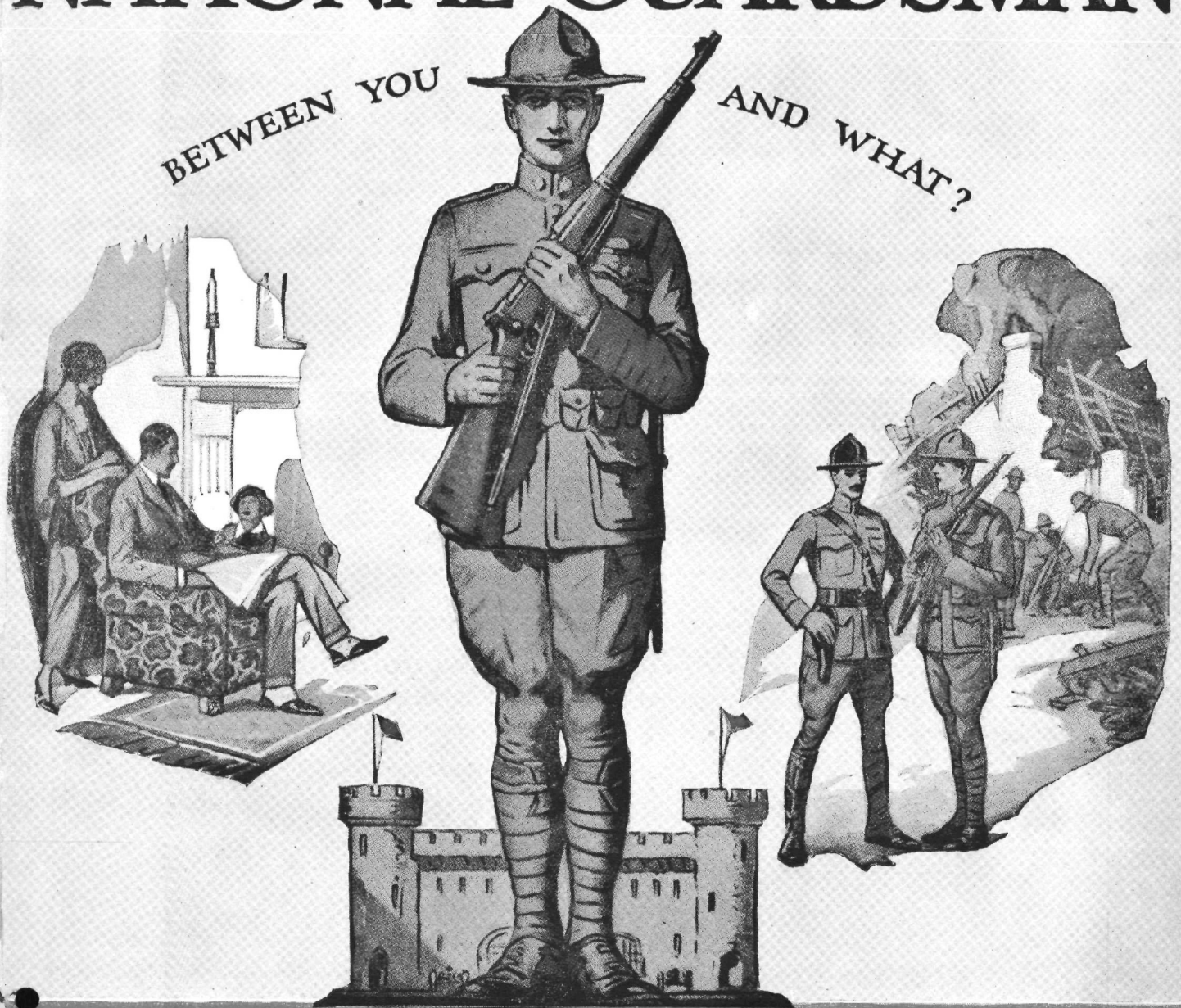


OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU

AND WHAT?



FEBRUARY, 1926

15c THE COPY

-- SUCCESS --

Can only be measured by enthusiasm, tactfulness and righteousness --- this also applies to RECRUITING.



-- FAILURE --

Somewhat like success but in the reverse direction and is oft times the result of too much word of mouth --- this also applies to RECRUITING.



-- MORAL --

Do unto others what you would have done unto yourself --- this also applies to RECRUITING.



-- SUGGESTION --

Do not overlook promises, suggestions, promotions, partialities, accomplishments --- any of which also applies to RECRUITING.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Official State Publication



VOLUME TWO

NUMBER ELEVEN

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

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

LIEUT.-COL. FRED. M. WATERBURY, *Editor*
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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is the only publication authorized by the National Guard of the State of New York. It is published monthly on the 15th and distributed free to all active Guardsmen. Subscriptions by mail,

for Non-Guardsmen, \$1.50 a year; Canada, \$2; Foreign, \$2.50. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies, price 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Printed in New York City.

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Our New Commanding Officer



Photo by Underwood & Underwood

MAJOR GENERAL WILLIAM N. HASKELL has had a most eventful military career since his graduation from the United States Military Academy at West Point in 1901. His first connection with the New York National Guard was as an instructor and in 1916 he was assigned to command the 69th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., during its service on the Mexican Border. He served overseas as Chief of Operations of the 2nd American Army and after the Armistice directed the operations of the Near East Relief and the American Relief Administration in Russia, affecting the salvation of millions of people. His services have won him many decorations among which are the United States Distinguished Service Medal, Commander of the Crown of Roumania, Commander of the Order of Polonia Restituta, Officer of the Legion of Honor (France), and the Conspicuous Service Medal of the State of New York.

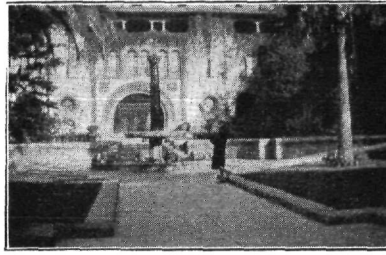
National Guard Convention in Florida

By LIEUT. COL. FRED M. WATERBURY

THE National Guard Convention of the United States met at St. Augustine, Fla., Jan. 14, 15 and 16, and sure "a good time was had by all" although up-to-date we haven't heard of anyone who made a fortune in real estate. A half dozen members of the New York delegation remained and started for Miami and perhaps they did the real estate purchasing for the party. However, the following delegates from the Empire State had a splendid trip:

Brig. Gen. Franklin W. Ward, 53rd Inf. Brigade; Brig. Gen. Robert W. Marshall, 52nd Field Artillery Brigade; Col. Elmore N. Austin, 258th Field Artillery; Col. and Mrs. Sydney Grant, Capt. and Mrs. Charles R. Morrison, 245th Coast Artillery; Col. and Mrs. Frederick W. Baldwin, 14th Infantry; Col. and Mrs. John S. Thompson, Capt. and Mrs. Frederick C. Sembach, Maj. Arthur T. Smith, Maj. Frederick S. Johnston, Capt. Frederick W. Andrews, 108th Infantry; Col. and Mrs. Raphael A. Egan, Lt. Col. John A. Korschen, Capt. J. Townsend Cassidy, 156th Field Artillery; Col. J. J. Bryne, Maj. I. J. Oakley Rhineland, Maj. John M. Perry, Maj. Charles A. Clinton, 244th Coast Artillery; Col. James E. Austin, 104th Field Artillery; Col. J. Weston Myers, Lt. Col. Burton H. Mull, Adjutant General's Department; Col. Edward McLeer, Jr., Lt. Col. Frederick M. Waterbury, 27th Division; Col. and Mrs. James Howlett, 101st Cavalry; Col. Frank H. Hines, Maj. Wyman D. Herbert, Capt. James J. Doyle, 105th Field Artillery; Col. and Mrs. William A. Taylor, Maj. and Mrs. John Grimley, Maj. James M. Roche, 369th Infantry; Lt. Col. and Mrs. Wm. J. Costigan, Capt. and Mrs. Joseph F. Flannery, Mrs. J. T. Egan, 165th Infantry; Capt. and Mrs. Edward B. Esbach and Capt. Oliver L. Bell, 27th Division Special Troops; Capt. Louis J. Camuti, 102nd Medical Regiment; Capt. Horace G. Martin, Jr., 101st Signal Battalion; Maj. Frederick T. Huessen and Maj. Ogden J. Ross, 105th Infantry; Capt. Van Antwerp Simmons, 174th Infantry; Capt. William J. Mangine, 10th Infantry; Lt. R. H. Platz, 27th Division Trains.

The trip down and the return were more delightful and everybody was most comfortable, thanks to the energetic work of the State National Guard Secretary, Capt. William J. Mangine. He had finally secured three compartment cars for the party and hardly had the train gotten under way when the delegates' names were on the door and the following memorandum for supplies placed in their hands:



DELEGATES

For your convenience the Secretary is equipped with the following:

1. Special writing paper and envelopes.
2. Telegraph blanks.
3. Corona typewriter.
4. Pens, pencils and ink.
5. Postage.
6. Blank checks.
7. Portable Victrola.
8. First aid pocket.
9. Baggage checks.
10. Housewife, complete.
11. Cards and poker chips.
12. What we haven't got, we'll get—simply ask.

And that wasn't all, he had cigars and cigarettes for those who ran out, special baggage checks with all names printed on with which he tagged all luggage. The delegates had their own diner and a special train from Washington to St. Augustine and return.

The Convention opened in auditorium of the State Arsenal promptly Thursday morning at 11 o'clock, being called to order by the president, Brig. Gen. Milton A. Reckord of Maryland, who introduced the Governor of Florida, Hon. John W. Martin, who warmly welcomed the delegates. He said it was particularly pleasing to speak for the whole people of the State and to say in the simplest language that the people of the peninsula state welcome you not only as citizens of the country but on account of the positions you occupy in that country, clothed in the uniform of the nation, ready to help your country in time of war. Florida as a whole is enjoying a remarkable development; people from all over the country are arriving to establish homes in our land. This day with its warm sunshine but expresses the warmth of the people in their hospitality. We trust that after a successful convention and pleasant time in our land of sunshine you will go home better set to aid the country, which I know you will.

Hon. J. N. Fogarty, Mayor of St. Augustine, also had a few words to wel-

come the National Guard of the whole country as the representative of the people of St. Augustine, the Mother City of the Nation. So long as the water flows in Sabastin River, as long as the sun rises in the east and sets in the west, just so long St. Augustine extends to you a cordial welcome to remain in our midst. The sky is the limit while in our city and I take great pleasure in turning over the key of the city of St. Augustine, the mother of the children of the other cities of our nation.

Maj. Gen. Johnson Hagood, Commanding 4th Corps Area, gave a military welcome to the delegates, after which President Reckord called on Brig. Gen. Robert J. Travis of Georgia to respond in behalf of the Convention. He said the delegates were following the example of those of our fellow countrymen in coming to Florida and that in the early days the people of his state had always referred to Florida as their outlying district but in those days they referred to territory and not real estate booms. He expressed the great pleasure of all the delegates in coming to the beautiful State of Florida and having the opportunity of enjoying its warm sunshine and the personal charm of its Adjutant General, J. Clifford R. Foster.

After receiving the report of the Committee on Credentials and the announcement that Hon. Hanford MacNider, Assistant Secretary of War, would be unable to reach St. Augustine to address the delegates, a recess was taken until 2 P. M.

When the afternoon session opened President Reckord read the address of the Assistant Secretary of War, who handles National Guard affairs for the War Department. He said the National Guard was a training school for leadership in both civilian and military affairs. He assured the delegates that such powers as are given by law and such as his department could give by experience and service was theirs to aid in the work of making the National Guard an effective unit in the Nation's defense.

Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond, Chief of Militia Bureau, formerly of the Oregon National Guard, gave a very extensive address covering the progress of the National Guard and the work being done in its behalf by the bureau. He said that National Guard officers were national defense officers in the highest sense, representing as they did every walk in industry, every profession, political faith and social circle in civilian life and giving of their recreation time to perfect the military defense of the Na-

tion. The present convention marks a real milestone in the progress of the National Guard. It finds the organization more highly trained, better supplied, and more adequately equipped to answer an emergency call in the roll of a dependable organized force. On June 30 last, the aggregate strength of the National Guard was 177,525 as against 177,428 on the same date of the previous year. But this net gain of only 97 men does not represent the progress made. In August, 1924, the applications for recognitions of new units and the recruiting of organizations had reached the maximum permitted by the restricted appropriations available, and it became necessary to discontinue the Federal recognition of new organizations. Unfortunately on account of the limited appropriations available for the present fiscal year, this policy must continue, and unless Congress grants an increase over the budget estimates for the next fiscal year, it will go on during that period. So rapid has been the growth of the National Guard in the last five years that a strength of 250,000 can easily be obtained if the proper funds are provided. He called attention to the fact that the Secretary of War, Col. Davis, had seen National Guard service and that his assistant, Col. McNider, had seen service in the National Army during the World War and had recently been at the head of the American Legion, so that both were particularly qualified to deal with the interests of the citizen soldiery. He thought it would be better if the National Guard had its separate appropriation and that general officers of the National Guard should be examined quarterly instead of annually for Federal recognition. He brought out the fact that the average cost of an armory drill for the entire National Guard was something over \$200,000.

The delegates listened intently to a most interesting address, full of good facts and food for thought by the Chief of the Militia Bureau for over an hour and a half and their hearty applause at the close was a tribute to Gen. Hammond's thorough covering of the subject.

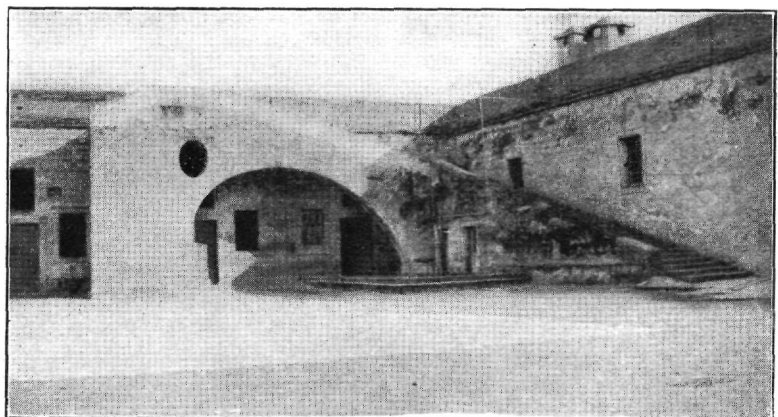
Maj. Gen. Fox Connor, Assistant Chief of Staff (G-4), War Department, was introduced to the Convention and interestingly spoke of some of the War Department's supply problems. He said that so far as supply went that since the war the department had "been living on its fat" but that the time was fast approaching when the "pay as we go" policy would have to be adopted. He believed that the National Guard was a vital element of the Army of the United States. The National Guard and the Regular Service are the only elements of that army which provide actual



*Governor Martin of Florida with
President Thompson, N. Y. N. G.*

living units in time of peace. It is upon these units that the initial burden of any defense must rest. Unless these units are well-prepared in peace, we may be seriously handicapped in utilizing the remaining components in the national defense. It is through the exchange of ideas in this annual Convention that policies and co-ordinated effort relating to the National Guard are largely shaped. Problems of supply, including money, make this a critical period for all the components of the Army of the United States. In order that we may pass through this period with least detriment to the national defense it is essential that we have a thorough understanding of the necessity for economy and that we practice that economy which is a fixed policy of the Government. All supply, and indeed all military, problems in time of peace begin and end with dollars. In describing the methods of obtaining allowances in the budgets, the speaker said:

There is no service and there is no component which is satisfied with the amount of money it is getting and probably each one feels that it is not getting its fair proportion. Let us not forget that we have long passed the day when a man could reach up, take his squirrel rifle and powder horn from the rack and be prepared for a fight. War is more and more a question of material. While it is still true that material without men is helpless, it is now equally true that men without the most modern material, and in ever increasing amounts, are useless "food for cannon." It is too early for us to forget that though we sent two million men to France we were dependent to the end on the allies for ammunition. In another war we may have to fight in the beginning as well as at the end. It is improbable that in another war we will have the Allies to supply us with ammunition and other material. Without ammunition we are helpless and will remain so during the eleven or twelve months that it takes to get into production. In my judgment it is silly to maintain men in peace unless we maintain reasonable ammunition reserves. Since the World War we have been living very largely on our fat. The extent of this for the National Guard may be judged from the fact that the free issues to the Guard in 1925 amounted to over \$9,000,000.00. The fat is now largely exhausted and every component will year by year have to approach more and more the sound policy of "pay as go." In order not to be accused of generalizing, I offer the following specific methods for consideration in effecting economics, rather than lose personnel: It is believed that 48 armory drills would maintain efficiency and that drills should be limited to that number, at least as long as other needs for funds are so stringent. Payment for summer training might be limited to 15 or even 14 days. I would personally be opposed to this, however, if the result were the limitation of actual camp to less than 13 days. Economics





could undoubtedly be effected in the preparation of camp sites. Fire losses in certain states can be reduced. In 1925 more than half the total National Guard loss of Federal property on account of fire occurred in three states. Nearly half the total losses of property by theft occurred in eight states. These figures would indicate that certain states should carefully examine the causes of fire and theft. It seems quite possible that some form of clothing allowances might result in economy. It is realized that there would be many difficulties in establishing such allowances, especially for men discharged after 12 or 18 months, but the possibilities are well worth your close study. It has come to my attention that there was expressed at the last Convention the desire for a small money per capita dropping allowance. I think this well worth consideration. The principle difficulty is adequate data upon which to base a decision which would be fair and yet surely result in economy. My duty during the World War was Chief of Operations at G. H. Q. It would, I think, be most inappropriate if I should fail to express my appreciation to this Convention of the magnificent accomplishments of the National Guard in the World War. These accomplishments are readily understood when we recall the records of such divisions as the 26th, 27th, 28th, 29th, 30th, 32nd, 33rd, 35th, 36th, 37th and 42nd. The records of these eleven divisions are ample proof of the value of the National Guard. Yet these divisions do not at all measure the full value of the Guard. To my mind a truer measure is found in the fact that of all the regimental and higher commanders of combat troops in the A. E. F. on November 11th, all but four had had long service either in the Marines, Regular Army or the National Guard.

After the receipt of many resolutions for reference to the Committee on Resolutions, the meeting adjourned until Friday morning at 9:30.

In the evening, Thursday, the delegates were tendered a military ball in

the attractive Casino of the Hotel Alcazar. The music was good, the floor attractive and the charms of the southern girls kept the unattached officers busy, reminding them of recreation hours in southern camps in 1917.

On Friday morning the Resolutions Committee reported favorably on many resolutions which were brought up for discussion and approval. These related to the strength of the National Guard, the question of dropping the guard allowances and the care of officers and men injured in line of duty in camp.

The warmest discussion which took up the greater part of the forenoon was a resolution designating a committee to present to the Secretary of War with all the facts relating to G. O. No. 6 which was read and opened the discussion. This order gives the Militia Bureau exclusive authority in dealing with all business policies, communications and jurisdictions having to do with the National Guard, the bureau being directly responsible to the Secretary of War. The recommendations of the War Department, in a new draft of G. O. No. 6, relegates authority to the Militia Bureau subject to the supervision of the Adjutant General's office of the War Department. This recommendation was heartily disapproved by all the delegates, who saw the Militia Bureau turned into a rubber stamp and losing all of the executive prestige delegated to it by that part of the Defense Act fought for in the past by National Guardsmen in order to have its affairs administered by a National Guard officer, who knew the cause of National Guard service. Among those who attacked such a division of G. O. 6 were Gen. Hammond of the Militia Bureau, Gen. Hay of Texas, Gen. Ward of New York, Gen. Rumbold of Missouri, Gen. Price of Pennsylvania, and a score of others. Gen. Hagood of the War Department explained what he considered the changes meant and thought there were already too many branches in the War Department. At the termination of the arguments, which

filled up the forenoon session, it was resolved that the Committee take the original resolution to the Secretary of War for his approval with the understanding that if no satisfaction is to be had, the matter be carried to Congress where a fight will be made to have G. O. No. 6 as it now stands passed as a law, so that it cannot be altered or changed by the War Department.

The afternoon session was postponed until 4 P. M. so that delegates and ladies could be tendered a sight-seeing trip around St. Augustine under the supervision of the Entertainment Committee. Members of the Chamber of Commerce arrived in great numbers with their cars at the headquarters, Hotel Ponce de Leon and a visit was enjoyed to all points of interest in and about this ancient and historic city. The ladies were then taken to the St. Augustine Links Club and tendered a reception and tea.

On Friday afternoon many other subjects were discussed and resolutions passed in reference to caretakers in the National Guard, additional horses for the National Guard, and favoring a bill, to be introduced in Congress appropriating funds to take care of the National Matches.

In the evening the annual banquet for the delegates and their ladies was given in the Hotel Ponce De Leon and proved most appetizing; even if most of the food did come from the north. After the coffee, President Reckord acting as Toastmaster, called on many of the guests at the platform table for post prandial remarks. Among the responding were Maj. Genls. Fox Connor and Johnson Hagood, Col. David J. Davis, Lieut.-Governor of Pennsylvania, Col. Louis C. Scherer, Brig. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, the Adjutant General of Florida, Brig. Gen. Robert J. Travis of Georgia. At the conclusion of the speeches "a bit of Scotch," entertainment by members of MacDonald's Scotch Highlanders Band, some modern dances by Miss Alice Phillips, the "Miss Jacksonville" of the Atlantic City Beauty Show and a few operatic gems by a quartet of well-known artists brought a delightful evening to a successful close in the wee small hours.

On Saturday morning the Convention was called to order at 9:30 and finished its sessions for the year shortly before noon. The invitation presented by Louisville, Kentucky, through its Adjutant General, to hold next year's convention in that city was unanimously accepted as well as the recommendation to hold said convention prior to the first of the calendar year.

The reports of the Secretary, Treasurer and auditing committee were read and approved and a resolution, offered by the President, raising the dues from \$2 to \$3 per 100 capita strength or frac-



tion thereof, was adopted—this to provide for the expenses of furthering the interests of the association.

A resolution of sympathy extended to the family of Brigadier General Robert E. Craig, the Adjutant General of South Carolina, who dropped dead at the hotel, during the convention, was adopted.

The following committees had charge of the convention:

General Reception Committee—Hon. John W. Martin, Governor of Florida; Major General John W. Blanding, Chairman; Colonel F. Homer Sargent, Colonel Raymond C. Turck, Colonel Sumter L. Lowry, Jr., Lieut. Colonel Caleb R. Layton, Lieut. Colonel Chester H. Wilson, Lieut. Colonel Herbert Felkel, Major Walter D. Webb, Major George W. Bassett, Jr., First Lieutenant Charles E. Harris, Brigadier General J. Clifford R. Foster, Colonel Moor N. Falls, Colonel

Vivian B. Collins, Lieut. Colonel Jacob H. Spengler, Lieut. Colonel Homer W. Hesterly, Lieut. Colonel Burnie Griffin, Lieut. Colonel D. P. Davis, Major Mayer R. Woodward, J. W. Estes, Albert H. Walker, T. L. Shackford.

Chamber of Commerce Committee on Entertainment—Col. Fred H. Sargent, Chairman, 1st Lieut. Chas. E. Harris, Secretary, J. W. Estes, Albert H. Walker, T. L. Shackford, Maj. George W. Bassett, Jr.

Committee on Arrangements—Brig. Gen. J. Clifford R. Foster, Chairman, Col. F. H. Sargent, Lieut. Col. J. H. Spengler, Maj. B. M. Atkinson, Maj. George W. Bassett, Jr., 1st Lieut. Charles E. Young.

Committee on Registration and Convention Headquarters—Maj. B. M. Atkinson, Capt. Roy C. Hallman, 1st Lieut. Charles E. Young.

Many other subjects were discussed before the convention closed its annual session by unanimously electing the following officers, proposed by the Nominating Committee, for the ensuing year:

President, Brig. Gen. Clifford R. Foster, the Adjutant General of Florida.

Vice-president, Maj. Gen. William G. Price, Jr., commanding the 28th Division Pennsylvania National Guard.

Secretary, Lieut. Col. Leroy Pearson, of Michigan.

Treasurer, Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, of Kansas.

Additional vice-presidents and members of the Executive Committee representing the different Corps areas: Brig. Gen. M. B. Payne, Connecticut; Col. J. S. Thompson, New York; Maj. Gen. A. Stephen, District of Columbia; Brig. Gen. J. Van B. Metts, North Carolina; Maj. H. B. Cornwell, West Virginia; Col. Henry A. Rickert, Michigan; Col. J. S. Williams, Missouri; Lieut. Col. C. C. Wren, Texas; and Brig. Gen. George A. White, Oregon.

New York led all states represented at the convention with 42 delegates. Ohio

was next, registering 15. Other states were represented as follows:

Arizona 1; Arkansas 3; Colorado 1; Connecticut 8; Delaware 2; District of Columbia 2; Florida 6; Georgia 2; Illinois 6; Indiana 2; Iowa 4; Kansas 5; Kentucky 5; Louisiana 3; Minnesota 2; Maryland 6; Massachusetts 7; Michigan 6; Missouri 7; Nebraska 3; New Hampshire 3; New Jersey 3; New Mexico 1; North Carolina 4; North Dakota 1; Oklahoma 4; Oregon 1; Pennsylvania 8; Rhode Island 3; South Carolina 1; Tennessee 1; Texas 5; Vermont 3; West Virginia 3; Wisconsin 6; Militia Bureau 10.

GEN. RECKORD'S ADDRESS

Gen. Reckord in his annual President's address to the association made many suggestions of far reaching importance. He spoke very plainly on what he considered needed departures from the present administration of National Guard affairs. He told of the resolutions presented to Congress in a National Guard bill, in which six out of seven amendments were enacted into law. One of the greatest accomplishments in this line of importance to the National Guard and Reserve Officers alike was the defeat of an attempt in Congress to take from all National Guard and Reserve Officers the present rental allowance for all tours of duty of less than 30 days duration. In this fight before Congress, Gen. Reckord had the full support of Gen. Delafield, President of the Reserve Officers' Association. Another important accomplishment was that of securing a deficiency item of \$1,322,000 for armory drill pay. This was accomplished with the assistance of Senator Wadsworth and Senator Warren in the Senate and Representatives Anthony and Madden in the House, despite the opposition of General Lord, Director of the Budget. This appropriation enabled practically every state to continue armory drills upon the basis of one per week for each unit.

Regarding the holding of the national matches, the General stated that the National Guard is more vitally interested in rifle shooting and in the national matches than any other set of men, and that it is incumbent upon the National Guard Association to do all in its power to assist in restoring to the Budget, the money necessary for the successful conduct of the national matches.

In speaking of what the General termed "ever increasing Federal control of the National Guard," the General states that practically every day there are new regulations, new opinions, and new decisions which restrict its activity. "It will only be a question of time," said the General, "and that not far off, when there will be nothing left for state authorities to de-

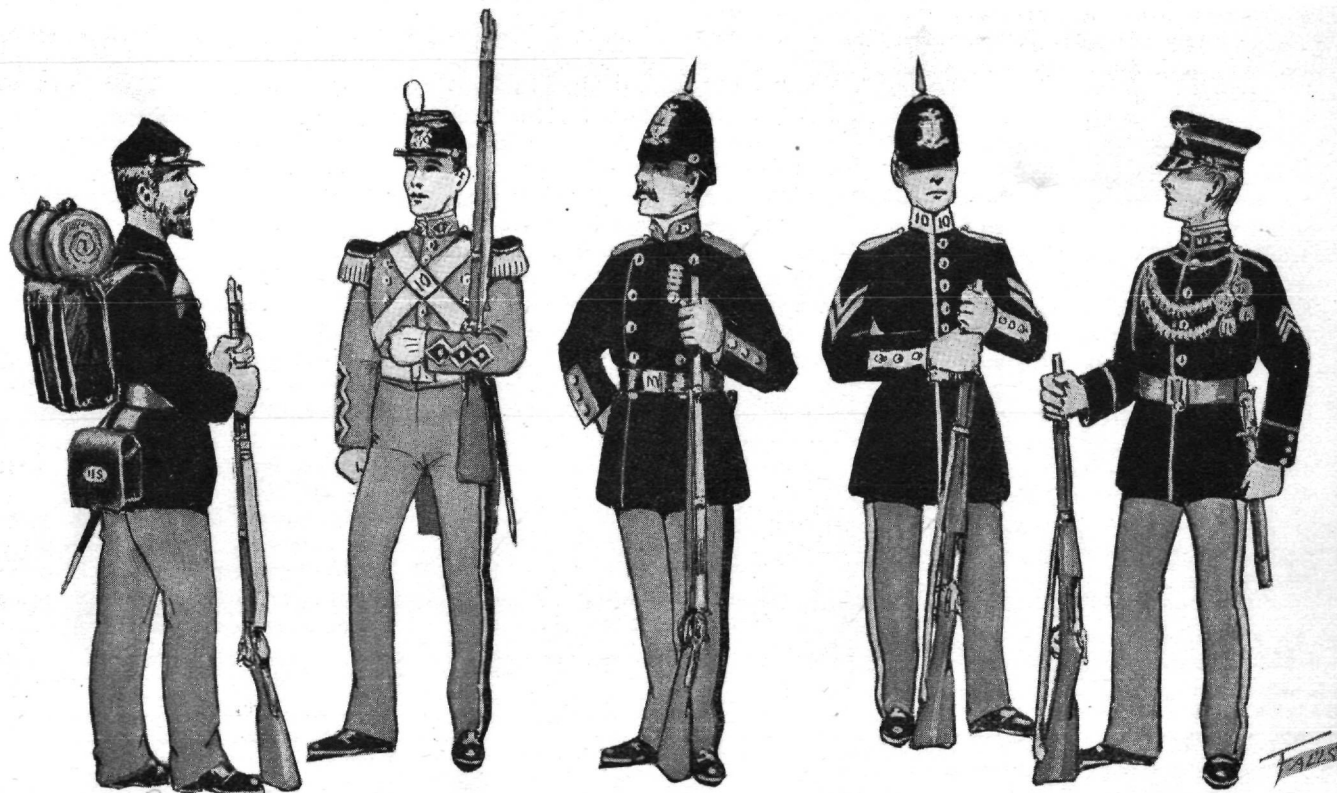
(Continued on Page 8)



Gen. Clifford Foster
Newly Elected President

Regimental Historical Sketches

By Colonel De Witt Clinton Falls



10TH INFANTRY ^{Rest} NGSNY

PART XL ^{Lineage} VI

THIS regiment was organized on December 29, 1860, and had as its nucleus two celebrated independent companies. The Albany Zouave Cadets and the Albany Continental Guard, who were mustered in as companies A and B to which were later added additional companies as organized to bring the regiment up to the required strength. The regimental organization was continued until May 17, 1881, when the reorganization of the National Guard reduced it to a battalion of four companies, still retaining its numerical designation of 10. For Spanish-American War Service this battalion became companies A, B, C and D, of the 1st Infantry on April 28, 1898, and remained with that regiment until it was mustered out of the United States Service on February 29, 1899, when it resumed its separate battalion organization and number. It was reorganized and with the addition of several separate companies was raised to a regimental status on May 1st, 1905.

The first call for active duty came in the Civil War when the 10th was mustered into the United States service November 21, 1861, as the 77th New York Volunteers, remaining until September 10, 1863. During their tour of duty the

regiment served principally in Louisiana taking part in the following operations in that State: McGill's Ferry—Ponchartrone—Civique Ferry—Amite River—Port Hudson.

During the Spanish-American War as part of the 1st Infantry it was ordered to the Phillipine Islands but hostilities having ceased before reaching Hawaii it was held there in garrison for several months. The regiment was mobilized for the service on the Mexican Border in June, 1916, but its services not being required it was mustered out in August, having remained in the mobilization camp during that period. Previous to the World War the 10th was one of the regiments State duty in guarding public property and utilities. It performed this duty until July when it was mustered into the United States service and mobilized with the New York National Guard at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C. In the reorganization of the National Guard it furnished drafts of men to many of the organizations of the 27th (New York) Division. With the remaining personnel as a nucleus the regiment was renumbered the 51st Pioneer Infantry and served in France with the 4th Army Corps participating in the major operation of St. Mihiel and Toul and with the Army of Occupation on the Rhine. The 10th has been called in the

State service in aid of the Civil Authorities at Heldberges 1865, West Albany 1877, Buffalo 1892, Albany 1901, Coeymans 1906. During the World War the 10th Infantry, New York Guard was organized for State service. This organization performed efficient services in the guarding of public property and utilities during 1917-1918. With the returned personnel of the War regiment it continued the old organization in the reconstructed National Guard. When the regiment was organized the original companies had distinctive uniforms. The Zouave Cadets of a Zouave pattern and the Continental Guard that of soldiers of the Revolution. These they continued to wear until the regimental organization was perfected to enter the United States service when the entire regiment was equipped with the regulation blue service uniform of the Army.

After the war many of the companies returned to their distinctive uniforms for dress occasion and it was not until 1874 that a regimental uniform was adopted, of grey with black and gold trimmings shako and white belts. This was worn on all regimental formations and by the majority of the companies for company parades and social functions, though some units still retained their distinctive dress for the latter occasions. In 1883 the State prescribed a full dress and service

uniform for those organizations who desired to be so equipped at the expense of the State and shortly afterward the 10th discarded its grey distinctive dress in favor of the new State uniform. This was changed in 1895 to that worn by the Regular Army and again in 1906 when the Army revised its dress regulations. At the time of the World War all full dress and dress uniforms were abolished and service uniforms worn and since that time the regiment has worn only the prescribed regulation service uniform of the Army. An order has been recently issued by the Governor giving permission to those organizations who desire to do so to adopt a distinctive dress uniform or to use such ornamentations on the present uniform as will give it a distinctive regimental character. It is hoped that the 10th may soon take advantage of this opportunity to revive their historic grey or to adopt something that will provide a distinctive feature to the uniform when members come in contact with other organizations either at military or social functions.

N. G. Convention in Florida

(Continued from Page 6)

cide, and all matters will be controlled by Federal regulations." In this connection General Reckord also said in part:

"This tendency to assume Federal control of the National Guard in all questions as to organization, equipment and training, the appointment of officers and requirements of drill attendance, has assumed such proportions that it is well to take stock with a view of determining how far it is to go. I myself feel that the growth of Federal control is injurious to the best interest of the National Guard and any further encroachment on state authority should be stopped."

Another matter, among those which Gen. Reckord called to the attention of the convention, was that of General Order No. 6, which defines the duties of the Chief of the Militia Bureau. Referring to this order Gen. Reckord said:

"I believe Congress intended the Militia Bureau to administer National Guard matters and it is my opinion that our best interests will be served in that way. We should fight any effort to take from the Militia Bureau its just prerogatives. However, I do not agree with those who would make of the Militia Bureau anything other than a branch of the War Department. The present system seems to me to be the correct one; we are a component of the Army of the United States and I wish to see the National Guard continue in that status."

"The trouble is not with the system but rather with individual officers who

administer the system and instead of giving thought to changing the system I am of the opinion we should go after the officer or officers who are causing the trouble.

"It may be necessary to make it clear to certain officers in the War Department that it is not their business to control National Guard activities to the extent that the Guard loses its identity as a state organization through complete federalization."

Gen. Reckord spoke of the great progress the National Guard had made during the past six years, but pointed out that there is still a lot that remains to be done. "The opinion of the National Guard as a whole," the General said, "should be capable of expression, and should be ready at any time to put the machinery for obtaining that opinion into effective operation."

Gen. Reckord stated that the most important consideration before the convention was the strength of the National Guard, which he urged should be definitely determined by the defensive needs of the country, and which in the last analysis is controlled by appropriations.

He urged that the people of the United States study the Swiss system with a view to adapting it to American conditions. He advocated all the peace time strength of 250,000 for the National Guard, to be reached as soon as possible and by gradual process, and that the association should use its power and influence to secure the necessary appropriations to make this growth possible.

Gen. Reckord pointed out that, notwithstanding the study by competent authorities on preparedness and national defense. We find today the Budget provides for a strength of less than 190,000 in the National Guard. "What does the Budget Bureau know about national defense?" asked Gen. Reckord. "Nothing;

it is not their business to defend the nation but to defend the treasury.

"We see today units incomplete, organizations not properly equipped, horse-drawn artillery, without proper provision made for the purchase of suitable animals, air units without modern equipment; this in the National Guard. And what of the other components and activities; the same conditions exist—the Regular Army below strength, housing facilities absolutely disgraceful; the Officers' Reserve Corps without funds with which to send one-third of their number to camp; the R.O.T.C. activities being cut instead of being increased; the C.M. T. C. almost eliminated.

"The study of national defense should be approached differently; the needs of national defense should first be definitely determined and Congress should then provide the necessary funds.

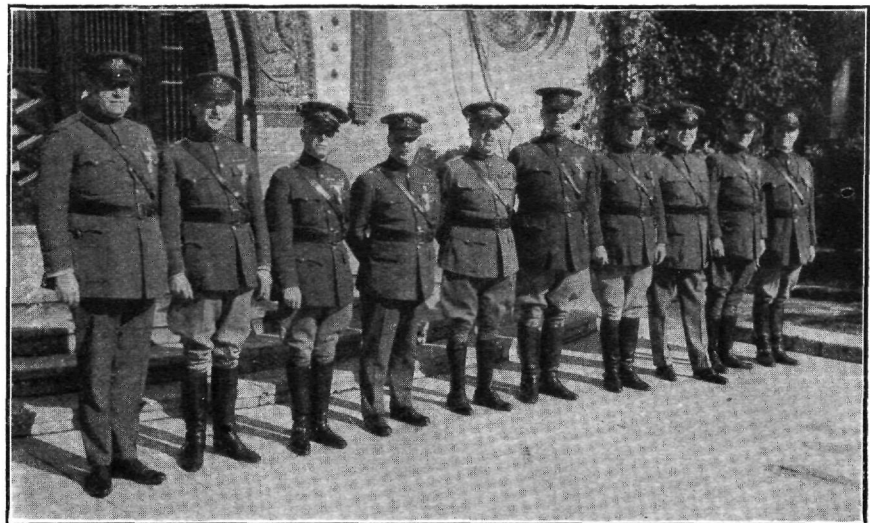
"We have just seen what can be done by a board which has the confidence of the people in the Morrow Board report on Air Service.

"It may be necessary for the President of the United States to name a similar board of representative men for the purpose of studying the question of national defense and making recommendations and calling upon Congress to support such a report by the appropriation of sufficient funds to carry its provisions into effect.

"As the National Guard is the largest component of our Army, and a vital factor in the plans for the defense of this nation, it is my judgment we should request the President to name at least one National Guard officer among those officers of the Army of the United States who will be sent to Europe as advisers to the members of the commission."

Hobo: Dis must be a collitch town—they ain't a cigar butt on the street.

—Wabash Caveman.



Group of Commanding Officers, N. Y. N. G., in Florida

Death Calls Adjutant General Westcott



WITH a keen sense of sorrow the Governor announces to the military and naval forces of the State the death of Brig. Gen. Edward J. Westcott, the Adjutant General of New York, at his home in Albany, on the 9th of February, 1926.

General Westcott was born in Carthage, Jefferson County, N. Y., October 14, 1873.

In his death the State mourns the loss of an eminent citizen and an excellent soldier.

General Westcott was called to his high office because of his unwavering devotion to duty. He endowed that office with an accomplished knowledge of all its distinctive functions, and a respect for its responsibilities as sincere as his understanding of them was clear. No man was richer in his sympathy or more genuine in his fidelity for the military service of his State or his

Country. He stood so modestly among his comrades, they were so near to him that they scarcely realized he was a distinguished Adjutant General, perhaps the most distinguished and warmly admired that the National Guard of this State has ever produced.

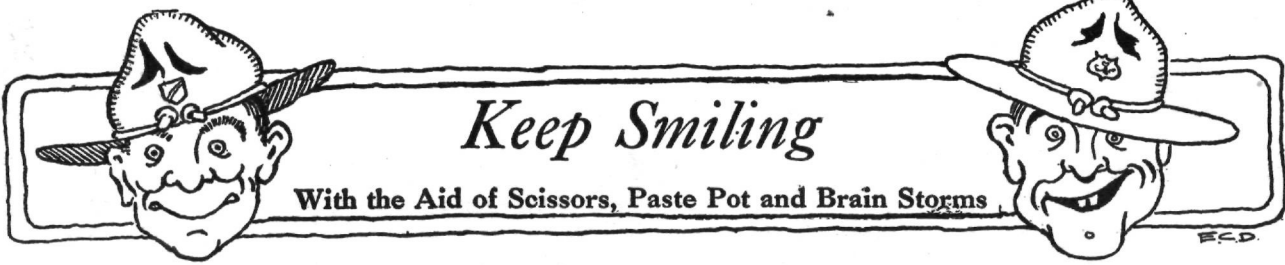
By profession a lawyer, he served in the ranks of the 203rd N. Y. Infantry during the Spanish-American War, and entered the military service of the State in 1900. His military record in the National Guard follows:

Enlisted Co. A, 10th Battalion, February 28, 1901; Corporal, November 23, 1907; Post Quartermaster Sergeant, 3rd Brigade, June 8, 1909; 2nd Lieutenant, 10th Infantry, May 23, 1912; Assistant to The Adjutant General, August 16, 1915; Major, Adjutant General's Department, July 31, 1916; Lieutenant Colonel, June 28, 1918; Assis-

tant Adjutant General, June 28, 1918; the Adjutant General of the State, September 20, 1918, to January 14, 1919; Assistant Adjutant General, January 14, 1919; Colonel, Adjutant General's Department, March 19, 1919; The Adjutant General of the State of the grade of Brigadier General, November 28, 1923; Reappointed January 1, 1925.

During the World War, General Westcott freely sacrificed an intense personal ambition to serve abroad with National Guard troops, because the vast detail of war activities within the State called for his presence here. A call which few active soldiers could have been induced to answer.

Bowing to the decree of an all wise and merciful Providence we shall ever deplore his loss.



In Missouri

The Girl: Did I show you where I was tattooed?

The Boy: No; show me.

The Girl: All right; we'll drive around that way when we go home.

* * *

Prof. in English: Give an example of a collective noun.

'28: Hash.

—Lehigh Burr.

* * *

A Rattling Good Rhyme

Rattle, rattle, little car,

How I wonder what you are.

You're a jazzy, jumpin' flivver

And you make my backbone shiver.

—Whiz. Bang.

* * *

"I have a pain in my tummy, dear!"

Said the cannibal to his mate.

"I know, I know," his wife replied;

"'Tis that sweet girl grad-u-ate."

—Texas Ranger.

* * *

Holds the Record

Ralph Love of Hiawatha, Kans., drove a golf ball at a point near the railway line, the ball traveled high, fell into an empty freight car and was hauled to Atchison, a distance of 42 miles, and Ralph claims the distinction of having made the longest drive in the state.

* * *

Restaurant ad:—"Don't divorce your wife because she can't cook—eat here and keep her for a pet."

* * *

If I Were King

If I were king and millionaire

And you, a heathen slave, so fair,

I'd give you gowns and jewels new

And gold, and pomp, and power, too,

I'd make you queen from heels to hair.

I look to you and loudly swear

I would not skimp. I would not care.

I would not pinch as others do,

If I were king.

But now it seems in fortune's snare

The trick is turned, and I declare

The slave am I, the queen are you,

And worth a million bucks or two.

So share with me as I would share

If I were king.

—California Pelican.

* * *

Calvin Moralesi rises to inquire whether it would be proper to define a morganatic marriage as chicken a la king.

—Brown Jug.

Where They Die With Their Boots On

My Mexican gal had a smile so fair

That none with her could compare,

But when she'd finished my bottle of gin

Her smile had changed to a permanent

grin.

—California Pelican.

* * *

Notice in English grocery: Provided you get one bad egg from us, we will, on your returning it, give you two for it.

* * *

Man the Pump, Boys

The old souse had fallen into the river and when he was fished out some one brought him a drink of whisky. But he thrust it aside.

"Hold on!" he said faintly. "Roll me on a barrel and get some of this water out. It'll weaken the lick!"

—Kentucky Cardinal.

* * *

"Waiter, this steak is tellibly tough."

"Sir, we are not responsible for the morals of our food."

—Rutgers Chanticleer.

* * *

Mrs. Jones: And how many evenings will you expect off each week? I never give more than two.

New maid: I'm afraid that won't do, ma'am. You see, I'm a débutante this season.

—Brown Jug.

* * *

"Why does one always find so many milkmen in Atlantic City?"

"Guess because it's a watering place."

—Brown Jug.

* * *

She: Have you ever been to Saint Marks?

He: No. Do they sell good stuff there?

—Cornell Widow.

* * *

We have never been in the army, but by that we do not mean to insinuate we have never attended the Battle of Sedan.

—Red Cat.

* * *

Dumb Man: How many men work in your factory?

Deaf Man: About one out of every ten.

—Colgate Banter.

Something Fluey About This

A flea and a fly and a flue

Were imprisoned so what could they do?

"Let us flee," said the fly,

"Let us fly," said the flea,

So they flew through a flaw in the flue.

—Iowa Frivol.

* * *

"This must be a theatrical chicken."

"Why?"

"Nothing on it."

—Stevens Stone Mill.

* * *

"How did you get your pin back?"

"Oh, I married the girl."

—Cornell Widow.

* * *

"I read in the paper that Henry Ford is going to build a million flivver airships."

"Maybe that's a step to put the Ford joke on a higher plane."

—Penn. State Froth.

* * *

He: Are you fond of golf?

She: Am I, you should see the greens I ate for lunch.

—Lafayette Lyre.

* * *

"Why is a lady's veil like a mud puddle?"

"They're both in the road."

—Pitt Panther.

* * *

"Why, where are you going all dressed up, Deacon Miller?"

"I'm going to Jim Scholtz' funeral."

"My land, you don't meant it! Is Jim Scholtz dead?"

"Well, what do you think they are doing with him—practicing?"

—Whiz Bang.

* * *

"Did a doctor treat you for that sprain?"

"Treat me! He soaked me ten bucks."

—C. C. N. Y. Mercury.

* * *

A thing of beauty is a toy forevevr.

—Lafayette Lyre.

* * *

Broadmindedness is the ability to smile when another fellow pets the girl you brought to the party.

—The Collegian.

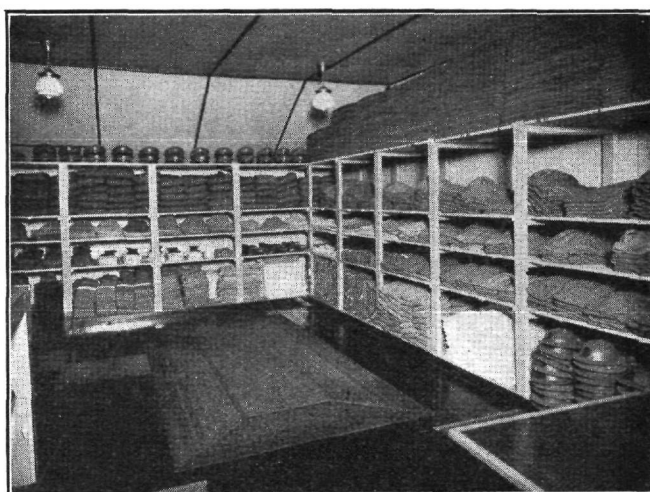
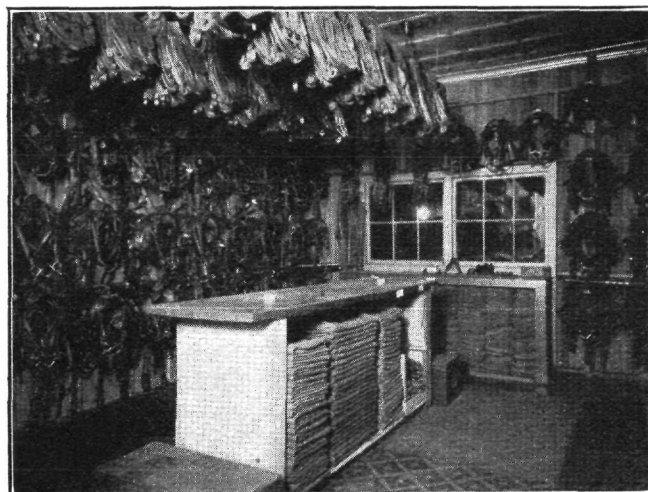
* * *

Man proposes, woman exposes.

—Cornell Widow.

The New Hall of Fame

VII—BATTERY B, 104TH FIELD ARTILLERY



A GAIN we take our readers back to Binghamton and ask them to inspect with us the store-room, supply room and harness-room of Battery B, 104th Field Artillery.

Battery B has the honor of being proposed for our Hall of Fame by both the 1925 and 1926 inspectors. The pictures we present were taken last year and the 1926 inspector tells us that the rooms now are even better than they were at that time. Even at that we are fully willing to present them as indicative of what system and hard work can accomplish.

Battery B is commanded by Capt. Harold G. Browne with Henry R. Cotton and Claude H. Mains as Lieutenants. Capt. Browne served in the A. E. F. at the Saumur Field Artillery School and the Heavy Artillery School at Angers, then with the 62nd Artillery, C. A. C., and the Marseilles Embarkation detachment. First Sergt. Floyd E. Cornell and Mechanic Ralph



E. Wheeler are, respectively, in charge of supply and of harness and material, and that they know their jobs is evidenced by the results they have accomplished. They have served with

the 104th Field Artillery for some fifteen years and were with the regiment both on the border and throughout the operations of the regiment in France.

A Remarkable Record

Company D, 10th Infantry, established a remarkable record on the night of their annual inspection in Albany, January 18, scoring 100 per cent attendance for the eighth consecutive year, or ever since the reorganization in 1919, after the World War. These records are not so easy to obtain as former years when the strength of an organization was composed of older men and not so many first enlistments. There was no inspection in 1920. The company was always a large unit since 1919, so it was no easy matter to keep up the 100 per cent. The strength of the company was as follows:

1919—2 officers 54 men—100%

1921—3 officers 112 men—100%
 1922—3 officers 92 men—100%
 1923—3 officers 89 men—100%
 1924—2 officers 85 men—100%
 1925—2 officers 81 men—100%
 1926—3 officers 86 men—100%

Capt. William J. Mangine, who has been the Commanding Officer during all these years, is an energetic young officer who keeps personally in touch with all his men and has no trouble recruiting—first, because he has a good company and men want to get into it, and second, because he is working the system of so many new recruits every month resulting in but a few new men at a time for replacements. On the night of inspection he had seven candidates on the waiting

list, most of whom drill with the company, awaiting a vacancy for enlistment. Four were present at inspection.

On the night of inspection the annual banquet was served in the Armory. The company chefs sure put up a wonderful meal and the Inspecting Officers did not have to ask them any questions to judge their efficiency as cooks—"the proof of the pudding is in the eating thereof."

No Cause for Alarm

Woman on Boat: Oh, Captain, I'm getting so sea-sick I don't know what to do.

Captain: Don't worry, ma'am; you'll do it.

—Pitt Panther.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)



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

Free to All Active Members of the Guard

Editorial Office

829 Municipal Building
New York City

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FEBRUARY 15, 1926

BRIGADIER GENERAL EDWARD J. WESTCOTT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

THE entire National Guard throughout New York State and thousands of ex-members were grieved to hear of the death of our Adjutant General, Edward J. Westcott, which occurred February 10th after a short illness. Probably the tribute of the Governor is as fitting an eulogy as could be given: "An eminent citizen, an excellent soldier, the most distinguished and warmly admired Adjutant General that the National Guard has ever produced." General Westcott rose from the ranks to the head of the State. Always an energetic worker and great believer in the National Guard he gave untiringly to its every service and was instrumental in bringing back the federalized Guard at the close of the World War. In paying the official respect of the Legislature to his memory Thursday, the 11th, Assemblyman Louis A. Cuvillier, Democrat, an ex-service man, of New York, said: "I propose we pause a few moments to pay our respects to a distinguished citizen of the State, Edward Westcott. He served as a private in the Spanish-American War, and for twenty-six years was connected with the Adjutant General's office, starting as a clerk and rising until he became Adjutant General of the State. He was endeared and beloved by the National Guard of the State of New York. He gave all that was in him to the best interests of the State."

GOVERNOR SMITH in his annual message to the Legislature had the following to say about "The National Guard":

The present strength of the National Guard is 21,942 officers and men, and of the Naval Militia 1,735 officers and men. It is the opinion of the officers of the Guard who have given to it the best years of their lives that it is in better condition today than at any time in its existence and ready to meet to the full degree the responsibility placed upon our State by the Federal Government that looks to New York to supply the largest number of men in the Second Corps Area which is the vital part of the United States. The people of our State are under strong obligation to the officers and men making up the National Guard and the Naval Militia.

Federal military authorities on tours of inspection have pronounced the State camp at Peekskill to be the best in the country, if not in the world. Improvements at that camp have been carried on with marked success. In contrast with this many of our armories are totally inadequate to meet the demands upon them for the training of the men. Many more are in a dilapidated condition. It should be a source of satisfaction to all the people of the State that by constitutional amendment under the so-called bond issue proposal for public buildings, allotment will soon be made for the rehabilitation of existing structures and the construction of additional ones.

PREPAREDNESS

A BOONSVILLE, Iowa, bank president, while in his home saw a bandit holding up the teller of his bank, which was next door. The banker took his loaded sawed-off shotgun from its place in a corner, walked out and shot down the bandit an instant after the bandit fired at him with an automatic revolver. The bandit's accomplice, a Negro lookout, took to his heels but was captured after a chase. A taxi driver, who had driven the bandits to the scene, surrendered.

"How did you happen to have your shotgun so handy?" a reporter asked the banker.

"That gun had been right there for fifteen years, because I had always figured I might need it as I needed it that day," was the reply.

A railroad engineer recently saved his train by showing remarkable presence of mind, the papers said, because he did a most difficult thing, the only right thing he could have done under the circumstances.

"How did you happen to think of that?" a friend inquired.

"Ever since I have been running engines," said the engineer, "I have tried to figure out all the different ways by which an accident might occur, and for each way I figured out just what I would do to prevent it."

The banker and the engineer were prepared. They were ready for their supreme moment. Had they not been, the chances are many to one, neither would have made the right move.

These two cases should be lessons to every reader of this article. Moreover, these stories should be yelled into the ears of those thoughtless pacifists who argue that preparedness makes wars. Adequate preparedness for the nation would no more make us warlike than keeping his shotgun loaded and handy made the banker a gunman or being prepared for any emergency made the engineer a blunderer.—*Iowa Legionaire.*

And speaking of "Preparedness," President Coolidge in his last message to Congress said: "Our country ought not to fail to maintain such a military force as comports with the dignity and security of a great people."

Greetings:

Fellow Soldiers of the New York National Guard

¶ In my first words to you through the medium of our Magazine, let me express my happiness to be one of you, my pride in our organization and my devotion to each member of it, not only officially but personally.

¶ The Guard of our State leads the Citizen soldiery of the Country and of the World. No better example of true service and patriotism graces our land than that exhibited by the officers and men who give freely and uncomplainingly of their time for this Military duty.

¶ Our time is limited and our duties are exacting. More and more is expected of us each year. Each year we are looked upon as a greater military asset to the State and Nation.

¶ Each year we increase in efficiency through better training methods and by increased education and experience.

¶ We of New York are in truth first line troops. In war and in peace we have proved our right to that distinction.

¶ So the standard is set high and it behooves us all to keep it there and even elevate it.

¶ No one knows better than I the trials and tribulations of the guardsman. No one appreciates more than I how much has been done in recent years to raise the morale and efficiency of our Military Establishment.

¶ I am sure that the best Americans in our State and Country appreciate your sacrifice for service. Surely the Federal and State authorities have been liberal in their appropriations for maintenance.

¶ I hope that the guard will continue to justify the high regard in which it is held and that by constant study, attention to duty and hard work it may be ready for any demands that lawfully may be made upon it.

¶ I know I join you in the sincere hope that peace and civil order will continue to bless our people; but if trouble does come, let us be prepared to meet the emergency promptly, willingly and efficiently.

¶ The very fact that the guard exists and is ready will always have a deterrent effect on the lawless who would attack our people or our institutions, either from without or from within.

¶ The future looks bright for us in a material way, due to the new armory construction already assured, and the improvements being made this year at Camp Smith and at Pine Camp.

¶ It is my purpose to make these Camps and all Summer Encampments attractive and effective.

¶ The schedule of training is now being perfected, based on the War Department and Corps Area Directives, common sense and experience.

¶ It will give the maximum of time to the most needed field training as well as recreation. It ought to work well.

¶ I hope and expect that the short time available will be so allocated that it will not be "all work and no play." We want both in proper relation to each other and both made so interesting that the men will meet them with enthusiasm and vigor, and will return to their Armories with a feeling of satisfaction in their accomplishment, more confidence in themselves and increased pride in their organizations.

¶ It is most important that from now until Camp the best efforts of all concerned should be concentrated on utilizing every drill period in perfecting all those phases of training that are scheduled for the Armory Training Period. It is a waste of precious time to carry on training in the field that can be done at home stations.

¶ All target practice (rifle or pistol) that can be finished at home leaves more time in Camp for purely field training.

¶ If time is ever golden it certainly is for our troops at Camp.

¶ Therefore I urge the strictest attention to present schedules in order that we can put the preparatory work behind us and be in the best possible position to get the maximum out of our Field Training Period.

¶ Naturally this means high attendance and efficient leadership at the Armories.

¶ I pledge you my utmost effort to be worthy of the magnificent organization which I have the honor to head.

Wm. N. Haskell

Major General.

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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

108TH INFANTRY

THE Company F basketball team, having won the undisputed championship of the 108th Infantry in 1925, was recognized by 1st Lieut. LeRoy Weaver, Regimental Athletic officer, as having the best representative team in the regiment and was invited by him, in accordance to orders from Division Headquarters to represent this regiment for the honor of the New York National Guard. Consequently this Company left Medina Friday, January 8, journeyed to Brooklyn and there thrashed the strong 106th Infantry team on their own court. It was a hard battle for the Medina aggregation as this team has never before played professional rules, always resorting to strict A. A. U. Even in the face of such a disadvantage, Company F scored a victory over the Brooklynites by far better basketball; and all indications point to another victory over the 105th Infantry who will play in Medina January 23rd.

After the game the team was entertained by Mr. Charles Swett of Medina and New York, at a banquet in one of the leading restaurants of New York City; victory was sweet.

On January 13th F Company company completely showed the Howitzer Company of Rochester in under. The Howitzers were considered the strongest competition F Company would have in the Regimental League.

On January 8th, 1926, 1st Lieut. Cecil H. Page who has commanded E Company since the resignation of Capt. R. J. Ryan, received orders—it should have been a Christmas present—that he had been promoted to Captain and assigned for duty to command E Company of the 108th Infantry. Capt. Page states that he has now reached the long looked for goal of his ambition: to command, as a Captain a company in the 108th Infantry. He already has a long career in the State service. He enlisted in the 74th Infantry Cadet Corps in the summer of 1905, and after three years service, was accepted for a five-year enlistment in D Company 74th Infantry. From then on he passed through the grades of private, corporal, sergeant and first sergeant until June, 1917, when he was commissioned 2nd Lieutenant and assigned to the 74th which was then doing guard duty on the Government Locks at Black Rock Terminal, Niagara River, at Buffalo, N. Y. When the 27th Division was formed, Lieut. Page was assigned to the Regimental Headquarters Co., 108th Infantry as Regimental Signal Officer. About ten days prior to the departure of the Glori-

Officers of the Military

Athletic League

1926

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

Major P. J. Walsh, *1st Vice President*, 102nd Engineers.

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

Major Edwin G. Ziegler, *3rd Vice President*, 54th Inf. Brig.

Capt. Herbert J. Lucas, *Treas.*

Lieut. Henry J. Johnson, *Finan. Sec.*, 245th Artillery.

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

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

ous 27th, Lieut. Page proceeded to France as a member of the Advance School Detachment, and spent six weeks at the Signal Corps School at Chatillon-sur-seine; and rejoined his company at Abele, Belgium, in July, 1917.

At the time the big fight came off, Lieut. Page was wounded in the Hindenburg Line in September, 1918, and while convalescing in the hospital at Lancaster Gate, London, England, he was promoted 1st Lieutenant, rejoining his compans at Le Manns after the Armistice. January, 1919, brought a new assignment to Lieut. Page by way of a transfer to command D Company 256th Infantry, 89th Division with which he remained until that organization left for the States in May. He was then transferred to the Headquarters Co. 30th Infantry, 3rd Division and served with them until mustered out of service at Camp Pike, Little Rock, Ark.

The War Department commissioned him Captain, O. R. C. Inf. February 6, 1920, which was his rank when he reentered the 108th in September, 1924.

Capt. Page's desire is to build up an

outfit in Watertown that will compare with the organizations of "olden times" that we hear so much about; and at present he is enlisting several old veterans who will add greatly to the personnel of E Company, whose men are fortunate, indeed, to have a C. O. of Capt. Page's caliber and experience.

The 108th Infantry regrets deeply the loss of so able an officer as Richard J. Ryan, who is still suffering from wounds received in action while serving with the Fighting 69th (165th Inf., 42nd Div.); and is proud that they are fortunate enough to receive so competent a Replacement as Capt. Page.

Other changes in the Regimental Officers have occurred. Following the resignation of 1st Lieut. Frank B. Correy, Capt. Charles Mosher has been transferred from command of the Howitzer to the command of H Company. Capt. Mosher has a long record in machine gun work, serving on the border and was a Lieutenant in the "Old Third" serving in that capacity with the 108th overseas.

Another change we all like to see is the commissioning of G Company's 1st Sergeant, Jay Winney, as a 2nd Lieutenant and his assignment to Company G. If ever an enlisted man's promotion pleased his comrades, it is Lieut. Winney's. Long and faithful service meets its just reward in this case, and we hope to have this fine rifleman with us for years and years to come. His military career should be an example to younger Guardsmen to emulate.

Another fine Battalion Review was held in Rochester January 11, and on this occasion Lieut. Col. Louis Trimble, G-1, 44th Division, journeyed from New York to present his old command, Company G, with a trophy. He seemed to be greatly pleased with the review and the formal Guard Mount put on by Company G. Lieut. John Kelly acting as officer of the guard and Lieut. L. P. Kelly as Adjutant. On this occasion our Regular Army Instructor, Maj. F. M. Armstrong, gave an address engendering the feeling that we should have to work to keep up our good standing, even if



we were good. We allow that there never could have been a better officer detailed to us.

Maj. Arthur T. Smith attended the National Guard Convention in St. Augustine, Fla., as a representative of the 108th. He reports that all is well along the southern flanks and says that all indications point to the fact that the New York National Guard is still in its accustomed place—leading the rest.

Maj. McMullen commanding the 3rd Battalion 106th Infantry and a Polar Bear, in good and regular standing, was a recent Rochester visitor. He witnessed one of the basketball games that help to make Rochester famous.

The Medical Detachment recently added Robert Westcott to their roster. Westcott is a medical student in Syracuse University, and a member of the University wrestling team, and has an enviable ability for a 145 pounder.

The Syracuse officers held their annual New Year's party New Year's Eve and "Big Bill Egloff" was easily the drawing card at this affair. He even danced and when Bill does that you can make up your mind that there's something wrong or the party is a whale of a success.

Company C has beaten D Company twice: 34—16 at Syracuse, and 24—22 in Oswego. 1st Sgt. Scharmach of Company C was the star of both games. The last was a hard tussle nip and tuck all the way. Cpl. Brefka played a wonderful game at Oswego and the Syracuse men think that he had been fed a little ether before the contest.

Willie Egloff is taking setting up exercises to train down for the National Guard Convention next month in Syracuse.

102ND MEDICAL REGIMENT

"OH boy! What a grand and glorious feeling" that inspection is over and nothing to do but to look forward to our two weeks in camp.

This is just how the officers and men of the units quartered in New York City feel. The Staff, Service Company (less Band Section), Capt. Lee Pierce commanding, the 104th Ambulance Company, Capt. David Hennen commanding, the 102nd Veterinary Company, Capt. George Goubard commanding, had 100% in attendance. The 104th Hospital Company, Maj. Francis W. Moore command-

ing, had 90%, and the 105th Collecting Company, Capt. Hobart Reiman commanding, had 87%.

In all a wonderful showing was made, and Col. Salisbury along with his officers are greatly pleased. Of course we would have liked each unit to have 100%, but, "accidents will happen."

Col. Salisbury, Division Surgeon, was the Inspecting Officer for the State at each inspection. At the inspection of the Staff, Service Company, Ambulance Company and Collecting Company, he tendered a dinner to Maj. Davenport, M. C., Regular Army Inspecting Officer, and the regimental staff at the Empire Hotel. Needless to say, a good time was enjoyed.

At the inspection of the Veterinary Company, the regular army pulled a new one by sending a regular veterinarian officer. This has never happened before.

Col. Salisbury entertained Capt. Sperry, V. C., at dinner in his home before the inspection. Our congenial regular army instructor, Col. T. L. Rhodes, was on hand at all of the inspections and the writer knows that he was highly pleased.

The units did make an excellent showing!

Maj. Francis W. Moore, commanding the 104th Hospital Company, tendered a dinner to Col. Salisbury and Maj. Hopwood of the regular army before his inspection.

If our up state units fare as well as the city units did, the regiment will stand as one of the highest for the annual inspections.

14TH INFANTRY

AT the annual Federal and State inspection during the early part of January, Company H, Capt. Walter S. Mullins commanding, had the honor of securing the highest rating for the entire regiment. This report by the inspecting officers has pleased the members of the company immensely and they are all working like Trojans to maintain their high position in the regiment.

The Company Commander's Cup for the platoon making the best showing at the inspection, which was donated last year, and won by the First Platoon, was again carried off by the same platoon. All the members of that organization from First Lieut. Earle S. Woodward

down, declare that they will repeat their performance next year and thereby secure the cup permanently. This looks like a very difficult thing to do as the members of the Second Platoon who lost the cup through one man being late at the time of the muster, but who otherwise were perfect, declare that they are already preparing a pedestal to place the cup on when received next year. Here's hoping the best one wins.

Last fall a pistol team was formed in this company under the supervision of Lieut. Edmund J. Eddington, who is a qualified pistol expert. The team practices every Wednesday evening and already have had several meets with other companies of the regiment and outside teams. The members of the team are Lieut. Eddington, team captain, First Sgt. Eddington, Sgts. Moore and Ventimiglia, Cpl. Holland and Pvt. Smith.

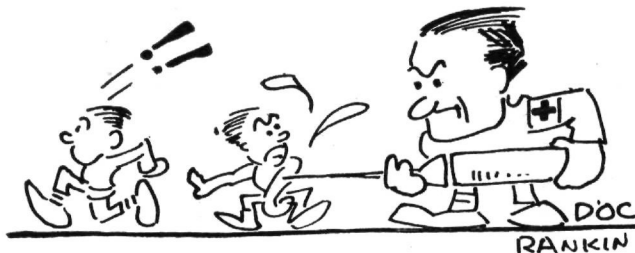
On Wednesday evening, February 3rd, Company H held a very successful Barn Dance and Masquerade Ball. All the members and their guests were in fancy costume and presented a picturesque scene. Music was furnished by two of Brooklyn's best orchestras, the Louisville Ramblers and the Tumble Inn Dance Eight. Much sport was furnished by the young gallants of the company trying to catch the greased pig. The party broke up about 1:30 A. M. the following morning.

Company H (Brooklyn) and Company I (Flushing) were the two line companies of the regiment that were credited with one hundred per cent attendance by the Federal authorities at the Armory Inspection last month.

DIRECT FIRE FROM COMPANY M By INDIRECT FIRE

When the top soldier of Company M gave the command "Dismissed" after the recent inspection and muster all the members of the company felt that they had completed a very successful year. Beginning 1925 as one of the smallest companies in the regiment, composed ninety-nine per cent of recruits, the company grew to be one of the largest. When the roll was called for both the camp tour and for inspection and muster only one man was A.W.O.L. in each instance. During the camp tour the company received the largest number of machine gun qualifications and the attendance record for the year has been the best for all of the Brooklyn companies in the regiment and second only to our friends, the "Howitzers" of Long Island.

In order to celebrate the successful year, a dance was held in the lecture hall on Wednesday, February 10th. The committee in charge was composed of Pvts. "Art" Broker, Herman Kramer, "Sheik" Foote and "Mell" Anderson, the latter furnishing music with his famous "Hum Dingers," which he claims are the



RANKIN

snappiest jazz tooters in captivity and were all captured alive in the wilds of Flatbush.

Company M also bursts into fame in fields other than military. Cpl. "Red" Lally not long ago sauntered down to the 13th Armory and brought home the bacon in the shape of a medal for showing speed in the 300-yard dash.

"Jerry" Ioria has at last functioned. He appeared one night leading in a likely-looking lad by the name of Shenker, who immediately signed on the dotted line and is now a full-fledged member of the Suicide Squad.

We heard that Sgt. Bill Ward got a splinter in his foot while running in the regiment. We are glad that he was not sitting down.

The 2nd Lieutenant reports that Sgt. "Irish" Willie Sullivan carries a road map and roller skates in his car so the girls won't get lost or have to walk home.

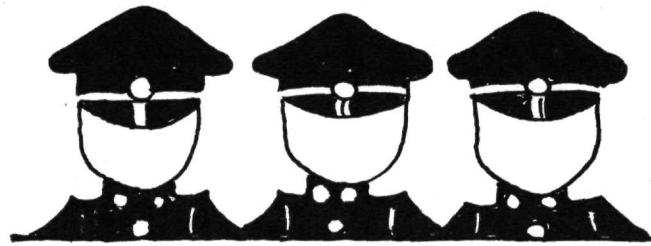
Higgins is willing to bet anybody in the company that Lederman does not have to jump in twice to make a splash.

We are willing to bet that no member of Company M will appear on the drill floor with his civilian shirt neatly hidden beneath his blouse. The other night they forgot that the skipper was an enlisted man once.

The Intelligence Section reports the following as having been heard in a vestibule in Long Island on a recent Wednesday night:

Angry Father: Look here, Mr. Bowden! I'll teach you to make love to my daughter.

To which "Buckaroo Bill" replied: I wish you would, sir. I haven't made much progress. She won't even neck."



from one cause or another. The idea made a wonderful impression, and the sum of \$300 was realized during Christmas week. Next year, and every year after, we hope to be able to broadcast some weeks in advance and no doubt the sum will be around \$1,200 or more.

Col. James F. Austin returned from Florida after a most successful business trip. The Colonel wore a wonderful coat of tan and an expansive smile that radiated good health. He told a group of his officers that there was a new song down there entitled, "Miami, You Owe Me a Lot." Although not going into details, he said you might take the song any way it pleased you best.

No doubt the following suggestion to the Commanding Officer might not come amiss: Instead of going to Pine Plains for the two weeks in July, why not try and arrange it so the Regiment might entrain, say, around December 30, camp out at Coral Gables, play all the polo teams down there, mount the field pieces on gondolas, and instead of the Chiefs of Sections yelling "Left. Two Zero," why not

Valentino tear up his contract in motion pictures, can you imagine "Joe" dressed in a fetching Spanish costume offering to either act as a flock of moonlight or a dancing partner?

No doubt Lieut. McCann could recall some of those swimming lessons he gave the Regiment up at Plattsburg during 1917 and open McCann's Swimming and Bathing Pavillion where his gentle voice would be heard entreating some cuckoo to "Kick, one, two, three," etc., and if business should be a bit bad, why Big John Murphy, dressed in a one-piece suit would make a wonderful decoy for the fair sex.

"Doc" Cray, he of the glib tongue, why that baby could sell fur coats down there and get away with it!

We must not forget our own George Wolfe, he would certainly clean up by doing Masterpieces in Charcoal of the Beauties of Florida.

And our band—can you picture them dressed in say, Moorish costumes, carrying those old fashioned muskets, marching over to some exclusive club, seating themselves in the Patio, and pulling a John Phillip Sousa?

And Little "Boll' Weaver, as "Abdul Ben Cohen, he who fortells the future and under what star and during what month will you be lucky," etc., etc. You know the type, Coney Island is full of them.

And all the Horse Officers in the Regiment, they could give riding lessons on the Merry-Go-Round at so much an hour.

We think it's a splendid idea, and hope our dream comes true.



Oh, boy! Have you seen our two new Platoon Sergeants, Sgt. "Irish" Willie Sullivan, Aid-de-Camp to Lieut. McVeigh, and Louis D'Errico, better known as "Gallop'n' Louie, the Headless Horseman of the Mounted Evening Parade," Aid-de-Camp to Lieut. Yarzab. Keen rivalry exists between these two 3-strippers as to which platoon will make the best record during the coming year.

104TH FIELD ARTILLERY

THE 104th Field Artillery broadcast an appeal for funds recently for members of the regiment who were in hospitals or in distress

have them sport guitars and croon, "O, Sole Mio," or some other appropriate song? And the big, lumbering wheel horses, wouldn't they be just the thing for a lot of fat damsels, loaded down with jewels and fine gowns to ride around on? Then the snappiest of the enlisted men could stand outside a photographers' shop and, under a sign reading "Have your picture taken with a soldier," do a land office business.

Of course "Joe" Hughes, that very snappy little Lieutenant, due to the fact that he twangs a mean banjo and does a tango that would make "Rudy"

Heard Behind the Kneeboard

Capt. Humphrey asked Lieut. Sauer if he knew why Peggy Hopkins Joyce hadn't married Santa Claus. Lieut. Sauer said "No, Mr. Bones, I do not know the reason, please tell me." Capt. Humphrey smiled a very knowing smile and piped, "'Cause there AIN'T no Santa Claus."

* * *

A very excited Hebraic person rushed up to Mr. Petri and said, "Oi, dot lest horse what you gave me, such a ting for me to try and ride, he was yust like dose buckink bronkos." Mr. Petri gave the cuckoo a very superior smile and replied,

"Hell, she didn't buck with you, she only coughed."

* * *

"Red" McGuire asked "Archie" if he knew what famous man made his fortune in Alaska during the gold rush. "Archie" looked puzzled for a moment then burst forth, "Ay tank dot guy Charlie Chaplin."

* * *

Our new Lieutenant, "Jack" Kiely, says his idea of a brave man is the bird who comes to drill in a golf suit.

* * *

Lieut. "Sir Sid" Britton describes married life as a baseball game, first there's the "diamond" when they are "engaged," then they "tie" the knot and you realize you've made an "error," then there's the "plate" thrown by the "batter" half, then the "fowls" and "flies" to annoy them. After the first "inning" of a fight then "man up" generally takes to the "dug out" where she calls him a "base" deceiver for "stealing" away from "home" so often and then showing up with a "bag" on, he tries to get an "Umpire" to see if he is "safe" going to the "Club" but is told he will get an "unconditional release" if he "misjudges" the "time." What a sad "Pitcher" he paints of the "Game" of life.

* * *

Those two past masters of the art of repartee, Sgts. Murphy and Tattersall engaged in parrying and thrusting a few pointed remarks at each other, the following being a fair sample of the way they compliment each other daily:

Sgt. Murphy: "Say, 'Tat,' how much is property in Canada?"

Sgt. Tattersall: "Thirty-two quarts an acre," as he answers, "Tat" playfully drops a board on "Murphy's" foot.

Murphy smiles, "Say, I saw some 'stills' that were so large the Revenue Officers passed them by 'cause they thought they were wind-mills," as he made this wise crack, "Murph" slaps "Tat" good naturedly and breaks two of his ribs.

Sgt. Murphy: "Say, why does our Regiment camp so near the Canadian Border, the weather is pretty bad, isn't it?"

Sgt. Tattersall: "Yes, it's very, very wet." They both throw hatchets at each other, neither is hurt as they were both struck on the head.

Sgt. Tattersall: "Will you believe me, we were very near Canada, but I didn't get across."

Sgt. Murphy: "Well, you were near-beer anyway," piped the fat boy as his hair was parted with a mogul spring thrown with deadly aim by old silver-top.

Sgt. Tattersall: "I was told to eat yeast for my health."

Sgt. Murphy: "That's no excuse for dipping it in your coffee." Here they

both burst into a song entitled, "I went into a saloon to get a cigar, and a man stepped on my hand."

* * *

"Shorty" Allen of "D" Battery is very sore at his father, it seem's when he was a wee lad his dad gave him 25 cents a week to put in the bank, and it wasn't until he reached the age of 13 he found out it was the Gas Meter.

* * *

BED-TIME STORIES

An American, an Englishman and a Scotchman went into a saloon and the Scotchman bought a drink.

* * *

Sgt. Toddings breezed into the Coffee Pot and ordered up some fried chicken, when he had been served, the pretty waitress leaned across the counter and asked him how the chicken was. "Well," piped Jojo, "morally it may have been all right, but *physically*, lady, it's a wreck."

* * *

In 1917 France made us come across, here it is 1926 and we are still trying to make France "come across."

71ST INFANTRY NOTES

THE Regiment will be reviewed on Monday, March 1st, by Governor Trumbull of Connecticut. A feature of this review will be an exhibition by the members of the Candidates' School, commanded by 1st Lieut. E. T. Sannwaldt. The exhibition is being arranged by Maj. A. T. Brown.

A Regimental entertainment and ball will be held at the armory on Thursday, March 25th. Many famous stars of the stage and screen will take part in the program.

Another Regimental affair will take place in the latter part of April in the form of a play. Second Lieut. A. D. Ennis is hard at work rehearsing the cast and arranging for stage settings, costumes, etc. His travesty on "Othello" last year, given by the Headquarters Co., received a great deal of praise, and he has been assured of all necessary backing to make this play a success. Tickets for both the Regimental entertainment and the play will be sold by the officers and men of the regiment, the proceeds to go toward the purchase of the new full dress uniforms.

The Recruiting Trophy of the First Battalion was won by Co. "A" for the

year 1925. Co. "A's" recruiting for the year topped the next highest company in the Battalion by seven recruits. The trophy, if won by the same company for three years in succession will become the property of that company permanently.

Co. "B's" 1925 100 per cent Duty Medal winners were Capt. J. W. Utter, 1st Lieut. Grossman, Sgt. Oscanyan and Sgt. Foray.

Co. "B" is proud of the fact that its Company Room landed in the Guardsman in the "Hall of Fame," and they challenge the rest of the National Guard to show them a better looking room.

Co. "G" and Co. "H" will hold a Basketball Game and Dance in the hall of the 101st Signal Battalion, in the 71st Regiment Armory, on Saturday evening, February 13th. The proceeds are to go toward the "Distinctive Uniform Fund" of those companies. The teams of both companies are in fine condition, and an exciting game is expected.

The annual rifle match between the rifle team of the U. S. Naval Academy and the 71st Infantry will be fired at Annapolis on Saturday, May 29th. The West Point Match will be fired at West Point earlier in May.

Nobody Home

I stood on the bridge at midnight, and looked at the sizzling town, where the pleasure-seeking people were holding the sidewalks down. The moon rose over the city and shone on the dames and gents, but the glare of the lights electric made it look like twenty cents. The windows of homes were darkened, for no one was staying there; the children as well as the grownups were all in the Great White Glare. Deserted were all the firesides, abandoned the old-time game; alas! that the old home circle is naught but an empty name. The father is out chug-chugging, the mother is at the club, the kids see the moving pictures and go to the hotels for grub. How often, oh, how often, in the days that seem good to me, have I looked at the children playing at home where they ought to be! How often, oh, how often, in those days of proper stamp, have I gazed on the parents reading at home by the evening lamp? But the world had gone to thunder, forgotten that older day; and I took up the bridge and broke it, and threw all the chunks away.

—Whiz Bang.



Annual Convention N. Y. N. G. Ass'n.

By LT. COL. FRED M. WATERBURY

Following the recently adopted custom of visiting different cities of the State in holding the annual convention of the National Guard Association of the State of New York, the largest representation of the military officers of the State gathered in Syracuse on February 5th and 6th and were royally welcomed and entertained by the citizens of the central city. Col. John S. Thompson, 108th Infantry, Medina, the President, and Capt. William J. Mangine, 10th Infantry, Albany, the Secretary, had worked zealously to make this the banner year and they succeeded, for nearly 500 delegates, representing every military organization in the state, responded to the convention call, a record never before obtained.

The headquarters in the palatial new Hotel Syracuse, gave the delegates every comfort and the beautiful ballroom provided a splendid place for holding the sessions of the convention.

The convention was called to order at 11 A. M. Friday morning, February 5th, by the President, Col. John S. Thompson. After some excellent music by the Cadet Band of St. John's Military School of Manlius and the invocation by Chaplain Charles W. Roeder of the 245th Coast Artillery.

Hon. Charles G. Hanna, Mayor of Syracuse, was then introduced and gave the officers a right royal welcome to the city. He said he had addressed many visiting organizations since his term began but that his greatest thrill was in welcoming such a body of public spirited citizens, devoting their spare time to the service of their flag and their country. He said he was not an orator and could not welcome the militia officers as eloquently as he would wish, telling a story of his campaign when someone in the audience yelled "Louder!" and was answered by a spectator up front with "What's the matter, can't you hear him?" "No," was the reply. "Then sit down and thank God!" The Mayor said in closing: "I am glad you have come to Syracuse and I hope you will come again. I'll gladly turn over to you the keys of the city, but I can assure you that you won't need any—the city is yours."

The next gentleman introduced to the convention was the Hon. Frederick V. Burns, President of the Chamber of Commerce. He said he was glad to hear the mayor intimate that the city was free from padlocks and wanted to assure the members of the New York National Guard Association that they were welcome to any and all things an industrial city could extend to them. He said he was a great believer in advertising and



President Thompson Had Successful Convention

believed that the Empire State, the only state in the union that goes its own serene way, should proclaim over the radio to the world at large the news of the great progress of the state in industries, in the expansion of public utilities, in its preparation for defense in time of peace, so that the great State of New York would assume its proper place among the commonwealths of the Nation. Glad to know that the officers were engaged in building up a new America, in teaching the young men of today that discipline must be sustained. "It is good to have you here and we hope you'll come again. Good luck, God speed and come again."

President Thompson then called on Col. Ransom H. Gillet of the 105th Infantry to reply to the address of welcome for the delegates. Col. Gillet briefly reviewed the amount of money that was expended yearly by state and nation in keeping the New York National Guard ready for the first line of defense; he briefly informed the representatives of the civilian government of the character of men who were responsible today for the training of the young men in this state in the art of defense, saying that a great proportion had not only been in combat service and successfully led their troops to victory, but many had been wounded in defense of their country and that scores were wearing the decorations of foreign countries in recognition of their courage and leadership in battle.

That it was due to such men, commanding officers in the National Guard of today, that was keeping the State of New York in the front with its 23,000 trained citizen soldiers, ready for any call to the defense of their state and nation. He voiced the sentiment of all the delegates in thanking the officials for leaving their desks to come and welcome them to Syracuse and to all the citizens of the Central City for their whole-hearted hospitality.

The Secretary then announced the following committees, appointed by the President, to handle the important business of the convention:

Resolution Committee—Col. Ransom H. Gillet, 105th Infantry, Chairman; Col. James R. Howlett, 101st Cavalry; Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, 102nd Medical Regiment; Lieut. Col. B. H. Pendry, 245th Coast Artillery; Lieut. Col. Ralph K. Robertson, 174th Infantry; Lieut. Col. Eugene N. Froment, 107th Infantry; Lieut. Col. William E. Downs, 212th Coast Artillery; Maj. E. G. Ziegler, 54th Inf. Brigade; Maj. Terence Newsome, 156th Field Artillery.

Nominating Committee—Col. Elmer F. Austin, 258th Field Artillery, Chairman; Col. John J. Phelan, 165th Infantry; Col. Charles E. Walsh, 10th Infantry; Col. Thomas Fairservis, 106th Infantry; Maj. Kenneth C. Tomson, 101st Cavalry; Maj. Patrick J. Walsh, 102nd Engineers;



Major Farmer Busy on Local Committee

(Continued on Page 24)

HOW WE STAND

Average attendance for entire Guard 77%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard 21,808
 Minimum Strength New York National Guard 18,821
 Present Strength New York National Guard 21,834

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 26
 27th Division Headquarters 26

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 70
 51st Cavalry Brigade 87

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 32
 52nd Field Artillery Brigade 54

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 27
 87th Infantry Brigade 46
 53rd Infantry Brigade 37
 54th Infantry Brigade 38

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength 329
 27th Division Special Troops 435

AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength 146
 27th Division Air Service 131

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength 188
 101st Signal Battalion 153

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength 474
 102nd Engineers 487

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength 416
 102nd Medical Regiment 478

DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.

Maintenance Strength 247
 27th Division Train, Q. M. C. 248

DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN

Maintenance Strength 63
 102nd Ammunition Train 61

STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS

Maintenance Strength 137
 Ordnance Department 20

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength 1,037
 1. 10th Infantry 1,289
 2. 105th Infantry 1,284
 3. 108th Infantry 1,195
 4. 71st Infantry 1,169
 5. 107th Infantry 1,166
 6. 14th Infantry 1,150
 7. 106th Infantry 1,145
 8. 174th Infantry 1,123
 9. 165th Infantry 1,096
 10. 369th Infantry 1,073

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength 599
 101st Cavalry 631

SEPARATE TROOPS

Maintenance Strength per Tr. 63
 1st Cavalry (3 troops) 212

MACHINE GUN SQUADRON

Maintenance Strength 241
 51st Machine Gun Squadron 336

ARTILLERY 75s

Maintenance Strength 600
 156th Field Artillery 796
 105th Field Artillery 749
 104th Field Artillery 752

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength 646
 106th Field Artillery 801

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength 646
 258th Field Artillery 752

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength 636
 244th Coast Artillery 822

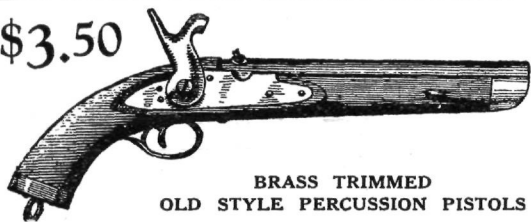
ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength 730
 245th Coast Artillery 1,223

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength 739
 212th Coast Artillery 769

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

December, 1925—Average Attendance Whole Guard 77%

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Effort

(1) 93%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
101st Cavalry				
Regimental Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Troop.	3	58	55	95
Service Train	3	77	72	94
1st Sq. Hdqrs.	4	24	23	95
Troop A	4	63	60	94
Troop B	3	49	42	86
Troop C	3	66	62	93
2nd Sq. Headquarters	4	22	20	85
Troop E	3	84	79	94
Troop F	3	80	76	95
Troop G	3	62	56	90
Med. Dept.	4	46	45	99
Total	637	596	93	

(2) 90%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
51st M. G. Sq.				
Headquarters	4	2	2	100
Hdqrs. Det.	4	36	32	89
Troop A	4	101	93	92
Troop B	4	90	76	85
Troop C	4	99	90	91
Med Det.	4	9	9	100
Total	337	302	90	

(6) 84%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
105th Infantry				
Field and Staff	4	13	13	100
Headquarters Company	4	65	52	80
Service Company	6	104	88	85
Howitzer Company	5	65	52	80
Hq. 1st Battalion	4	44	35	79
Hq. 2nd Battalion	4	31	26	84
Hq. 3rd Battalion	3	41	36	88
Company A	4	71	62	87
Company B	3	86	81	94
Company C	3	72	56	78
Company D	3	71	54	76
Company E	5	69	50	72
Company F	4	69	63	91
Company G	8	70	56	80
Company H	5	71	61	84
Company K	5	78	68	87
Company L	4	67	52	78
Company M	4	75	69	92
Med. Det.	5	36	27	75
Total	1198	1001	84	

(10) 81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
10th Infantry				
Hq. and Hq. Company	4	82	77	94
Service Company	4	81	75	92
Howitzer Company	3	61	52	85
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	28	21	75
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	30	18	60
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	41	37	90
Medical Department	4	36	24	67
Company A	4	66	52	79
Company B	4	64	53	83
Company C	3	78	54	69
Company D	4	95	80	84
Company E	4	69	55	80
Company F	4	73	64	88
Company G	4	63	49	78
Company H	4	83	69	81
Company I	7	86	75	87
Company K	4	86	61	71
Company L	4	76	60	79
Company M	4	76	69	91
Company N				
Total	1276	1045	81	

(3) 86%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
1st Cavalry				
Troop B	4	74	65	88
Troop G	4	71	68	96
Troop M	4	68	50	74
Total	213	183	86	

(4) 86%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
107th Infantry				
Headquarters	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Company	4	37	28	76
Service Company	4	98	88	90
Howitzer	4	56	32	57
Hq. First Battalion	3	28	24	86
Company A	3	68	58	82
Company B	4	74	61	82
Company C	4	75	68	91
Company D	4	66	58	88
Hq. 2nd Battalion	4	18	15	83
Company E	4	69	59	85
Company F	4	70	61	87
Company G	4	75	68	91
Company H	4	78	72	92
Hq. 3rd Battalion	4	24	22	91
Company I	3	64	51	80
Company K	4	84	71	84
Company L	3	64	58	91
Company M	4	67	55	82
Med. Det.	4	32	32	91
Total	1154	988	86	

(7) 83%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Med. Reg.				
Hqrs. Staff	4	7	7	100
Service Company	4	55	49	90
Band Section (S. C.)	2	28	19	70
104th Col. Co.	6	58	35	61
105th Col. Co.	4	64	51	80
104th Amb. Co.	4	51	46	90
105th Amb. Co.	4	46	38	82
104th Hos. Co.	4	68	63	93
106th Hos. Co.	2	64	61	96
102nd Vet. Co.	4	39	31	79
Total	480	400	83	

(11) 80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
71st Infantry				
Regimental Hdqrs	4	10	10	100
Hdqrs. Company	4	59	47	80
Service Company	3	100	83	83
Howitzer Company	3	64	49	76
Med. Det.	4	32	27	84
Hq. 1st Battalion	4	24	18	75
Company A	4	75	67	89
Company B	4	66	53	80
Company C	4	72	60	83
Company D	4	69	58	84
Hq. 2nd Battalion	4	29	18	62
Company F	3	61	45	74
Company G	3	62	51	82
Company H	3	61	52	85
Hq. 3rd Battalion	3	26	25	92
Company I	4	68	56	82
Company K	4	74	64	86
Company L	4	63	44	68
Company M	4	75	60	80
Total	1166	945	80	

(5) 84%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
165th Infantry				
Field and Staff	4	9	9	100
Regimental Hdqrs. Co.	4	65	59	90
Service Company	4	98	80	81
Howitzer Company	4	63	53	84
Company A	4	63	50	79
Company B	4	60	47	78
Company C	4	64	47	74
Company D	4	63	50	80
Company E	4	62	52	84
Company F	4	74	58	79
Company G	4	61	54	88
Company H	4	63	55	87
Company I	4	67	59	88
Company K	4	65	59	90
Company L	4	66	63	96
Company M	4	69	50	73
Hq. 1st Battalion	4	22	20	93
Hq. 2nd Battalion	4	23	20	88
Hq. 3rd Battalion	4	19	18	92
Med. Det.	4	21	19	91
Total	1097	922	84	

(9) 81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
245th Coast Art.				
Headquarters	5	7	7	100
Hq. Battery	5	114	97	85
Hq. 1st Battalion	5	2	2	100
Battery A	5	79	60	76
Battery C	5	82	67	82
Battery E	5	103	82	80
Battery F	5	109	85	78
Hq. 2nd Battalion	5	3	3	100
Battery B	5	100	87	87
Battery D	5	87	73	84
Battery G	5	78	57	73
Battery H	5	88	69	76
Hq. 3rd Battalion	5	3	3	100
Battery I	5	68	56	82
Battery K	5	95	81	85
Battery L	5	86	67	78
Battery M	5	83	59	71
Medical	5	31	27	86
Total	1218	982	81	

(12) 80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
108th Infantry				
Regimental Hq.	4	6	6	100
Regimental Hq. Co.	4	65	43	66
Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	31	20	66
Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	50	34	67
Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	35	24	67
Service Company	4	100	68	68
Howitzer Company	4	67	51	76
Company A	4	67	49	73
Company B	5	73	55	76
Company C	4	66	49	74
Company D	4	75	66	88
Company E	4	73	52	71
Company F	4	57	45	80
Company G	5	81	48	74
Company H	4	65	50	77
Company I	5	64	45	70
Company K	5	57	43	76
Company L	5	85	75	87
Company M	4	68	49	72
Med. Det.	4	25	20	77
Total	1110	892	80	

(13) 78%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Field and Staff.....	4	71	70
Hq. 1st Battalion.....	3	26	18
Hq. 2nd Battalion.....	3	24	16
Hq. 3rd Battalion.....	3	24	21
Hdqs. Company.....	3	64	40
Service Co.....	3	75	55
Howitzer Company.....	4	66	61
Company A.....	3	65	49
Company B.....	3	67	52
Company C.....	3	66	49
Company D.....	3	65	42
Company E.....	3	63	45
Company F.....	3	67	41
Company G.....	3	64	40
Company H.....	3	77	67
Company I.....	4	70	69
Company K.....	4	89	75
Company L.....	3	64	42
Company M.....	3	78	70
Medical Det.....	3	33	30
Total	1218	952	78

(14) 76%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters.....	3	7	7
Hdqs. Company.....	3	60	44
Hq. 1st Battalion.....	3	12	7
Hq. 2nd Battalion.....	3	29	20
Hq. 3rd Battalion.....	3	41	32
Service Company.....	3	89	56
Howitzer Company.....	3	54	37
Med. Det.....	3	35	25
Company A.....	3	68	57
Company B.....	3	64	39
Company C.....	3	67	37
Company D.....	3	65	54
Company E.....	3	84	66
Company F.....	3	54	41
Company G.....	3	58	45
Company H.....	3	7	67
Company I.....	3	79	66
Company K.....	3	70	61
Company L.....	3	64	50
Company M.....	3	50	39
Total	1124	845	76

(15) 76%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Regimental Hdqrs.....	4	55	35
Hq. Battery.....	4	44	36
Service Battery.....	4	100	74
1st Bn. Hq. & C. T.....	3	40	36
Battery A.....	4	96	70
Battery B.....	4	79	60
Battery C.....	4	78	60
2nd Bn. Hq. & C. T.....	4	34	25
Battery D.....	4	95	74
Battery E.....	4	75	60
Battery F.....	3	73	55
Med. Det.....	4	28	22
Total	797	607	76

(16) 75%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Regimental Hdqrs.....	4	3	3
Hdqs. Battery.....	5	38	31
Service Battery.....	5	69	51
Hq. 1st Battalion.....	4	4	4
1st Bn. Hdqrs. Battery.....	4	47	33
Battery A.....	3	86	69
Battery B.....	3	89	64
Battery C.....	3	95	71
Hq. 2nd Battalion.....	4	4	4
2nd Bn. Hq. Battery.....	4	59	50
Battery D.....	5	82	53
Battery E.....	4	66	50
Battery F.....	4	68	39
Med. Det.....	6	32	26
Total	742	558	75

(17) 75%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters.....	7	14	13
Wagon Co. 103.....	7	49	36
Wagon Co. 104.....	7	52	39
M. T. C. 105.....	7	49	35
M. T. C. 106.....	7	47	38
M. R. S. 103.....	7	21	15
Med. Det.....	7	17	12
Total	249	188	75

(18) 75%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters.....	5	5	4
Hq. Battery.....	5	71	46
Service Battery.....	5	77	68
Med. D. D.....	5	35	24
1st Bn. Hq.....	5	4	4
1st Bn. Hd. & C. T.....	5	68	58
Battery A.....	5	66	53
Battery B.....	5	76	53
2nd Bn. Hq.....	5	4	4
2nd Bn. Hq. & C. T.....	5	67	46
Battery C.....	5	69	52
Battery D.....	5	69	55
3rd Bn. Hq.....	5	3	3
3rd Bn. Hd. & C. T.....	5	76	60
Battery E.....	5	68	55
Battery F.....	5	76	52
Total	834	637	75

(19) 73%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters.....	4	127	91
27th Division Hq. Co.....	4	59	32
102nd Ord. Co.....	4	47	31
27th Tank Co.....	4	68	39
27th Signal Co.....	4	79	64
102nd Motorcycle Co.....	4	39	30
27th M. P. Co.....	4	61	48
Med. Det.....	4	23	16
Hq. Det.....	4	52	52
Total	555	403	73

(20) 72%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters.....	4	5	5
Hq. Battery.....	4	69	48
Service Battery.....	4	77	66
1st Bn. Hq. Det & C. T.....	4	74	58
Battery A.....	4	62	41
Battery B.....	4	63	43
Battery C.....	4	62	41
Battery D.....	4	64	49
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.....	4	18	16
Battery E.....	4	65	41
Battery F.....	4	68	39
Battery G.....	4	62	38
Battery H.....	4	69	56
Med. Det.....	4	20	20
Total	778	559	72

(21) 71%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Regimental Hdqrs.....	5	6	6
Hq. Battery.....	5	65	37
Service Battery.....	5	67	51
1st Battalion Hdqrs.....	5	2	2
1st C. T.....	5	36	26
Battery A.....	5	67	53
Battery B.....	5	67	50
2nd Bn. Hq.....	5	2	2
2nd C. T.....	5	64	43
Battery C.....	5	65	37
Battery D.....	5	66	35
3rd Bn. Hdqrs.....	5	4	4
3rd C. T.....	5	49	46
Battery E.....	5	77	61
Battery F.....	5	75	51
Med. Det.....	5	37	30
Total	749	534	71

(22) 69%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Regimental Hdqrs.....	5	10	10
Regimental Hdqrs. Co.....	5	65	47
Service Co.....	5	110	77
Howitzer Co.....	5	63	41
Hq. 1st Battalion.....	5	24	21
Company A.....	5	65	41
Company B.....	5	65	41
Company C.....	5	68	46
Company D.....	5	60	41
Hq. 2nd Battalion.....	5	19	16
Company E.....	5	60	43
Company F.....	5	64	47
Company G.....	5	65	43
Company H.....	5	71	51
Hq. 3rd Battalion.....	5	25	22
Company I.....	5	64	43
Company K.....	5	67	48
Company L.....	5	78	44
Company M.....	5	69	48
Med. Det.....	5	46	29
Total	1158	799	69

(23) 69%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Obs. Squadron.....	4	114	79
102nd Photo Section.....	4	16	11
Total	130	90	69

(24) 67%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Field and Staff.....	4	9	9
Company A.....	4	62	42
Company B.....	4	63	33
Company C.....	4	58	45
Company D.....	4	60	39
Company E.....	4	62	41
Company F.....	4	55	35
Hq. & Service Co.....	4	93	70
Med. Det.....	4	21	12
Total	483	326	67

(25) 66%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters.....	4	4	3
Hdqs. Battery.....	4	52	34
Service Battery.....	4	85	71
Med. Det.....	3	36	22
1st Bn. Hq. Bat. & C. T.....	2	45	27
Battery A.....	3	81	44
Battery B.....	3	75	52
Battery C.....	4	87	63
2nd Bn. Hq. Bat. & C.T.....	4	52	31
Battery D.....	4	83	51
Battery E.....	4	80	45
Battery F.....	4	114	80
Total	794	523	66

(26) 65%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Regimental Hdqrs.....	4	5	5
Hdqs. Battery.....	4	52	34
Service Battery.....	3	80	55
Hq. 1st Battalion.....	4	3	3
Hq. Bat. & C. T. 1st Bn.....	4	33	20
Battery A.....	3	77	45
Battery B.....	3	102	66
Battery C.....	4	3	2
Hq. 2nd Battalion.....	4	33	23
Hq. Bat. & C.T. 2nd Bn.....	4	33	23
Battery D.....	3	78	59
Battery E.....	3	70	44
Hq. 3rd Battalion.....	4	2	2
Hq. Bat. & C.T. 3rd Bn.....	4	40	30
Battery F.....	3	115	83
Battery G.....	3	71	35
Med. Dept. Det.....	3	31	15
Total	800	518	65

(27) 59%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Regimental Hdqrs.....	4	9	9
Regimental Hdqrs. Co.....	4	59	27
Service Co.....	4	100	74
Howitzer Company.....	4	50	25
Hq. 1st Battalion.....	4	32	22
Company A.....	4	65	38
Company B.....	4	64	42
Company C.....	4	70	42
Company D.....	4	55	42
Hq. 2nd Battalion.....	4	28	16
Company E.....	4	59	34
Company F.....	4	51	35
Company G.....	4	51	30
Company H.....	4	56	15
Hq. 3rd Battalion.....	4	35	22
Company I.....	4	66	37
Company J.....	4	63	28
Company K.....	4	61	34
Company L.....	4	62	37
Company M.....	4	38	28
Med. Det.....	4	38	28
Total	1084	637	59

(28) 100%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
27th Div. Hdq.....	4	26	26
27th Division Hdqrs.....	4	26	26
Total	4	26	100

(1) 92%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters.....	4	6	6
Hdqs. Troop.....	4	80	73
Total	86	79	92

		89%		No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(2) 54th Inf. Brig.		Rec'd.	Abs.	4	5	5	100
Headquarters	.....	4	5	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Co.	.....	4	32	28	88		
				37	33	89	

		81%		No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(3) 53rd Inf. Brig.		Rec'd.	Abs.	4	4	4	100
Headquarters	.....	4	4	4	4	4	100
Hdqrs. Company	.....	4	33	26	79		
				37	30	81	

		76%		No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(4) 87th Inf. Brig.		Rec'd.	Abs.	4	3	3	100
Headquarters	.....	4	3	3	100		
Headquarters Co.	.....	4	43	32	74		
				46	35	76	

		75%		No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(5) 52nd F. A. Brig.		Rec'd.	Abs.	4	6	6	100
Headquarters	.....	4	6	6	100		
Headquarters Co.	.....	4	47	34	72		
				53	40	75	

		58%		No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(6) 102nd Am. Tr.		Rec'd.	Abs.	4	62	35	56
102nd Am. Train.	.....	4	62	35	56		
				62	35	58	

		69%		No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(7) Ord. Dept., S. C. & D.		Rec'd.	Abs.	4	20	14	69
				4	20	14	69

The Sentry

My eyes peer through the scowl
Of the dark and sullen night,
Which has thrust its sombre jowl
Into haunts of recent light
Like the muzzle of a mastiff,
Poised and ready for a fight.

My list'ning ears are ringing
With the silence of the plain
And mystery is clinging
To the hem of my domain;
I clutch my automatic
My composure to regain.

My feet are softly padding
In the loose and shifting sand,
Ev'ry step more safety adding
To the slumbering command;
Somewhere out among the shadows,
Danger may be close at hand!

—Frederic T. Cardoze.

101ST SIGNAL BATTALION

COMPANY "B" of the 101st Signal Battalion reports that they have just had one of the most successful Barn Dances ever held by this company or battalion, and that was on January 16.

The drill hall was full of decorations from floor to ceiling. Colored curtains draped the high ceiling fixtures and stringed lights were strung from wall to wall with apples and lollypops hanging from strings. Lanterns, harness, shovels, rakes, straw and hay covered the walls and closets. In fact, everything was there to give the appearance of the real old fashioned barn dance.

Moonlight and Nantucket dances were an added attraction, and "wall flowers" were very scarce.

The Green Light Hotel was well supplied with customers by Sheriff Palletto, and Constables Hanrahan, Vandenberg and L. J. Benedetto. The Judge's chair was occupied by Sgt. Neyen of Headquarters Company, who was dressed as a retired sea captain. E. L. Benedetto, custodian of the cash, was full of smiles and whiskers.

The Rube Costume prize was a set of cuff links awarded to Lieut. McDonald of Company B, and Mrs. Ethel Cook of Brooklyn carried off the Gold Pen and Pencil set with the best "gal" costume. All were very much disappointed because our greased pig refused to run when he saw so many anxious hicks waiting for

him to start; so he was raffled off and won by Sgt. Marshall of Co. A. Also, a ten dollar gold piece was raffled off and won by Pvt. McHugh of Co. A. The door prize was a rooster but we failed to get the name of the winner.

The musical end of the program was furnished by the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. orchestra of the Printing Division, consisting of nine pieces. This was their first appearance in public and the artists made a name for themselves so that they will play at our next Dance, a novelty one, that will be held in the month of April.

All of the customers present were well served with eats and cider. Smith's caterers did the serving and all had plenty to eat and had a most enjoyable evening. It was after 2 A. M. before we were able to close the gates.

The Camp Smith Military Police

THE detachment consisted of thirty-two men detailed to this duty from all parts of the State. They were on duty at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., for one hundred days during the summer of 1925.

Although there were many daily details to be performed that were of a routine nature the work was always interesting and at times most exciting.

The Detachment worked in three counties and in the performance of their

various duties they co-operated with ten different police agencies. Co-operation with the State Troopers, Peekskill, N. Y., Police and the N. Y. Central R. R. Police was a daily occurrence.

The Detachment had complete charge of the new Camp Smith swimming pool. Not a single serious accident occurred notwithstanding the many thousands of men who used the pool. Not a single drowning occurred although fifty-seven men were pulled from the pool by the M. P. Life Guards.

There were 13,000 men in camp and at various times some 30,000 visitors and thousands of automobiles. Not a single traffic accident occurred throughout the summer.

The Detachment had complete charge of the entrainment and detrainment of some 25,000 men at Roa Hook Railroad Station. Not a single accident occurred in the moving of the large body of troops. An added difficulty was encountered this year in crossing the heavy Sunday automobile traffic to and from Roa Hook.

The Military Police detailed as payroll guards protected some \$350,000.00 during the summer.

The day the camp opened a vigorous policy against bootleggers, peddlers and others was begun and enforced until the day camp closed.

It is interesting to note that in every case which the detachment took to court they secured a conviction.

Annual Convention New York N. G.

(Continued from Page 19)



Our Energetic Secretary, Capt. Mangine

Maj. John Grimley, 369th Infantry; Maj. Fred'k H. Thiessen, 105th Infantry; Maj. A. L. Gillig, 174th Infantry; Capt. W. J. Graham, Naval Militia.

Committee on Place of Next Convention—Col. Frank H. Hines, 105th Field Artillery, Chairman; Maj. E. J. Reilly, 245th Coast Artillery; Maj. Arthur T. Smith, 108th Infantry.

Auditing Committee—Col. John J. Byrne, 244th Coast Artillery, Chairman; Maj. Harry H. Farmer, 108th Infantry; Maj. N. H. Egleston, 51st Machine Gun Squadron.

Upon opening the afternoon session President Thompson introduced the new Commanding Officer of the New York National Guard, Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, who said he wanted to be regarded not only as chief but as comrade. He said he felt just like coming home in assuming command of the finest body of citizen soldiers it had ever been his good fortune to be associated with and in "carrying on" he needed the support and loyalty of every one. He believed that in fulfilling our obligation to service, we must not be misled as to the importance of our responsibilities. We must all do our bit fearlessly, constantly, loyally. He pledged himself to carry on the great



Our New President—Gen. Marshall



Col. Salisbury—A New Vice-President

work done by the New York National Guard in the past and a desire for harmony throughout and the help of all in ever maintaining the highest standard of efficiency.

The General was given a tremendous ovation at the conclusion of his remarks.

Brig. Gen. Edward J. Westcott, the Adjutant General, was to address the convention but his unavoidable absence on account of serious illness prevented his attendance and Brig. Gen. Franklin W. Ward, Assistant Adjutant General, was introduced in his place. After a few very touching remarks about Gen. West-

(Continued on Page 27)

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Annual Convention New York N. G.

(Continued from Page 24)



Admiral Josephthal of the Naval Militia who attended with a large active staff

cott and an appeal to the delegates to offer a prayer for his recovery, Gen. Ward eloquently touched upon efficiency in military service, dividing it into three important branches, morale, team work and obedience, painting a beautiful word picture of the components of loyalty in building up a great military espre de corps—so necessary to a well-trained military force.

At the conclusion of General Ward's remarks, a resolution was offered to send telegrams of sympathy to Gen. Westcott and Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Costigan, the treasurer of the Association, both detained from the convention on account of serious illness. The telegram to Gen. Westcott read.

Mrs. Edward J. Westcott,
289 West Lawrence St.,
Albany, N. Y.

Please convey to Gen. Westcott the deep regard and tribute paid him by five hundred officers attending convention of National Guard Association, all of whom offered silent and bedtime prayer that Almighty God spare him and restore his former strength, health and vigor and send him back to us, who love him loyally and to those who need him most. Chaplain Roeder offers association prayer for speedy recovery.

COL. JOHN S. THOMPSON,
President.

The Treasurer's report was read, as audited by the special committee, and found correct, showing a balance of \$1,367.75.

BANQUET IN EVENING.

The annual banquet, served in the ball-room of Hotel Syracuse, was to have started at 6.30, but so much private entertaining was going on at all headquarters on every floor, where war time reminiscences were being renewed, that it was nearly eight o'clock when over four hundred sat down to sing and eat. Throughout the dinner the singing and special entertainment "stunts" by a troupe of artists, kept everyone busy, the popular songs being led by Mr. George D. Elwell of Albany, everytime the cavalry stopped "giving a damn" or the artillery parked their "rolling caissons" or the infantry stopped "winning the war," long enough for the orchestra to be heard.

When the cigars and coffee came, President Thompson read telegrams of regret from the Commander-in-Chief, Governor Alfred E. Smith, and Gen. Milton A. Record, the Adjutant General of Maryland, who appeared on the toast list and then introduced Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, commanding the Second Corps Area, and ranking officer of the regular army, as the first speaker. He said that the National Guard was the finest example of citizenship any country in any period has produced. He praised in highest terms the defense acts of 1916 and 1920 ascribing the present efficiency and strength of the national guard to them and to the organization of the militia under the war department just before the war.

Brig. Gen. Merch B. Stewart, recently made commandant of West Point Military Academy, was introduced and made a splendid response. He said: "I can howl as much as others of the boys on occasion, but I don't think this era is one in which I would be justified in howling. There is more occasion to purr than to howl.

Backing his view with information on the present status of the country's defense he declared the regular army, tho small, is the best-equipped and best-officered army the country ever has had. The national guard, he asserted is as large as ever before and would be larger if money were available for it. The R. O. T. C. and the C. M. T. C. are thriving under the command of veterans, he pointed out.

All in all the country could mobilize a larger and more efficient army at the press of a button in Washington today than at any previous time of peace.

The other speaker of the evening was Chaplain Charles W. Roeder of the 245th Coast Artillery, who spoke eloquently of loyalty.

SATURDAY MORNING SESSION.

The last session opened at 10 o'clock Saturday morning to hear the reports of the various committees.

President Thompson introduced Col. J. P. MacAdam, representative of the



One of the popular Division representatives, Lt. Col. J. A. S. Mundy, Adj.

Militia Bureau, who spoke on the Bureau's labors in working out some system of a clothing allowance for the National Guard to relieve the great burden of company commanders. He said that by the end of 1927 the war time issues of clothing would probably run out and that the only appropriation increase for 1927 would be for ammunition and clothing.

The committee on place reported that invitations had been received from Binghamton, Rochester and New York City to hold the 1927 convention in their cities and they were unanimously in favor of accepting Rochester's invitation, which was so voted by the delegates.

The Resolutions Committee, through its chairman, Col. Gillet, read the resolutions submitted and the following were carried:

1. To amend Sec. 218 of the M. L. so as to allow battalion headquarters a battalion headquarters fund of \$500 annually.

2. Putting the association on record in favor of the act to amend the Tax law, exempting from taxes the property of veteran military associations.

3. Urging upon Congress the necessity for funds for horse hire, forage and care of sufficient horses for the mounted service.

4. To urge upon the state legislature the restoration of the \$1,500 horse allowance for each troop and battery, as formerly existed, which is urgently needed for the training of the mounted units of the National Guard, the shortage of horses now greatly handicapping such training.

(Continued on Page 29)

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New York and Elberon, N. J.

Annual Convention New York N. G.

(Continued from Page 27)

5. Amending Sec. 189, M. L. so as to provide that Superintendents of Armories shall receive \$9 per day and other employees not to exceed \$7.

6. Thanking the Master Association of Employing Lithographers for their stand pledging their support to the service in the National Guard of their members.

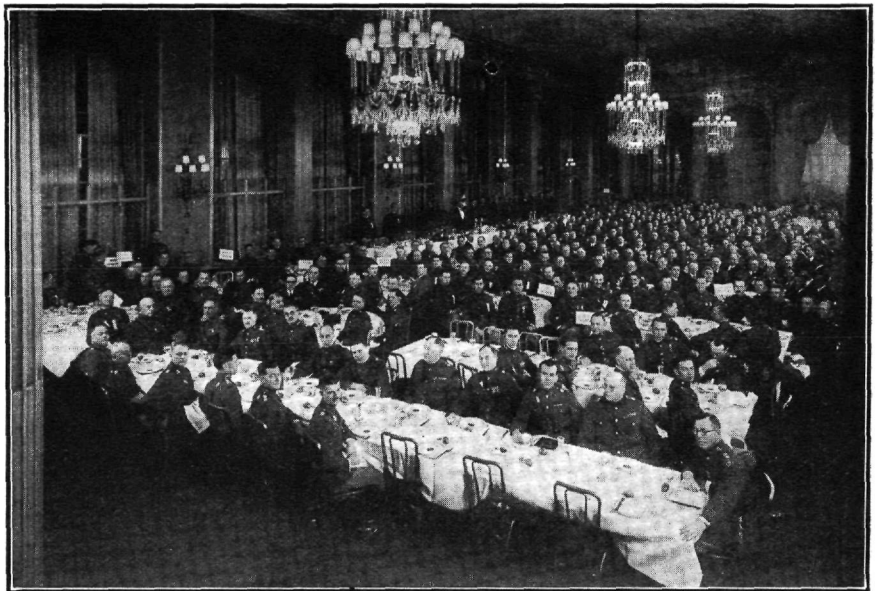
7. A resolution in reference to the waterways as they affect lines of communication and transportation, recommending that Congress withhold support of an international canal until after the deep water ship canal from the great lakes to the Atlantic Ocean along the Mohawk trail is completed.

A resolution calling for a turn over of 25% of the money from boxing recently received at headquarters, such percentage being devoted by the commanding general to the social activities of the guard, be given to the Military Athletic League to help finance their activities, was voted down.

Col. Walsh, from the floor, presented the following resolution, which was carried:

"Whereas, there is urgent necessity throughout the state for construction of new armories and the reconstruction, improvement and betterment of a number of those in use, and

Whereas, the allocation of funds under the recent bond issue for the reconstruction of state buildings has been approved by the state, now there be it



The Annual N. Y. N. G. Banquet, Hotel Syracuse

Resolved, that this association respectfully request the consideration of the Governor and the Legislature to the urgent need of armory construction and reconstruction with such funds as may not be required for emergencies."

The following officers presented by the nominating committee were then unanimously elected and conducted into office:

President—Gen. Robert W. Marshall, 52nd Field Artillery Brigade.

First Vice-president—Col. William F. Schohl, 106th Field Artillery.

Second Vice-president—Col. Lucius Salisbury, 102nd Medical Regiment.

Secretary—Capt. Wm. J. Mangine, 10th Infantry.

Treasurer—Lieut. Col. Wm. J. Costigan, 165th Infantry.

The incoming president announced the additional members of the Executive Committee—Col. Walter A. Delamatier, 71st Infantry and Col. James R. Howlett, 101st Cavalry.

A resolution was adopted thanking Secretary Mangine for the splendid arrangements and attention he gave to the comfort of the delegates attending the National convention in Florida in January.

New York State's National Guard Strength

By LT. COL. J. A. S. MUNDY, Division Adjutant

ACCORDING to the figures submitted by the Militia Bureau as of October 31, 1925, I have doped out the following:

- New York State has 12.32% of entire N. G.
- New York State has 75.14% of N. G. in 2 C. A.
- New York State has 2,442 more than entire 1st C. A.—6 States.
- New York State has 2,183 more than entire 3rd C. A.—3 States and D. C.
- New York State has 1,760 more than entire 4th C. A.—8 States and D. C.
- New York State has 5,118 more than entire 5th C. A.—4 States and D. C.
- New York State has 3,996 more than entire 6th C. A.—3 States and D. C.
- New York State has 781 less than entire 7th C. A.—8 States and D. C.
- New York State has 4,931 more than entire 8th C. A.—5 States and D. C.
- New York State has 5,686 more than entire 9th C. A. & H. T.—7 St. I.T.

New York National Guard exceeds in numbers combined National Guard of Arizona, Colorado, District of Columbia, Delaware, Hawaii, Idaho, Mississippi, Montana, Nebraska, New Hampshire, New Mexico, North Dakota, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, Vermont, West Virginia and Wyoming.

New York has more than one-third as many as all states west of the Mississippi River.

Mayor Praises Guard at Drill and Review

MAYOR WALKER, reviewing the Seventy-first Regiment of the National Guard last night at its armory, Park Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street, paid high tribute to its members.

Walking out to the middle of the armory floor, where Col. Walter A. De Lamater and his staff stood waiting, the Mayor said in tones loud enough to be heard by the 3,000 persons in the galleries: "Colonel, I salute the finest specimen of humanity in the civilized world, the American soldier."

"I am proud of New York tonight," he declared. "I have some appreciation of the personal sacrifice that you make in the service of the State. I am happy at the work that the city is doing through you."

Police Commissioner George V. McLaughlin accompanied the Mayor as he and Col. De Lamater, commanding officer of the regiment, with other of-

ficers, inspected the 1,200 men in the ranks.

A machine-gun drill by Company H, commanded by Capt. Gustav L. Schiller, was the feature of the exhibitions. Blank cartridges outside added a touch of realism. Company A, commanded by Capt. Robert J. Geis, and Company K, with Capt. Edward F. Knight in command, gave the other special exhibitions, a physical drill and guard mounting.

At a dinner at the Hotel McAlpin before the review, the reviewing officers and staff of the regiment, Mrs. Walker and Gen. Paul B. Malone, commanding the Second Division at San Antonio, Texas, were guests of Col. De Lamater.—*N. Y. Times.*

Army and Navy Game in Chicago

The great military social sporting event of the Thanksgiving season—the annual Army and Navy football game, will be played in the west this fall for the first time in thirty-five years. The contest will take place in Soldiers' Field Stadium, Chicago, November 27, 1926.

The midwest metropolis' offer for the annual service classic, including free transportation of both service units, hotel accommodations and sustenance, was accepted formally by Rear Admiral Louis M. Nulton, Naval academy superintendent, in joint agreement with West Point authorities.

Philadelphia and more recently Baltimore had been contenders for the 1926 game.

Superintendent Nulton's official announcement follows:

"By mutual agreement between the superintendents of the two academies, the Army-Navy football game of 1926 will be played in Soldiers' Field stadium, Chicago, subject to the following conditions:

"That the occasion, the formal dedication of the state-owned memorial to soldiers of the World War, is a special one, and is not to be considered a precedent for future games.

"That without cost to the students of either academy the regiment of midshipmen and the corps of cadets are to be transported, provided with hotel accommodations and sustenance from the time they leave their respective academies until they return.

"That the Navy Athletic Association and the Army Athletic Association each receives 40,000 tickets, from each of which allotment 10,000 will be sold back to Soldiers' Field stadium, leaving each athletic association 30,000 tickets available for sale and distribution to its members until existing rules and procedure."

Now Colonel Olmsted

Maj. Gen. Quincy A. Gillmore, Commander of the New Jersey National Guard, has forwarded the appointment of Lieut. Col. Edward Olmsted of Elizabeth as Chief of Staff of the 44th Division which includes promotion to Colonel, Infantry.

Col. Olmsted was appointed by Gen. Gillmore on May 1, 1924, as Assistant Chief of Staff, C-4 of the 44th Division of which he has also been Acting Chief of Staff for the past year.

He has previous service of twenty-seven years in the National Guard in all grades from Private to Lieutenant Colonel.

Overseas, Col. Olmsted was a member of the General Staff of the American Expeditionary Forces as Assistant Chief of Staff of the 27th Division which served with the British Armies in France and Belgium and participated in three major operations—the occupation of a defensive sector in the Ypres salient, the Ypres-Les offensive in Flanders and the Somme offensive in Picardy.

In addition to the Victory Medal and the British General Service Medal he was awarded the Distinguished Service Medal by the United States, the decoration of Chevalier in the French Legion of Honor, the Croix de Guerre with palm from the King of the Belgians and the Conspicuous Service Cross by the State of New York.

He also received citations for conspicuous service overseas from Gen. Pershing, Commander-in-Chief and from Gen. O'Ryan, Commander of the 27th Division.

During the last two years Col. Olmsted has been an employee of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau from which he has recently resigned and is now connected with the executive department of the American Hotels Corporation, New York City.

"Did a doctor treat you for that sprain?"

"Treat me! He soaked me ten bucks."

—*C. C. N. Y. Mercury.*

"I came from an immoral high school."

"What?"

"Yes, sir. Without a principle."

—*California Pelican.*



Senior Instructor N. Y. N. G. Was
Pleased With Syracuse Trip

Holiday Echoes

She: Yes, and this morning my stockings were filled with the most adorable things.

He: Er—so I see!

—*Bystander (London).*

Lost—Party who took the pink pajamas from clothesline at Laurel Ave., please return and no embarrassing exposure will be made on my part.

—*Syracuse Post-Standard.*



Gen. Bryant, Commanding All Cavalry
Units N. Y. N. G., Snapped at Syracuse

The Hackers

By MAJOR GEORGE WITEN

A continued story full of action and thrills written especially for the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Continued from January Issue)

CHAPTER II.

SYNOPSIS—Jim Benson, the hero, before the World War was a draftsman in an architect's office. Service in France so undermined his health from the poisonous gases, he had to obtain outdoor work upon his return to the United States. Having married a girl from a wealthy family, which promptly disowned her, and without money and an increasing family, "Jim" borrowed a hundred dollars, bought a second-hand car and commenced "hacking." It seems that trouble met him at every corner, and rubbing elbows with the underworld was not to his taste, nor did it promote happiness in his home. He has already made many enemies among the unscrupulous who keep the all night lights burning.

When business got slack around the cabarets in the early morning Jim would put his car on a good stand at the station, and go to sleep on the back seat, while he waited for the excursion trains. For weeks he never went home, except to attend to his family when Mrs. Brown could not be there.

Being so much together Ike and Jim became good friends, and in after months Ike proved to have a big heart, and a strong sense of loyalty to friendship.

Jim was feeling fine both mentally and physically. In spite of the hard work and the worry the outdoor life had been steadily building up his strength, and he was beginning to feel his old self again.

"I've got to make a couple of trips to a farm several miles from here," said a burley man of middle age coming up to Jim as he was polishing his car. "I'll pay you by the hour and give you a little extra besides. I got some stuff I want to bring in." He handed Jim a good cigar and climbed into the front seat.

This sounded good. Jim began to think his luck had changed. His fare was an affable sort of fellow and chatted freely on the way out. They came to where a delapidated house stood in a field back from the road. Here Jim was expected to turn in and stop.

As the car drew up a man peeped cautiously through a broken and dirt grimed window pane; then satisfied with what he saw he opened the door and stepped out. He was small of stature, and of a low order. He greeted them with a surly reproachful nod. Both men went into the house and returned presently with their arms full of bottles

of whiskey, which they commenced to pile into the back of the Dorick.

"I'm not hauling that stuff," said Jim, "you just as well take it out."

"You won't, hey!" said the big man. "We ain't having any foolishness outa you!" They each flashed an ugly looking gun in Jim's face.

For the moment he was at a loss to know what to do. The men placed their bottles in the bottom of the car, and then went into the house for a second load. Jim knew he couldn't start his engine and get away quick enough so long as they were both armed.

He pulled out one of the bottles from the back and placed it handy on the front seat; then lighted a cigarette and leaned placidly against the car, as if resigned to do what he was told.

The big man came out first, closely followed by his helper. As he leaned over to put his load down Jim struck him a crashing blow on the head with the bottle that threw him senseless to the ground.

The young man's arms were full of bottles. Before he could drop them and draw his gun Jim struck him across the face, and clutched his throat. Both men went to the ground in a terrific struggle, which to Jim seemed to last for hours before he finally choked his adversary into unconsciousness.

Exhausted and helpless he fell to the running board of the car, and there he sat, panting from the struggle, until he saw the big fellow commence to move; then he forced himself to action. Stooping over the big man he took a roll of bills from his pocket, and out of this paid himself for the trip, then he put the rest back. Throwing the whiskey from his car he drove away. As he turned out of the gate both men rose unsteadily to their feet and sent several wild shots after him.

"I seem to be making some bad enemies," thought Jim, and smiled. "I had no idea a fellow could become so popular by trying to keep out of trouble."

That evening a couple got into his car, and told him to drive them through the country for an hour or so.

"If a spoony couple hire yer by the hour," Ike had told him, "drive like the devil going out, but make it slow coming back. That runs up the time, and spoony couples never kick."

Jim remembered this wise advice and for two hours he drove straight out from the city stepping on the gas so hard that he kept the Dorick traveling from forty

to fifty miles an hour. In his reflector he could see that the couple were busy spooning, and not watching the speedometer, or paying any attention to him.

When ordered to return he kept the speedometer down to between fifteen and twenty miles an hour. The engine purred smoothly and he could not help but hear the conversation of the couple in the back seat.

"The Royce ought to be ready when we get in," the man was saying. "When she's clean of carbon I'll back her against anything around here, but I don't think we'll have a chase. We'll fool them. They'll think we've gone to Philadelphia, but we'll got to Wilmington."

"Oh, I do hope daddy doesn't get wise to anything until we're safe away," lisped the girl, as she snuggled closer to her lover.

"Don't worry, sweetheart. Just leave everything to me. I've got this all planned out."

"You're wonderful, Hally. I just know we're going to be happy."

They fell to whispering, and Jim heard no more until they got out at the Gray Rock. The man was in high spirits and paid him generously for the trip.

Jim put his car on a good stand at the station and then went to sleep on the back seat.

Suddenly he was roused by a portly gentleman shaking him and exclaiming: "My daughter has eloped! If you help me catch them I'll pay you five hundred dollars! Quick man, drive me to Philadelphia!"

"Are they in a Royce car?" asked Jim, rubbing his eyes.

"Yes! yes!"

"Has the man a small mustache, and has the girl brown eyes and curly brown hair?"

"Yes! Do you know anything about them?"

"They've gone to Wilmington."

"How do you know?"

Jim told him about the couple he had driven and their conversation. "Why don't you telegraph ahead to the police?"

"I don't want any publicity in this thing! You get me to them, and I'll handle the case!"

The Wilmington road was empty and Jim kept the Dorick going at from sixty to seventy miles an hour. Just after passing Mayfair, as it was breaking daylight, they sighted the Royce traveling at a steady pace of about forty miles an hour. The eloping couple thought they

had fooled the girl's father and were not driving at unnecessary speed.

Just ahead of them the road was closed for repairs, and a sign indicated a detour. The elopers took the detour, but Jim disregarded the "Road Closed" sign, and drove around it and over the construction work. There was no one about to stop him, so he made his way through to where the detour ended—saving several miles. Here he stopped his car diagonally across the dirt road—effecting a complete blockade.

"You get down behind the car, so they won't recognize you. I'll pretend to fix a tire," said Jim.

Crouching behind the car the man drew an automatic pistol from his pocket, and waited.

The Royce tooted loudly as it approached; then came to a stop beside the Dorick.

"Get out of the way," yelled the young man. "You can't—" His words died from his lips as the girl's father came out from his hiding place, and covered him with his pistol.

The man was helpless in the face of the automatic, but the girl was defiant and refused to go with her father.

Keeping the man covered he told Jim to take the girl by force and put her in the Dorick.

Before doing this, however, Jim searched the man to see if he was armed, and took an automatic pistol from his pocket. This he slipped into his own pocket. Then he gathered the girl in his arms, and carried her struggling and kicking to her father, who held her firmly.

As Jim turned around and drove down the road he could hear the would-be-eloper cursing at him, and swearing vengeance.

"Another enemy," he mused. "The woods seem to be full."

Still fearing publicity the father told Jim he could leave them at Mayfair, that they would take the train for Philadelphia from there. Then he handed him the promised five hundred dollars, and gave him an extra hundred to keep the matter quiet, which Jim promised he would do.

Jim went home to clean up and get some breakfast. As he was finishing his meal a knock came at the door.

"Come in," he called, and two plain clothes men entered.

"Where have you been all night?" asked one, showing his badge.

"Hacking. For a time I slept in my car at the station."

"Where'd you do your hacking?"

"Around the Gray Rock mostly."

"Where'd you just come from an hour ago?"

"Mayfair." Here Jim remembered his

promise to say nothing about the elopement, and made up his mind that he would be guarded in his statements.

"What were you doing at Mayfair?"

"Took a man out there."

"What did he want going to Mayfair at that hour in the morning?"

"You'll have to ask him."

"Who is he?"

"I don't know."

"You don't know, hey! You don't know what he went out there for!" The detective shook his finger at Jim. "You're holding something back. You'd better talk. It'll be best for you!" His voice had grown loud and threatening.

"I don't know what you are driving at, or why you come here making all this noise. I've got a sick wife, and this noise isn't doing her any good."

"Then you'd better come over to headquarters and explain a few things."

Jim called in Mrs. Brown and told her he had to go, but that he would be back in a few minutes. Then he went to speak to Molly.

"What does it all mean?" she asked, sitting up in bed.

"I don't know. They've made some mistake. I'll go and see."

She clung to him. Her woman's instinct telling her he was in danger.

"There, there, Honey. Don't worry. It's nothing. I'll be back in a jiffy."

Outside of police headquarters a large crowd had gathered, and as Jim drove up with the detectives he found himself the chief interest of the occasion. In the crowd he saw the Sewer Rat and Baldwin, and at a little distance from them stood the two girls of the Red Lights. They were all smiling with that sardonic smile peculiar to the underworld.

"I guess that'll keep him for a while," leered the Sewer Rat.

"He'll wish he'd taken a hint to keep off," replied Baldwin. "But we'd better shut up. You don't know who's listening in a crowd."

As Jim stopped the car in the Station yard a sergeant called to them from inside: "The Chief says for you to search his taxi."

While Jim stood and watched, the detectives went through his car. From the pocket nearest the driver's seat they pulled out a short iron bar that was covered with blood scarcely dried. Then they looked at Jim with smiles of triumph and disgust, and ordered him inside.

Up to this the whole proceedings had puzzled Jim and somewhat amused him, but the sight of the iron bar made him realize that he was up against a serious situation.

When they brought him in before the Chief of Detectives he refused to answer

any questions until they explained to him the reason for his arrest.

"So you don't know what you are here for. You were driving over the meadows early this morning, and you don't know that two men were murdered and robbed on the Mayfair road?"

"Then you think I know something about this murder?"

"You've got several things to explain, and until you answer questions to our satisfaction you'll stay right here. What are you doing with this bar of iron covered with blood in your car?"

"I don't know how it got there, and I don't know anything about the murder you speak of."

"Where were you this morning between four and six?"

"Until I have engaged a lawyer I have nothing more to say."

The Chief knew men, he had been studying Jim closely, and this statement from his prisoner did not surprise him, and he knew it would be useless to question him further.

"Search him," he ordered.

A detective stepped forward and drew from Jim's pocket first the roll of bills, which had been given him that morning by the father of the eloping girl, then the pistol which he had taken from the would-be-eloper. Again he saw the smiles of triumph and disgust spread over the faces of the detectives.

"Who do you want to get as counsel?" the Chief asked.

"I'd like to see Bob Randell, who drives a taxi, first. I want to get his advice about who to engage."

At mention of Randell the Chief smiled, but ordered that Jim be allowed to communicate with him.

Bob came readily and assured Jim of his willingness to help him. "Rushland is the best man you can get. He's expensive, but he'll win a case if anyone can."

"Tell me, Bob, just what has happened. I haven't the slightest idea."

Bob looked at him keenly. He also knew men, and recognized the ring of truth when he heard it.

"I believe you, Buddy, but we'll have a hard job to prove you're innocent." He waited for the effect of this statement, and was satisfied when he saw the look of wonder increase in Jim's face.

"Two drunks were murdered and robbed out on the marshes this morning. One of them lived long enough to tell that they had been drinking with some women in the Golden Bowl. They had gone with them in a taxi from Chicago Avenue. From there his mind was hazy, but they got out of him that they had had several hundred dollars between them, and that he thought the taxi was an open Dorick.

(To be continued)

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