

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU

AND WHAT?



JUNE, 1926

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DETERMINATION

Ask CAPTAIN SUCCESS--He knows.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Official State Publication



VOLUME THREE

NUMBER THREE

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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!"

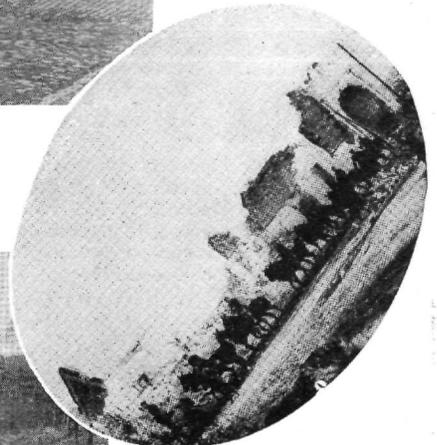
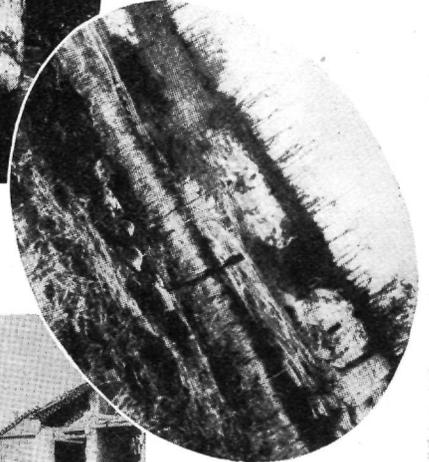
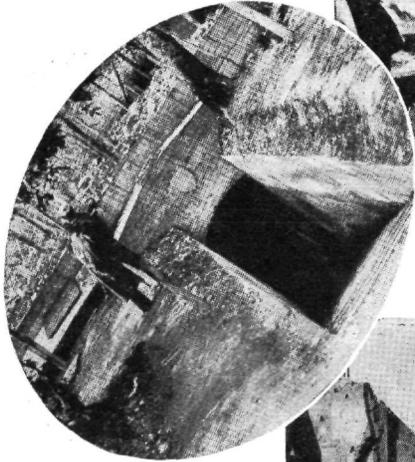
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MEMORIES of OTHER DAYS



107th Infantry Defeats British Riflemen

FOR a while it looked as though bitter disappointment was in store for the 107th Riflemen who had trained for a year to visit England at the invitation of the Prince of Wales and contest the custody of the Vincent Shield. The reason was that just as the time for departure drew near the labor strike caused a postponement, but with the settlement a week later the team left with every expectation of giving a good account of themselves on the target range at Bisley, England. They did. The 107th Squad won at every stage, finishing 99 points ahead of the Queens, Westminster's and the Civil Service Rifles. The match was fired two days, the 107th leading by 52 points at the end of the first day—15 shots at both 500 and 600 yards. Eight men fired for each team in relays of two, the six highest competitors of each team counting for the match. The first day the light was good but the wind was bad. Considering the wind, some of the performances of the American team were exceptionally good.

Although not prepared to admit that the Americans are better shots, the English team has already acknowledged that the American service weapon, the Spring-

field rifle, is a better target rifle than the British and that their service ammunition is undoubtedly better than any service cartridge issued in England. The American bullet, for instance, is streamlined, while the British is pointed, and the cylindrical American cartridge is loaded with duPont powder and the British with cordite. The American bullet is lighter and has a higher muzzle velocity.

The American total score, first day, was 1,131 points, compared with 1,079 for the British team. The American score in detail follows:

Private R. A. Devereux, at 500 yards, 73; at 600 yards, 73—total, 146.

Lieutenant T. E. Brown, 71 and 73—total 144.

Sergeant G. T. Kelly, 70 and 73—total 143.

Sergeant F. M. Terry, 73 and 69—total 142.

Sergeant Van S. Mills, 72 and 68—total 140.

Private C. P. H. Agramonte, 74 and 66—total 140.

Private S. L. H. Dizeregea, 71 and 68—total 139.

Corporal E. L. Norling, 71 and 66—total 137.

The second day in the forenoon, shooting over the 500-yard range, the 107th increased their lead to 71 points. In this shooting Lieutenant Brown rung up 13 bull's-eyes out of 15 shots.

Replying in behalf of the Britons, Quartermaster Sergeant Hinton and Company Quartermaster Sergeant F. Lemis scored 64 and 67, respectively, so the American team found itself another 10 points up when the next two pairs went into the pits.

Company Sergeant Major W. Torbell, of the London team, made a determined effort to reduce the margin, scoring nine successive bull's-eyes and obtaining 72 out of a possible 75.

Sergeant Terry, America, scored 73, including 13 bull's-eyes, 11 of which were successive. Sergeant Mills, America, scored 71, and, as Sergeant Williams, of the Westminsters, had only 63, the Americans' lead was increased to 71.

Sergeant Kelly, American, scored a possible 900 yards' distance. As his two sighting shots also scored the maximum, he had the distinction of achieving 17 consecutive bull's-eyes. This was the only possible made during the competition.

(Continued on Page 8)



The 107th Infantry Rifle Team have left for Great Britain, where they will compete against the Queen's Westminster and Civil Guards for Sir Howard Vincent's Marksmanship Trophy which they won from England in 1906. Photo shows the team. Left to right, sitting: Private L. Di Zerega, Serg't. V. S. Mills, Lieut. T. E. Brown, Jr., Private ing, left to right: Serg't. F. M. Terry, Corporal E. Norling, Cap't J. H. P. H. Agramonte, Private F. B. Parker, Private R. A. Devereux, Stand- Kneuble, Major R. C. Tobin, Col. Wade H. Hayes, Cap't. G. W. Woltz, Cap't. Frank Wenneis, Private F. W. Hallberg and Serg't G. T. Kelly. (By Acme.)

National Guard Orders 100 Years Ago

82D REGIMENT
58TH BRIGADE NEW YORK STATE
INFANTRY

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

New York City, September 1, 1830.

The following elections took place on the 12th July last, viz: John B. Wier, captain; Aaron Woolsey, Lieutenant; James P. Allen and David Chambers, Ensigns. Commissions are daily expected from headquarters.

The Commissioned and Non-Commissioned officers of this Regiment, will meet for improvement, at the Arsenal Yard, Elm Street, equipped with muskets, on the days following, to wit: on the 6th, 8th, 10th, 17th and 20th instant, at 4 o'clock P.M. precisely; and for Brigade Drill, on the 13th, 14th and 15th instant, at 3 o'clock P.M., in dark coats and white pantaloons.

The Regiment will parade by Companies, on the 22nd instant, at 3 o'clock P.M.: and for Regimental Drill, on the 24th instant, at 10 o'clock A.M.

By Brigade Orders of the 1st instant, the Regiment will parade for Review and Inspection, on the 28th instant, at 9 o'clock A.M. Line to be formed in Grand Street, the right on Chrystie Street, precisely at the hours specified for the two Regimental Parades. The Adjutant and Commandants will, therefore, govern themselves accordingly.

Commandants will notify their Sergeants of all the above drills and parades: as well those now in office, as these who shall be elected to fill vacancies on the Company Parade. Blank notices accompany this Order.

The Adjutant will supply necessary returns at the drill on the 17th instant.

Legal returns of delinquents and manner of service of warning to parade, must be made to the Colonel, at his quarters, No. 4 Warren Street, on or before the 2d October next. Commandants are reminded that all notices to parade must legally be signed in the proper signature of the Officer making the service.

By Order of

RICHARD L. SCHIEFFELIN,
Colonel 82d Infantry.

Adjutant.

58TH BRIG. 28TH DIVISION
N. Y. S. INFANTRY
BRIGADE ORDERS, NO. 4

New York City, July 10th, 1839.

The Resignation of the following Officers have been accepted, and as they have served more than four years, they are honorably discharged, viz. Lieutenant Col-

onel Nicholas Davis, Captain Josiah Stebbins, Captain Stephen H. Feeks, of the 236th Regiment; Captain Howard S. Schenck, Captain Edward B. Summers, of the 197th Regiment; Surgeon Alfred Wagstaff, Quarter Master Robert L. Case and Lieutenant John Garland of the 82nd Regiment.

The following Officers have also resigned, having served less than four years, Surgeon's Mate William E. Brooks, of the 197th Regiment; Captain John F. Deleplaine, Junr. Adjutant William Shaler, of the 82nd Regiment. The Brigadier General regrets that the number of the Officers of this Brigade, should during the present year have been diminished by the sentence of a court martial, and sincerely hopes that no other instance will happen of such total neglect of duty, to require so severe and disgraceful a sentence.

The Officers and non-commissioned Officers of this Brigade, are hereby directed to appear for improvement, at the Arsenal Yard, in Elm Street, on the 16th and 17th days of September next at 4 o'clock, P.M., equipped with muskets, and on the 18th day of September next, at the Infantry Drill Room, over Centre Market (entrance opposite 247 Centre St.) at 7 o'clock, P.M., in full uniform with swords. A strict compliance with the latter directions will be enforced, and all Officers who are not fully uniformed, will be arrested pursuant to law.

The Parade of Annual Review and Inspection is hereby directed to take place on the 25th day of September next. Commandants of Regiments, will form the line of Brigade on the East side of 2nd Avenue, right on 10th Street, at 10 o'clock, precisely. Inspection Returns will be furnished by the Inspector of Brigade at the Drills. Books of Tactics will be furnished to Commandants of Regiments, on application to the General, and strict attention to the following General Orders is expected.

STATE OF NEW YORK, HEAD QUARTERS,
ALBANY

GENERAL ORDERS :-

June 13th, 1839.

The Commander in Chief, being desirous of promoting the discipline, and increasing the efficiency of the Militia of this State, has directed the purchase of a number of copies of "Tactics and Regulations for the Militia" as prepared by Captain S. Cooper, Aid-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Macomb, and established by authority for the Government of the Regular Army for distribution among the Field Officers and Commandants of Companies, and Troops of the New York Militia.

He accordingly directs that the same be adopted and observed as a system of discipline and Field exercises, by the Militia of this State.

The Brigade Majors and Inspectors, as well as all other commissioned Officers of the Militia, are enjoined to give this order full effect, and every Officer who shall receive from the State, a copy of the Tactics, is hereby directed in the event of his resignation or promotion, to deliver the same to his successor in command.

By Order of

THE COMMANDER IN CHIEF.

RUFUS KING, Adj. General.

The Brigadier General expects that every Officer will make himself familiar with the system of exercise above directed by the Commander in Chief.

By Order of

BRIG. GEN. R. L. SCHIEFFELIN.

W. TEMPLETON JOHNSON,
Acting Aid.

Issue Uniforms Altered

IN response to a large number of inquiries concerning the altering of uniforms issued to the National Guard, the following policy has been adopted by the Militia Bureau and is reprinted for the information of those concerned:

"There is no objection to the alteration of enlisted men's issue blouses to conform to the roll collar specifications provided the cost involved is paid from funds other than Federal. It is not believed that this modification will prove satisfactory for the reason that about 1-3 yard of cloth is required to make the change; naturally this additional cloth and the garment should be of identical type and shade, otherwise the appearance would be so marked as to render it noticeable. With three types of cloth and some 57 shades entering into the stock of War made issue garments, it will be practically impossible to obtain suitable type and shades of cloth to match in order to make the modification."

Summer Publicity

For Guardsmen

Beginning with the edition of Sunday, June 13th, the New York Herald Tribune will again devote a weekly column to the activities of Camp Smith. The column will be conducted by Maj. Jerome B. Crowley of the 165th Infantry. It is suggested that each Regiment designate an officer to furnish Maj. Crowley each week with the information and notes that the Commanding Officer desires published.

Col. Humphreys First to Fly in Army

By FREDERIC E. HUMPHREY, Col. 102nd Engineers

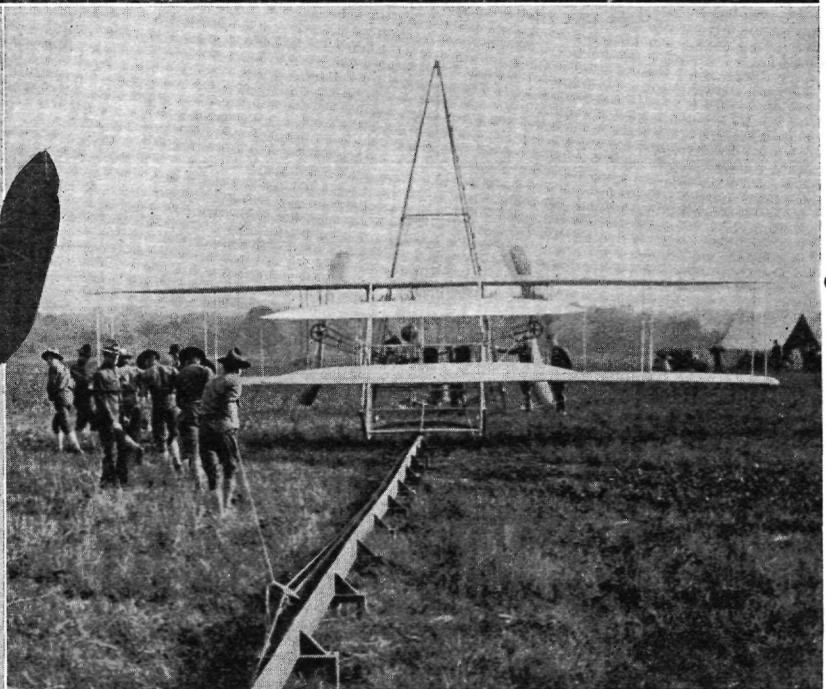
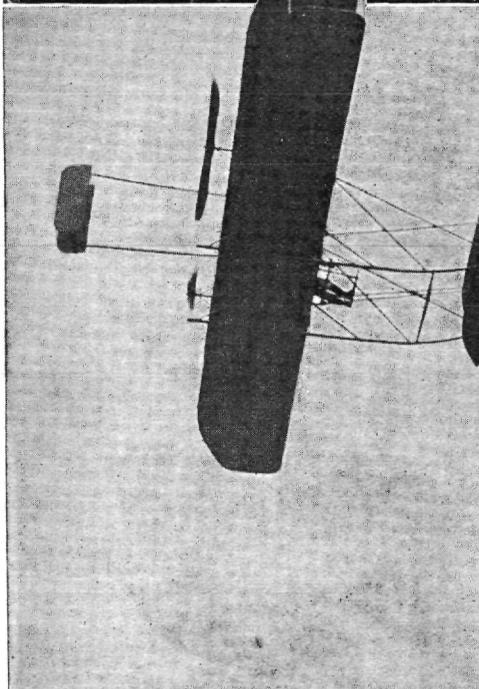
(Reprint from U. S. Air Service)

Col. Humphreys, when a lieutenant in the Aeronautical Section of the U. S. Army Signal Corps, was placed on duty with flying machines in 1909. With Lieut. F. P. Lahm he was trained to fly by Wilbur Wright, they being the first officers in the United States Army to be taught to fly.

WHEN I think of the Wrights and what they have done for aviation, the first thing that comes to my mind is the apparent lack of appreciation, or better, lack of understanding—for I feel sure it is the latter—of what they have done on the part of the general public.

Every one knows that the Wrights

were the first men to fly, but on account of various attempts to discredit their work which were made for commercial purposes by people who were copying them, few understand why they were the first men to fly, exactly what they did that other inventors of that time did not do, and how much of it is still in use.



I had the rather good fortune to be in a position to notice just what the Wrights were doing because, although I was first instructed in flying by Wilbur Wright, I did not begin my work with him. On the contrary, I began my work with what I might call the French School, and it was only later on after I was thoroughly acquainted with what other inventors were doing that I learned what the Wrights were doing.

In 1908, while I was still on duty in

other roads were not worth going on, so I started looking for some other form of amusement and thought of taking to the air, where roads did not matter.

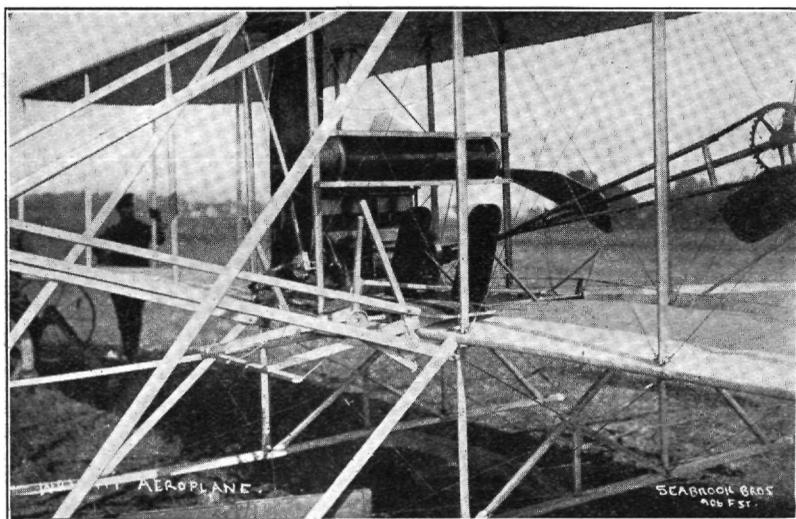
My first adventure in flying was to go to, I think, the Sidney Bowman Automobile Co., whom I had heard were agents for some French machine. I went there and they said, Yes, that they were—that they were agents for one of the French dirigibles. This they informed me was a very fine machine—they would

The result was that by about May, 1909, I was pretty thoroughly acquainted with aeronautical work all over the world by everybody excepting the Wright brothers. With regard to them, there seemed to be a great mystery. While everybody admitted that they really were flying while the other people were only making short hops, still nobody seemed to know exactly what they were doing, and they usually avoided talking or writing about them.

The particular point of interest in what I learned about all these planes other than the Wrights was their method of equilibrium. None of them had any lateral control of any kind, and in every one of them there was some method of automatic equilibrium. In fact, they expected the plane to be handled in a very different way from what we do today.

The pilot was expected to have a real good time. When he wanted to fly he would take the plane out to a big field and turn on the motor. The plane would then run across the ground until it got sufficient speed, when it would take to the air of itself, and the pilot would look around and enjoy the scenery, eat his lunch or do anything else until it became necessary to change the direction. Then he would reach for the rudder or the elevator and change the direction as necessary. And all changes of direction were expected to be made entirely by the rudder or elevator.

In June, 1909, I was detailed to the Aeronautical Section of the Signal Corps and put on duty with the flying machines, which were expected to arrive shortly at Fort Myer. I learned that two bidders had accepted the Government specifications for delivering planes—the Wrights and Herring. Herring never showed up. However, just before the time limit expired Wright's mechanics, Charles Taylor, and plane arrived, and Taylor got busy and set up the machine in the small shed provided



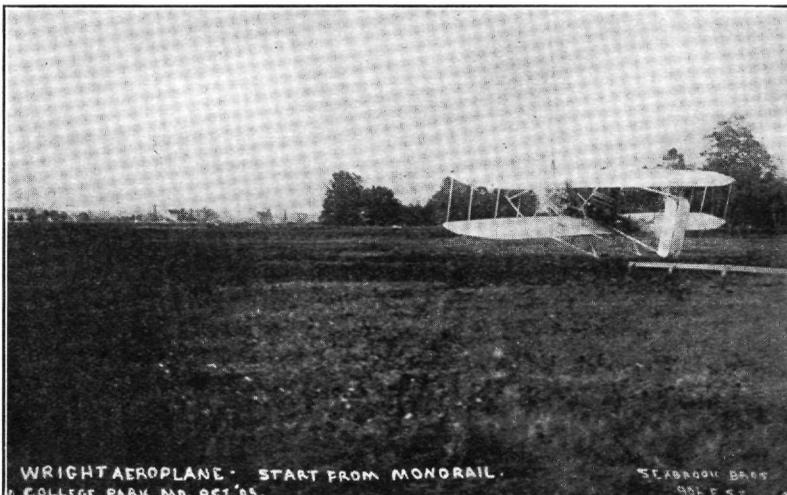
Cuba, I saw in the papers that the Wrights had been flying at Fort Myer; that there had been an accident and Selfridge had been killed. I did not know anything about the Wrights, but I did remember Selfridge very well.

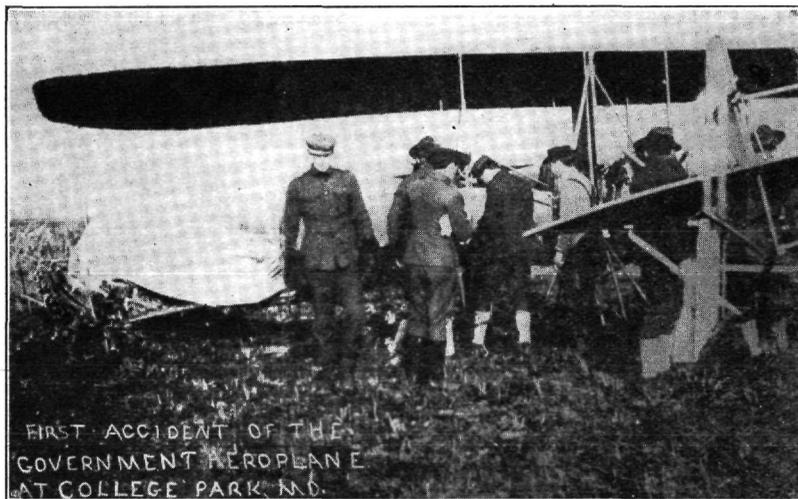
Selfridge had been my front rank file when I was a cadet at West Point, when he was a first-class man and I was a plebe. And I remember him as an extremely disagreeable person—in fact, his position was No. 2 in the front rank and I was No. 2 rear rank. Whenever a vacancy occurred in the squad the No. 3 rear was the space ordinarily left vacant. However, if such a thing occurred Selfridge would always turn around and direct me to cover No. 3, which I would do, and a few minutes later some file closer would come along and order me to cover No. 2 again. A short time afterwards Selfridge would tell me to cover No. 3, which I would do. Later on the file closer would come back and tell me to cover No. 2 again, and so on. However, time makes a change in all things, and five years later when I heard of his death I was very sorry.

Shortly after this I came back to duty in the United States and was sent to Washington. I had been driving automobiles in France and Cuba over the good roads they had there, and was very disappointed when I tried to drive around Washington. All the good roads were strictly watched by the police, and the

be very glad to sell me one—it would carry quite a number of men, and they would guarantee it to do almost anything. The salesman mentioned nonchalantly that it would only cost \$125,000. When I recovered and managed to stagger out of the store I decided that I would have to do without a dirigible.

I then heard that there was a Mr. Triaca in town, and that he had a School of Aeronautics, so I promptly looked him up and signed up for all his courses. I took all the courses he had and worked with him for some time and, in addition to this, read practically every book and publication with regard to aeronautics that were then being published.





FIRST ACCIDENT OF THE
GOVERNMENT AEROPLANE
AT COLLEGE PARK, MD.

for that purpose. A few days later the Wrights joined him.

I then found that the Wright plane did several things that none of the other planes did at all. I first found that it warped its wings, but did not see why anybody wanted to warp the wings. I next found that they expected the pilot to be wide awake and have his hands on the controls all the time, and keep on moving them whenever necessary; and they talked about lateral movement of the center of pressure.

I had never read or heard of any such thing from anybody else. Then the most astonishing discovery of all—they did not change direction by turning the rudder as the others had done. When they wanted to change direction they warped the wings. This was a revolutionary idea. I asked what the rudder was for if not to steer with and they replied that it was used to counteract the drift caused by warping the wings. This was another entirely novel idea, but which they talked about in a casual way as if they were quite accustomed to it.

I then decided that if the Wrights were not fakirs they certainly knew more about flying than anybody else that had ever lived.

A few days later when their plane went up and flew, making various circles and figure eights for a considerable length of time, I decided that the latter was right—that they certainly did know more about flying than anybody else, that had ever lived.

Within the next year there came a very noticeable change in aviation. Most of these men other than the Wrights, who had been trying to fly without success by means of an automatic lateral equilibrium, changed their plans and added various means for moving the center of pressure from side to side. In this respect, of course, they were exactly copying the Wrights, and whether they used ailerons, wing flaps, warped their wings or added or subtracted surfaces from

one side or the other makes no difference.

These things are only means to an end, the end being lateral movement from the center of pressure, and that was something which nobody did or even realized the necessity for until after they had seen or heard of the Wrights doing it.

The great trouble with this invention of the Wrights is its great simplicity. Today no one would think of building or flying a plane which was not under the immediate control of the pilot, and which was not controlled by the movement of its center of pressure; but few realize that nobody thought of that until the Wrights had shown them.

All great things are simple, but being simple they are apt to be overlooked and taken for granted. That is so in this case. The gift of the Wrights to the world was so great and at the same time so simple that now, twenty years after their first flight, no one flies without following those principles, but I believe few realize or appreciate the fact.

Tribute for National Guard

REPRESENTATIVE James O'Connor, of Louisiana, had inserted in the Congressional Record of March 8 a statement relative to the National Guard, its growth and expansion. He closes with the following:

Guard troops were used in fifteen states during the past year to render aid in disaster and to assist civil authorities. Reports indicate that the conduct of these troops while so engaged was highly commendable.

The Guard is a known and dependable factor in the national defense. Its value far exceeds its cost, and the Government is getting a high-grade military asset for a minimum cost. Any reduction in funds and equipment necessary to its proper training reduces its efficiency and value. The Guard sorely needs an increase in funds to maintain its present strength, as the exhaustion

of free issue leftover war stocks requires that they be purchased in the future. In order to be ready as first-line troops the guard needs the maximum training authorized.

You have heard the history of the unorganized and untrained militia, of its gradual development under beneficial laws, of the National Guard's fine record in the World War, and of our present national defense laws, giving the Guard a just recognition and a chance to become a real national asset.

Our past history shows that our dependence is placed on the citizen soldiery. Our laws give the guard the first call from the citizenship; it should therefore have priority in readiness. It is no longer a question as to whether or not the National Guard is dependable; it has proven that it is! The question now seems to be: How large and how well trained and equipped shall it be? Since we are considering what is best for our air service policy and its development, it is highly important that we give serious thought to a definite policy with co-ordinate plans for all of our military services. It seems that all of our Government agencies are not in complete accord as to just of what our military establishment should consist. If the Regular Army, National Guard, and reserves knew what their approximate strengths and appropriations were to be for a definite period of four years or so, they could have a more efficient and economical service than seems possible in a state of uncertainty. What we need is stabilization and balanced organizations with definite knowledge of our future allowances and limitations. With our strengths and amounts of funds to be available known for a period of years will permit us to consolidate, convert, or make such readjustments as will give us balanced forces and permit us to get the best possible results.

You will find no "Reds" in the National Guard. The National Guard builds, produces, pays taxes, votes, and performs the full duties of citizenship and in addition devotes much time to military training in order to better serve the state or nation in time of peace or war. Are there any higher types of young Americans?

Hortense

I took Hortense
To a basketball game,
I knew she was dense,
But dense is no name.
She said: "They're thick,
Or full of corn;
The ball can't stick,
For the basket's torn."

—John Culnan in *Legion Weekly*.

107th Infantry Defeats British Riflemen

(Continued from Page 3)

At the 1,000-yard range the Americans scored 546 points to 504 for the Queen's Westminsters.

Only the best six men's scores on each side counted in the competition.

Despite the fact that the wind was somewhat tricky, shooting conditions were much improved over the first day.

The final score was:

107th Infantry, 1,700.

Queen's Westminsters and Civil Service Rifles, 1,601.

No one has radioed what the team did after the match, but we surmise "a good time was had by all."

The Sir Howard Vincent Shield will still hang in the beautiful Park Avenue home of the valiant 107th.

Adjutant Generals' Ass'n

B RIG. GEN. FRANK D. BEARY, the Adjutant General of Pennsylvania, at the recent meeting of the Adjutant Generals' Association of the United States, was elected president of the association for the third consecutive year. General Beary is known as one of the most progressive Adjutant Generals in the United States, and also represents the second largest National Guard force in the United States.

General Beary was born in Pennsylvania February 18, 1869, and first entered the National Guard as a private in the 4th Infantry in 1888, and served in successive grades up to and including the rank of Major. During the war with Spain he served in the 4th Pennsylvania Volunteer Infantry as a battalion sergeant major, and Second Lieutenant. He was one of the officers detailed as an Acting Commissary and supplied subsistence to the 4th Regiment and other attached troops during the Porto Rico campaign.

General Beary was also in the Federal service as a Major, 4th Infantry, 1916, 1917. In addition to this service General Beary was one of the four officers detailed by Governor Pennypacker of Pennsylvania to organize the State Police under Col. John C. Groome in 1904. After organizing, equipping, and starting the training of Troop B of that force and preparing for them their stables and barracks at Wyoming, Pa., he again returned to his work in the National Guard.

In 1911 he was appointed Deputy Adjutant General by Gov. John C. Tener and held that position under the then Adj. Gen. Thomas J. Stuart until October 4, 1917, when, after the death of General Stuart, Gov. Martin Brumbaugh appointed him Adjutant General, which position he occupies to this date.

The Memorial Day Parade

SIX THOUSAND veterans, including seventy-eight sturdy survivors of the war of '61-'65, marched, rain-soaked, before Governor Smith and thousands of cheering observers. Moisture ran from seventy-eight Union campaign hats, set at jaunty angles, and although the downpour reduced the Grand Army line the remnant strode up the slope from Eightieth to Eighty-ninth Street gallantly.

Sections of the procession, comprised in addition to the Grand Army detachments, soldiers, sailors, National Guard, Naval Reserve units and scores of veterans' organizations from the Spanish-American and World Wars.

Governor Smith, in a slicker, exchanged greetings with friends in the line. He remained until the last man had passed. Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard, was reviewing officer. He was escorted by the Veterans' Corps of Artillery, Colonel Charles E. Warren, commanding; and the Old Guard, led by Major Edward Havemeyer Snyder.

With Governor Smith and Mr. Morgenthau were Park Commissioner Francis D. Gallatin, Willis Holley, the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, Captain Julius Isaacs, the Rev. Francis P. Duffy, Colonel Herman L. Lunge, Colonel Henry L. Sowerds, Colonel William S. Cogswell, Colonel Thomas F. Gannon, Colonel Maurice Simmons and Major Charles A. DuBois.

Headed by the old "Fighting 69th" and commanded by Brigadier General George R. Dyer, the National Guard 27th and 44th Divisions, came next in varicolored dress uniforms. Colonel John J. Phelan commanded the 69th, now the 165th Infantry. Six regiments and six other units were in the National Guard formation.

The 71st Infantry, Colonel Walter A. Delamater commanding, made a specially fine appearance in their natty, new dress uniforms, while the 107th Infantry, in command of Lt. Col. Eugene McK. Froment, wore, as usual, their snappy greys.

After the procession a brief memorial service was held at the Soldiers' and Sailors' Monument at Eighty-ninth Street and Riverside Drive. Father Duffy spoke, Dr. Reisner prayed and a choir from Miss Ella Bixby Tent No. 18, Daughters of Veterans, sang.

In Brooklyn fifteen thousand along the line of march cheered the soldiers of Kings County who were reviewed by a group of army and navy officers, headed by Major General Charles P. Summerall, Commander of the 2d Corps Area, and Rear Admiral Charles P. Plunkett, Commandant at the New York Navy Yard.

In the Bronx the line of march was along the Grand Concourse from 161st Street to Kingsbridge Road. The marchers paraded beneath wreaths hung from the trees planted at the side of the Concourse several years ago in honor of those men from the Bronx who died in the World War.

The column started at 10.30, escorted by mounted police and National Guard troops under Colonel E. F. Austin, there were seven divisions in the parade. It took half an hour for the parade to pass one point.

There were twelve G. A. R. veterans in the line of march. They paraded in the second division with the Sons of Veterans and Daughters of Veterans' organizations. The Spanish-American War Veterans came next, followed by the Veterans of Foreign Wars.

The National Guard in all up-state cities were out in force to do honor as escort to the veterans.

The Great Matches at Peekskill

THE June issue of The New York National Guardsman is being printed while the annual matches of the New York State Rifle Association and the annual State matches of the New York National Guard are being held at Camp Smith, Peekskill.

This year's shooting tournament will finish as one of the best ever held in the State of New York if the "Weather Man" is kind.

More regiments are represented and more crack shots are encamped than ever before in the history of the State, and with national match ammunition for both pistol and rifle, a special mess put on by a caterer, who has built up a reputation among metropolitan guardsmen, a classic array of famous trophies and many gold, silver and bronze medals to compete for and all ranges in the "pink of condition," the men are enjoying wonderful competitive training in rifle and pistol marksmanship.

The officers of the New York State Rifle Association with the State Ordnance Officer are in charge of the sixteen matches, and Captain A. J. Stark, U. S. A., is acting as Chief Range Officer.

A great interest has been taken this year in the pistol matches, the Reginald Sayre Cup Match have some twelve teams enrolled, and the new pistol and revolver match for the General Richardson Trophy, some sixteen teams from the units of the Field Artillery. Every unit of the First Battalion, 104th Field Artillery, in Binghanton and Syracuse, arrived in camp by auto bus for a three days' wrestle with the new pistol and revolver course.

National Guard Training Camps

MAJ. GEN. CREED C. HAMMOND, U.S.A.
Chief, Militia Bureau, War Department
(Reprint from *Army Ordnance*)

TRAINING camps are authorized and required for the field training of the National Guard in time of peace and are the final phase of the yearly cycle of prescribed training. This is a concise statement of fact and in back of it are many ramifications involving the law, regulations and detailed arrangements for training the large number of men involved.

Let us first briefly consider the provisions of law which make possible the training camps of our National Guard. The basic authorization for this training is contained in the National Defense Act of 1920, Section 94, which provides, "Under such regulations as the President may prescribe the Secretary of War is authorized to provide for the participation of the whole or any part of the National Guard in encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, for field or coast-defense instructions, either independently or in conjunction with any part of the Regular Army, and there may be set aside from the funds appropriated for that purpose and allotted to any State, Territory, or the District of Columbia, such portion of said funds as may be necessary for the payment, subsistence, transportation, and other proper expenses of such portion of the National Guard of such State, Territory, or the District of Columbia as shall participate in such encampments, maneuvers, or other exercises, including outdoor target practice, for field and coast-defense instruction; and the officers and enlisted men of such National Guard while so engaged shall be entitled to the same pay, subsistence, and transportation as officers and enlisted men of correspond-

ing grades of the Regular Army are or hereafter may be entitled by law."

Of course there have been many amendments to the Act relative to National Guard training. These include provisions for additional pay of National Guardsmen who participate in aerial flights; pay adjustments for officers and enlisted men; medical and hospital treatment at Government expense for injuries incurred in the line of duty, and so on. There are also provisions of the organic law relating to the detail of officers of the Regular Army to act as instructors at National Guard camps, to the conduct of such camps when they are held on military posts or reservations where officers and troops of the Regular forces are also stationed or in training.

But the law on the subject is rather a prosaic recital; I will not bother you with more of its details. Likewise the regulations which carry these provisions of law into effect are too many and too voluminous for detailed discussion in an article such as this. Both the law and the regu-

lations are readily accessible to any who desire to go into the subject more deeply. The point I am endeavoring to make in this preliminary discussion is that we have in the law and the regulations, the foundation for the annual encampment and training of our National Guard. My main endeavor here is to visualize for the reader the several elements which go to make the National Guard a complete component of the Army of the United States.

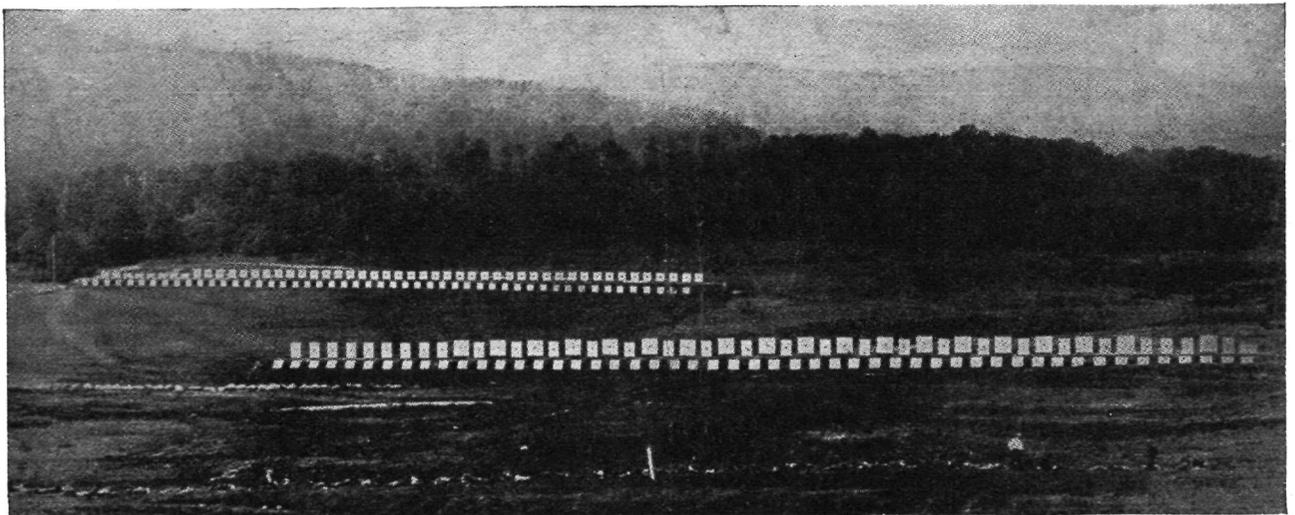
The distribution of the National Guard on February 28, 1926, is shown in the accompanying table.

It is probable, based upon figures com-

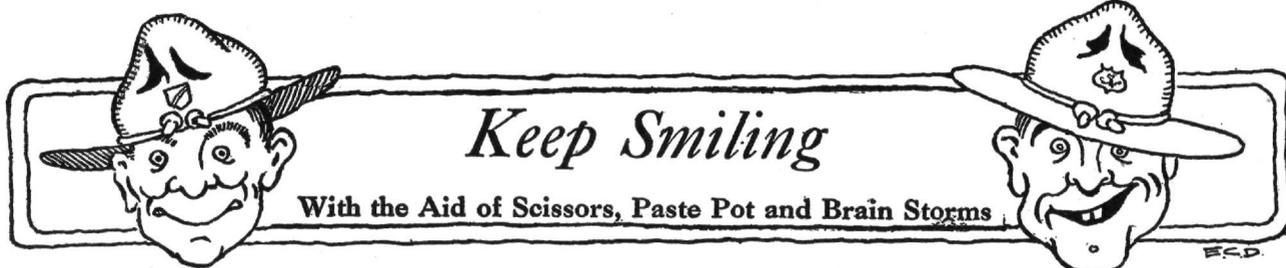
(Continued on Page 31)



Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y.



Rifle Range, Pennsylvania N. G., Mt. Gretna, Pa.



O. K. in Practice

"So you haven't proposed to your girl yet, eh?" asked a friend. "The trouble with you is you're self-conscious."

"Nonsense!" retorted the bashful suitor. "I'm conscious of her. You ought to hear my line when I'm alone!"

—*American Legion Weekly.*

* * *

Marriage is an institution.

Marriage is love.

Love is blind.

Therefore marriage is an institution for the blind.

—*Sewanee Mountain Goat.*

* * *

Heebe—Did you know that women were in politics many thousands of years ago? Jeebe—No; where did you get that?

"Well, it is stated that Salome's motion was received by the house with loud applause."

—*Orange Owl.*

* * *

Bob—Alas, 'tis dark without.

Joe—Without what?

"Without a light, fool."

—*U. S. N. A. Log.*

* * *

Sounds Very Scotch

"Did you hear that a man was murdered in the street last night for his money,"

"Yes—but luckily he had no money on him at the time."

—*Dorfbarbier (Berlin).*

* * *

Yes, Sir, That's My Baby

Down at Camp Taylor in the early days of la guerre, a colored outfit, newly arrived, was lined up before the clerk for preliminary paper work.

"Name and address," demanded the clerk of one husky recruit.

"Huh?"

"What's your name and address?"

"Lordy, suh," replied the John. "Yo' ought to know. Yo' sent fo' me."

—*American Legion Weekly.*

* * *

Advice Wanted

"Can I see the Secretary of Agriculture?"

"Well, he is very busy, madam. What was it you wanted to see him about?"

"About a geranium of mine that isn't doing very well."

—*Louisville Courier-Journal.*

Attention Legionnaires!

"Joe is taking agriculture."

"What for?"

"He wants to know how to sow his wild oats when he goes to Paris next summer."

—*Brown Jug.*

* * *

First Reveler—I've been awful sick—had snakes crawlin' over me.

Second Reveler—Boy! You ain't well yet! I can see those snakes crawling over you right now!

* * *

Moral uplift in Swampscott, as shown by a street sign: "Puritan Road: No Parking."

—*Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.*

* * *

"Isn't it astonishing that I was left a million dollars by my aunt? She only saw me once."

"Yes, Frederic; and it would have been still more astonishing if she had left it to you after seeing you twice."

—*Brown Jug.*

* * *

He: Do you like hamburger balls?

She: I don't think I ever attended one.

—*Emory Toreador.*

* * *

A Noisy Game

"They say she is a very brilliant conversationalist."

"Yes; you should hear her play bridge."

—*Boston Transcript.*

* * *

Chappy: Was your Dora's costume rare?

Happy: Rare? I'll say. It was almost extinct.

—*Allegheny Alligator.*

* * *

It occurs to us that there were fewer eternal triangles in the old days of the square dance.

—*Iowa Frivol.*

* * *

Traveler: For ten days I journeyed on without seeing a single human being. Then, on the eleventh, I came on a wretch swinging from a gallows and I said to myself, "At last! I am in a civilized country!"

—*Brown Jug.*

"Easy"

"What all was dat ruckus gwine on at yo' house las' night?"

"Dat? Why, dat was nothin' only de gemman f'um de fu'niture sto' collectin' his easy payments."

—*American Legion Weekly.*

* * *

"Those college girls should make wonderful firemen."

"Why?"

"Because they've had so much experience rolling hose."

—*N. Y. Medley.*

* * *

I once had a bottle of rye—
Most expensive that money could buy,
I hired a feller

To sweep the cellar—

I once had a bottle of rye.

—*Iowa Frivol.*

* * *

Sad, Indeed

Of all sad words that are known to fame,

The saddest are: "Sergeant, take his name!"

—*W. E. W. in Legion Weekly.*

* * *

Hi: What do you mean by telling Dot I'm a fool?

Harry: I'm sorry—I didn't know it was a secret.

—*Bucknell Belle Hop.*

* * *

"Rastus, does yu love me?"

"Mandy, you is one woman I don't like none other no better than."

—*Whitman Blue Moon.*

* * *

A wealthy young lady named Fleau
Had a poor but good looking beau.

Said Fleau to her beau:

"Will you geau to a sheau?"

Said the beau, "If you'll bleau I'll geau Fleau."

—*Rutgers Chanticleer.*

* * *

We Stole This One

County Commissioners met did not sit Wednesday, that being Tuesday, and Wednesday being a legal holiday they did not sit.—*From Steele (N.D.) Ozone.*

* * *

Patron: Do you serve fish here?

Waiter: Certainly, we cater to every one.

—*Boston Beanpot.*

Billy Buckeye

Yes, makin' mock o' guardsmen that protect you while you sleep
Is cheaper than the pay they get—an' that's tarnation cheap;
An' callin' 'em "Tin soldiers" is a mighty easy job
C'mpared to wearin' uniforms an' fightin' with a mob.

Then it's Billy this, an' Billy that,
An' "Billy, where's y'r gun?"
But it's "Please to march to music!"
When there's shootin' to be done;
There's shootin' to be done, my boys—
There's shootin' to be done;
It's "Please to march to music!"
When there's shootin' to be done.

We aren't no cheap tin soldiers, nor we aren't no loafers, too,
But Buckeye boys from Buckeye schools—remarkable like you;
An' if we're sometimes careless—like an' just a bit too gay,
We steady down to business when the band begins to play.

An' it's Billy's this, an' Billy's that,
An' "Billy's name is mud!"
But it's "Bully boy is Billy!"
In the time o' fire or flood;
The time o' fire or flood, my boys—
The time o' fire or flood;
It's "Bully boy is Billy!"
In the time o' fire or flood.

You growl about 'ow much we cost an' criticize our style,
An' when you see us on parade you stand around and smile;
But when there's trouble in the wind—why, you forget to laugh,
An' welcome us like prodigals an' kill the fatted calf.

For it's Billy this, an' Billy that,
An' Billy, tote the mail!"
But it's "Savior of 'is country!"
When the devil's out on bail;
The devil's out on bail, my boys—
The devil's out on bail;
It's "Savior of 'is country!"
When the devil's out on bail.

--By JAMES BALL NAYLOR.

(With permission from Kipling.)

(National Guard Bulletin, Ohio N. G.)

Successful Guardsman Enters West Point

AS a result of the Competitive Examinations for entrance to West Point held in March of this year for enlisted men of the National Guard of the entire county, Corporal Charles R. Urban of the 102nd Ammunition Train, son of Mr. and Mrs. Wm. H. Urban of No. 40 Clinton Street, has received notification from the War Department of his admission to West Point effective July 1st, 1926. Last November Corporal Urban took the competitive examinations conducted for the enlisted men of the New York State Guard, and headed the list of those by Governor Smith to take the entrance examinations for admission to the academy.

Since the policy has been adopted of filling vacancies at the Point by competitive examination from among the enlisted men of the National Guard a considerable interest has been taken by the Guardsmen of the country, which has increased yearly so that more candidates than hitherto appeared to compete for appointment.

Corporal Urban, who is 21 years of age, has been a resident of White Plains for a number of years, graduating from the White Plains High School with the class of 1923. Since then he has been engaged in business in this city, and in New York. During his year of service with the Guard, he has shown great interest in the work, and stands high in the esteem of both officers and men.

The 102nd Ammunition Train is a local organization which will ever be of special interest to White Plains. It has a long and honorable record, having seen active service in several wars, on the Mexican border and in the World War. Although organized originally as an infantry company, during the war it was reorganized as the 102nd Ammunition Train, which rating it has since maintained. The organization offers an active program of military training combined with a sports program which makes it very attractive to young men. Furthermore all enlisted men between the ages of 18 and 21 are eligible to try for the Point. Each summer the outfit entrains for Pine Camp, located in the mountains a short distance from the Thousand Islands, where it goes through a two weeks' course of field training.

Special Training for Instructors With N. G.

THE Secretary of War has directed that hereafter a special course of instruction be given to all student officers at the Infantry School, Fort Benning, Georgia, in the requirements of duty with National Guard, so that officers assigned to duties may be adequately prepared to properly perform all the various functions of this service.

In Honor of General Welch

ON Memorial Day the committee in charge of erecting a monument to the memory of Brigadier General Samuel Mead Welch, Buffalo's distinguished soldier and citizen, held appropriate dedication ceremonies at Franklin, Genesee and Mohawk Streets, where the handsome memorial has been erected in the heart of our western city.

Like General Daniel Appleton of the 7th Infantry, General Welch devoted his entire life to unselfish devotion to the National Guard, and was as great a power in the western end of the State as General Appleton was in the southern tier in building up the National Guard of New York State to such fine efficiency as it has enjoyed in the last half century.

At Camp Smith

CAMP SMITH was officially opened for the season's field training of the infantry organizations of the National Guard on June 13th, the 102nd Engineers and 102nd Medical Regiment arriving Sunday and being busily engaged these days in drills, small arms firing, hikes, tactical problems and the general life of the soldier in the open.

Major General Wm. N. Haskell is in command of the camp.

The cavalry and artillery units of the New York National Guard will be trained this year at Pine Camp and Ft. Ontario, with the exception of the 245th Coast Artillery, which as usual will train at Fischer's Island. All these units had their small arms firing in May and early June at Camp Smith, Peekskill.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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JUNE 15, 1926

NATIONAL DEFENSE TESTS

THERE has been much discussion on both sides over the feasibility of holding a National Defense Day, or as it was called years ago, "the annual muster." General Pershing on the eve of his retirement from active service said: "It is hoped that these exercises will be held annually, as only by such practice in the actual performance of these duties can we ever prepare our officers as leaders." Now as Secretary Davis has expressed the opinion that tests of the nation's readiness for the emergency of war are not necessary every year the subject has again come up for active discussion. In making his views public Secretary Davis said:

"The department is engaged in a study of the results of the last two tests, with a view to determine the wisdom of the policy of holding defense tests from time to time, and also of drafting the legislation which would be requested of Congress if such a policy is decided upon."

The New York Times, editorially, comes back with the following:

"Why doubt or hesitation? Imagine Switzerland giving up training of her citizen army because fearful souls saw in it a bad example to the world! The history of the United States shows that it is one of the least militaristic of nations. In proportion to population its regular army is smaller than that of any other first-class Power. With the Atlantic on one side of the country and the Pacific on the other, aggression by the United States is inconceivable. It is, as General Pershing has said, 'a bugaboo that may be dismissed once and for all.' The

plan of a defense test at stated times should not be abandoned. Pacifists should be made to read Huidekoper's 'The Military Unpreparedness of the United States' from beginning to end—and it is a big book. If the National Defense act is not to be allowed to become a dead letter, the regular army should be maintained as a nucleus for expansion, the National Guard kept up, the citizens' training camps held every year, and the Reserve Officers' Corps systematically reinforced from colleges and military schools. At intervals there should be a defense test seriously carried out to demonstrate that mobilization of the resources of the country in men and material is practicable."

AUTHORIZED NUMBER ARMORY DRILLS

THE following instructions have been issued by the War Department relative to the number of armory drills authorized to be held during the fourth quarter of the fiscal year, 1926, i.e., from April 1 to June 30, 1926, is quoted for the information of all concerned:

"Organizations are authorized to hold 13 drills in the fourth quarter, and in addition to the 13 drills herein authorized, they may hold such extra drills as will bring the total number of drills held during the fiscal year 1926, to 49; provided, that in no event will any organization exceed 49 drills during the fiscal year 1926, or exceed the maximum of 8 drills per month authorized by law."

Attention is especially invited to the fact that organizations are authorized to hold a maximum of 49 drills during the fiscal year 1926.

The total appropriation recommended for 1927 is \$30,694,943, the amount of the budget estimate. This amount, together with estimated unexpended balances from the 1926 appropriation aggregating approximately \$787,000, is estimated to be sufficient to permit the maintenance of a National Guard strength of about 186,000 officers and men during the next year, with an average of 50 armory drills and the attendance of 152,400 at the camps of instruction, and including the four-day schools held prior to the summer training camps for the purpose of preparing selected officers and non-commissioned officers to assist in the instruction of their units during the summer camps. The maintenance of the National Guard is becoming more expensive each year, due to the exhaustion of the surplus stocks of material left from the war.

THE "COSTS OF WAR"

PACIFISTS classify our war debts and our big national bill for rehabilitation and relief of ex-soldiers, as well as our current expenditures for the maintenance of our Army and Navy as "costs of war." In a sense that is true, but a very considerable portion of the bill is due to the unpreparedness of the United States for war during a period when "the world was aflame," and a national policy less pacifistic would have prevented much of this war cost through reasonable preparedness. As it was we had to provide war materials, ships and men at wasteful speed, affording wholesale opportunity for extravagance. Those who are preaching national unpreparedness now may be building up future "war costs," for it is true of every nation that however peaceful it may be, it may have war forced upon it.—*Kansas City Kansan.*

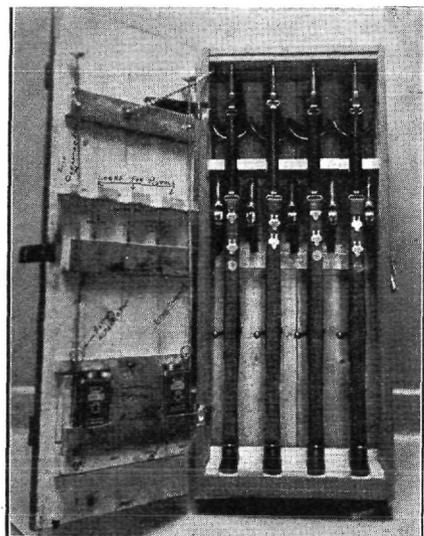
THANK YOU!

MAJOR WAYNE R. ALLEN, 159th Infantry, Editor of the "California Guardsman," official organ of the California National Guard, writes:

"We appreciate receipt monthly of THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN. You edit a splendid publication, which has been a source of inspiration to us in California. Particularly has the publication of New York attendance records urged our officers to greater endeavor."

**This Unit Cares
For Its Arms**

ANYTHING in the line of efficiency in keeping up organization property not invented by that genius "Top Kick" H. J. Rosenberg of Troop F, 101st Cavalry, Rochester, is hardly worth considering. This troop "at home" has a most original and absolutely safe way of locking a trooper's weapons, rifle, pistol and saber, with one lock and now behold the tent locker for the men; two of these are



locked about a tent pole and then locked up besides, thus securing at a minimum of space the arms of the squad occupying the field training home. You will notice nothing to keep the arms in perfect condition is missing, cleaning rods, oil, patches, etc. No one in the Rochester troop is running around looking for patches, oil or a rod and what is better, no rifle or pistol is neglected. If you're not original, at least copy this and keep the ordnance the government has loaned you fit for service. "Rosy" is not so selfish as to seek a patent on his invention, it's only the result of one of his everyday moves towards efficiency to the service.

**Historical Succession
of N. G. Units**

THE question of rightful historical succession of certain National Guard units to regiments which attained fame in the past has come before the Secretary of War as a result of the submission of designs for regimental coats-of-arms for the approval of the War Department. A case in point is a request from the State of Ohio. That State issued an order designating the 134th Field Artillery as successor to the First Regiment of Ohio Volunteer Light Artillery of the Civil War period; and requested the War Department to embody the old coat-of-arms of that regiment in the

**Strength and Assignment of
Horses in the National Guard**

THE number of horses in the hands of the National Guard for training purposes, on March 31st, and the number authorized by existing laws and regulations, has been published by the Chief, Militia Bureau. The data is arranged by States and Corps Area, showing the total number of such animals; the number owned by the Federal government, the number owned by States and organizations and which are furnished forage and caretakers at Federal expense, and the total number authorized for each State and Corps Area:

The figures are as follows:

Corps Area and State	Number on Hand			Number Authorized
	Total	Federal	State	
1st C. A.	748	669	79	862
Connecticut	89	64	25	85
Maine	109	109	..	112
Massachusetts	427	408	19	514
Rhode Island	123	88	35	151
2nd C. A.	1,102	747	355	1,344
New Jersey	377	246	131	388
New York	725	501	224	956
3rd C. A.	1,203	1,017	186	1,366
Maryland	92	58	34	96
Pennsylvania	931	808	123	1,038
Virginia	180	151	29	232
4th C. A.	1,216	1,099	117	1,461
Alabama	311	304	7	335
Florida	135	124	11	216
Georgia	207	169	38	229
Louisiana	202	186	16	221
North Carolina	129	123	6	143
South Carolina	30	22	8	64
Tennessee	202	171	31	253
5th C. A.	1,220	1,151	69	1,325
Indiana	217	214	3	250
Kentucky	275	239	36	303
Ohio	728	698	30	772
6th C. A.	1,037	848	189	1,127
Illinois	327	138	189	334
Michigan	273	273	..	319
Wisconsin	437	437	..	474
7th C. A.	1,229	1,196	33	1,736
Arkansas	16	16
Iowa	233	220	13	255
Kansas	479	476	3	729
Minnesota	153	144	9	264
Missouri	166	166	..	240
South Dakota	162	174	8	248
8th C. A.	1,521	1,439	82	1,831
Arizona	30	29	1	32
Colorado	149	149	..	178
New Mexico	269	269	..	298
Oklahoma	360	351	9	402
Texas	713	641	72	921
9th C. A.	1,140	1,064	76	1,214
California	130	79	51	218
Idaho	224	200	24	229
Oregon	28	28	..	32
Utah	217	217	..	224
Washington	186	186	..	208
Wyoming	355	354	1	303
TOTALS	10,416	9,230	1,186	12,266

regimental colors supplied by the Federal Government to the 134th Field Artillery. While recognizing the right of any state to issue an order relative to National Guard regimental succession, the War Department holds that the order in itself does not entitle a unit to inherit the history of a previous unit having that number. The rule is that the organization itself will be traced through all its changes, regardless of numerical designation. However, the War Department desires to

carry out the wishes of the states, and in this case has asked the State of Ohio to establish sufficient connection between the Civil War unit and one of the same number established in 1886, to which the 134th Field Artillery is successor. If the State of Ohio can prove rightful succession between the Civil War regiment and the one established in 1886, then the War Department will accept the design for the coat-of-arms which embodies appropriate Civil War emblems.

Air Service to Hold Biggest Air Meet

More than 200 airplanes will participate in the New York Air Meet, to be held at the Division Air Drome, Miller Field, New Dorp, S. I., New York, on Saturday, June 26, 1926, by the Division Air Service. The program, which includes 27 events, will last from 11:00 A. M. until 7:00 P. M., and includes all types of aerial demonstrations and competitions. The planes will include practically every type of aircraft in use today, both commercial and military and will come from all parts of the country. The Army, Navy, Marine Corps, National Guard and commercial Aircraft Units will be represented.

Thirty planes will come from Mitchel Field in addition to a squadron of bombing planes from Langley Field, Va., pursuit planes from Selfridge Field, Mt. Clemens, Mich.; observation planes from Pope Field, and Aberdeen, Md.; experimental plane from McCook Field, Dayton, Ohio; Marine planes from Quantico, Va., and Naval Seaplanes from Anacostia, D. C. The National Guard will be well represented by squadrons from Massachusetts, Connecticut, Pennsylvania and Maryland.

Prominent aviators to be present in-

clude Captain Rene Fonk, the Frenchman, who plans to fly from New York to Paris, Bernardo Duggan, the Argentinian who is now on his way to Buenos Aires and who plans to be back to Miller Field in time for the meet, Lieut. Cy. Bettes, holder of the world speed record; Lieut. George Cuddhy, holder of the Navy speed record, and Capt. Tex Rogers of the Marine fame. Commander Richard Byrd who flew over the North Pole will also attempt to be present.

The Navy dirigible, "Los Angeles," is expected to fly from Lakehurst and maneuver over the Airdrome.

Instead of having the parachute jumping the last event on the program—as it was last year—there will be six different exhibitions of parachute jumpers throughout the day.

The newest development in airplanes will be represented by the Burnelli Helicopter, which rises vertically with the aid of two huge propellers. The three-engine Fokker Monoplane of the same type that Commander Byrd used over the North Pole. A Huff Daland Pegasus plane, which holds the world's record as the fastest bombing plane, and the newest National Guard training plane, "Panther,"

as well as many new types of commercial and military planes.

Major George A. Vaughn, Jr., Commanding Officer of the Division Air Service, in behalf of the officers and men of the squadron, has issued invitations to all National Guard units in this vicinity. There will be no charge for admission.

In arranging for the meet Major Vaughn is being assisted by Captain George L. Usher, U. S. Army instructor whose untiring efforts have been largely responsible for the success of past meets, Captain Curtis Wheeler, Operations Officer and Captain Lawrence G. Brower, Officer in Charge of Flying. Some of the events are listed herewith:

EVENTS:

1 ON TO MILLER FIELD—Open to all planes.

(a) To organization sending greatest number of planes. 1st prize, Silver Loving Cup. (b) To Field flying greatest number of airplane miles. 1st prize, Silver Loving Cup.

2 FORMATION FLIGHT—1st Heat: 11:00 A. M. Open. Judged on maneuverability, elapsed time for assembly and number of planes. 1st and 2nd prizes, Silver Cups.

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The Whole Guard on Review

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

105th FIELD ARTILLERY

Social affairs have played a prominent part in the life of the artillery men during the past month. At a recent regimental review at the Bronx Armory, Major Clarence Higginson, Capt. James J. Doyle and Capt. Henry Haveron each received the ten-year service medal. Battery B received the silk standard for having the most efficient outfit at Pine Plains last year.

On May 1, the Non-Commissioned Officers Association conducted a very successful dance. The newly furnished club rooms were opened to the guests, who were agreeably surprised at the richness of the appointments.

Lieut. Charles Dunne ran a monster benefit dance for St. Michaels R. C. church of Rockland Lake, N. Y. The important feature of the affair was the mounted basketball game between Batteries B and C. This game was replete with thrills and it was only after a hard



struggle that C triumphed, 6-4. Pvt. Healy lost six teeth in the contest, while Sgt. Frank Pfeiffer had three shirts torn to shreds. Wait 'til he gets to camp, he'll lose more than his shirt, if I can hold on to a pair of bones I now possess. By this victory Battery C gains possession of the Mayor James J. Walker Cup, emblematic of the State Championship. Captain William E. Brady would like to receive challenges from any unit having a Mounted Basketball Team.

The old saying that it is an ill wind that blows nobody good, is well illustrated in the loss to Battery B of Captain James H. McSweeney, who has been promoted to Major of the Second Battalion. The Bronx gain is our loss and while it was with mingled feelings of joy and sorrow that we heard of his promotion, the Clermont Avenue men are really glad to see the captain get his just and well-deserved reward. May success always crown his efforts. Capt. Raymond S. Summers, Headquarters Battery, succeeds him.



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.

108th INFANTRY

Sgt. John Turiga, Medical Detachment, is the proud possessor of the coveted honor, Alpha Omega Alpha, given only to honor students of Medical Colleges. This means that Sgt. Turiga has been a good student in Syracuse University College of Medicine; and, that he has also made good or he never would be a sergeant in the Medical Detachment. As the honor comes at the end of his junior year, it means that John will be with us another year as a sergeant, before he joins the ranks of the commissioned.



Chaplain Saures, Capt. O. R. C. and Chaplain at St. Johns Military School, Manlius, N. Y., is drilling regularly with Company C, and makes a good Third Lieutenant. He has applied for Field Duty with the 108th this year and we sincerely hope that he will be with us. It seems that no regiment could be blessed with better Padres than are we.

Lieut. Moody, late of the 2nd U. S. Inf., West Point, '23, has been one of the visitors at the Syracuse Armory and seems to think that the 108th is among the "Good Outfits." Tracey Bryant, Capt. M. D., 108th Inf., has appointed himself a committee of one to see that Lieut.

Moody's trip in Syracuse is a success, and intimates that he will take him to camp in the M. D. if Capt. Gardiner is made an Ass't Chaplain.



101st CAVALRY MEDICOS

The third annual dance in the Waldorf Apartments of the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel held recently was a great success. Over three hundred persons, former members of the Detachment, troopers of the Squadron, and friends and relatives of the men enjoyed the biggest and most successful affair the Detachment ever held. The committee included Chairman; Tech. Sgt. R. S. Brassel, Sec. Sgt. B. J. O'Donnell, Treas.: Sgt. W. E. Luhrs, Printing: Pvt. George W. Hart; Floor: John J. Dunney. Glenn C. Smith's Paramount Orchestra supplied the music.



The Detachment polo team composed of Sgt. O'Donnell No. 1, Sgt. McEntee No. 2, Sgt. Brassell No. 3 and Sgt. Glenn sub., played Troop B for the indoor championship and Love trophy, losing by the close score of 6-4½.

June 12 the Detachment will entrain for Pine Plains for their annual two weeks' tour of field duty. Due to changes in tables of organization the Detachment will leave for camp with 26 men instead of 42 as of 1925.

244th COAST ARTILLERY

The Superintendent of the United States Military Academy reviewed the 244th on Wednesday, April 28. A large crowd filled the Armory, and it was probably the best review of the year. General Stewart expressed his pleasure at the manner in which the regiment put over the drill, and added, in his address, much pertinent matter concerning the status of the guardsman in peace time. Dinner was served to the guests before the ceremonies, and there was supper and danc-

(Continued on Page 18)

THE BEST
POST EXCHANGE

CAMP SMITH

A Newspaper Which Saves

VOL. 1

STORE OPERATED BY BEVIER A

National Guard Eats Candy

It's estimated that the National Guardsmen at Camp Smith will eat several thousand dollars' worth of confections during their stay there. It has been the pleasure of BeVier and Company, who are operating the Post Exchange this year, to have selected "Wallace" chocolates, one of the finest lines of high grade candies on the market, to be sold therein. For salted peanuts and nut bars, The Surbrug Nut Products, Ltd., items will be carried. This latter concern specializes in nut goods and knows their business from A to Z. Repetti caramels are also a cracking good item carried.



"GUEST IVORY"

99 44/100% pure

THE TOILET SOAP FOR
THE DISCRIMINATING
GUARDSMAN

Proctor and Gamble Co.
Cincinnati

Foot Comfort

during the marches and hard drills is important if you desire to feel fresh at the end of the day

**ENDICOTT
JOHNSON
SHOES**

are comfortable and reasonably priced at the Camp Store - - -

Private Beats The General

Private Jones beat the General this morning in a shaving race. His time was two minutes and six seconds. It is needless to state that Jones used the latest model Gillette, while the General stuck to the old fashioned razor The General came out with six nicks and two fair sized cuts, while Jones had naught but a clean smooth skin. It has been rumored around camp that the General will purchase a Gillette before he goes back home.

4 out of 5

are attacked by
Pyorrhea

Resolve today to remove pyorrhea's menace by brushing teeth and gums regularly night and morning with **Forhan's for the Gums.**

Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS
Sold at the Camp Store

HOPPE'S

SOLVENT No. 9

HAVE A CLEAN GUN

A true soldier is as careful of his gun as of his personal appearance. HOPPE'S SOLVENT takes off rust and dirt as nothing else will do. Ask for it at the Post Exchange.

Wife Threatens Guardsman

Mrs. Shanks, the wife of Mr. Shanks, a live wire in the rear rank, threatened him with a rolling pin if he dared to return home in poor physical condition. Mr. Shanks promised he wouldn't and to make sure that everything is going to be safe he has decided to go in for athletics. He came into the Post Exchange and purchased \$20 worth of Wilson athletic equipment, which everyone knows is the best, and everyone knows when a man does that, then he's on the right track.

nibble-nuts

for that tiny hunger pang between mess calls, All nut confections of the finest quality.

LALA—big Jumbo peanuts
LOLO—crisp Spanish peanuts
LELE—chop suey nuts
LYLY—nuts and raisins
LULU—chocolate coated bar

CRISP AND DELICIOUS

Sold at the Store

Made by

Surbrug's Nut Products

LIMITED

New York, N. Y.

ORANGE

CRUSH

THIRSTY MEN?

Ask for

ORANGE CRUSH

at the Soda Fountain

**PURE - NUTRITIOUS
DELICIOUS**

STORE NEWS

EXTRA

National Guardsmen Money

ND COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Price So Much

Human Nature in Peekskill

There is a lot of human nature in Peekskill, over 6,000,000 pounds of it; therefore it is necessary for the Post Exchange to provide for keeping all this human nature as clean as possible. In this connection Forhan's Dental Cream will be carried for the teeth and gums, Guest Ivory Soap for the skin, and Nalgiri Perfumes to provide the finishing touches. After that if any of this human nature is caught around the camp in an unclean condition it will be handled as fits each case by the authorities.

Sergeant Loses All Dignity

A top sergeant lost all of his dignity when he entered the new Post Exchange recently. He was so surprised at the wonderful improvement in the store and the classy variety of quality items carried in stock that he almost whooped his lungs out. Before he recovered he had purchased two pairs of Endicott Johnson Shoes and two dollars worth of Peppie Pasters.

Royal Flush at Camp Smith

The National Guard drew a royal flush when they drew a Post Exchange organization that features such items of national prominence as Forhans, Kolynos, Guest Ivory, Repetti Confections, Wallace Candies, Surbrug's Nut Products, Gillette Razors, Wilson Athletic Equipment, Endicott Johnson Shoes, Orange Crush, Hoppe's Solvent, Peppie Pasters and hundreds of others.

Candies of Character WALLACE

The name on the box stands for purity of ingredients and diligence in manufacture

By all means send a box home
IT WILL BE APPRECIATED

Perfumes NALGIRI

Perfume - Compacts - Lip Stick
Talc - Toilet Water - Face Powder
Rouge - Cold Cream - Vanishing
Cream - Shampoo - Bath Salts
Etc.

For Your Mother, Wife or Sweetheart!
The finest Perfumes of All Times!

**THE
Gillette
SAFETY RAZOR**
when used with the
**Genuine
Gillette Blade**
is the perfect
**Shaving
Instrument**

Peppie Pasters

105 for 10c

Puts Pep into your letters
**SLIP YOUR FRIENDS
A BIG LAUGH**

Just stick Peppie Pasters on your letters and watch the result—Oh, Boy!

Made by
White & Wyckoff Mfg. Co.
HOLYOKE, MASS.

REPETTI'S CANDIES

If you men want real quality as well as a delicious assortment, ask for REPETTI — There will be a full line of box and bar candy on sale at the
Post Exchange

Baseball Tennis Golf

and all sports are more enjoyable when the right athletic equipment is used

WILSON ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT

is the best obtainable
In Wear and Quality Unsurpassed
When you go in for athletic sports don't handicap your ability with poor equipment.

The Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from Page 15)

ing later in the gymnasium. Besides General Stewart, there were present: Colonel Delafield, Colonel W. I. Taylor, General Thord-Gray, Major Thos. Passos, Major Davidson, Major Pell, and others.

Major John M. Perry is in France for a three months' rest.

That indefatigable group of laborers, the telephone detail, has installed telephones in the rooms on the 14th Street side of the Armory. The work has been done under the supervision of Sgt. Bellew of the Headquarters Battery, and by the time that this is in print the switchboard will be installed and the medicos will be able to talk to the supply officer and all sorts of business will be expedited.

The regiment had its second theatre party of the season in April, going to see the "Greenwich Village Follies," at the Schubert Theatre. We marched up and back, and everyone had a good time. The show was barely as good as "Gay Paree," and not so hilarious. Lieut. Jolly went to sleep during the houseboat scene, and when he came to he set to working on his 107. They're blasé down Rock-away! The commanding officer must have had his doubts about whether the men's eyes were able to look any other way but straight ahead, so he gave the regiment "eyes right," a few times after its return to the Armory at midnight to be certain that its optical muscles were all O. K.

Pistol practice at Peekskill this year is supposed to replace the shooting at camp, and so give the men more time to themselves. With that dream in view we arose betimes and opened our eyes at 8.25 in Peekskill, and proceeded to do our best to hit bull's-eyes and things. A good many qualified. All had a pleasant time.

104th FIELD ARTILLERY

All the broken windows in the neighborhood, Central Park filled with folks trying to ride a flock of silly-looking horses, benches that have been vacant for months now crowded, cheering thousands in the bleachers at the Polo Grounds—all mean just one thing.

SPRING HAS CAME!

And so it is with us, the Armory is spic and span, our new balcony, capable of seating about two thousand people, has been finished, and other changes, some of which are really funny, have brought forcibly to mind that all is well with the old Field Artillery.

Our Polo Team was given a thrashing by the Triangle Club, but it was more bitterly fought than the score of 10 to 6 might indicate.

HEARD BEHIND THE KNEE BOARD

Major Thurber was asked to define the meaning of the word "Biology" recently, and he said it was the science of shopping. (Page Mrs. T.)

Captain Cray has a cute little girl, her mother had quite a lot of trouble putting her to bed recently, and "Doc," thinking he might be of help, suggested to his wife he go up and sing to her. Mrs. Cray thanked him and said "I've already threatened her with that, dear."

Sergeant Murphy was overheard yelling at a recruit recently, "Well, how do you want your uniform, too large or too small?"

Lieutenant Hughes was showing his girl the family album, at last he showed her a picture of his father holding Joe on his knee. When his girl saw it she let out a shriek and said "My Gawd, who is the ventriloquist?"

Lieut. Colonel Blakeslee was talking with a friend of his recently who in turn was telling him about a suit he had started against the local railroad.

"Why don't you hire a lawyer?" asked Colonel Blakeslee.

"Well," piped his friend, "I thought if I won I'd like to make something out of it myself."

Sergeant McGuire—"What's a steam turbine?"

Johnson—"Oh, tiz wan av those tings a Arab wears whin he has a cold in his head."

Sergeant Toddings rushed madly about the Armory last Sunday swearing as only a field artilleryman can; someone asked him why he was cussing so and "Jojo" said, "Aw, I lost me prayer book."

Captain Weaver overheard his two kiddies talking the other day, one suggested they play at being married, but the other said, "Oh, no, Mamma said we must be quiet."

Sergeant Major Walsh was talking over the phone and he ended the conversation like this, "You must be twins, because ONE guy can't be so dumb."

The entire regiment will now rise and sing, "It's a great life if you don't weekend."

14th INFANTRY

At the review of the regiment the latter part of May, Mess Sergeant Alexander R. Reekie was presented with the Regimental Medal for Long and Faithful Service. Sergeant Reekie is an oldtimer and has served with the 14th for over nine years. He is a veteran of the Mexican Border "Party," and of the World War. He has been with Company H since the war, and recently re-enlisted for a three-year hitch.

One Hundred Per Cent Duty Medals were awarded to the following members of Company H:

Six Years—Captain Mullins, Lieutenants Woodward and Eddington.

Three Years—Sergeants Moore and Ventimiglia.

Two Years—First Sergeant Eddington.

One Year—Sergeants Woodward, Clark and Bellinzoni; Sergeants Rollins and Jantzen; Corporal Bowring; Privates First-Class Gautraud, Reilly, Belsito and Ventimiglia, and Private Bianchi.

Private "Poop" Puleo of Company H said he walked a mile the other night for a Camel, but the store was closed.



DIRECT FIRE FROM COMPANY M By INDIRECT FIRE

At the anniversary review held at the regiment on May 22nd last, Brigadier General Marshall, Reviewing Officer, decorated several members of the Company with 100% duty medals. Captain Nielson received a two-year medal, First Lieutenant McVeigh a five-year medal, and the following members and former members of the Company received a one-year medal: Former First Sergeant L. Renard, First Sergeant Sullivan, Sergeant Walter Dennis, Sergeant William Ward, Sergeant J. Heim, former Sergeant W. Schatzel, Corporal J. Lally, Corporal H. Kramer, Private First Class W. Gillane, Private First Class A. Gross, Private First Class A. Martin, Private First Class J. Renard, Private First Class M. Haber, Private A. Calabrese, Private M. Wind.

There was considerable excitement in the Company room on Thursday, May 20th, when in walked a snappy looking young man "all dolled up" with shiny new gold bars, brand new blouse, spotless ice cream breeches and "yaller" boots with clanking spurs. He marched down the hall with a soldierly stride and turned in Company M room. All the soldiers there gasped, for lo! and behold, it was our former Supply Sergeant A. E. Reichert, a full fledged "Shavetail." After drill he was congratulated by all members of the company and was presented with a sword. He is a graduate of the University of Michigan and during the World War served as a machine gunner in the Aviation Branch of the Naval Reserve and enlisted in this Company about three years ago. Through persistent efforts, hard work and conscientious study,

he won his spurs, or gold bars if you want to put it that way. On being presented with a saber, he made a nice speech, thanking the Company; and, taking advantage of his newly attained rank, took a dig at the skipper. The non-coms. gave him a dinner on Thursday, May 27th, which was attended by all of the commissioned and non-commissioned staff of the company. He said his only worries now are how to make the second platoon the best platoon in the regiment and how to keep daylight from showing between himself and the saddle when mounted on a fiery steed at the school of equitation.



Spring is in the air and the matrimonial fever has evidently descended on the company. Not to be outdone by the other members of the company who have recently taken unto themselves a wife, on Saturday, June 5th our snappy First Lieutenant clicked his heels together and executed a forward march up to the altar with Miss Martha Scully at his side and enlisted for life in the army of married men. Lieutenant McVeigh secured a two weeks' leave of absence which he spent honeymooning at Niagara Falls and in Canada.

"Pigeon Foot" Walsh has now lost the distinction of being the sole member in the company of the Raymond Street Club. Not long ago Private John Geroe decided that he didn't want to go to drill for a few weeks and consequently, visited that famous hotel with the iron bars for five days.

The Third Lieutenant reports that a doctor can tell at a glance whether or not a flapper is in good shape. Sergeant Heim says that he can, too.

101st CAVALRY—TROOP E

By the time the June issue of the National Guardsman is published and on sale at the newsstands of the principal cities throughout the land—Troop "E" will be well on its way towards the completion of its annual tour of field duty. Which reminds us that one of the features of the camp this year will be the "Mary Jane" Party, staged for the recruits, by handsome Sergt. Joe Gunning.

On Sunday, May 23rd, the Troop held Rifle practice at Fort Niagara, in preparation for its Record Shoot, Sunday, June 6th. The chances for winning the Rifle Marksmanship Trophy again this year, look very bright, as some of the recruits made some very promising scores, and the

old men showed decided improvement.

At the recent Buffalo Spring Horse Show, held at the Buffalo Saddle and Bridle Club, Troop "E" carried off all four places in the Military Class. Considering the large number of entries, this was remarkable. The Blue Ribbon was awarded to Sergt. Livingston, on "Enamel." Sergt. Archer on "Hughie," Sergt. Gunning on "Mike" and Corporal Eustaphieve on "Mother Goose" finished second, third and fourth, respectively.

The recent promotions in the Troop are as follows: Pvt. First Class Jesse A. McDonald to Corporal and the following Privates were made Privates First Class—Chester Baron, Thomas G. Beaser, Myron J. Grehlinger, Alan H. Gibson, David J. Nichols, John P. O'Neill and Robert F. Taylor.

Several Troopers were very much shocked and dismayed to discover the boy-faced pride of the Second Platoon, Sergt. G. Burton Archer, standing at a Bar recently. On closer examination, it was found that he was only sipping Birch Beer, and munching a chocolate bar. The boys will have to watch him very close, or before they know it, he will be drinking Ginger Ale, and that is a good start toward perdition. It is now a well-known fact that he has started to carry matches.

106th INFANTRY

The approach of camp will find the regiment well prepared for the many problems which rise from time to time. For several weeks the regimental supply office has been thronged with supply sergeants turning in old equipment and receiving new, so that the regiment may make its usual snappy appearance at camp.

Again, the Third Battalion marched to the music of a boys' band from the St. Vincent's Home. The snappy marches and military airs did much to remove the discomforts of the heavy rain which prevailed that day. As usual the regimental band with the field music in full dress was one of the features of the parade. Many of the veterans, who, unable to march, stood upon the armory steps, led in the applause which greeted the regiment as it passed the armory along the line of march.

Captains Clarence Blake-Lobb, of Company F; Fred A. Gillette, of Company B, and Edmund K. Johnson, of the Howitzer Company, have returned from the Infantry Officers School at Fort Benning, Ga., where they received excellent marks upon completion of the courses offered there. Sergt. Jack Brown, of Regimental Headquarters Company, was awarded a certificate of proficiency in the Enlisted Specialists' School at the above Fort.

Capt. Caspar V. Gunther is being congratulated on his appointment to the post of regimental adjutant. The Captain succeeded Capt. C. P. Lenart, who left to take up his new duties as assistant to the Chief of the Personnel Bureau of the Adjutant General's Office, in Albany. The rise of Capt. Gunther in the regiment has been a rapid one. He first enlisted in Company C as a private and was promoted to Second Lieutenant. After serving in this rank for some time, he was promoted to First Lieutenant and assigned to command the Third Battalion Headquarters Company and battalion adjutant. Here again Capt. Gunther's close attention to duty and his success in handling men brought him promotion to the rank of Captain and command of the Machine Gun Company.

The new rifle training plans adopted by Col. Thomas Fairservis have been executed and it is expected that the regiment will qualify an unusually large number of men in the small arms record shooting this summer. Close attention to the minute details have been given by Capt. Samuel D. Davies, Regimental Plans and Training Officer and in the armory practice more men completed the practice firing with good scores than ever before.

Since the redecoration of Company L, commanded by Capt. Edward F. Dunne, to its pre-war appearance, many of the old companies are either decorating or have made plans to do so immediately after the return of the regiment from camp.

Carillon Memorial Fund

THE committee in charge of raising funds to provide a carillon bell in memory of General Edward J. Westcott, late Adjutant General of the State of New York, in the City of Albany, want to close the list by June 30 and urge all who have not as yet contributed, and who desire to do so, to send in their subscriptions at the earliest date to the committee's treasurer, Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, State Ordnance Officer, at Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y. A few more subscriptions will bring the work of the committee to a most successful close.

Already many of the units of the National Guard have taken advantage of the committee's suggestion of taking up small collections in their company, troop or battery and sending same in as a joint subscription of that organization, and these small sums help to put the subscription over immensely.

Do it today!

Balloon tires are easier on pedestrians.

—Denver Parrakeet.

HOW WE STAND

Average attendance for entire Guard.....80%

Minimum authorized strength New York National Guard..... 21,822
 Minimum strength New York National Guard..... 18,821
 Present strength New York National Guard..... 21,228

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 77
 Headquarters and Headquarters De-
 tachment, 27th Division 76

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 70
 51st Cavalry Brigade 83

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 32
 52nd Field Artillery Brigade 47

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 27
 87th Infantry Brigade 36
 53rd Infantry Brigade 38
 54th Infantry Brigade 38

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength 329
 27th Division Special Troops 372

AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength 146
 27th Division Air Service 124

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength 188
 101st Signal Battalion 147

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength 474
 102nd Engineers 499

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength 639
 102nd Medical Regiment 524

DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.

Maintenance Strength 247
 27th Division Train, Q. M. C. 243

DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN

Maintenance Strength 63
 102nd Ammunition Train 69

STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS

Maintenance Strength 137
 Ordnance Department 22

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength 1,037
 1. 10th Infantry 1,317
 2. 105th Infantry 1,257
 3. 108th Infantry 1,161
 4. 106th Infantry 1,126
 5. 14th Infantry 1,120
 6. 174th Infantry 1,118
 7. 165th Infantry 1,105
 8. 369th Infantry 1,082
 9. 107th Infantry 1,081
 10. 71st Infantry 1,078

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength 599
 101st Cavalry 621

SEPARATE TROOPS

Maintenance Strength per Tr. 63
 1st Cavalry (3 Troops) 206

MACHINE GUN SQUADRON

Maintenance Strength 241
 51st Machine Gun Squadron 328

ARTILLERY 75s

Maintenance Strength 600
 156th Field Artillery 722
 105th Field Artillery 721
 104th Field Artillery 690

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength 646
 106th Field Artillery 755

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength 636
 244th Coast Artillery 783

ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength 739
 245th Coast Artillery 1,174

ARTILLERY A. A.

Maintenance Strength 739
 212th Coast Artillery 751

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength 646
 258th Field Artillery 714

CREED BROS.

Lumber, Masons' Materials, Tile
 Flue Linings and Roofings

WATERPROOF PAPERS, WALL BOARD,
 SASH, DOORS, BLINDS AND TRIM,
 NAILS AND GLASS

PEEKSKILL, N. Y.

After a Stiff Day in the Field, Drink

ORANGE CRUSH

Bottled in Peekskill by

ORANGE CRUSH
 BOTTLING WORKS

JOHN CLUNE & SON, Props.
 Telephone: Peekskill 448-J

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

April, 1926—Average Attendance Whole Guard 80%

The Honor Space



Yours for the Effort

(1) 92%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
101st Cavalry	4	6	6	100
Regtl. Hq.	4	54	47	88
Hq. Troop	4	73	61	84
Serv. Troop	4	24	24	98
1st Sq. Hq.	4	62	57	93
Troop A	4	45	38	84
Troop B	4	65	56	87
Troop C	4	26	24	93
2nd Sq. Hq.	4	95	91	95
Troop E	4	78	77	98
Troop F	4	62	60	97
Troop G	3	34	33	99
Med. Det.				
	624	574		92

(2) 90%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
51st Mach. Gun	4	2	2	100
Hdqs.	4	35	31	89
Hq. Det.	4	95	88	92
Troop A	4	82	71	86
Troop B	4	101	92	91
Troop C	4	13	12	92
Med. Det.				
	328	295		90

Company H	3	65	57	88
Company I	4	64	58	91
Company K	4	76	66	87
Company L	4	63	53	84
Company M	4	69	63	90
Med. Det.	3	45	37	83
	1261	1118		89

Company B	3	66	56	85
Company C	3	63	53	84
Company D	4	63	54	85
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	23	20	85
Company E	3	64	57	89
Company F	3	63	54	86
Company G	4	66	58	89
Company H	4	58	49	84
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	3	31	28	89
Company I	4	62	52	83
Company K	3	71	56	79
Company L	3	60	47	78
Company M	4	60	51	85
	1080	907		84

(3) 90%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
107th Infantry	5	7	7	100
Hdqs.	5	26	24	93
Hd. Co.	5	98	91	92
Service Co.	5	28	28	98
Howitzer Co.	5	29	28	95
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	5	77	72	93
Company A	5	69	62	89
Company B	5	68	53	78
Company C	5	64	58	90
Company D	5	18	16	91
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	5	65	59	91
Company E	5	57	48	84
Company F	5	69	63	91
Company G	5	77	72	94
Company H	5	26	23	88
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	5	59	54	91
Company I	5	95	80	84
Company K	5	67	60	89
Company L	5	61	53	87
Company M	5	30	30	100
Med Det.	3			
	1090	981		90

(7) 88%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
1st Cavalry	4	70	67	96
Troop B	3	71	62	87
Troop G	4	63	51	80
	204	180		88

(11) 81%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
245th C. Art.	5	7	7	100
Hdqs.	5	108	99	92
Hq. Battery	5	3	3	100
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	68	57	84
Battery A	5	83	67	81
Battery C	5	102	80	78
Battery E	5	104	79	76
Battery F	5	3	3	100
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	90	70	78
Battery B	5	92	66	72
Battery D	5	69	57	83
Battery G	5	99	73	74
Battery H	5	3	3	100
Hq. 3rd Bn.	5	65	56	87
Battery I	5	98	81	83
Battery J	5	77	68	88
Battery K	5	84	66	79
Battery L	5	29	26	88
Med. Det.				
	1184	961		81

(4) 89%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Medical	3	7	7	100
Hq. Staff	4	2	2	100
Hq. Col. Bn.	4	32	31	99
Service Co.	4	3	2	73
Band Sec. (S. C.)	4	54	43	79
104th Col. Co.	3	60	50	84
105th Col. Co.	4	53	50	94
106th Col. Co.	3	47	44	94
104th Amb. Co.	3	46	39	85
105th Amb. Co.	4	61	51	84
104th Hospital Co.	1	56	56	100
105th Hospital Co.	2	63	57	90
106th Hospital Co.	4	37	33	90
102nd Vet. Co.				
	521	465		89

(8) 87%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
165th Infantry	4	9	8	87
Regtl. Hq.	4	67	65	97
Regt. Hq. Co.	4	90	82	91
Service Co.	3	62	51	83
Howitzer Co.	4	65	53	82
Company A	4	70	62	89
Company B	4	65	53	82
Company C	4	64	55	87
Company D	4	62	53	86
Company E	4	69	63	92
Company F	4	63	58	91
Company G	4	61	53	88
Company H	4	64	60	93
Company I	4	62	49	78
Company K	4	65	51	78
Company L	4	63	47	75
Company M	4	22	21	95
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	4	21	19	92
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	19	16	82
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	37	31	84
Med. Det.				
	1101	954		87

(12) 81%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
108th Infantry	4	7	6	86
Regtl. Hq.	4	62	49	78
Regt. Hq. Co.	4	35	26	72
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	40	35	87
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	32	25	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	63	53	84
Howitzer Co.	4	91	77	84
Service Co.	4	67	53	79
Company A	3	68	53	77
Company B	4	66	53	81
Company C	4	69	64	92
Company D	3	70	51	73
Company E	5	57	55	97
Company F	4	64	59	92
Company G	4	66	58	87
Company H	4	60	43	72
Company I	4	64	46	72
Company J	3	80	66	83
Company K	4	66	42	64
Company L	4	33	24	72
Med. Det.				
	1160	938		81

(5) 89%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th Air Serv.	4	104	91	88
102nd Observation Sq.	4	20	19	91
102nd Photo Sec.				
	124	110		89

(9) 86%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
10th Infantry	3	81	77	95
Hq. & Hq. Co.	4	106	102	96
Service Co.	3	62	51	83
Howzer Co.	3	27	22	80
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	75	59	79
Company A	2	65	54	82
Company B	4	79	65	82
Company C	4	90	77	86
Company D	3	30	24	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	74	63	85
Company E	3	77	64	84
Company F	4	76	67	89
Company G	3	86	66	77
Company H	4	40	34	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	94	87	92
Company I	3	70	60	85
Company J	3	80	70	87
Company K	3	79	71	89
Company L	4	33	31	95
Med. Det.				
	1324	1144		86

(13) 80%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
104th F. Art.	3	7	6	86
Regt. Hdqs.	3	51	47	92
Hq. Battery	3	82	67	82
Service Battery	4	41	35	86
1st Bn. Hq. & C. T.	4	89	72	81
Battery A	4	73	56	77
Battery B	3	74	63	85
Battery C	3	33	28	85
2nd Bn. Hq. & C. T.	4	86	61	71
Battery D	4	73	48	65
Battery E	3	69	55	80
Battery F	4	18	18	100
Med. Det.				
	696	556		80

(6) 89%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
105th Infantry	4	11	11	100
Field and Staff	3	75	68	91
Hq. Co.	3	116	111	95
Service Co.	3	64	50	78
Howitzer Co.	3	41	34	84
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	4	26	22	85
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	3	34	31	89
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	3	74	69	93
Company A	4	87	80	92
Company B	3	74	66	85
Company C	4	73	62	85
Company D	4	64	49	76
Company E	4	77	70	91
Company F	4	63	61	96

(10) 84%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
71st Infantry	3	10	10	100
Regt. Hq.	3	56	43	77
Hq. Co.	3	94	76	80
Service Co.	3	57	43	76
Howitzer Co.	3	27	25	91
Med. Det.	3	27	25	91
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	3	59	50	85
Company A				

(14) 78%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
212th C. Art.	4	6	6	100
Hdqs.	4	66	49	74
Hq. Battery	4	72	68	94
Service Battery	4	60	54	90
1st Bn. Hq. D. & C. T.	4	62	47	76
Battery A	4	63	48	76
Battery B	4	63	41	65
Battery C	4	61	42	68
Battery D	4	17	16	95
2nd Bn. Hq. Det.	4	62	44	72
Battery E	4	65	45	69
Battery F	4	60	43	72
Battery G	4	66	57	86
Battery H	4	22	22	100
Med. Det.	4			
	745	582		78

(15) 77%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
14th Infantry	4	8	8	100
Field and Staff	4	24	21	84
Hd. 1st Bn.	4	22	15	68
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	25	18	74
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	67	45	67
Hq. Co.	4	81	66	81
Service Co.	4	66	60	91
Howitzer Co.	4	61	42	68
Company A	4	64	48	75
Company B	4	63	47	74
Company C	4	66	54	82
Company D	4	65	48	73
Company E	4	65	45	70
Company F	4	63	38	60
Company G	4	68	55	81
Company H	4	70	59	85
Company I	4	74	60	81
Company K	4	66	46	69
Company L	4	74	67	84
Company M	4	27	24	87
Med. Det.	4			
	1119	866		77

(16) 77%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
106th Infantry	5	10	10	100
Regtl. Hq.	4	69	51	74
Regt. Hq. Co.	4	107	101	94
Service Co.	4	58	35	61
Howitzer Co.	4	24	21	86
Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	61	35	58
Company A	4	63	47	74
Company B	4	74	57	77
Company C	4	56	42	75
Company D	4	22	19	88
Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	68	45	66
Company E	4	61	47	78
Company F	4	65	48	73
Company G	4	62	49	78
Company H	4	31	28	91
Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	63	52	83
Company I	4	67	49	73
Company K	4	63	61	81
Company L	4	63	55	87
Company M	4	36	24	67
Med. Det.	4			
	1123	866		77

(17) 77%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th D. Sp. Tr.	3	12	10	86
Hdqs.	3	55	34	61
27th Div. Hq. Co.	3	48	40	83
102nd Ord. Co.	4	69	46	67
27th Tank Co.	4	77	65	83
27th Sig. Co.	4	40	33	82
102nd Motorcycle Co.	4	56	48	85
27th M. P. Co.	4	18	14	77
Med. Det.	4			
	375	290		77

(18) 77%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
101st Sig. Bat.	4	32	27	83
Hq. & Hq. Co.	4	60	45	75
Company A	3	47	33	69
Company B	4	10	10	100
Med. Det.	4			
	149	115		77

(19) 76%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
174th Infantry	4	7	7	100
Hdqs.	3	65	48	73
Hq. Co.	4	15	11	73
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	4	30	29	98
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	3	38	34	89
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	117	73	62
Service Co.	4	51	44	86
Howitzer Co.	3			
	497	347		70

Medical Det.	3	36	32	88
Company A	3	65	61	94
Company B	4	59	40	68
Company C	3	67	49	73
Company D	3	64	44	68
Company E	4	80	64	79
Company F	3	62	44	72
Company G	4	58	42	71
Company H	4	73	61	84
Company I	4	71	50	70
Company J	4	66	59	89
Company K	3	62	44	72
Company L	3	60	40	67
Company M	3			
	1146	876		76

(20) 76%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
258th F. Art.	4	6	6	100
Regtl. Hq.	4	63	37	59
Hq. Battery	4	63	50	79
Service Battery	4	3	2	83
1st Bn. Hq.	4	34	26	76
1st Bn. Combat Train	4	67	61	91
Battery A	4	63	49	78
Battery B	4	2	2	90
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	55	46	83
2nd Bn. Combat Train	4	63	36	58
Battery C	4	65	40	61
Battery D	4	3	3	92
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	51	41	80
3rd Bn. Combat Train	4	70	56	79
Battery E	4	69	54	78
Battery F	4	37	32	88
Med. Det.	4			
	714	541		76

(21) 76%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
244th C. Art.	5	5	5	96
Hdqs.	5	57	47	82
Hq. Battery	5	77	69	89
Service Battery	5	39	26	68
Medical Det.	5	4	4	95
1st Bn. Hq.	5	60	50	84
1st Bn. Hq. Det. & C. T.	5	65	46	70
Battery A	5	66	47	71
Battery B	5	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	62	47	77
2nd Bn. Hq. Det. & C. T.	5	70	53	76
Battery D	5	65	50	77
Battery E	5	4	3	75
3rd Bn. Hq.	5	75	51	68
3rd Bn. Hq. Det. & C. T.	5	64	44	69
Battery F	5	70	50	72
Battery G	5			
	787	596		76

(22) 75%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
105th F. Art.	4	6	6	100
Regt. Hq.	4	44	36	83
Hq. Battery	4	69	62	89
Service Battery	4	4	4	94
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	36	29	80
1st Bn. Hq. Bat.	4	83	57	68
Battery A	4	76	47	62
Battery B	4	88	59	67
Battery C	4	3	2	75
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	65	51	78
2nd Bn. Hq. Bat.	4	82	61	74
Battery D	4	67	54	80
Battery E	4	66	43	65
Battery F	4	40	37	92
Med. Det.	3			
	729	548		75

(23) 75%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th D. T. QMC	4	15	14	93
Hdqs.	4	52	34	66
Wag. Co. 103	4	50	40	79
Wag. Co. 104	4	44	30	69
M. T. Co. 105	4	46	37	81
M. T. Co. 106	4	19	14	75
M. R. Sec. 103	4	17	14	83
Med. Det.	4			
	243	183		75

(24) 70%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Engr.	4	11	9	79
Field and Staff	4	58	43	73
Company A	4	69	47	68
Company B	4	65	48	74
Company C	4	63	41	66
Company D	4	66	33	50
Company E	4	55	38	69
Company F	4	94	77	82
Hq. and Service	4	16	11	72
Med. Det.	4			
	497	347		70

(25) 69%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
106th F. Art.	4	5	5	100
Regt. Hq.	4	61	38	62
Hq. Bat.	4	75	51	68
Service Bat.	4	3	3	100
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	26	18	68
Hq. Bat. & C. T. 1st Bn.	4	77	58	76
Battery A	4	90	65	72
Battery B	4	27	21	79
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	73	59	81
Hq. Bat. & C. T. 2nd Bn.	4	66	45	68
Battery C	4	2	1	50
Battery D	4	41	28	69
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	112	72	64
Hq. Bat. & C. T. 3rd Bn.	4	69	42	61
Battery E	4	32	16	51
Battery F	4			
Med. Dept. Det.	4			
	762	524		69

(26) 68%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
156th F. Art.	4	5	4	81
Hdqs.	4	53	30	58
Hq. Battery	4	34	22	64
Med. Det.	4	79	69	86
Service Battery	3	47	28	60
1st Bn. Hq. Bat. & C. T.	2	66	38	57
Battery A	2	67	50	75
Battery B	3	80	58	73
Battery C	3	45	30	67
2nd Bn. Hq. Bat. & C. T.	4	74	48	64
Battery D	4	70	50	72
Battery E	4	105	67	64
Battery F	4			
	725	494		68

(27) 63%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
369th Infantry	4	9	7	79
Regt. Hq.	4	60	36	60
Regt. Hq. Co.	4	72	59	82
Service Co.	4	63	31	49
Howitzer Co.	4	29	22	77
1st Bn. H. Co.	4	59	38	65
Company A	4	64	44	69
Company B	4	72	44	62
Company C	4	55	47	86
Company D	4	28	13	46
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	59	28	47
Company E	4	70	37	54
Company F	4	53	33	62
Company G	4	58	14	19
Company H	4	33	27	82
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	65	52	80
Company I	4	64	39	61
Company K	4	69	42	61
Company L	4	64	42	65
Company M	4	36	31	88
San. Det.	4			
	1082	686		63

(28) 86%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. 27th Div.	4	26	26	100
27th Div. Hq.	3	51	40	79
27th Div. Hq. Det.	4			
	77	66		86

(1) 92%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Ord. D. SC&D	3	22	20	92

(2) 90%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
51st Cav. Brig.	4	6	6	100
Brigade Hq.	4	78	70	90
Hq. Troop	4			
	84	76		90

(3) 87%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
52d F. A. Brig.	4	7	7	100
Brigade Hq.	4	40	34	87
Hq. Battery	4			
	47	41		87

(4) 84%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
54th Inf. Brig.	4	5	4	80
Hdqs.	4	32	27	83
Hq. Co.	4			
	37	31		84

Honoring the "Top Kick"

Top Sgt. Herbert R. Tanner of Mohawk was given a testimonial dinner recently at the State Armory at Mohawk by officers and members of Company I, Tenth Infantry, New York National Guard on his thirtieth anniversary as a member of the company. He joined the company in 1896 when he was but 23 years of age and has since been a member.



He was presented with a gift of \$20 in gold by Capt. Harold R. Murphy, commanding officer of the company.

Second Lieut. Oscar Schultz of Herkimer was presented with a sabre in honor of his recent promotion to the commissioned officer ranks. Both of them gave short addresses of thanks and appreciation in which the company was commented on their splendid cooperation.

Dr. Ralph P. Huyck, vice commander of the New York State American Legion, was the principal speaker of the evening. His subject was "National Defense."

A banquet supper was tendered the two guests of honor in the mess hall in the basement of the Armory. Capt. Harold R. Murphy officiated as toastmaster.

The orchestra was under direction of Sgt. Walter Cress. Charles Van Alstyne, a member of the company, rendered a vocal solo. Maynard Coons gave an exhibition of the Charleston. Lester Reese received applause after he had rendered a vocal selection. Irving T. Truax, another Herkimerite, received applause when he sang a parody on the prisoner's song. The ad-

Co. "H" Regimental Champions 71st Infantry



Seated—J. Friedsam, A. Saarlelainen, B. Coxsgren, H. Kaufman.
Standing—T. Smith, W. Gleason, Capt. G. L. Schiller, G. Wolf, A. Blair (Capt.)

dress of Dr. Huyck was the final number on the program.

The supper committee was Sgt. Maurrell Perry, Sgt. Guy Thayer, Robert Pettingill, Eugene Mosseau and Robert Sterling.

The general committee was Capt. Murphy, chairman; Lester Reese, Dewey Meadows, Walter Cress and Paul Draheim.

Success

When I was but a little lad,
Upon my mother's knee;
I'd tell ambitions that I had,
Just what I hoped to be.

A uniform I longed to wear,
With medals on my chest;
This was the fondest dream I swear
I harbored in my breast.

Alas for childhood's fairest dreams!
They fade and lose their zest.
No medals now to me it seems
Will dangle from my breast.

Ah no, the palm leaf's not for me
No wreath adorns my brow,
As time goes on I plainly see
I'll never win them now.

Part of my dream has come to me
Despite life's tricks and shams;
I wear a uniform you see—
I carry telegrams.

Paging the Wallaces, Buffalo

In your May number, 1926, we note reference to the challenge of myself and my son for any father and son to a rifle match at any distance at any time. We appreciate your mention of this challenge and regret very much to note that in some way the National Guard was excluded from this challenge. It was not so intended. We will be mighty glad to go anywhere to shoot with any father and son pair whether National Guard, Regular Army or Organized Reserves, for fun, for expense or marbles.

Yours very truly,
F. J. SCHNELLER.

Camp Smith's New Billiard Tables

Five new tables have been installed in a section of the recreation hall for the use of the men in camp. This will mean a great deal to the men during off hours. Every new feature this year at the canteen has but one idea in mind, to keep the men happy. What with the new soda counter, new restaurant and stores the canteen is about the most up-to-date and the best equipped in the country. The men do not have to go out of camp for a thing. All purchases can be made as cheap in the canteen as they can in any city. Give the canteen a chance to serve you.

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On receipt of \$1.25 we will mail you one complete. If not satisfied money cheerfully refunded.

Designed by Sgt. Nat Schreiber

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N. Y. Medical Reg. Now Complete

Meet the only complete Medical Regiment in the world; less than five years old, but already full grown and taking its place in the (New York) National Guard family beside the hoary old infantry, and artillery units!

What's this? up to 1921, every division had a Sanitary Train. In that year, as a result of our experience in the World War, the Train was replaced by the Medical Regiment, composed entirely of Medical Department units and Medical Department Officers.

Three Collecting Companies each 2 Officers, 60 men.

Ambulance Battalion Headquarters—2 Officers.

Three Ambulance Companies, each 2 Officers and 45 men.

Hospital Battalion Headquarters—2 Officers.

Three Hospital Companies, each 6 Officers and 60 men.

In camp and on the march the companies of the Medical Regiment collect the sick and get them back to the rear of the Division area; in combat they

No, the enrolled men of the Regiment are not doctors; not even are all the officers medicos! The officers, according to their duties, are medical, dental, veterinary and administrative. The men do have to know how to give first aid to the sick and wounded, and how to carry them, load them into ambulances and sort them at the hospital station. The Veterinary Company does the same for sick and wounded horses and mules.

The Colonel entered the Rhode Island National Guard as a private in 1903 and served for a year; in 1910 he enlisted in the 23rd New York Infantry and served as a private until commissioned as a First Lieutenant in the Medical Department of the 71st Infantry; he served on the Mexican Border as a Captain, became Major and Surgeon of the 71st in 1917 and Surgeon of the 106th Infantry, 1917; Sanitary Inspector, 27th Division 1918; Lieutenant Colonel February, 1919; Colonel and Commanding Officer of 102nd Medical Regiment in 1921.

The Colonel is a graduate of Harvard and the Lieutenant Colonel of Yale, this seems to make a perfectly balanced combination.

Lieut. Col. Robert P. Wadhams, the Executive Officer, was Commanding Officer of the 102nd Sanitary Train and was senior to Col. Salisbury during the World War. He was com-



General Summerall, Colonel Salisbury and Officers of the Medical Reg't at Camp Smith

Its mission is to assist in the maintenance of health of the division, to assure the mobility of the division by promptly and systematically relieving it of its non-effectives, to provide it with all necessary medical material and supplies, and to supplement and complete the medical service of the division initiated by the Medical Detachment attached to the combatant and service units of the division.

The Regiment is a three battalion unit, with two separate companies, under a Colonel who is at the same time division surgeon.

Regiment Headquarters—Eight Officers, 1 Colonel, 1 Lieutenant Colonel, 4 Majors (1 Den., 1 Vet., 1 Plans and Tr., 1 Med. Insp.), 1 Captain (Adj.), 1 Chaplain.

Service Company—4 Officers, 80 E. ment.

Veterinary Co.—2 Vet. Officers, 36 ment.

Collecting Battalion Headquarters—2 Officers.

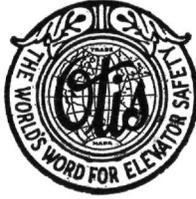


Unloading an ambulance at Camp Smith during Field Training.

do the same for the wounded. For this there are two reasons; first, the sick and wounded of a combat division are a hindrance to its activities; second, these casualties are hurried back to a hospital where they get the best possible treatment.

missioned First Lieutenant, Medical Co., in 1912 with the old 12th N. Y. Infantry; became Major and Surgeon of the First (later 104th) Field Artillery. When the 102nd Sanitary Train was organized in October, 1917, at

(Continued on page 27)



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Patrolman, New York P. D.

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Anyone interested in either of the above examinations is requested to communicate with us either personally or in writing.

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Appeal to the President

The Executive Committee of the National Rifle Association held a very important meeting in Washington the latter part of May when Acting President Fred M. Waterbury headed a committee of the members who were received by President Coolidge at the White House who listened to appeals in the interest of trying to hold the National Rifle and Pistol Matches during 1926, even at a curtailed expense and on a smaller scale, Congress having failed to furnish the required appropriation. The President promised to go over the matter with the Secretary of War to see if any funds could be made available. The other members of the Association who were present at the interview included Former Assistant Secretary of War Benedict Crowell of Ohio, Second Vice-President, Gen. M. A. Record, Secretary, C. B. Lister, Assistant Secretary, Commander E. E. Wilson, U. S. Navy, Maj. F. W. Parker, Illinois, Maj. L. W. T. Waller, former Captain of the International Team, Pennsylvania, and Jack Rohan, editor of "The American Rifleman."

Our idea of an optimist is a man who takes a frying pan on a fishing trip.

—Colgate Banter.

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AT ALL DRUG STORES

New York's Medical Regiment Now Complete

(Continued from Page 25)

Camp Wadsworth he became Lieutenant Colonel and its First Commanding Officer, took it to France.

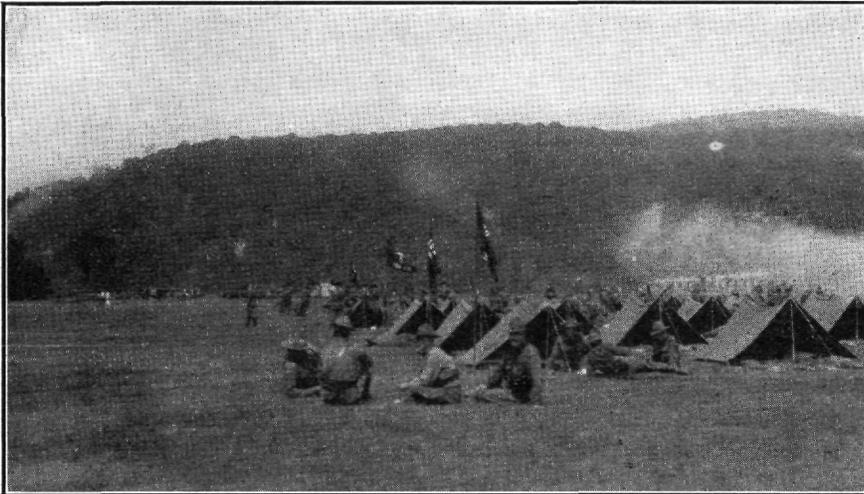
Our Division Veterinary Officer, Maj. Albert N. Towner, was the 27th Division Veterinarian at Camp Wadsworth and Second Corp: Veterinary Officer in the A. E. F. Furthermore, he can ably command troops in the field.

would live. After he had spent untold years of service and popularity in the regular cavalry, he was chosen by Gen. Roe, commanding the New York National Guard, and Col. Terriberry to help organize the First Field Hospital, N. Y. N. G., and they organized on March 14, 1906—the first Field Hospital in the United States and the first unit of its kind since the Civil War.

Who says the Medical Regiment has no ancestry? Its history began in 1906; Sgt. Tracy has watched it grow

The 102nd Medical Regiment had no argument with its men about parading on Memorial Day; in fact, its members paraded in 7 different cities. Like some of the upstate regiments, it never gets together except during its 15 days of field training.

During our Field Training this year the regiment will devote most of the time to Field Problems, under the direction of Col. Salisbury and Lt. Col. Rhodes, Senior Medical Instructor of the Regular Army. Arrangements have been completed whereby the regiment will be reviewed by Major Gen. Chas. P. Summerall, Commanding 2nd Corps Area; Major. Gen. Merritt W. Ireland, Surgeon General U. S. Army; Major Gen. William N. Haskell, Commanding General, and the Hon. James Walker, Mayor of New York City. A great deal of interest is being shown due to the fact that the regiment is now complete. Our new companies are showing wonderful strides; in fact, two new companies should come into camp with 100% strength.



The Medical Reg't at Pup Tent Drill, Camp Smith, During Field Training

The Division Dental Officer, Maj. Harry E. Rice, served ten years in the ranks of the 23rd N. Y. Infantry and First Cavalry, but when the United States went into the World War he became First Lieutenant and later Captain, Dental Corps, with the 106th Infantry. After the war he went back to the 101st Cavalry, N. Y. N. G., as Dental Officer until he was pried loose in 1920 to become Division Dental Officer. Incidentally, he is a proven Transport Officer of merit.

Most of the other Officers were overseas with the 27th or some other division.

However, it takes more than forty officers to make a regiment. For whom, do you think, do the "big boys" ask when they first arrive in Peekskill (camp)? When Gen. McCaw, the Assistant Surgeon General, arrived at Peekskill he jumped off the train and said: "Where is my old friend Sgt. Bill Tracy?" The reply was: "On the job, as usual." Master Sgt. William H. Tracy grew up with the regiment, and has spent many a long night walking the floor with it, wondering if it

by the addition of other units in 1910, 1911, 1913, 1915, 1916.

During the World War, the four Ambulance Companies and the four Field Hospitals became the 102nd Sanitary Train. The Train was split in two in France, one-half serving in combat with the 27th Division and the other half doing yeoman service in many different areas.

"What's a grapefruit?"

"It's a lemon that's been given a chance and took advantage."

—Witt.

* * *

"They tell me you are doing settlement work."

"Yes, my creditors finally cornered me."

—Centre Colonel.

* * *

Our idea of a hard job would be to sell buggy whips in Detroit.

—Wash. Cougar's Paw.



One of the Diversions in Camp Life, Mock Parade of the Medical Regt. at Camp Smith

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1926 Base Ball Championship

PLAY for the 1926 Baseball Championship and for possession of the Wadsworth Trophy now held by the 27th Special Troops will start on June 19th and will be continued throughout the field training season in accordance with the following schedule:

First Round

Match A—June 19th at Camp Smith, N. Y., 102nd Engineers vs. 102nd Medical Regiment.

Match B—July 3rd at New York City, 27th Special Troops vs. 244th Coast Artillery.

Match C—July 3rd at Camp Smith, 105th Infantry vs. 106th Infantry.

Match D—June 26th at New York City, 14th Infantry vs. 107th Infantry.

Match E—July 17th at Camp Smith, 108th Infantry vs. 369th Infantry.

Second Round

Match F—June 26th at Camp Smith, winner of Match A vs. 102nd Ammunition Train.

Match G—July 10th at Camp Smith, winner of Match B vs. winner of Match C.

Match H—July 24th at Camp Smith, winner of Match D vs. winner of Match E.

Match I—July 31st at Camp Smith, 101st Signal Battalion vs. 165th Infantry.

Third Round

Match K—Aug. 14th at Camp Smith, winner of Match F vs. winner of Match G.

Match L—Aug. 7th at Camp Smith, winner of Match H vs. winner of Match I.

Final Round

Series M—Aug. 21st and 28th and Sept. 4th (if necessary). Two out of three games, at Camp Smith. Winner of Match K vs. winner of Match L.

It will be noted that all but two games will be played at Camp Smith and teams and spectators will find conditions for these games materially improved.

The Camp Smith diamond will soon be worthy of a big league. Work has been going on there for a month under the direction of Mr. William McGrath, well known to all as an athletic in-

supervised by Lieutenant Colonel William R. Wright, assistant chief of staff. Professional umpires will be provided, all of the National Guard umpires who formerly officiated having been expended.

All contestants must be members of the organization which they are representing who have served at least sixty days immediately preceding the match to be played and performed at least 75% of all duties during that time. Team captains are held responsible for the strict observance of this rule and will present signed certificate of the eligibility of their team to officer in charge of matches or to opposing captain upon demand. Not more than two commissioned officers may play on a team at one time.

The scheduled time for starting play in matches is 3:30 P.M. Practice will be completed before that time. They may be called by the officer in charge at 5:15 P.M. and decided on the score of the last completed inning irrespective of the number of innings played.

Teams failing to report to play a match on scheduled dates, or failing to have a complete team ready to play at the hour set for the match may be disqualified by the officer in charge. Both teams may so be disqualified.

1925 produced an excellent competition, finally won by the Special Troops after three exceptionally close games with the 107th. This season's games should be even better. Several newcomers have entered and the old champions of the past three years are all set to repeat. May the best team win.



structor and track coach and who has laid out amongst many others the diamonds of the Catholic Protectory and New York Athletic Club. The infield has been graded and seeded, base paths and pitchers' box constructed and in a few weeks we should have a field for our National Guard championship which will be second to none.

The 1926 competition will be

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WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED

(Continued from Page 9)

piled from previous Field Training Reports, that 85 per cent of the total strength of the National Guard will attend camp during the coming summer. For the training season of 1925 a total of 152,970 officers and men attended camp out of a total strength on June 30th, of 177,525.

These 152,970 National Guardsmen attended one or another of a total of 86 Training Camps, some of which were open for but fifteen days, the prescribed period, while others, such as Camp Smith, Peekskill, N. Y., were open from the middle of June until the end of September.

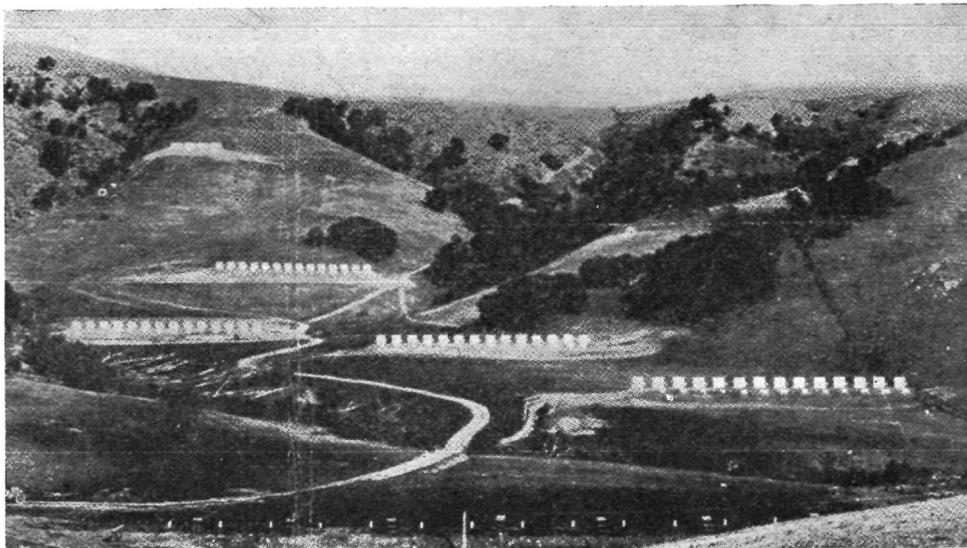
Of the 86 Training Camps, 51 were exclusively for National Guardsman, i. e., only troops of that component of the Army of the United States participated in the training the eat. The remainder, or 31, were what are termed Concurrent Training Camps, or camps at which troops from other components of the Army were in training or where there were R. O. T. C. or C. M. T. C activities. At the National Guard camps 92,624 officers and men participated, while at the Concurrent Camps 60,346 took part.

It is the policy of the Militia Bureau of the War Department to encourage the establishment of at least one camp in each state or territory, under State control, either owned, leased, or held on revocable license by the State, sufficient in area to provide a camp for all the National Guard troops of that State, with the exception of Field and Coast Artillery units in those states where suitable areas for target practice for Field Artillery and suitable armaments for Coast Artillery units are not practicable or available.

In general the states are required to provide the land and roads and the Federal Government provides the essential camp utilities, subject to certain conditions as to length of time available for military use, and subject to the right of the Federal Government to salvage any utilities constructed with Federal funds when the land ceases to be used for military purposes.

In general, it is the policy to provide for each camp, at Federal expense, only the barest essentials for the health and comfort of the troops and the economical administration of the camps, leaving the cost of providing roads (except for Federally controlled camps), the elaboration of the types of buildings, and any other additional refinements, to be borne by the states.

The essential camp utilities that are provided at Federal expense, in order of



Target Range, California National Guard, Leona Heights, Cal.

priority, are as follows: Maintenance and repairs of water, sewer and electric light systems; existing structures, and roads on Federally owned camps. Permanent construction of new roads is prohibited by recent Act of Congress.

At cantonments where buildings are available it is desirable to make use of such available facilities rather than to install a tent camp, so long as such camps are less than would be the cost of a tent camp. As buildings or utilities deteriorate the camp will be changed to a tent camp.

In locating a tent camp to replace existing buildings in cantonments the site is carefully chosen so that it will be permanent and so that the maximum use will be obtained from funds expended. Where a part of a cantonment is used, such part is selected so that the change from the cantonment accommodations to tent camp accommodations can be made gradually, and the tent camp finally supersede the cantonment accommodations without losing the money expended from year to year on installations and utilities.

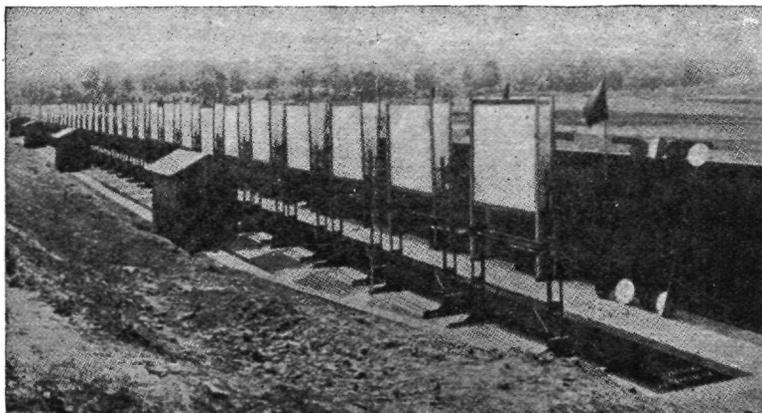
Wherever other troops than the National Guard are to be provided for on the same reservation the lay-out of the camp is such as to make the cost of the combined installation for all a minimum, and so that a portion of the cost of the basic installations can be borne by appropriations for each class of trainees. Inasmuch as these camps are continuing activities great thought is given to their location and plan so that the improvement made each year is not wasted, but may be added to from year to year until the project is completed.

Buildings on Government or state owned land or on land held under long term lease and where camps have been agreed upon as permanent, should be of such substantial construction that the savings

in repairs and maintenance would justify the original cost above the cost of temporary structures. In general, buildings should be of standard design prepared by the Quartermaster General in consultation with the Chief, Militia Bureau, and approved by the Secretary of War. Special authority can be granted for minor variations in standard design in exceptional cases where necessary to conform to local conditions; factors involved are climate, existing structures, and funds available. At camps whose permanency has not been established or on grounds where the lease is for five years or less, the construction should be of temporary and inexpensive type—limited to bare necessities of water supply, pit latrines and shower baths without roofs.

It can readily be seen from what has gone before that the training camp activity, from the Federal, as well as the State point of view, is a big one. After vast sums of money have been expended and elaborate preparations made for this one phase of training there is a most wonderful opportunity for the personnel, both Regular and National Guard, to accomplish much. The Regular soldier, be he officer, non-commissioned officer or enlisted man, is given the opportunity to impart his knowledge, whether it be technical or practical, to the National Guardsman; the National Guardsman to absorb all that this contact with professional soldiers can produce. There can be no doubt but that all will benefit much from this cooperation.

From an Ordnance view-point this may seem to be slightly more difficult than for most other branches of the service—and it is admitted as a fact—but there is a good opportunity for personnel of the Ordnance Department to impart technical instruction to troops of the National Guard during the field training period.



500-Yd. Target Range, Mt. Gretna, Pa.

Some of this Ordnance personnel will be detailed as instructors, others will be caring for the Ordnance requirements of the troops, and others will be enjoying concurrent training at the same camp, but all can, and should, avail themselves of this privilege.

Two striking incidents of the manner in which this may be done are related in order that I may make my point.

The first is the story of the Ordnance Officer at a camp where concurrent training was going on who hit upon the scheme of having National Guard Supply Officers bring to him for inspection any and all Ordnance matériel which they thought was unserviceable. This matériel was inspected and if found to be as represented was accepted by the Ordnance officer and replaced by like property from his supply. This transaction was made of definite record in order that no misunderstandings could occur. This left the National Guard Supply Officer free to proceed with the necessary reports of survey, and so forth, in order to be properly relieved from the responsibility for the unserviceable property, and at the same time to take up the

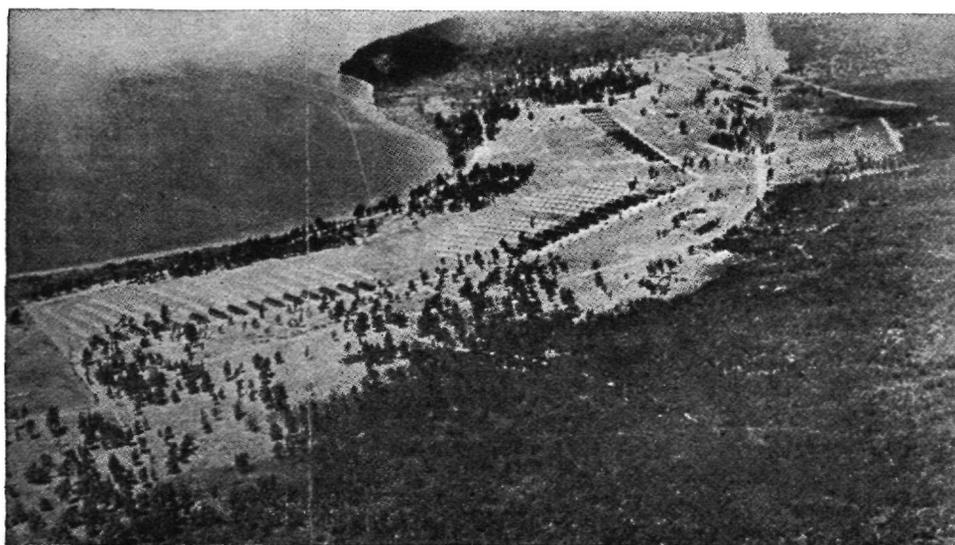
responsibility for the new and serviceable property which he then had on hand. The good resulting from such an activity is of incalculable value, as it not only effected a savings to the Federal Government in transportation and expenses of personnel by obviating visits to the home stations of units which had this unserviceable matériel on hand and of freight transportation on many small shipments from many stations to an Ordnance Depot, but, in addition, it placed in the hands of the National Guard serviceable Ordnance matériel, which, in the last analysis, is the primary function of the Ordnance Department.

The other story is of a Captain of Ordnance who was assigned as are instructors for the National Guard of an entire Corps Area. This is a task in itself, but when it is complicated by shortage in travel funds, it made it practically impossible for this officer to see some of the troops of his Corps Area more than once during the year and that, for but a day or so at the most, at the Training Camp. This officer felt that there must be many unserviceable rifles throughout the National

Guard of his Corps Area but not having the opportunity to look over and gage each rifle individually, it was impossible to get them surveyed and turned into an Ordnance Depot in order that replacements could be made. This being another case of a man who desired to do, he evolved the scheme of getting the National Guard Camp Commander to assemble all the officers and mechanics of their troops for a talk of about one hour on the subject, "How to look for unserviceable rifles and the use of the gage." Upon assembly this Captain would tell them why it was impossible for him to look over each rifle personally, why it was necessary that they should be examined carefully, and "why" the use of the gage in detecting unserviceable barrels. He explained how any officer, if he thought that he had any unserviceable Ordnance matériel, could write to him direct, stating the facts in the case, and he would advise him. If it was a case where a gage was necessary, one would be forwarded to him for use and return. This would give the National Guard officer something to base a report of survey on, and in the end give him serviceable matériel.

Now let me say a final word to all interested in Ordnance. Don't feel that it is a game of give all and take nothing. Remember that the National Guardsman is not a professional soldier—remember that he is a patriotic chap who believes in preparedness, first, last and all the time—remember that his round-the-year soldiering has to be practiced after store, shop or office hours—remember he has to earn his living and provide support for his family before he can even start those things which are routine to the professional soldier—remember that he faces the daily battles of business, once every twenty-four hours and—remember, last, but not least, that he is, pretty generally, a respected member of the community in which he lives. When you recall all of these things I feel sure that you will go to him with a ready and willing helping hand, but at the same time go in a receptive mood, for this National Guard chap knows many professional and business short cuts which will be of vast assistance to you in your everyday life.

It is a big gap from the laws which authorize and require training camps for the National Guard to those whose prime interest is Ordnance—giving help to, and receiving help from, a member of the Militia, but not too big for all of us to bridge. And the building of this bridge is final proof that "In Unity There is Strength."



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