery A	1	91	82	91
Battery B	1	91	86	94
Battery C	1	92	80	87
Hdtrs. 2nd Battalion	1	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Detachment & Combat Tr.	1	64	53	83
Battery D	1	98	84	86
Battery E	1	85	77	90
Battery F	1	83	72	87
Medical Detachment	1	32	30	94
	824	730	88	

(20) 86%
244th Coast Artillery

	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters	1	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery..	1	57	48	84
Service Battery	1	78	68	87
Medical Detachment	1	39	36	92
1st Battalion Hdqrs.	1	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hdqrs. Det. & Com. Tr.	1	73	69	94
Battery A	1	72	59	82
Battery B	1	76	64	84
2nd Bn. Hdqrs.	1	3	3	100
2nd Bn. Hdqrs. Det. & Com. Tr.	1	72	58	80
Battery C	1	75	69	92
Battery D	1	80	67	84
3rd Bn. Hdqrs.	1	3	3	100
3rd Bn. Hdqrs. Det. & Com. Tr.	1	82	65	79
Battery E	1	74	63	85
Battery F	1	87	73	84
	880	754	86	

(21) 79%
51st Machine Gun Squad

	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters	1	42	36	86
Troop A	1	105	82	78
Troop B	1	101	79	78
Troop C	1	91	69	76
Medical Detachment	1	12	10	83
	351	276	79	

(22) 78%
101st Signal Battalion

	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Hdtrs. & Hdqrs. Co.	1	39	37	95
Company A	1	71	53	75
Company B	2	61	44	73
Medical Detachment		Did not drill		
	171	134	78	

(23) 100%
27th Division Headquarters

	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
27th Div. Hdqrs.	4	25	25	100

(1) 82%
87th Infantry Brigade

	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters	5	4	3	82
Headquarters Co.	5	47	39	84
	51	42	82	

(2) 77%
Staff Corps & Departments

	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Staff Corps & Depta.	5	21	16	77

(3) 96%
54th Infantry Brigade

	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.
Headquarters	4	21	21	100
Headquarters Co.	2	37	35	96
	58	56	96	

(4) 80%
52nd Field Artillery Brigade
	No. Aver.	Rep. and	Aver.	Aver.
	No. Pres.	Abs.	Att.	Att.

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Francis Prescott, 444 6th Ave., Lansingburg.

Historical Sketches

(Continued from page 7)

other States. The past and present commanders of the 27th Division, the Commander of the Infantry Brigade and the Colonels of the City regiments were all graduates, and it is estimated that over 5,000 have from time to time left the ranks by promotion as commissioned officers in other organizations.

The regiment has been called into the State service as follows: Execution of James Reynolds, November 19, 1825; Election Riot, April, 1834; Abolition Riot, July 11-12, 1834; Great Fire, New York, December, 1835; Stevedore Riot, February 24, 1836; Flour Riot, February 6-March 6, 1837; Anti-Rent War, December 9-10, 1839; Croton Water Riots, April 22-23, 1840; Fire, New York City, July 19-21, 1845; Astor Place Riots, May 10-14, 1849; Police Riot, June 16, 1857; Dead Rabbit Riot, July 15, 1857; Quarantine War, January 3, 1859; Preserving order at Camp of Spinola Brigade, September 12-19, 1862; Draft Riots, July, 1863; Orange Riots, July, 1871; Labor Riots, July, 1877; Motormen's Riots, Brooklyn, January, 1895; Croton Dam Labor Riots, April, 1900; Guarding Federal and State Public Property, 1917-1918.

During the World War, the 7th Infantry, New York Guard, was organized for State Service, and with the returned personnel of the war regiment, continued the old organization in the reconstructed National Guard.

When the original battalion of the regiment was organized in 1806 as part of the 3rd Regiment of Artillery, it was equipped with the regulation artillery uniform of the period. This was modified to the infantry uniform with artillery trimmings in 1815, and so worn until 1826. The battalion being separated itself from the artillery as a

Sidney Sencer, 9153 110th St., Richmond Hill.
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Harry G. Blatt, 361 Christopher Ave., Brooklyn.

separate organization, it was thought proper that it should have a distinctive uniform differing in every way from that of the old organization. Previous to that date all military uniforms had been of blue, but a fortunate incident brought the color gray to the attention of the officers. One of the members, having left his blue coat at the tailors, put on his shako, white trousers and belt with his civilian gray coat, and started to pick up his regimental coat on the way to drill. Meeting some of the officers, they were stuck by this new combination and the gray coat was at once adopted as the color and cut for the regimental uniform, and so it has remained for over 100 years. In 1835 the uniform was elaborated with the addition of white shako cords, efanlettes, cross belts and gold trimmings. Further changes were made in 1853 when the bell crowned shako was superceded by a more modern dress hat and gray trousers were first authorized as part of the full dress uniform. Previous to that date, on full dress occasions only white trousers had been worn though the regiment was equipped with gray trousers for drill uniforms.

During the Civil War, full dress uniforms were discontinued, but the 7th continued to wear its fatigue uniform of gray wherever called into service and never went into the army blue. In 1865 the idea of a distinctive uniform was reviewed and the uniform adopted was of the French chapeur cut but of the regimental color. It did not meet with popular favor, either with the members or the people, and after two or three parades the criticisms were so unfavorable that it was decided to return to the pre-war full dress uniform, except the old shako, which was replaced by one or more modern design, and later a white helmet was adopted for summer wear.

In 1912 there was a popular movement to preserve the old traditional uniform as nearly as possible as worn in 1835. The cut, trimmings, belts, etc., were practically the same, and only the adoption of the bell-crowned shako was necessary to complete the revival. During the World War all full dress was discontinued but on the reorganization of the National Guard one of the first acts of the new 107th was to readopt their historic uniform. At the present time the whole regiment is equipped with gray caps, blouses and white belts, which they wear at all regimental functions and ceremonies, and the regiment is being gradually equipped with the historic full dress in all its details that the regiment has worn for nearly a century.



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Whole Guard On Review

(Continued from page 19)

107TH INFANTRY

AS that famous journalist, the Jenkins Corners correspondent of the Oskloosa (Kan.) *Republican-Democrat*, once so brilliantly remarked: news are scarce.

Or, rather, they have been. Vacations and the dog-days temporarily dispersed a large number of the Regiment's personnel. The weekly headquarters' nights excepted, the Armory was nearly deserted. Activities, military and otherwise, were nil.

However, drills have once more been resumed and the Armory is again frequented by others besides duty-bound officers, pay-roll-haunted first sergeants, responsibility and equipment-laden supply sergeants and those to whom the Armory is as confirmed a habit as three meals a day.

The new drill season promises to be a busy one. Reviews loom in the near future, dances are being planned, athletics are being resumed, and lest we forget, inspection is just around the corner of the new year. Apparently, men may come and men may go, but inspections go on for ever. They are a soldier's fate; inescapable, like chicken pox, K. P., M. P.'s in Peekskill and death.

But, speaking of athletics, we hear that the basket-ball team will open the season in November; probably on the 27th, with a game with the Naval Reserve. Other games have been booked with the Montclair A. C. and the Newark A. C., and games with the N. Y. U., Yale and Fordham are pending. The team will be largely composed of seasoned players: Hamilton, Drew, Rockafellow, Connery, Elliott, Davidson and McAllister. Lt. Hamilton has been re-elected captain of the team. It will again be coached by Leck Watson.

The hockey players will also be kept busy. Briarcliff Lodge, Princeton and St. Nicholas are some of the teams the puck-chasers are scheduled to meet. Among those who will probably represent the Regiment on the ice are Harrison, Bill Shields, Eddie Townsend and Tom Gladding.

By the time these lines are published the football team candidates will have been in serious training for some time and will be ready to meet their opponents. These will be mostly service teams this year.

The exact date of the annual athletic

games is yet uncertain, but will probably be in January.

But, to turn back to the baseball team. After vanquishing every N. G. team it had met this season, it lost two games out of three in the final series with the team representing the 27th Division Special Troops. This series was the deciding one for the State championship and for the possession of the Wadsworth Trophy. These two games are the only ones the Regimental team has lost to a N. G. team in two years. Our congratulations to the winners.

By the way, we wonder if any other outfit can boast of a baseball team that is as accomplished in the military arts as is ours. A roster of the team shows one rifle sharpshooter, two marksmen, four bayonet experts and one automatic rifle marksman. But, perhaps, we should not be boastful; after all, all national guard teams are supposed to be military teams.

The regiment was represented at the National Matches at Camp Perry by the following team: Lt. H. C. Gill, Sgt. F. M. Terry, Sgt. V. S. Mills, Pvts. R. A. Devereux, W. M. Affelder and P. H. Agramonte. Lt. Gill was team captain and Sgt. Terry coach. Four of these six men were also on the team representing the National Guard of the states.

In the Championship Regimental Team Match, our team placed eighth with a score of 539 of a possible 600. Thirty-nine teams competed. Individual honors were won by nearly every man in one or more matches. To mention but a few, Agramonte's score in the National Individual Rifle Match was the highest of all the competitors representing the National Guard; Devereux placed second in a field of 214 in the Individual Civilian Club Members Match; Lt. Gill was awarded a Distinguished Marksman's gold medal. The inavailability of a comprehensive record does not allow giving more details, which, anyhow, doubtless appear elsewhere in this issue.

Among the social events which take place in the near future is a dance to be given by the First Battalion Headquarters Company, on Thanksgiving Eve, November 25th. The committee in charge promises that it will be a bang-up party.

258TH FIELD ARTILLERY

THE 258th Field Artillery (formerly the Old Eighth Coast, N. Y.) has gratified both the Colonel, officers and personnel in the way it has "snapped into it" after its camp period. For the first time in many years we have

produced a percentage of over 90 at camp.

Our camp period was particularly successful. For the first time since we have been attending Fort Eustis we were able to function almost independent of Regular Army assistance. Our men, to be frank, "Knew Their Stuff." They produced real artillery efficiency with practically no Regular Army assistance, although they could have had it. They have indicated the opinions of our Staff in being able to proceed in carrying out the programme laid down by higher authority without "wet-nursing."

Under the most efficient coaching of Bill McGrath, athletic instructor of the regiment, our track team and our boxing representatives were able to produce a most satisfying victory in competition with the Regular Army troops garrisoned at Fort Eustis, Va.

It is particularly gratifying to note that in spite of the fact that these men of ours who devote just a few hours in the course of a week to their physical development who through competitive ability are nevertheless able to compete more than favorably with men of the Regular Army who are (and it is an open secret) detailed specially to train for athletic competition.

Our plans for the coming drill season have been particularly enhanced by the fact that our attendance at camp has been substantiated by a spirit of enthusiasm among the members of the regiment which has produced a better attendance post-camp than we have shown for many years.

Our usual programme of reviews will be carried out in the coming year, beginning with one in the coming month of October.

Great rivalry among the various battery commanders is now noted. Each swears to produce at least 50 men upon the floor at the October review. The beauty of this is that the men themselves are just as enthusiastic as the officers.

PERSONALS

Lt. Col. Paul Loeser is about to go under an operation at the Fifth Avenue Hospital for gallstones and we are rooting for his quick recovery.

* * *

Carroll Reilly, 1st Lt., commanding Battery A, bets his shirt that he will have 100 doing duty by January 1st. (No takers.)

* * *

Battery E. Capt. Louis L. Illich commanding, that well known pedagogue, is still in a position where he can instruct the rest of the organizations of

(Continued on page 31)



New York's Rifle and Pistol Bearers

(Continued from page 17)

an hour, twenty shots at 1,000 yards, Holtman came in 97th place out of 983 contestants with a score of 96 out of a possible 100. Four other members of team were "in the money."

In the Members' Match, 964 entries, ten shots at 600 yards, Pollitt got 117th place with a score of 48 out of 50. Three others got prize money.

In the Navy Match, twenty shots at 200 yards, 763 contestants, Lt. Martens secured 14th place with a score of 92 out of 100. Four others were among the prize winners.

Pvt. R. A. Devereaux, belonging to a College Civilian Rifle Club, joined the two hundred contestants in the Individual Civilian Club Members' Match at 200 and 600 yards, getting second medal with a score of 96 out of a hundred for the two ranges.

In the N. R. A. 200 yard two-team match, Sgts. Sager and Gormsen successfully paved for a 185 out of 200, winning 8th place medals.

In the N. R. A. 200 yard any rifle match, Devereaux pulled in fourth place in a group of 347 crack 200 yard off shoulder shots with a score of 96 out of 100, bringing home one of the bronze medals. Four other members of the team received prize checks for their good scores in this match.

In the N. R. A. 600 Yard Any Rifle Match, Gormsen and Purvis pushed the Engineer Castle to the front winning 28th and 53rd places in a field of 248. It must be remembered that New York was further handicapped in these "any rifle" matches by always using the service rifle, as issued, without telescopic sights or other advantages. This for the training needed and also because "Yes, we had no" fancy rifles. Gormsen made 99 out of 100 and Purvis 98—not bad for a windy day.

In the Camp Perry Instructors' Match, ten shots with the pistol at 50 yards and ten shots with the rifle at

200 yards, Devereaux pulled in 15th place among the 247 long and short arms experts. He was our "best bet" and got in the money.

Now for the Rapid Fire Matches—In the 200 yard contest (824 entries) Purvis, Sager, Kovacs and Terry all got in the winners at the 129th "hole." Gibb, Pollitt and Gormsen also registered with the winners. In the 400 yard, which was our Waterloo in the National Matches, we did better, Gormsen getting 27th place in a field of 777 with a score of 48. Gormsen also was the first man to make a possible at 400 rapid on the Camp Perry range, another being recorded later and the "V" ring was a ticklish place to find. In this match both Holtman and Devereaux landed in 62nd place with scores of 46. Agramonte, Terry and Cargill were also in the money. This good work put three members among the winners in the Rapid Fire Grand Aggregate, Gormsen, Holtman and Terry in 54th, 75th and 105th places respectively out of 507 competing.

For the first time New York was among the one hundred to receive medallions for highest grand aggregate scores in the Leech Cup, Marine Corps, Wimbleton Cup, Members, and President's matches, and we got the three of them, the winners being Agramonte, Devereaux and Purvis.

In the National Individual Pistol

Match the four members to receive medals were Devereaux, gold, and Heim, Monell and Martens, bronze.

In the National Individual Rifle Match, in which Purvis won one of the gold medals, Lt. Gibb captured one of the bronze.

In the Enlisted Men's Team Match, New York came in 11th place out of 34 teams with a score of 511, the winning score of the Marine Corps being 542.

In the Championship Regimental Team Match, the 107th Infantry sent Sgt. Mills and Pvt. Affelder to Camp Perry to join the four representatives on the State team—Devereaux, Agramonte, Terry and Gibb. It was a strong aggregation and they put up a good fight winning 8th place among the prizes, 20 points behind the winners, the invincible Marines. Their score was 540 out of 600 at 200 and 600 yards.

In the A. E. F. Roumanian Match, won by the U. S. Infantry with a score of 848, the New York Team was 13th with 818.

And in the United Service Match, the all National Guard Team came third, defeating the all army team three points. On this team New York had one man out of the sixteen but he shot high rifle on the team, Lt. Martens.

Both the Rifle and Pistol teams shot good team averages, keeping well up to their practice, except in the 400 yard rapid fire stage. This is a poor stage for team work, anyway, and should never have been put in a National Match and will probably never be repeated. Trying to make "5's" in rapid fire in a "V" ring, where nearly half the bullseye counts as "4," is rather a poor proposition. The New York team hit the elevation well in practice but were just out of luck in the match, making them in the bull but out of the "V" ring.

The men selected for the National Pistol Team Match were: Team Captain, Lt. Col. Fred. M. Waterbury;



N. Y. N. G. Team's Street, Camp Perry

Principals, Pvt. 1st C., P. H. Agramonte, Pvt. 1st C., R. A. Devereaux, Sgt. T. G. Sager, Lt. C. C. Martens, Corp. S. M. Heim; Alternate, Pvt. F. B. Monell, Jr. It should be remembered that the standard target for pistol matches is a three inch center of bull for the ten count and both the 9 and 8 in the block, the four being the last count, or the limit of the target. Three courses are fired—50 yards slow, 25 yards time fire (20 seconds) and 25 yards rapid fire (10 seconds), two strings of five shots each class. The team scores follow:

	Match											
Range	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	Tot.	Tot.
Priv. 1st C. P. H. Agramonte, 107th Inf.												
50 S. F...10	7	8	7	10	7	9	6	6	6	7-76		
25 T. F...10	9	9	9	8	10	9	9	9	7	8-89		
25 R. F...10	5	5	5	0	10	10	10	7	6	-68		
											233	
Priv. 1st C. R. A. Devereaux, 107th Inf.												
50 S. F...9	5	9	8	10	5	8	8	8	9-79			
25 T. F...10	9	8	7	6	9	8	8	5	5-75			
25 R. F...9	8	8	7	7	9	9	8	7	7-79			
											233	
Sgt. T. G. Sager, Ord. Dept.												
50 S. F...6	7	7	7	8	7	4	6	6	7-65			
25 T. F...10	10	9	7	6	10	8	7	6	6-79			
25 R. F...10	8	6	5	5	10	9	9	8	6-76			
											220	
1st Lt. C. C. Martens, 71st Inf.												
50 S. F...9	4	5	9	7	8	5	5	6	10-68			
25 T. F...10	9	9	9	9	10	9	9	8	8-90			
25 R. F...8	7	7	7	5	9	7	7	6	5-68			
											226	
Corp. S. M. Heim, 51st M. G. Squad.												
50 S. F...9	8	8	7	8	5	5	10	8	7-75			
25 T. F...10	10	9	8	8	10	10	9	8	8-90			
25 R. F...10	8	7	7	6	10	10	9	8	7-82			
											247	
Team Total											1159	

In the National Rifle Team Match,

the final lineup was: Team Captain, Lt. Col. Fred. M. Waterbury, Coachmaster, Sgt. F. C. Cargill; Principals, Pvt. 1st C., R. A. Devereaux, Sgt. T. G. Sager, Pvt. 1st C., P. H. Agramonte, Sgt. F. M. Terry, Sgt. L. A. Holtman, Sgt. A. N. Gormsen, Staff Sgt. Harry Purvis, Jr., Lt. H. C. Gibb, Lt. C. C. Martens, Sgt. J. M. Kovacs; Alternates, Capt. J. M. G. Gouverneur, 1st Sgt. R. W. Pollitt. The scores follow:

	200	200	400	600	1000	
	Slow	R.F.	R.F.	Slow	Slow	Tot.
Devereaux	43	46	44	48	96	277
Sager	40	44	45	47	91	267
Agramonte	43	48	44	47	93	275
Terry	40	44	40	45	93	262
Holtman	38	42	40	48	92	260
Gormsen	41	46	45	44	90	266
Purvis	41	47	43	48	91	270
Gibb	41	48	43	46	94	272
Martens	44	50	43	44	95	276
Kovacs	44	50	39	44	91	263
Totals	415	465	426	461	926	2693

The team made a splendid average at 1000 yards—92½ per man, being the sixth highest total for the long range of the 87 teams competing and the best team score at 1000 yards ever put up by the N. Y. N. G. It was also higher than that made by two of the service teams at this stage.

The match was won by the U. S. Marines with a total score of 2818. The other service teams stood: Navy, 2,787; Infantry, 2,774; Cavalry, 2,757; Engineers, 2,742; Coast Artillery Corps, 2,701.

The ten teams in Class A were:

Illinois National Guard.....	2709
New York National Guard.....	2693
Washington National Guard.....	2691

Pennsylvania National Guard.....	2687
Oregon National Guard.....	2685
California Civilian.....	2680
Kansas Civilian.....	2678
Massachusetts National Guard.....	2676
Massachusetts Civilian.....	2675
Ohio National Guard.....	2674

The team this year cleaned up a record that even beat last year in qualifying men in the Distinguished Class. All the five men on the Pistol Team obtained the final necessary "legs" for the coveted army gold badge designating them "Distinguished Pistol Shots." They are Martens, Devereaux, Agramonte, Heim and Sager. Five men qualified as "Distinguished Marksmen" in the rifle class—Devereaux, Purvis, Gouverneur, Holtman and Gibb. All these men will be cited in War Department orders this fall and awarded solid gold medals with the white enamel targets superimposed thereon.

The team returned home Tuesday morning, having had no sickness or casualties. They took the boat from Cleveland to Buffalo Sunday night and upon arrival in Buffalo were given a luncheon at Hotel Statler by Col. Wm. F. Schobl of the 106th Field Artillery, who gave them bus transportation to Niagara Falls. Here they were entertained by Maj. Mat H. Elbe of the 174th Infantry and 1st Lt. W. J. Coleman of the Ordnance Department. Returning to Buffalo they inspected the different armories and were tendered a sumptuous banquet in the new Colonial banquet hall of the Hotel Torraine by the proprietor, Mr. John McF. Howie, whose Scotch stories made the train



On the Busy Firing Line—Captain and Coaches Working Up Their Teams.

time arrive too quickly even on the daylight schedule.

It was a good team, full of good team spirit and a credit to the great Empire State they represented.

Notes from Camp Perry

The new insignia of the New Yorkers created much favorable comment and in consequence many states have Dieges & Clust address.

* * *

Lt. Col. Waterbury of New York was a member of the committee that selected the all national guard team. The committee was appointed by the Militia Bureau representative, Capt. Frank Lockhead, the other members being Gens: Tombs, White, Frasier and Boyd, the Adjutant Generals of Louisiana, Oregon, North Dakota and Tennessee.

* * *

The many little changes inaugurated by the new Executive Officer, Col. A. J. Macnab, went through most successfully and were highly appreciated. They consisted, among other things, of a Cafeteria mess for all—run much better and cheaper than previous years; a "get away" day after the matches were over, instead of the mad rush the day the 1000-yard stage was shot; the placing of teams in camp areas according to their finish in the national match of the year before—thus doing away with all favoritism or criticism.

* * *

The Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice (members at the matches) held a meeting to hear any views team captains might present. It seemed to be the sense of the meeting that the matter of team eliminations and the award of medals in the National Individual matches be revised to meet the views and wishes of the greatest number. The matters were placed in the hands of committees to report to the regular meeting of the board. Maj. Gen. Hammond, Chief of the Militia Bureau, presided at the meeting, and Col. George Shaw, the Executive Officer and Recorder of the Board, was present to keep things moving.

* * *

All the rifle and pistol shots from all parts of the country held a mass meeting on the range one afternoon to advocate and pledge their support to a bill which Congress will be asked to pass making the matches an annual af-

The Flag of Our Yankee Land

*What makes the officers so set
To drill the doughboys hard,
What makes them love each bayonet
That glistens in the guard?
What makes their voices ring afar
When giving a command?
The flag waving high, the queen of the sky
The flag of our Yankee Land!*

*What makes the non-commissioner men
Through rules and tac-tics plod?
What makes them tireless and strict
With each new rookie squad?
What makes them prompt obedience
From ev'ry file demand?
The folds up above of the flag we love,
The flag of our Yankee Land!*

*What makes the privates in the ranks
So proud of army suits,
What makes them stand up so erect
At sunset gun salutes?
What stirs the fires in their eyes,
What makes their chests expand?
The flag of the world being reverently furled,
The flag of our Yankee Land!*

*Give me the flag for my guard by night
When I seek my shelter tent,
To onward lead my dreaming soul
To valor's proud ascent.
And when I sleep a soldier's sleep,
Inanimate and mute,
I charge my spirit, passing on,
The colors to salute!*

—FREDERIC T. CARDOZE.

The Declaration of Independence

(Continued from page 9)

ing, usually concerned with the shortcomings of the royal governor.

As the people of the south did not live near together, they did not form closely organized political groups, and the men did not have the sharp interest in political things that was found everywhere in New England. the unit of government was the larger one of the county, and the government was, naturally, representative in character. This meant a loss in democracy, but a gain in developing able leaders, such as Virginia gave when the country needed them.

(To be continued)

fair and carrying the necessary appropriation to put them over. At present they have to be provided for at the last minute every year and financed from War Department and Militia Bureau funds taken from other activities. Their great success, their boost for preparedness and the national scope of their popularity insure every effort and every expense to keep them on the calendar.

* * *

At the annual meeting of the life members of the National Rifle Association, held at Camp Perry, Second Vice-President Fred. M. Waterbury of New York was re-elected a director of the association for three years. Mr. Karl Fredericks, also of New York, was added to the board of directors by unanimous vote.

Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 27)

the regiment as to how it's done. Though he is extremely generous as to information and doesn't seem to be holding out, he still sets the pace for the regiment.

* * *

Cedey, Capt. Norris R. Cederberg, swears he will better it if "Reilly makes good."

* * *

Capt. Otto J. Meinecke may spring a surprise at that. He doesn't say anything but, oh how he does produce results.

* * *

Battery C, 1st Lt. Albert J. Lomax commanding, has adopted the slogan, "Courage, Capability and Class." The members of this battery take it just as seriously as it should be taken and are doing their utmost to live up to the motto.

* * *

Battery D, 1st Lt. Charles J. Dunn, commanding, insist they will be well done and that by Christmas they will have at least 75 men doing 100% duty.

* * *

2nd Combat Train, Capt. E. F. Redmond commanding, in spite of the fact that their past performances have been nigh to marvelous, insists that you "ain't seen nothing yet."

* * *

Capt. H. L. Flint, commanding Headquarters Battery, having brought Headquarters Battery to the highest pinnacle that said battery has ever obtained, steps out, owing to business pressure, leaving a most highly developed organization to Lt. Paul Z. Burrell. Long may they wave.

* * *

Battery F, Capt. Thomas J. Byrnes commanding, sure threw a shock into the outfit when he produced about 15 brand new recruits just before camp. The beauty of this was the same men appear to be a nucleus of a wonderful organization and are doing 100% duty since camp.

* * *

Capt. Julius Tannenbaum, with the able assistance of Lts. Thomas and O'Brien, mean to show that their 100% at inspection was not an accident.

* * *

3rd Combat Train, Capt. Joseph R. Leers commanding, is sitting pretty. His men are raving about the advantages of membership in the 258th Field Ar-

tillery. It would not surprise many if the 3rd Combat Train should show the largest strength of any of the regimental outfits before the next camp period rolls around.

* * *

It begins to seem as if the Medical Detachment, under the command of Maj. Philip J. Vetter, Jr., has been holding out since camp. That detachment is showing pep of the first water. Too bad they are limited to 38. The colonel is thinking of raising their quota to 1000. That would make things easy for the rest of the regiment.

102ND MEDICAL REGIMENT

All of our units are getting ready for the Winter season. The 106th Hospital Company reports good progress in securing recruits. The 104th Hospital Company will stage a review in honor of Colonel Slee on October 29th in their Brooklyn Armory. It is Major Moore's intention to stage a review at least once a month.

* * *

Colonel Salisbury is on the Committee for the Convention of Military Surgeons which is to be held in the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, October 8-9-10-11.

* * *

Colonel Salisbury is tendering the Foreign Delegates a dinner at the Harvard Club on October 12th to be followed by a theatre party.

244TH COAST ARTILLERY

HOLDING our weekly drills in civilian attire reminds us of the old Home defense days. All that the boys need now are a few dozen pitch forks and a batch of old flint locks and we can imagine that the battle of Lexington is about to take place. It would be funny if some one of the big army chiefs took it into his head to review us in civies. But, since they are playing "Hamlet" in plus-fours, why not a corresponding flouting of sartorial rules for reviews? We could march past and do eyes right in Fair Isle sweaters and present arms with brassies and mid-irons. Building the new balcony has made quite a shambles of the company rooms, but if it takes the men who are doing the job as long to do it as it took the contractor to fix up the showers a year or so ago, we can expect to go to camp next year in our dress suits, because they will be about all that we'll have left.

And when the job is finished they will most likely have to tear out the south side of the armory in order to move in the machinery for the institution

which is to be established in the gallery.

When the machine shop is finished it will be opened with appropriate ceremonies. The band will play "Nobody Knows the Trouble I've Seen," "The Anvil Chorus," and "Riveters' Blues." The president of Hammacher, Schlemmer & Co. will make an address and wrought iron toothpicks, made on the premises, will be given out as souvenirs.

Capt. Brown has a broken toe and Capt. Ericson has a plaster beneath his left eye. They're the best of friends, however, so there is nothing in the rumor.

The atmosphere is very clear these nights at officers' meeting since the no smoking rule was promulgated. The major of the First Battalion never misses a meeting, so therefore, by easy reckoning, his adjutant is \$15.60 to the good per year. And United Cigar Stores stock dropped two points as a result. We hear that the orderly is going to put in a stock of Spearmint and lolly-pops. What we really need is a barrel outside the door for butts or someone will have to buy a new mat.

If this comes to the eye of that genial and hospitable Elk and Oswego-nian, Maj. David Page Moorhouse, there are three officers, Morris, Shattuck and Steinmeyer, who wish to assure him that they owe him a party. They are deeply conscious of the obligation and would like to know when he is coming to Manhattan with a free evening on his hands. "Palladium Star" please copy.

We cannot remember who won the fur-lined article of apparel which was offered as a trophy by one of our regular army instructors at camp, but at any rate it will be presented during the machine shop ceremonies. Why I Use the Interborough:

Mr. Mortimer Applesauce, president of the Eagle Cider Mills, Inc., says: "I have recently joined the National Guard, and, like all recruits, desire to get to the armory for extra instruction as soon as possible after the office closes. So I use the Interborough, and expect to be a corporal in less than eleven years.

(Signed) Mortimer Applesauce.

Battery F had eighty (80) men at camp out of a possible eighty-three, which was the highest in the regiment, and they want everyone to know it.

Perhaps the world would also like to know that Maj. Perry made the highest score, 91, at camp for pistol record practice, while Lt. Swan made next best, 88.8.

A certain beverage manufacturer is stealing our stuff. They are advertising, "Be alert, drink Coco-Cola!"



The above photo was furnished by the 71st Infantry. The Flag is one of the first to be received from the War Department.

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How to get the Service Recruiting Bar and Medal

WHY NOT QUALIFY FOR A SERVICE RECRUITING BAR AND MEDAL?

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

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

Sample Application for Recruiting Bar or Ribbon

(DATE)

To: RECRUITING BUREAU, N. Y. N. G.,
*Adjutant General's Office,
Albany, New York.*

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

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

(SIGNATURE)

(GRADE AND ORGANIZATION)

Approved, 192....

(SIGNATURE OF IMMEDIATE COMMANDING OFFICER)

(GRADE AND ORGANIZATION)

A PROSPECTIVE RECRUIT?

Sell Him the National Guard as it was sold to YOU!
Special Application Blanks for 10, 15, 20 or 25 bar may be obtained by writing direct to the Recruiting Bureau

GUARDSMEN! TOO YOUNG FOR CAMPAIGN RIBBONS, THIS IS AN OPPORTUNITY!

DO YOUR CAMPAIGN RIBBONS INCLUDE A PEACE TIME MEDAL?

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AT 8:30

in the

102nd Medical Regiment Armory
56 WEST 66th STREET, NEW YORK



SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE

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GENERAL ADMISSION	- - -	1.10
BALCONY	- - -	.75

Courtesy to all

Phone: Trafalgar 4473-5637