

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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AND WHAT?



APRIL, 1926

15c THE COPY

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Select a live wire “enlisted man” to handle publicity—one article per week—written on dull nights—before, during or after drilling.



LET'S GO!!

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Official State Publication



VOLUME THREE

NUMBER ONE

Contents for April, 1926

New Commander, 53rd Brigade.....	2	The Whole Guard on Review. Being a Department for the Publication of Newsy Notes of the Various Organizations	15
The Origin and Status of the N. G. By Lieut. Charles S. Clark.....	3	How We Stand	20
High Artillery Battalion, 1925.....	5	Average Percentage of Attendance, N. Y. N. G., February, 1926.....	21
Assistant Secretary of War on Pacifists	6	107th Are 1926 M. A. L. Champions....	27
Regimental Historical Sketches. By Col. De Witt Clinton Falls.....	7	71st Inf. Adopts Niece of Frank Bacon as Entertainer	29
Winter Activities at Camp Smith.....	8	National Guard Team Defeats Canada Team	31
Keep Smiling. With the aid of Scissors, Paste Pot and Brain Storms.....	10	Lt. Col. Dooley of the Marines.....	31
The New Hall of Fame.....	11	"The Mascot." By Frederic T. Cardoze	32
Editorial	12		
Training Dates of National Guard.....	13		
Non-Commissioned Officers' Club.....	13		

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

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

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

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New Commander 53rd Brigade



BRIGADIER GENERAL RANSOM HOOKER GILLETT

COLONEL GILLETT, commanding the 105th Infantry, Troy, has been nominated by Governor Smith as the new Commanding General of the 53rd Infantry Brigade with headquarters in Albany. General Gillett comes of military stock, being a descendant of John Gillett, a lieutenant in the Continental Army in the War of the Revolution. General Gillett is one of the prominent lawyers in the state and obtained early military training in military schools and also served short enlistments in the National Guard of the District of Columbia and the Naval Militia of Connecticut. He joined the New York National Guard as a private in Company A, 2nd Infantry, Troy, in 1900 and served successively as Corporal, Sergeant, 2nd Lieutenant, 1st Lieutenant, Captain and Major until 1914. With our entrance in the World War he enlisted as private in U. S. Army, graduating from the Officers' Training School at Spartanburg, S. C., and being assigned to duty as a Sergeant. In April 1918, he was commissioned a Major in the 106th Infantry, serving with the 27th Division in all the important battles of the campaign and being badly wounded September 29th in smashing the Hindenburg line, being restored to duty December 1st. Upon reorganization of the N. Y. N. G. he was commissioned Colonel of the 105th Infantry.

The Origin and Status of the N. G.

By LIEUT. CHARLES S. CLARK

THE question is frequently asked, "What, exactly, is the status of the National Guard? Was it originally militia? How did it originate, and when, and where?"

The correct answer may considerably astonish inquirers. The National Guard is not, and never was "militia." It is descended directly from the King's Comitatus of England, the offspring of which are in England and its Colonies the Volunteers or "territorials"; in the United States, the National Guard.

It may astonish inquirers still more to learn that the highest courts of the State of New York have repeatedly decided that the volunteer independent force now called National Guard, is not the United States militia of the Constitution, or "militia" of any sort.

Our ancestors, the men of the Revolution, and the War of 1812, would have considered a person who did not understand the essential differences between "County militia" and Independents, a very ignorant person. But at the present time, officials, newspapers, legislators, and the public generally do not appear to have any comprehension of these differences.

To the Man in the Street, and the newspaper writer, the Guard is simply "militia," a name to which will be forever attached the odium of the disgraceful routs at Bladensburg and Lewiston and the farcical "General Musters" under Scott's regulations. To the legislator, who like a celebrated War Governor, "has no time to monkey with militia affairs," it is "organized militia."

An effort will be made to correct this erroneous impression. There is no Anglo-American institution comparable, in antiquity, splendor of its record, and service to the nation, with the National Guard. "It," said John Adams, referring to the Volunteer Independents of his native state, and not to "the degraded and debased militia," is one of the cornerstones of the Constitution."

Tacitus, the Roman historian, tells us that in the Anglo-German Britain each Pagus of land maintained a hundred warriors. For this reason, the ancient "kingdoms" or shires were divided into "hundreds," a name which still survives in our own south.

These hundred soldiers of a Pagus, constituted its "militia," or men capable of bearing arms; the theory being that any man who held a house and land should pay for the privilege, by military service. In modern times, in our own state, no man was allowed to hold land in Ulster County, unless he appeared on

muster day, and was enrolled in the "militia."

This theory was the origin of the sleeve-insignia of our corporals and sergeants; rude representations of roofs. A corporal was a man with a roof over his head; a sergeant a man with a better roof.

This "levy in mass," as it was called, was from the beginning a failure. The average "villein," or peasant, had nothing except his hut and his lot. To obtain food and beer, seed and clothing, he pledged his services to his Thegn, or over-lord, who to him was only a little lower than God. If the Thane told him to fight, he would, but he knew nothing about Kings, nations, or national service. There was not even a national flag in those days.

Consequently, the King might call for "militia" until he was weary, without response; and it became necessary to organize a Permanent Volunteer Force, of which the King alone was the head. It was known as the King's Comitatus. We derive our expression "the Sheriff's posse comitatus" from the same source, for originally a Sheriff was a captain, his company a company of the King's comitatus.

Over each company they placed a Gerifa (sheriff) and over each regiment an Eardorman (alderman). The rank and file were composed of the sons of ancient and noble families, which held land in fee from the King. The King "insured their titles" as we would say; and in turn they rendered military service and maintained bridges and forts. They were the Fyrd, entirely distinct from militia.

Out of the King's Comitatus came all titles of nobility. The earldorman became an earl, the second in command or Vi-Coms, a viscount.

This permanent volunteer levy was maintained in each shire, and was the origin of both the British Army, and the Volunteer organized citizen-soldiery, in this country and in England.

King Alfred, at the end of the 5th Century, reorganized his Comitatus, as a Volunteer Army, which drilled, as we do now, during six months in the year. His successors divided the Shires into Burh (boroughs) and designated a rendezvous in each shire; the armory of a lord where men went to receive the arms and armor they did not own.

The names still survive in our country, in the Armory where the Guard rendezvous to receive their arms and uniforms. "Barracks" they call it in England.

King Knut, after the Danish invasion,

divided England into four great Earldoms. Each earldom was divided into Shires, and each shire was required to maintain a permanent levy or comitatus. He re-named the King's Comitatus, calling it "The Hus Carles," or Household Troops. The name still survives in England, where the Guard regiments are popularly known as Household Troops.

The Normans, after their invasion, again reorganized the Comitatus. They subdivided England into baronies, again subdivided into Hides.

Each Hide was required to furnish one soldier, fully armed and equipped for forty days service. Each Manor was to furnish a Company, commanded by the Lord of the Manor; each Barony a regiment commanded by the Baron.

The Militia was disregarded, and the Comitatus, and its Colonels, the Barons, became so powerful that in the end they were able to extract Magna Charta from the unwilling King John.

This was remembered by William Rufus, who attempted to organize an army of his own. He offered a bounty of ten shillings to recruits, but so many came forward that he was unable to pay them, and they dispersed, jeering him.

The Assize of Arms, in 1132, revived the Levy in Mass or Militia, and decreed that each man summoned must equip himself with arms and armor.

This was undoubtedly the origin of the provision in all the Militia Laws up to 1792 that a militiaman must present himself "armed and equipped."

It also recognized the King's Comitatus, as a distinct force, and established annual inspections, or annual musters. We are still having annual inspections, nearly 800 years later.

A second Assize of Arms, in 1285, made a clean-cut distinction between the King's Comitatus, composed of Knights and Squires, which was to be the Horse, or cavalry, and the Militia, which was to be the Foot, or infantry.

Subsequently there were numerous Commissions of Array, which called for the "quota" of each shire; the origin of the practice of calling for the "quota" of each state. This caused conscription, and was highly unpopular, and to satisfy public feeling a decree was made that the quota (of the Comitatus) need not serve outside the realm. In this decree may be found the origin of the firmly-rooted impression that the Guard of each state need not serve without the state.

No such statute was ever enacted in the United States. From the earliest settlement, Royal Independent companies and Colonials were compelled to serve in

Canada and the West Indies. Our Courts have frequently decided that when National Guard is in United States service it can be sent anywhere.

Edward I discovered that the long-bow was more efficient than the sword, battle axe or lance, and his grandson led English bowmen to victory. The Volunteer Foot was substituted for Knights and "militia."

Companies of volunteers attached themselves to each manor or castle, calling themselves "free companies." When war was declared, and the comitatus was called out, each lord mustered his free company, and under his banner they departed for the front. Conan Doyle, in the "White Company," has given us a vivid picture of the Free Companies.

In 1537, certain citizens of credit and renown in the City of London petitioned Henry VIII to grant them a charter as an Artillery Company, and the Honorable Artillery Company came into existence. It was the parent of our own Artillery Company of Massachusetts in later years.

The decree made by an Assize of Arms in 1573 was the origin of the old militia laws. It provided that able-bodied men between 18 and 45 be enrolled, and organized in companies of not less than 65 or more than 100 men. They were to drill on all holidays (including Saints Days and Sundays) during the warm months. This attempt to put life into a moribund "militia" was as useless as previous attempts. A force of 132,000 was enrolled, but neglected to drill. The great Lords, and citizens of London and Edinboro, continued to maintain their free companies of retainers; and it was these who, when the Great Armada came, saved the country.

The emergency over, the military affairs of England were conducted in a most haphazard and unsystematic manner until Cromwell emerged from obscurity.

It was then the "National Guard" was created out of the old Comitatus, not the Militia.

It was called the "New Model" army, for it was neither militia nor regular army. Cromwell did not believe in drafts or conscription. He would not "have any man pressed against his will." His men boasted they had not enlisted "for hire." The enlisted men elected their officers, held "company meetings," and when not on duty in the ranks, associated freely with officers. They were citizen soldiery in every sense of the word.

The Pilgrims who returned from America to England to help Cromwell, and who were the "apple of his eye," brought back to this country the tradi-

tions, customs and uniform of the New Model Army. The blue and buff of Cromwell's army became the uniform of our Train Bands, Independents, and soldiers of the Revolution.

Neither the English who emigrated to America, nor the Dutch who came to the New Netherlands, wished to have any antiquated militia system imposed upon them. The Dutch imported their system of Burgher Companies, composed of selected citizens who possessed the Great Burgher Right. The English colonists organized "train bands," similar to the Honorable Artillery Company. In 1636 there were ten train bands in Massachusetts Bay Colony in three regiments, commanded by Winthrop, Haynes and Endicott. Soon afterward, there were Dutch Burgher Corps companies in New Amsterdam, Albany and all the Dutch towns of Long Island.

There would never have been any "militia" in this country, had not the English interfered and demanded "food for powder." They could not call for a "levy in mass," unless there were militia laws. Consequently they required that militia laws be made; and from 1683 there were "militia" regiments," entirely distinct from "independents" in every New York County.

There was still rebellion, and from 1690 numerous companies of Royal Independents were formed in New York, New England and the South. They wore the royal red, refused to take orders from anyone except the King or Governor, and were entirely distinct from, and superior to the "militia."

These companies, in the course of time, suffered great losses in numerous campaigns. The gaps in the ranks were filled by Americans, and in 1775 there were eight companies and the Blue Artillery in New York, all of whom were patriots to a man.

It was from these that the First Line (McDougall's) was formed, which subsequently became Lamb's Artillery and served throughout the Revolution. It may be added that the "militia" was to a very large extent Pro-British and Loyalist; and no less than forty-five Tory companies were organized in the "militia" by the great landholders who wished to preserve their rights to patents from the Crown.

After the Revolution "Independent" companies were immediately revived, and flourished greatly until the so-called reforms of 1846-47. During the War of 1812-1814, almost our entire force in this State was composed entirely of Independent Volunteers. The courts of the state so decided after the war, and in later years, a survivor of the war published in Valentine's Manual (a publication noted for its accuracy) a statement that no

New York militia served during the war, except a small force at Bath, on the coast.

The "militia" which appeared for service, was drafted into the regular army, which was then notoriously inefficient, and it was the Independent Volunteers who won the brilliant victories at Fort Niagara, Lundy's Lane and Plattsburg, under the leadership of Gen. Scott and Gen. Brown.

New York, Massachusetts and Virginia utterly repudiated "militia," after the disgraceful affairs at Bladensburg and Lewiston. Massachusetts refused to send troops to the Niagara frontier. New York, at a Special Session of the Legislature held September 26, 1814, passed laws having in view the organization of a State Regular Army of 12,000, enlisted or commissioned for two years. The Governor claimed the command of his own troops, and was appointed by the War Department Commander in Chief of the District which included New Jersey.

From these Independent Volunteer organizations, the older National Guard units have all descended. Nearly every existing organization organized before the Civil War or in 1847 can be traced back with the accuracy of an abstract of title to one or more Independent companies.

The Masonic Artillery (a veteran corps of Lamb's Artillery) became successively the "National Guards," the 11th, 3rd, 27th and 7th, and is now the 107th Infantry.

The old 8th was originally the Washington Greys, and is now two artillery units.

The famous City Guard and Tompkins Blues, and eight other independent companies were consolidated in 1846-47 in the old 12th Regiment.

The old 13th and 14th were direct descendants of the Kings County Regiment organized in 1683, which was composed of the Burgher Companies of the Dutch towns. They are probably the oldest organizations in America.

The old 23rd, organized in wartime, was originally the Brooklyn City Guard and Light Guard.

The old 71st was a combination of the American Guard, New York Light Guard, and, after the Civil War, the Cameron Highlanders.

The old 69th was a combination of the Irish Greens, Montgomery Guard, and other Irish companies.

The same may be said of organizations in the upper counties. From 1814 to 1847 every town had its famous Independent Company. In the course of time, this company became a Separate Company and the Separate Companies

were finally consolidated in regiments. Were sufficient space at our command, we could trace every company (except of course additional companies added to make twelve and modern headquarters and M. G. companies, etc.) back to an Independent company.

It was said, at the commencement of this article, that our courts have decided the Guard is not United States militia, nor State militia (if a State can have militia). Anyone who doubts is advised to look up in the early New York reports the cases of *Mills vs. Martin*, *Rathbun vs. Martin*, *People vs. Scrugham*, and *People vs. Jackson*.

To sum up the consensus of these decisions, the Courts decided that New York had abandoned the "militia system" and substituted in place thereof an army of Volunteers, corresponding to the old Comitatus.

These decisions have never been reversed, or even questioned. Indeed, in a very recent case our courts have held that since the National Defense act our National Guard is, in peace, a State force of volunteers; and in war, when called into active service, becomes part of the United States Army.

It might be added that when the doctrine was first enunciated, during the War of 1812, New York built its own forts, and organized its own Navy, the "Sea Fencibles," which swept the seas of British ships. And it was one of the State privateers, Capt. Sam. Reid, who fought that magnificent fight in the harbor of Fayal, and who designed the present United States flag of 13 stripes and a star for each State.

This brief summary of the history of the old Comitatus, now National Guard, is written in the hope that it may help to instill in every officer and man that "*esprit de corps*," without which no organization can hope to succeed. It was the spirit of the old Comitatus of Agincourt and Crécy, of the fighters who dispersed the Invincible Armada, of Cromwell's Roundheads, the Royal Independents, and men who defeated Peninsular veterans at Lundy's Lane and Plattsburg, which pierced the Hindenburg line and drove through the Argonne.

Annual Easter Ball

The annual Easter Ball of the Troy Citizens Corps, always held the Tuesday after Easter in the State Armory, Troy, was the usual brilliant social success on April 6th. Besides the elite of Troy and vicinity there was a large attendance of out-of-town military men and the many gay uniforms added to the artistic decorations, furnished a colorful scheme most entrancing to the hundreds of couples enjoying the popular dance music of Doring's 105th Infantry band.

Col. E. J. Williams Relieved High Artillery

Battalion 1925

Col. E. J. Williams, Infantry, on duty in the Militia Bureau, will be relieved on April 24th after completing four years as the Executive Officer of the above mentioned office.

Col. Williams served under Maj. Gen. George C. Richards, the first National Guard officer to serve as Chief of the Militia Bureau and is now serving under Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond. Both of the above mentioned officers laud the services of Col. Williams and he has endeared himself to the entire National Guard by his untiring services.



Col. Williams will be relieved by Col. John W. Gulick, C. A. C. He was born in North Carolina and entered the Army during the Spanish-American War. He is the holder of the D. S. M., is on the initial G. S. C. eligible list, and a graduate of the Artillery School and the Army War College.

Col. Gulick served in the First North Carolina Infantry during the Spanish-American War and served on the General Staff during the studies of the National Defense Act as now in force and, therefore, is coming to this new duty well qualified.

New Chaplain for Guard

By command of the Governor, Rev. Charles H. L. Ford, Reserve Corps, principal of St. Faith's School for Young Ladies at Saratoga Springs, has been assigned to active duty with the 105th Infantry as chaplain. The Rev. Mr. Ford holds the rank of Captain having served over-seas during the World War as a chaplain in the U. S. Army. At the conclusion of his ninety-day assignment it is expected that he will receive a captain's commission in the National Guard and remain on permanent duty with the 105th Infantry.

FIRST Battalion, 104th Field Artillery, with three units in Binghamton and the fourth in Syracuse, has been declared the winner of the brigade competition and given the highest rating of all field artillery battalions of the National Guard in this state who trained at Pine Camp during the year 1925, according to a communication received at the State Armory from Brig. Gen. Marshall.

Maj. Arthur E. Kaepfel of Binghamton is commander of the First Battalion. He has been congratulated by Brig. Gen. Marshall and Col. James E. Austin, commander of the 104th Field Artillery Regiment.

Brig. Gen. Marshall said:

"The brigade commander desires to congratulate the officers and men of this battalion on the efficient manner in which it functioned during the camp tour, and on the excellency of its ratings in the various subjects upon which the competition was based."

Col. Austin, in a communication to Maj. Kaepfel, said:

"I desire to highly compliment you, your officers and enlisted men, for the excellent performance of field service duties that could be equalled by no other battalion.

"The accomplishment bears testimony to the undivided attention to duty, close concentration and hard work by the entire battalion, as well as the complete harmony which must exist throughout.

"I eagerly congratulate you, your officers and men, and trust in the coming year you will attain even a higher goal."

The First Battalion is composed of B and C batteries and Headquarters Detachment and Combat Train, stationed in the Binghamton State Armory, and A Battery of Syracuse. There are approximately 308 men in this battalion. There are 6 battalions in the field artillery (75's) of the National Guard of the state. These figures indicate that the First Battalion was required to give its best to capture the figure of merit, which is now in the State Armory here.

The 104th Field Artillery was at Pine Camp from July 26 to August 9, inclusive. The battalions were rated on the following schedule, the standards of efficiency being determined by the inspectors: Percentage of attendance at camp, ten points; general condition, policing and sanitation (to include park and picket line), twenty; battalion parade, five; field inspection, mounted, fifteen; pistol marksmanship, 80 per cent; discipline on range, 10; battalion problem, 25; condition of material at end of camp, 15.

The figures of merit was offered as a special trophy by the late Brig. Gen. William O. Richardson.

Ass't Sec'y of War on Pacifists

NATIONAL protection was urged and "professional pacifists" were denounced recently by Assistant Secretary of War Hanford MacNider in an address delivered before the Women's National Republican club.

Mr. MacNider condemned the "decrier of preparedness" and charged that the "professional pacifist is more often than not on the receiving end of some organization," he said, "are earnest and sincere propers for international peace, conscientious objectors, paid agitators, sentimental sob-sisters and reds who are seeking to undermine our form of government."

The "delusions" of this "strange brood," the secretary said, are that "every one who has gone to war wants to go again." He asked permission of his hearers "to nail that lie to the mast," and then briefly outlined the war department's preparedness policies.

"What we all want is not a great army, but an expert nucleus, not great gatherings of war materials to fret us in peace—not great mobilizations of men or arms, but an expert nucleus, not great gathering and expert structure of emergency insurance plans.

"Then, when the people through the congress declare it operative, we can rise in one mighty and overwhelming company and put out any conflagration which may menace the peace and welfare of America—and that means the peace and welfare of the world."

Mr. MacNider paid his respects to "the honest pacifist" whom he described as the man who knows war in all its brutal horror and prays it may never come to him or to his sons, but does not "tear up his insurance policies and boot the weary fire department out of the country" when the "worst fire" in the history of his particular home town has been fought to an end.

Reverting to the "professional pacifist," the secretary said "he depends for his livelihood and remuneration upon the subscriptions which he collects from well-meaning citizens who feel that any movement to abolish war is worth while."

"Look over some of the brethren who make the most noise," he said. "You will find no service to their country in time of need. They reserve their battle energy to fight the bugaboos of preparedness in time of peace. They suspect that everyone who has even worn the uniform and offered his life to his country is plotting to concoct another war."

At another point, Mr. MacNider said: "What is your reaction when such splendid women as Jane Addams and Carrie Chapman Catt associate themselves with professional agitators in declarations that in the administration of the national defense act there is a pernicious attempt through military training in our schools to incite the next generation to aggressive warfare against our peaceful neighbors? Both of these

fine women are famed for their good works—their opinions mean something to us all.

"We find their names signed to recommendations of pamphlets which infer that army officers assigned to educational institutions are placed there to prussianize our children. Isn't that a rather broad charge against men who have offered their lives in battle against that very system.

"You might as well say that teaching a child to handle an oar is secret encouragement for a trip to Europe in an open dory—or that reading aloud the instructions on the fire extinguisher and teaching the family how to use it is the surest way to set the house on fire.

"I have often wondered how those well intentioned people who discouraged my generation along the same line felt when thousands of good American lads were sacrificed because it was impossible to teach them in a few short weeks the defense needed against a trained and aggressive enemy.

"They perhaps say it was not their fault that we went to war. Whose fault was it? Was our tiny army and navy the instigator? Was it military training in our land grant colleges that made us plunge into the conflict? Was it the hurried Plattsburgs? No. The day came when America believed that she could better fight than sell her soul for temporary comfort and safety."

A Good Record Worth Repeating

Lieut. Melvin W. Lethbridge, R. L., Amsterdam, writes:

"Some time ago I noticed an article on the award of trophies for marksmanship of companies. I wonder if there is any other company in the National Guard of this State that has any better record than the following:

"In the year 1914 this company (then known as Co. H, 2nd Infantry) won the Dupont Trophy for the second best shooting average in the State, and in 1915 they repeated by winning the Dupont Trophy as the first shooting average in the State.

"They also won the National Trophy representing the Prize for the Highest Figure of Merit in Target Practice with the rifle in the Organized Militia of the State of New York two years in succession, viz: 1914 and 1915. This trophy and certificate was awarded by the War Department, Division of Militia Affairs.

"This company I have had the honor to be connected with since 1888."

165th Infantry Notes

Headquarters Second Corps Area
Office of the Corps Area Commander
Governors Island, N. Y.

March 11, 1926.

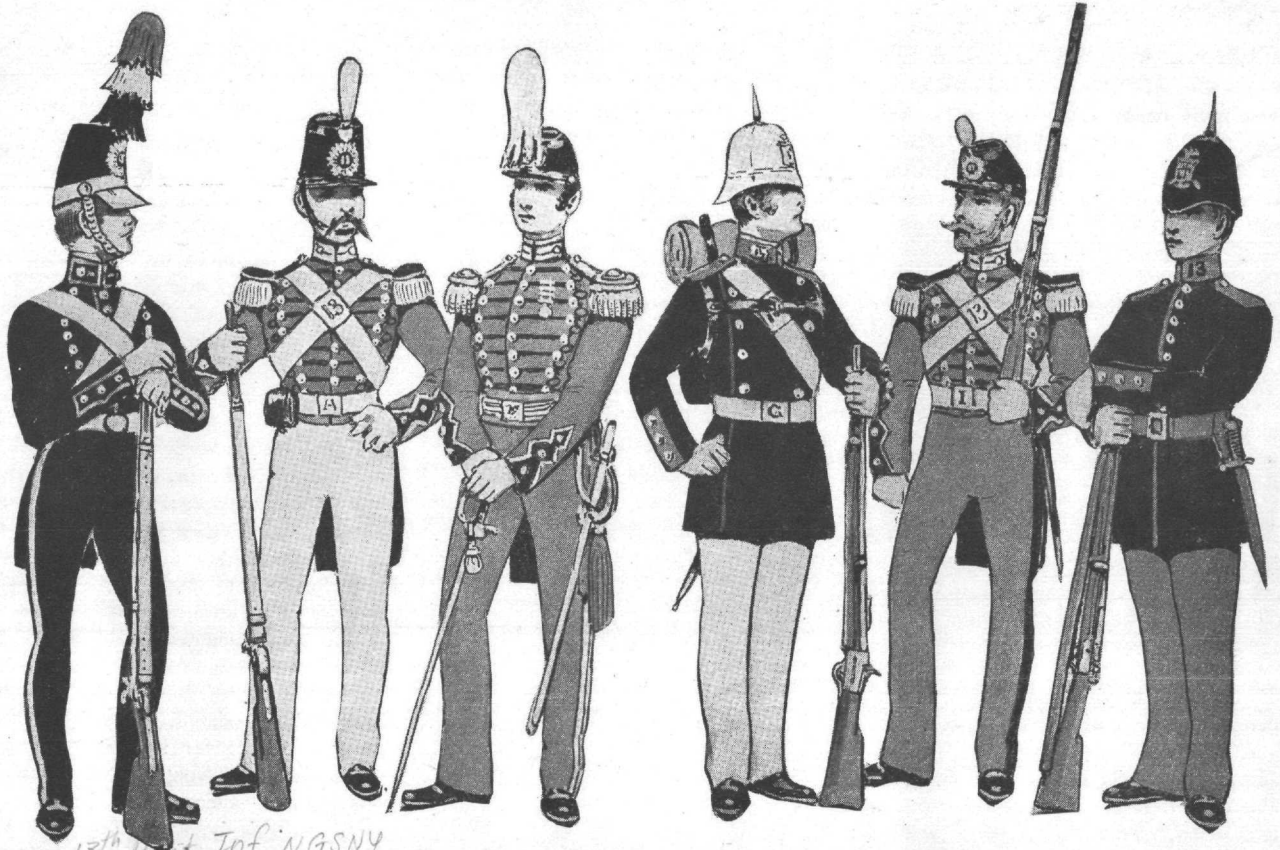
Subject: Review of Regiment.
To: Colonel John J. Phelan
165th Infantry, N. Y. N. G.
68 Lexington Avenue
New York City.

1. I desire to make of record my appreciation of the marked courtesies and high honor extended to me on the evening of March 10th when a review was tendered to me by the regiment. The demonstrations of training, the soldierly bearing and deportment of officers and men, the excellent condition of uniforms and equipment, and the fine morale are worthy of the highest commendation. There were evidences of marked leadership in all grades of the commissioned personnel and of a loyal response on the part of the enlisted men. I feel that the regiment is a genuine asset to the state and the country, and I desire to express my appreciation of the devotion to duty that is manifested by the members of the command.

(Signed) C. P. SUMMERALL,
Major General, U. S. Army,
Commanding.

Regimental Historical Sketches

By COLONEL DEWITT CLINTON FALLS



13th Art. Inf. NGSNY
PART XIII
245TH ARTILLERY

Previous to 1847 the militia of the City of Brooklyn was largely composed of independent separate companies without any battalion or regiment organization. One of the leading companies in point of numbers and efficiency was the Brooklyn City Guard, originally founded by a consolidation of the Old Village and the Nassau Guards. Through the efforts of this company eight other independent companies joined with them in forming a regiment organization which was embodied into the State Service on July 5th, 1847, as a regiment of infantry and given the number 13. To conform to the regulations of this period the assignment of the companies was as follows:

Right Flank Company of Light Artillery, Brooklyn City Guard—

Company A—Pearson's Light Guard.

Company B—Washington Horse Guard

Company C—Brooklyn Light Guard.

Company D—Williamsburg Light Artillery.

Company E—Williamsburg Light Artillery.

Company F—Oregon Guard.

Company G—Washington Guard Rifles.

Company H—Jefferson Guards.

The two companies of Williamsburg

Artillery shortly after withdrew and two other companies were taken in:

City Cadets as Company E.

Greenwood Rifles as Company F.

The regiment remained as the 13th Infantry until 1900 when it was reorganized as Artillery and designated the 13th Heavy Artillery. This designation was changed on September 1, 1906, to 13th Coast Artillery; on June 23rd, 1908, to the 13th Artillery District, and August 10th, 1914, to the 13th Coast Defense Command.

During the disintegration of the regiment at the time of the World War, this number and title were temporarily discontinued, but were revived on the reorganization of the National Guard in 1919. The regiment designation was again changed on January 1, 1924, when it was given its present number and title, 245th Artillery. The first time the regiment was called for active duty was for Civil War service when it was in the field for three periods, April 23rd-August 6th, 1861; May 28th-September 12th, 1862; June 20th-July 20th, 1863. In the Spanish-American War it furnished a battalion which was mustered in on May 24th, 1898, as part of the 22nd New York Volunteers with which it served

until the regiment was mustered out on November 23rd of the same year.

In the World War the regiment entered the United States service on July 23rd, 1917, and was assigned to Forts Wadsworth, Hamilton and Tilden, in the New York Harbor Defenses. The command was shortly after broken up, the greater part forming the nucleus of the newly organized 59th and 70th Coast Artillery regiments, and officers and men were also assigned to the 38th, 46th, 50th and 74th Coast Artillery, 6th Anti-Air Light Artillery, 119th Field Artillery, Trench Mortar Battalions, Ammunition Train and Motor Transport. A majority of these organizations served in France, particularly in the St. Mihiel, Meuse, Argonne and defensive sector of the 1st Army Area.

The regiment has been called for State Service in and of the civil authorities as follows: Draft Riots, 1863; Orange Riots, 1871; Railroad Riots, 1877; Buffalo Railroad Strike, 1892; Fire Island, 1892; Brooklyn Trolley Strike, 1895; Guard Public Property, 1917-1918. After the departure of the regiment for the World War the 13th Coast Artillery Corps, New York Guard, was organized for state service, serving as infantry. With the return personnel of the war

command and the New York Guard units, the regiment was reorganized in 1919 under the old designation 13th Coast Defense Command in the reconstituted National Guard. On the organization of the regiment in 1847 each of the independent companies was equipped with its own distinctive uniform. Unfortunately the records of most of these uniforms have been lost but an old print of the Brooklyn Light Guard, afterward Company C, as shown on the left of the group, gives an excellent idea of the type of uniforms of the period. In 1858 the regiment abolished the distinctive unit uniforms and adopted a universal dress for the whole organization. Its basic color was grey and the regiment at the same time adopted the distinctive title of National Greys in addition to the regimental number.

During the Civil War period all full dress uniforms were discontinued and the 13th did not revive the grey full dress until 1869. The principal features of the old pre-war uniform were readopted with some minor changes, and a smaller and more modern shako. In 1881 the State of New York prescribed for those organizations who wished to adopt them a blue full dress and service uniform. The 13th did not take the new uniform until about 1887 and it retained certain details of their old white trousers, helmets, belts, etc., as distinctive features with the blue full dress. The state uniform was not popular with the regiment or its friends, and in a few years it returned to the grey.

On the reorganization of the regiment as heavy artillery in 1900 the distinctive uniform was considered inappropriate for artillery work and the grey was discarded for the regulation artillery uniform of the United States Army. Blue with red trimmings. Since then the regiment has continued to wear the Army uniform as prescribed. During the World War all full dress uniforms were discontinued and as yet have not been officially revived. The Governor, however, has recently given permission for those organizations who desire to do so to adopt a distinctive uniform or to add such additional ornamentations for their present uniform as will give an organization a distinctive appearance. Three regiments have already taken advantage of this opportunity to adopt a distinctive full dress and three others have it under consideration, while several other organizations have made additions to their present uniforms to give them a distinctive appearance. It is hoped that the 245th may take up this question for consideration and favorable action in the near future.

Winter Activities at Camp Smith

IN the spring a young man's fancy, if he is a member of the New York National Guard, turns to the training camp on the Hudson, Camp Smith—he begins to wonder if he will find any changes or if the Construction Department hibernates until the training season opens.

Maj. Gen. Haskell, in his message published in the February "Guardsman," said, "It is my purpose to make these camps (Camp Smith and Pine Camp) and all summer encampments attractive and effective," and the work being carried on under his direction has these objectives.

The accompanying pictures show in detail the harvesting and storage of ice for the use of the troops during the coming training season. The splendid new ice house completed in the summer of 1925 is being used for the first time and has been equipped with the most modern ice loading and unloading machinery. Over 2,200 tons of beautiful crystal ice have been placed in the house and over the meat refrigerator section. While on the subject of the refrigerator it might be well to draw attention to this latest improvement which compares favorably with the meat storing facilities of the best hotels and packing houses.

The ancient and unsightly ice houses and refrigerator in rear of the Hostess House have been removed and the site will be parked.

The cooling of the food having been taken care of, the cooking of it has not been neglected and for this purpose over 500 cords of fire wood have been gathered from the hills on the reservation and assembled along the McCoy Road. The wood for use in 1927 is now being cut in the vicinity of the Broccy Creek Reservoir.

A very complete machine shop has

been installed in the Number Two Warehouse which will effect a great saving of time and money in the repair of material and tools.

The Canteen is being entirely rebuilt and will be arranged so that the stores will be separate and accessible from the street and interior. Five stores are being built to accommodate the following: Barber Shop, Photographer, Cigar Store, Tailor and General Store. In this connection it is contemplated that the tailor will have facilities for the manufacture of uniforms so that officers who so desire may order uniforms on their arrival at Camp and have them delivered before the end of their tour.

Another innovation will be the conversion of the Officers' Room at the canteen into a restaurant where the soldiers will be able to take their guests and visitors for luncheon and dinner and where arrangements will be made for a special table d'hote dinner to be served on the various Regimental "Visitors' Day." This should prove a most attractive feature for it solves the frightful problem confronting every man who has visitors "where to feed 'em?"

A new and more modern soda fountain is being installed in the same position as the old one and a semi-circular lunch counter is on the opposite side of the room where the ever hungry soldiers may supplement the ration with a "snack" ranging from a sandwich to a few ribs of beef.

Another change which will appeal to the aesthetic sense as well as the practical is the removal of the camp incinerator from its present site at the entrance to the camp to a site near the corral. One of the rifle and pistol range alibis goes with it—no longer can the man who failed to qualify say "The smoke hid my target."

Lieutenant and Sergeant Jones

Second Lieut. Harold H. Jones, Q. M. C., U. S. Reserves, of Elmira, has just finished two weeks of field training in Quartermaster Administration at the Army Base, Brooklyn. Lieut. Jones is also a sergeant in the New York National Guard, Co. L, 108th Infantry, and is one of the distinguished rifle marksmen of the United States, having won the decoration awarded by the War Department, when a member of the New York State team.

The Judge: The jury having acquitted you of the charge of bigamy, you are discharged. That means you are quite free to leave the court and go home.

The Prisoner: Thank you, my lord, but I want to be on the safe side—which home?

—Goblin.

* * *

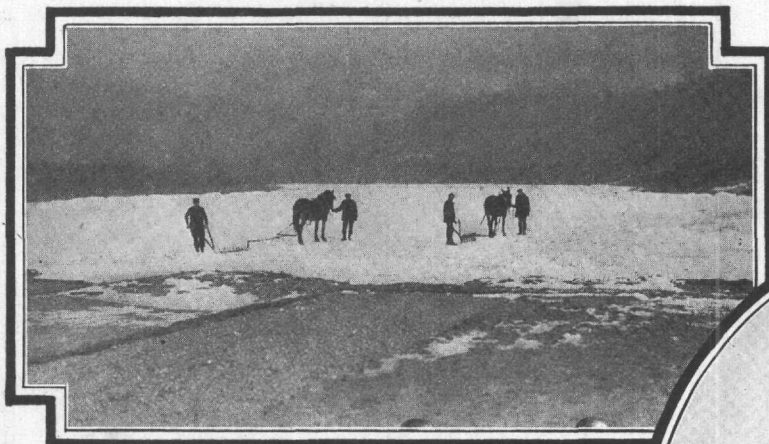
First Musician: What key you playing on?

Second Ditto: Skeleton key.

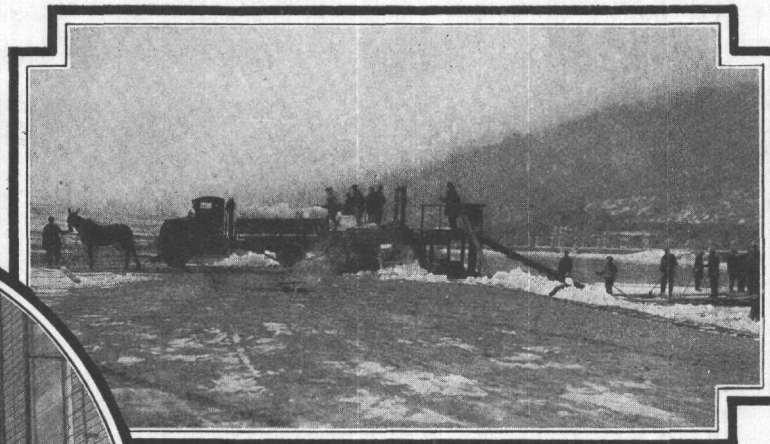
"Skeleton key?"

"Sure. Fits anything."

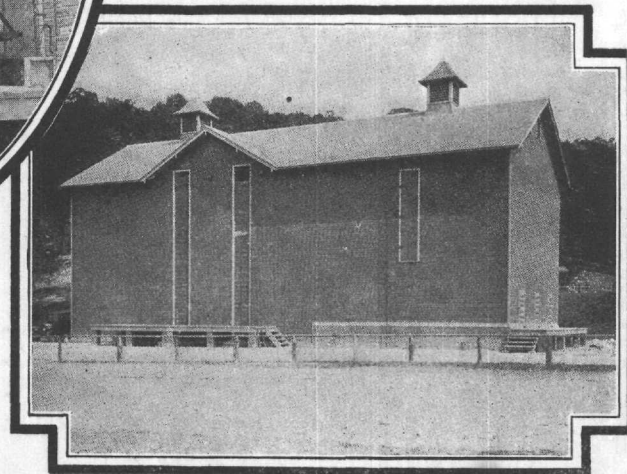
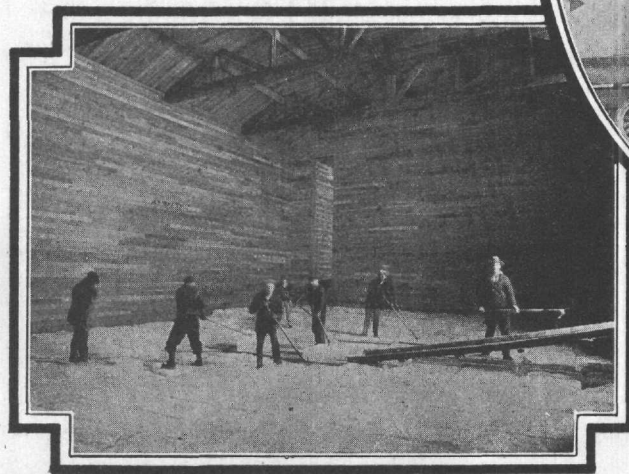
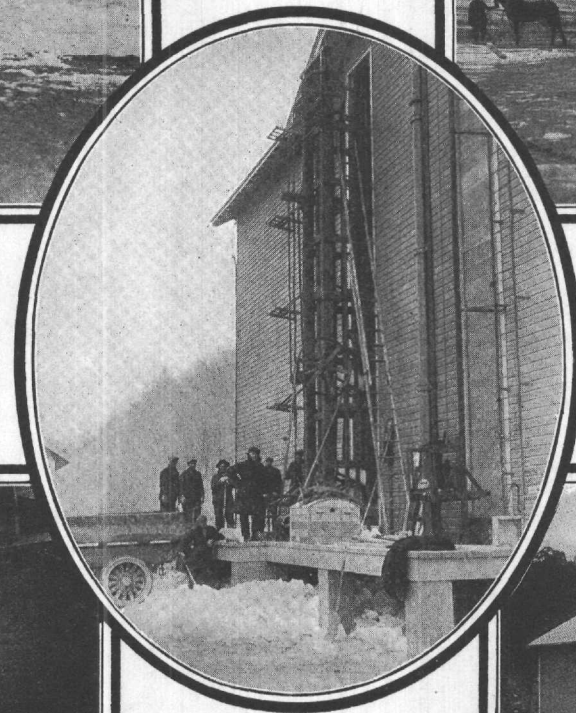
—Illinois Siren.



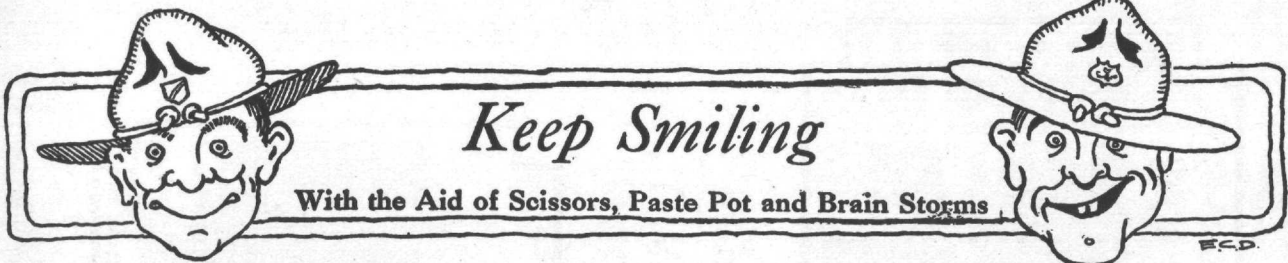
*Ice Harvesting and
New Ice House*



*Camp Smith
Peekskill, N. Y.*



1926



Efficiency

"Why do you have your number on the front bumper?"

"Cops make me."

"Why?"

"It stamps it on the pedestrians so they can tell my car hit 'em."

* * *

Deserving

"I forgot myself today and spoke sharply to my wife."

"Did she resent it?"

"For a moment she did. But Maria is a fair-minded woman—after she had thought it over she shook hands with me and congratulated me on my pluck."

—*Tit-Bits.*

* * *

Opportunity knocks but once. Install one of our electric doorbells now!

—*Iowa Frivol.*

* * *

Guard: Now, miss, jump in, please; the train is pulling out.

Child: But I can't go before I've kissed Mamma.

Guard: Jump in, miss, I'll see to that.

—*V. M. I. Sniper.*

* * *

Max: That man has the courage of his convictions.

Climax: How so?

Max: He eats in his own restaurant!

—*Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.*

* * *

Never hit a man when he's down—kick him.

—*N. Y. Medley.*

* * *

Some men reduce by exercising—others eat at fraternity houses.

—*U. of Wash. Columns.*

* * *

And From the Girls!

"Do you know why you haven't red hair?"

"No, why?"

"Ivory doesn't rust."

—*Vassar Vagabond.*

* * *

Young Bride: Yes, Mother, thanks to my cooking school course, I know all about marketing. The only thing that puzzles me is whether you get gravy from the butcher or the grocer.

—*Wabash Caveman.*

* * *

Although she was a farmer's daughter, she was a good egg.

—*Bowdoin Bear Skin.*

Sign in Restaurant

"We don't cash checks. Banks don't serve soup, so don't ask us to cash checks."

—*Louisville Satyr.*

* * *

Let the devil get near you, and she'll marry you.

—*Cornell Widow.*

* * *

"Never mind," said the hero who had just lost his left arm, "I still have the right to love you."

—*Colgate Banter.*

* * *

Friendly German to waiter: Wie gehts?"

Waiter: One order of wheat cakes?

German: Nein, nein.

Waiter: Nine? Boy, you sure are hungry!

—*Stevens Stone Mill.*

* * *

"Shall I sing you the Star Spangled Banner?"

Cripple: No, I won't stand for it.

—*Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.*

* * *

"Well, Joe, watcha say we go out and paint the town tonight?"

"You got any jack?"

"Naw."

"Well, wot'll we paint it with, water colors?"

—*U. of Wash. Columns.*

* * *

Man (in department store): Let me see some corsets, please.

Clerk: Antiques, third aisle to the right.

—*Rice Owl.*

* * *

Dorothy Explains

Little Dorothy had been to the dentist's to have a tooth extracted. This is the way she explained the procedure:

"The man grabbed hold with a pair of tongs and pulled his best, and just before it killed me the tooth came out."

* * *

Of all the sad surprises

There's nothing to compare,

With treading in the darkness

On a step that isn't there.

—*Bison.*

* * *

The Bible tells us of a Lot that turned into a pillar of salt. Nowadays they often turn out to be an acre of water.

—*C. C. N. Y. Mercury.*

Heavenly

He called his wife an angel so often that she became suspicious and asked why he used that particular term of endearment.

"Well," said he, "you seem never to have any clothes, you are always up in the air, and you keep on harping!"

* * *

Good News from Doorn

First Globe Trotter: I just passed by! the ex-kaiser's home and heard him singing.

Second Globe Trotter: What was he singing?

First Globe Trotter: Ain't gonna reign no mo?.

* * *

Wanted to Make Sure

A man deposited \$10,000 in a bank. A few weeks later he approached the teller and demanded his money. He was asked if he did not want to leave a small balance.

"No," he persisted, "I want my money."

So the teller counted out twenty \$500 notes and handed them to him. By this time a line of people had collected, each one waiting his turn. The man counted the bills very carefully and handed it back to the teller.

"Here," he said, "put it back. I only wanted to see if it was all there."

* * *

Sky-Writing

The wireless operator on a small vessel was allowed to take the wheel for a short spell. His first attempt was a poor show, and the course steered was very erratic, as shown by the wake of the vessel.

Just as a rather bad zigzag was made, the captain arrived on the bridge, scowled and remarked:

"Here, my lad, I don't mind you writing your name on the face of the ocean, but for heaven's sake don't trouble to go back to dot the 'i'."

* * *

Blackmail!

"How old is your sister, son?"

"She's so old it'll cost you a quarter to find out."

* * *

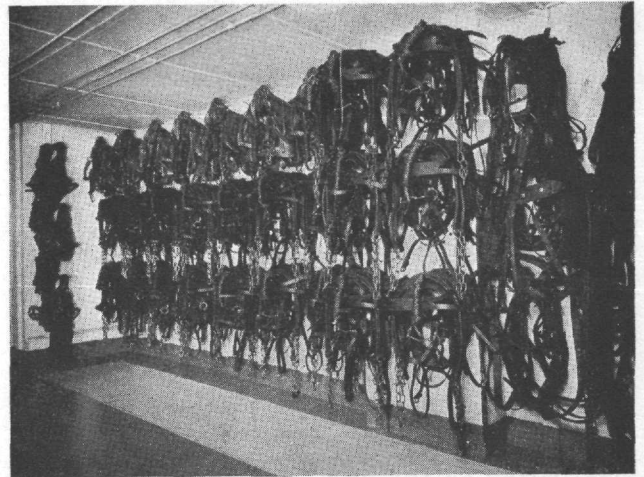
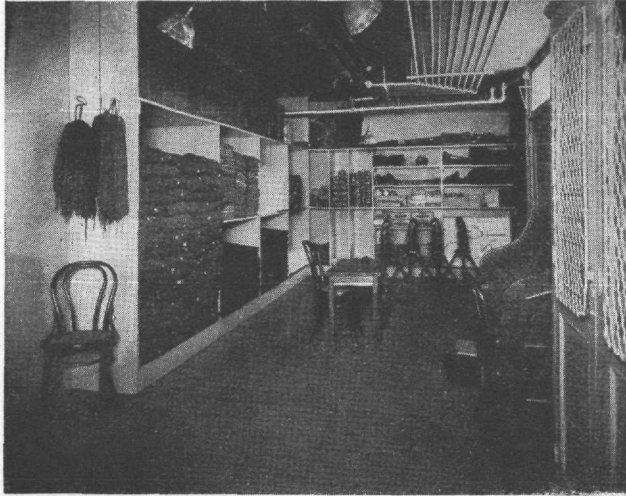
"They tell me rubber tires."

"That's why it stretches, you dumb-bell."

—*Denison Flamingo.*

The New Hall of Fame

IX—Co. H, TENTH INFANTRY



AS it has been charged that the judges of our New Hall of Fame were exclusively ex-Cavalry or Artillery officers and that the humble but indispensable doughboy had no chance to break into the charmed circle, we are glad to be able, this month, to refute that base slander and to "point with pride" to what has been accomplished by Company H, Tenth Infantry, an efficient and prosperous machine gun company which makes its home in our well known burgh of Binghamton.

Company H has always received commendation for its storerooms, and in their own words, "are just a little bit proud of them." On looking over the evidence as submitted we believe that their pride is justified and we are glad to be able to show to the military world how our machine gun companies take care of their equipment. That noble animal, the machine gun mule, can now look his half brother, the artillery horse, right in the face, in the knowledge that his harness is as well displayed and as well cared for as the latter's.

Company H is commanded by Captain Andrew B. Suttle, with Charles D. Smith and Oley A. Read as Lieutenants. Captain Suttle has been with us in the New York National Guard for over twenty-three years. Supply Sergeant Carl J. Stoltz, ably assisted by Charles Olmstead, are in charge of the supply room and harness room and of material.

Company H regrets that they cannot also show pictures of their wheeled transport, as they feel that this is kept up equally as well as their store-rooms.

HEADQUARTERS NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD
829 MUNICIPAL BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY

March 5, 1926.

SUBJECT: Provisional Ordnance Co.

TO: All unit Commanders, Infantry, Engineers, Special Troops, Division Trains and Medical Regiment.

1. The Provisional Ordnance Detachment at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, will be organized for duty to commence about May 24, 1926, and to run until about September 20, 1926.

2. The conditions will be the same as obtained in previous years—men will receive pay of grade and be quartered and subsisted at the Camp.

3. The duty consists of general range work—maintenance of targets and ranges and target marking.

4. It is desired that this letter be kept posted on all Bulletin Boards.

5. Names of applicants will be submitted to Major H. E. Suavet, Ordnance Dept., 829 Municipal Building, not later than April 15, 1926.

BY COMMAND OF MAJOR GENERAL HASKELL:

Joseph A. S. Mundy,
Lieut. Col., A. G. D.,
Adjutant General.

Now You Tell One!

Washington, March 24.—(By the Associated Press)—The Navy's pet pigeon story about a carrier bird that went A. W. O. L. from a Canal Zone station for a year and then returned to duty, was capped to-day in an official report from San Diego of an aerial messenger which stole a forty-mile automobile ride to deliver its message.

The San Diego pigeon arrived at the navy station there perched on a motor car driven by Mrs. Evelyn Johnson, of San Diego, who said it had boarded the machine at Oceanside, forty miles away. It promptly took up its residence in the quarters of the officer of the day, drew rations, rested a bit, and then took the air to make its home port at a nearby naval aviation station under its own power. The bird had been released presumably from a plane with a message addressed to the aviation station.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)



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

Free to All Active Members of the Guard

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829 Municipal Building
New York City

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829 Municipal Building
New York City

MAJOR HENRY E. SUAVET, N. Y. N. G.

Business Manager

APRIL 15, 1926

THE NATIONAL MATCHES

THIS YEAR in order to hold the National Matches, one of the greatest assets in the promotion of marksmanship in the United States, Congress will have to appropriate the money for expenses. In former years the cost was taken out of funds that could, with great sacrifice, be deducted from other accounts in both the War Department and the Militia Bureau. This year owing to limited and reduced appropriations to both these bureaus there is no chance to finance the matches as in former years. The Secretary of War has asked to have the amount needed, \$435,000, added to the appropriations bill. The Senate has already approved it and it now only lacks the approval of the House of Representatives. It is so important that we feel everyone interested in the promotion of marksmanship should appeal to their local representative to get behind this item added to the appropriations bill. In time of war the country must depend upon a citizen army drafted for the emergency, as our military establishment is kept at a minimum strength. This citizen army can only be an effective one for defense if we maintain our prestige as a "Nation of Riflemen." This cannot be done in the present generation unless we teach marksmanship to people from all parts of these United States. If you have ever attended a national match you know that these great events "spread the gospel" throughout the country, encouraging and developing the enthusiastic marksmanship of the services, the National Guard, the Reserves, R. O. T. C.'s, C. M. T. C.'s and Civilians, until

they are competent instructors, and creating a country-wide interest in small arms efficiency, even among the women, many of whom are becoming expert shots. The national matches bring together all these classes of riflemen and rifewomen from every state in the Union. The school held at the matches develops efficient rifle instructors and the matches also bring out defects in our small arms and ammunition that make for betterment of the services. The present good arms and high class ammunition is due to these competitions. Lend what help you can to keep the National Matches on the program of progress for 1926.

The more we see of the new uniform, the more we are led to believe that the new regulation favors the military tailor.

GENERAL GILLETT

IN nominating a successor to General Franklin W. Ward, now the Adjutant General of the State, Governor Smith picked out one of the outstanding veterans of the 27th Division, to succeed to the command of the 53rd Infantry Brigade—Colonel Ransom H. Gillett of Troy. Colonel Gillett rose from the ranks in the old Sixth Separate Company, Troy, and before the World War resigned his majority in the old Second Regiment. When the war broke out he came to a training camp at Spartansburgh as an enlisted man and was graduated, commissioned, and assigned to the 106th Infantry. He was rapidly promoted to Major and fought gallantly in France until badly wounded with machine gun fire in the 27th Division's drive on the Hindenburg Line. Upon his return to the States at the conclusion of the war, he was made Colonel of the 105th Infantry, the old Second Regiment, New York National Guard, and has built the regiment up in numbers and efficiency until today it stands among the best in the State of New York. Every field officer in the regiment and nearly all the company commanders are men who have been under fire in the World War and many are carrying the wound stripes of honorable service and heroic sacrifice. Colonel Gillett is a successful lawyer, a brilliant and forceful orator, with magnetic personality and a legion of friends throughout the State. In honoring Colonel Gillett, the Governor has honored the National Guard, in promoting so worthy a soldier and a patriot.

There has been quite a "War" going on in the League of Nations lately. Better keep on with "Preparedness," for the old war horse seems hard to kill, even in a peace conference.

March twentieth West Point graduates gathered at Hotel Astor, New York City, and celebrated with a dinner feast the 124th birthday of the Military Academy. Similar dinners were held all the way from Panama to Tientsin, China, and many notable war generals were in attendance at nearly all the banquets.

Some busybody, who would paint the entire year's calendar "red," is trying to inaugurate a national egg day. We thought we had one—Easter. In the old days before you had to pay the price of a hen for a dozen eggs, people used to eat them by the dozen on that day—but not at a dollar per!

From the amount of snow which has fallen throughout the State this winter the rain crop should be light, which argues well for the summer camps.

Our third birthday!

Training Dates of National Guard

ORDERS for the annual mobilization and training of the New York National Guard, including the annual summer encampments at the State Military Camp in Peekskill, which involve the movement of more than 20,000 troops, as approved by Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, Commander of the New York National Guard, have been issued.

Besides the training field in Peekskill, where about 11,000 troops will be drilled, there will be training exercises at Pine Camp in Jefferson County, Fort Ontario and Fort H. G. Wright.

Units will be trained at Camp Smith in Peekskill as follows:

June 13 to 27, the 102d Engineers and 102d Medical Regiment, both of New York City.

June 27 to July 11, Headquarters Company, 53d Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. Ransom Gillet commanding, consisting of the 107th Infantry of New York and the 106th Infantry of Brooklyn.

July 11 to July 26, Headquarters Company, 54th Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen.

Edgar Jennings commanding, consisting of the 107th Infantry of New York and the 108th Infantry of Syracuse.

July 26 to August 8, Headquarters Company, 87th Infantry Brigade, Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer commanding, consisting of the 165th Infantry of New York and the 174th Infantry of Buffalo.

August 8 to 22, the 10th Infantry of Albany and the 71st Infantry of New York City.

August 22 to September 5, Headquarters Detachment of 27th Division, the 14th Infantry, the 27th Division Special Troops and 27th Division Trains and the 101st Signal Battalion.

September 5 to 19, the 369th Infantry of New York (colored).

The encampment at Fort Ontario: July 3 to 18, the 212th Coast Artillery of New York.

July 25 to August 8, the 244th Coast Artillery of New York.

August 8 to August 22, the 258th Field Artillery of New York.

Encampments at Fort Wright:

July 10 to July 24, the 245th Coast Artillery of Brooklyn.

The encampments at Pine Camp follow:

June 13 to June 27, Headquarters Company of the 51st Cavalry Brigade of Brooklyn, commanded by Brig. Gen. Mortimer D. Bryant; the 101st Cavalry, the 1st Cavalry of Brooklyn and the 51st Machine Gun Squadron of New York City.

June 27 to July 11, the 106th Field Artillery of Buffalo.

July 25 to August 8, 27th Division, Air Service, of Miller Field, S. I., and the 104th Field Artillery of New York City.

August 1 to August 15, Headquarters Company of the 52d Field Artillery Brigade of Brooklyn and the 52d Field Artillery Battery of Brooklyn.

August 8 to 22, the 156th Field Artillery of Middletown, Newburgh, Peekskill and other cities.

August 22 to September 5, the 105th Field Artillery of Brooklyn and the 102d Ammunition Train of White Plains.

Non-Commissioned Officers' Club

THE 18th day of August, 1924, was the beginning of what is now the Non Commissioned Officers Club, 3rd Battalion, N. Y. N. G., Utica, N. Y. The first meeting of this organization was called to order by Sgt. William M. Remmer, the oldest soldier at this post with 45 years to his credit, and still active at that meeting having just retired from the service this year. The meeting was attended by 95 per cent of the Non Coms at this post which was proof enough that they wanted to organize. The result of this meeting has been most pleasing to everyone connected with the guard at this armory. There is no company prejudice or any ill feelings among any of the men, as it is now just one big organization instead of four or five, as it has been in the past; we are all striving to make it a better guard by promoting first a good fellowship among the N. C. O.'s and a better *Esprit de Corps* among the members of the companies in general.

The Club has a Sick Committee which takes care of all members of the companies here, and in the past two years it has visited several members who were sick, notice having been brought to our attention.

There is also an Entertainment Committee and we have had several fine dances and banquets put over by this committee.

The initiation fee of the Club is \$2.00,

the monthly dues 50 cents. To encourage the newly promoted N. C. O.'s to join, the entry fee for them is \$1.00 with the regular monthly amount for dues.

The present staff of officers of the Club is as follows:

1st Sgt. N. J. Henratty, Co. "L"—President.

Staff Sgt. M. J. Seufert, Headquarters Co.—Vice-President.

Sgt. Hugh R. Jones, Co. "L"—Secretary.

Sgt. E. J. English, Det. Service Co.—Treasurer.

Sgt. John Berthold, Co. "K"—Chairman Entertainment Committee.

Sgt. Walter L. Horth, Co. "L"—Chairman Sick Committee.

Sgt. R. E. Allen, Co. "L"—Rules and Regulation Committee.

Since its organization the Club has lost three of its members who have received commissions in the guard. Past President Stanley Miller who was promoted to 2nd lieutenant; Earl E. Sherman and Roger Trask, also promoted to 2nd lieutenants.

The Club has nicely furnished rooms made possible through the courtesy and generosity of Maj. Thos. C. Dedell, the battalion commander and one of the most ardent supporters of the Club. The Club has just recently bought a five-tube radio set. The Executive Committee has donated a beautiful victrola, so we are well provided with music and we have our own orchestra for dances and entertainments. Result—every enlisted man

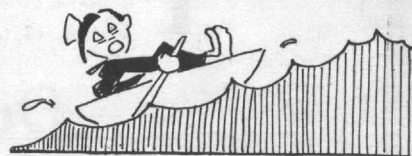
wants to be a non-com. so he can join the club.

We believe this to be the first club of its kind ever started in the state and from the results we have obtained we are in hopes others will follow.

It was voted at the last meeting to make Co. "I," Mohawk, and Co. "M," Hudson, non-resident members to further the purpose of the club—this completes the organization in the 3rd Battalion.

Naval Militia Entertains

Many National Guard officers were present and enjoyed the hospitality of the U. S. S. Illinois at the foot of 98th



Street, on Monday evening, March 29th, at the review tendered by the First Battalion Naval Militia, New York, to Capt. Louis A. Kaiser, U. S. Navy.

Some Bullet!

A dispatch from San Juan says: "Accidentally discharged at an army target range, the bullet from a rifle wounded one private in the abdomen, another in the knee, bounced off a box, struck a third private in the neck, then after grazing a captain and a lieutenant, lodged in a fourth private's hip. Nobody was killed."

This Advertising Page Contracted by 212th Artillery

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THE
United States Printing & Lithograph Co.
85 to 101 North 3rd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

THE 212th Coast Artillery, N. Y. N. G., is the only Anti-Aircraft Regiment in The New York National Guard.

Our Men Put It Over

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

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

The Whole Guard on Review

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

102nd ENGINEERS

THE passing of the Old Whitehead Winter finds the members of the 102nd Engineers increasingly active in every branch of indoor activity. Of course, the most popular of these is the one in which this regiment leads every unit in the state, rifle-shooting. Competition this month has been in the form best fitted to produce another championship team for the important outdoor contests soon to come. So far, two inter-company matches have been fired, both of which were won by D Company by a wide margin. The fact that its nearest rival, C Company, improved over one hundred and fifty points in the second contest, not only promises closer competition next month, but also insures the presence of a larger number of good shots when the trials for the regimental team are held.

In Indoor athletics, the boys from the Washington Heights are right up with the leaders. In the track meet held on March 10th, in conjunction with the Morningside Athletic Club, the three events closed to the Regiment were hotly contested, and some good times were turned in in the Novice Hundred, the Five Hundred Handicap, and Match Mile Relay with the Morningsiders, which was won by the Regimental Team. The turnout in entries was a distinct encouragement to the newly organized Athletic Association of the Regiment, and promises bigger and better meets in the future. Plans are now being made by the Athletic Association for a basketball tournament to be held during the latter part of March and early in April. Seven games in all will be played. The winning team will have to win three games to gain the championship. B Company came out on top last year, but this time will have to fight not only a better C Company team, which was runner-up last year, but also a strong team from D Company, which was reorganized last spring. The fight will be close and all three may be beaten by some other team.

On Monday, March 15th, the Regiment was received by Major General Haskell, the new Commander of the New York National Guard. A large turnout both of members and spectators marked it as one of the best reviews of the year. Five trophies won by the Regiment in the important State matches last summer were pre-

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.

sented with an appropriate message of congratulations by our new Commander. The Engineers are proud of their championship team and their responsible team-captain Lt. Colonel Johnson, to whom due credit is to be given for his untiring and marvelous work. D Company also deserves mention for having almost half of the team members on its roster.

With the approach of the camp training season, interest and activity in recruiting has been redoubled. D Company holds the record up to date, the efforts of her members being encouraged by the offer of a prize of Fifty Dollars in Gold, by Major Hines, a World War Veteran of D Company. His prize of twenty-five dollars for last year was recently awarded to Sergeant John J. Quigley. But the other companies are extraordinarily active also. C Company has almost reached the prescribed strength and the other outfits are not far behind. C Company has the enviable record of having turned out the largest company at every review except one, since last summer. By the beginning of the Camp Tour, all the organizations will be fully recruited.



212th ARTILLERY

ORDERS having come through from Division Headquarters which compel the regiment to reduce its numbers to a maximum of 775 officers and men, will mean that the men who fail to measure up to our standard of attendance will find themselves among the first to read the exit sign from the Armory far away from their little battalion playmates.

Spring housecleaning is in progress for the tour of duty in camp at Fort Ontario this summer. Even at this early date cooks are being groomed to insure the happiness of the chow line. Other manuring is being done in other directions under the insistent but helpful guidance of Major Price. The battalions should go to camp with every bit of necessary and spare equipment. That buzzing sound heard on the second floor is nothing more than the busy enlisted bees sipping the honey of wisdom in preparation for the forthcoming second class gunners' examination. This sound is further swelled by the mutual quizzing of the non-coms who are candidates for promotion to the rank of second lieutenant; preparing for the trip downtown, with the result that the two weeks in camp will be brightened by the presence of nice new shiny equipment and polished, but creaky, boots. The girls of Oswego on the Lake have a treat in store for them, but boys, remember that there is one initiation per each shavetail.

The illness of the battalion buglers has been a blessing in disguise, as our "Gus," the prince of tooters and story tellers, has stepped or rather blown in to solo on the cornet the calls for drills.

The inter-battery matches under the auspices of the 212 Rifle Association are on. Lt. Weston, who is the father of the scheme and one of our prize shooters, hopes to extend the scope of the matches to include every form of shooting irons up to, but not including, the 75's. He believes that the men should be able to qualify in everything from the .22 calibre to the A.A. gun; and should have an opportunity of trying it out in camp this summer.

Speaking of indoor baseball, ask Capt. Linn of D Battery what his gang of bull and ball tossers can do.

In the rifle match recently held for the 212th Artillery Rifle Club Trophy, Battery C romped home an easy winner, scoring 995 to 875 by its nearest

competitor, the Veterans' Team. The Medical Detachment finished third with 866. Six of the ten men on Battery C's team, namely Lt. Weston, Cpl. Brown, Pvts. 1st Cl. Hansen and Bauer and Pvts. Jankowski and Mozey tied for the individual scoring honors with perfect targets. The high scoring prize went to Lt. Weston. The highest men on the various other teams were as follows: Sgt. Antenucci, Battery H, 99; Sgt. Abarno, Vet. Assn., 98; Sgt. Hutzler, Battery B, 94; Cpl. Hurley, Battery E, 93; Cpl. White, Med. Det., 93.

Lt. John F. Stokes, in command of Battery F, Machine Gun Battalion, was married to Miss Helen J. Burton on February 20th, 1926, by Dr. Henry Mottel at the Church of the Holy Communion. The gang in the Machine Gun Battalion in congratulating the newly weds hoped that all their troubles would be little ones of the recruit variety. Underground rumor has it that we may expect another shavetail in the battalion to shuffle off the mortal coil of single blessedness in the very near future in the person of Lt. F. M. Coakley of Battery E.

Recruiting is very brisk at the present time. Battery G, Capt. Williams commanding, has enlisted about six new men in the last week. Battery F, through the energetic campaigning of Lt. Marcheselli and Lt. Ruditsky, a reserve officer, who is well known in the Legion, have recruited the following men in the last week: Geo. C. Whitney, Arthur Ruditsky, Henry Zeeman and Geo. Lackner.

Under the auspices of Major J. G. Champion, the athletic officer, the following athletic events have been conducted: A 50-yd. dash handicap, won by Hedgecock, Hq. Bat. (7'); 2nd, Schoenberg, Bat. F (5'); 3rd, White, Med. Det. (2'). 220-yd. handicap, won by L. Sanstrom, Bat. H (5 yds.); 2nd, T. Reichmann, Bat. H (scratch); 3rd, J. Tise, Bat. H (10 yds.). 440-yd. run, novice, won by Jaeger, Bat. H; 2nd, Bernstein, Bat. H; 3rd, Fletcher, Bat. C. 880-yd. run handicap, won by De Groof, Bat. C (38 yds.); 2nd, Sandstrom, Bat. H (25 yds.); 3d, Stockinger, Hq. Bat. (25 yds.); 1 mile run handicap, won by J. Thomas, Bat. H (75 yds.); 2nd, Stockinger, Hq. Bat. (80 yds.); 3rd, S. Lorper, Hq. Bat. (80 yds.).

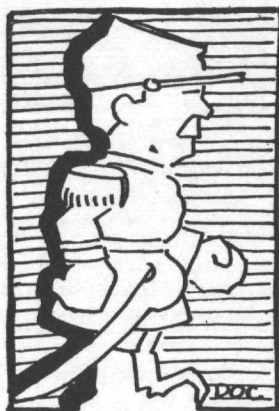
Boxing bouts of three rounds between T. Foy and Al Zia resulted in a draw; A. Smith and S. Resnick, 3 rounds, a draw; A Resnick defeated G. Papini in two rounds. Boxing bouts refereed by Sgt. John Marrow.

In the Military Athletic League Championships held Saturday evening March 13th, 1926, our newly promoted 2nd Lt. Andrew F. Zabavnik of Hq.

Bat. finished second in the 12 lb. shot put.

The indoor inter-battery baseball league contests have started. Battery D defeated Battery C by a score of 8 to 7; Battery H defeated Battery E by a score of 9 to 8.

In the indoor inter-battery basketball tournament Battery E defeated Battery G, score 28-17.



Quite a number of men are busily training for all athletic events in preparation for the big time at Fort Ontario, Oswego, N. Y., this summer.

The following men will represent the regiment in the coming M. A. L. Boxing Tournament: 120 lb. class, H. Rush, T. Gray, S. Resnick and T. Foy; 129 lb. class, J. Jones, R. Farrell, T. Bernstein and A. Resnick; 135 lb. class, A. Squallante and F. Zottler; 145 lb. class, A. Smith; 158 lb. class, P. Boyle, D. D'Rocco and A. Smith; heavy-weight class, G. Donnelly.

14th INFANTRY NOTES DIRECT FIRE FROM CO. M

By Indirect Fire

AT the review held in honor of our new Commanding General, Major General Haskell, on February 25th, Company M, together with the Howitzer Company, put on a demonstration. Dressed in their tin derbies the machine gunners marched on the floor and put on a snappy cart drill, and then lined up before the reviewing box gave a demonstration machine gun drill. After that, while marching on the floor, the two platoons suddenly went into action and were supported by one platoon of the Howitzer Company. In no time the armory was filled by smoke through which could be seen the fire spitting from the guns and the rapid staccato fire of the machine gun mingled with the deep boom of the 1-pounders. The men were highly complimented for the snappy exhibition they put up. It is reported that the demonstration was so war-like that one of the spectators of the opposite sex fainted.

There has been considerable change in the personnel of the Company since the last issue. "Irish" Willie Sullivan has been made Top Soldier. As he has already built up a reputation for knowing how to handle his "dukes" we do not imagine he will have much trouble in enforcing discipline. "Gallop-in' Louie" D'Errico has been made Platoon Sergeant of the First Platoon and Bill Ward Platoon Sergeant of the Second Platoon. George Peters has been promoted to Sergeant and "Wound Stripe" Jimmy McKenna has been promoted to Corporal, having charge of the Second Squad, and Private Robert Jackson has also been promoted to Corporal. All of the foregoing men have proven their ability as soldiers and leaders of men by persistent effort on their part and thorough knowledge of machine gun drill, the handling of men and recruiting.

We wish to announce in this issue two new members, who were recruited by Private Leo Chambers. Judging from their names they will live up to the reputation of their nationality and be soldiers worthy of M. Company and the 14th Regiment: Privates John McGarry and Joseph Dinnigan, "Front and center!"

Joseph Anastasia says that B. V. D. applies to men, but B. B. D. ("Beautiful But Dumb") applies to the contrary sex.

We wish to advise all mothers of non-commissioned officers not to be alarmed if their sons start to talk about angles of parallax, quadrant elevation, and magnetic azimuth, in their sleep. This sort of lingo is not caused by having visited a speak easy on the way home from drill, but can be laid at the feet of Major Belcher's School, where our non-commissioned officers are rapidly mastering the intricacies of indirect fire.

Not to be outdone by Kohberger's attempt to put Longfellow on shame in the last issue, Private "Silent Al" Seitz submits the following:

"He sipped the nectar from her lips,
As 'neath the moon they sat.



And wondered if ever a man before
Had drunk from a mug like that."

* * *

COMPANY H HANGFIRE

Reports received from the "front" at Fort Benning show that our representative, Lieutenant Eddington, is making great progress in the military art. We expect him to report back to the outfit on June 1st with great honors.

Supply Sergeant Arthur Woodward, after long service with the Company, has been forced to leave the organization. He has secured a position as night clerk at the Hotel Roosevelt, New York, with promises of a great future. We all regret his going, and feel certain that he will be just as valuable to the Hotel "Teddy" as he was to us.

Corporal Alfred Rollins has been appointed supply sergeant, and has been issued his mounted leggins and spurs. He was recently observed riding on the Prospect Park merry-go-round, practicing for the Decoration Day parade. He says he has everything down but "posting."

Several members of the company staged a theatre party recently, and journeyed over to Manhattan to see "The Big Parade." They liked it immensely.

A bungalow at Coney Island has been rented for the summer season by a bunch from the company and they have moved into it bag and baggage. Private Smith suggested that as the weather gets warmer we do our drilling on the beach instead of the armory. Nothing doing, "Smiddy," how you going to keep your mind on machine gun nomenclature with all them bathing beauties hanging around?

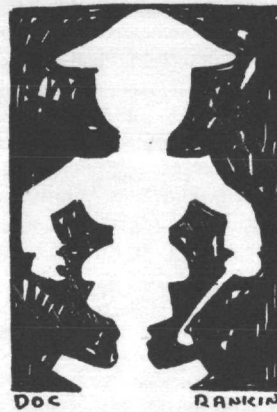
The other night one of the recruits caused a laugh when he told Corporal Redmond he was drilling with a Browning-King Machine Gun.

Private "Whitey" Gustafsen has been promoted to first bugler with the grade of private first class. Gustafsen is a good "blower," especially up in the Cafeteria.

104TH FIELD ARTILLERY

The broadcasting as a means of securing recruits is certainly most effective. Col. James E. Austin has inaugurated a novel plan that is meeting with general approval. Each and every Sunday a different officer from one of the Batterys makes an appeal for recruits over the "Mike" extolling the virtues of his own outfit and setting forth the various features connected with it.

The number of recruits secured through this novel means is surprising. One Battery secured seven men after a



short appeal and the others did nearly as well.

The Band, through constant broadcasting, is making quite a name for itself, letters and post cards galore testify to its interesting program and the requests for different selections is ample proof of its great popularity.

Col. Austin, like most good announcers is in receipt of letters containing everything from poetry to promises. It looks as though N. T. G. will have to look to his laurels.

To those of the officers who happened to stop in the room of the 104th Field Artillery in Syracuse during the last National Guard Convention, we send the following news: Lieut. "Joe" Hughes made his debut before the microphone and rendered a few selections, Col. Austin immediately nick-named him "Banjo" Hughes, after the instrument he played. A request came over the wire to him asking for the Convention favorite, "I used to work in Chicago," but unfortunately he did not have the music with him.

HEARD BEHIND THE KNEE-BOARD

Cook Hughes of "D" Battery was invited to have an ice cream soda with Pvt. Traub of Headquarters Battery and he—accepted!

Col. Austin is responsible for this one. A chap proposed marriage to a girl and she told him she would marry him if he saved twenty-five thousand dollars and bought her a diamond necklace with it; so in great glee he departed for Africa where he worked for 16 years in a diamond mine, he saved the twenty-five thousand, bought a necklace with it and departed for home. When he arrived he embraced his fiancée, brought forth the diamond necklace and tried to put it around her neck, but, alas, she had grown a goiter in his absence, so he had to go back and work eight more years.

Capt. Gildea visited Maj. Campbell's office recently and saw a large glass globe with several tubes running in a circular direction from it, after a care-

ful scrutiny he piped, "Say, Doctor, how do you play this damn thing?"

"Mac" Hosley tells this. He was in a restaurant and when it came time to eat his dessert he ordered ice-cream. When it arrived he found a fly in it, he called the waiter's attention to it and he said to "Mac": "Serves the darn fly right, let him freeze to death, last night he was in a gent's soup."

Sgt. Breen: "Say, Jojo, where did you get that coat?"

Sgt. Hoddings: "If I knew, I'd bring it back."

Col. Austin knows a man that has a first mortgage on a flower pot in Miami.

A recruit asked Johnson, the stable orderly, how many mails they had in the Armory, and Johnson answered: "Shure now only three, breakfast, lunch and supper."

"Pop" Tattersall: "Say, Archie, what do you do with your clothes after you wear them out?"

Archie: "Yu tank yu funny! I vare dem back home again."

Eddie Karsch: "Say, Mac, you look kinda blue, anything wrong?"

Lieut. McCann: "Be Jinks, I'll say there is. I kissed my wife good-bye and said: 'Now don't forget to type those letters, dear.'"

105TH INFANTRY

Men of the 105th Infantry, past and present, received quite a shock recently with the announcement that Lieut.-Col. John B. McGaffin of the famous Hindenburg Line smashers outfit, had decided to resign after having served unbrokenly for thirty-eight years. Col. McGaffin was ever a faithful officer of the Nation and State and has the enviable record of having in all that time never missed a roll call.

Col. McGaffin announced that "it well nigh breaks my heart to sever such pleasant relations, but I must do so on account of greater demands now being made upon me from a business point of view. I have always loved the work of the soldier, and it has furnished me with some of the greatest delights and thrills imaginable. Of course it will be difficult indeed to remain away from the outfit that I have so long loved, and I do not mean to drop all my connections there but will not again be active in the ideal work of the soldier."

Col. Ransom H. Gillett, commanding the 105th Infantry, was astonished at the reception of the neatly worded resignation and when he had recovered from his surprise said: "The 105th Infantry loses one of its noblest supporters. Col. Mc-

Gaffin has ever proved himself an able soldier, a gentleman and a man who held the respect of every man in his command. We indeed lose a valuable friend."

The fiftieth anniversary of Company B, 105th Infantry, was celebrated recently at Cohoes with a two-day function that for military and social prominence was second to no event held in the Spindle City in many years. Capt. Charles B. Plumley, commander, who is also Commissioner of Public Safety for the City of Cohoes, had his men on edge for the drill and exhibition the first night, and the committee in charge of the banquet never arranged a better function.

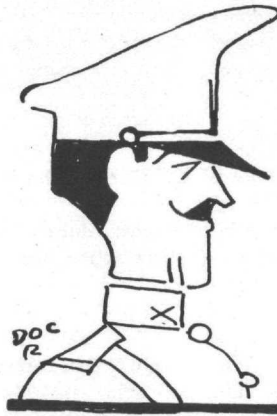
It was also the more noteworthy, this celebration, as a dozen men who helped organize the company many years ago were present, and they certainly enjoyed the encomiums heaped upon them by Col. Ransom H. Gillett, commanding the 105th Infantry; by Lieut. Col. T. C. Collin, one of the organizers of Company B 50 years ago; by Rev. Thomas Flannigan, World War chaplain, and by Capt. Plumley who was the toastmaster of the occasion and made a fine impression.

Col. Gillett speaking for Capt. Plumley and his Company B outfit, said in part: "This Company has always rated high in the annals of the State and it might be of interest to the men to know that in the recent inspection the highest praise was given the group by the inspecting officers who remarked 'this is one of the finest companies in the United States belonging to the National Guard.'" Col. Gillett was given a tremendous ovation.

Lieut. Col. John B. McGaffin, of the 105th Infantry, recently resigned, was also one of the speakers. He served as captain some years ago and made a fine record with the Cohoes outfit. Lieut. Col. T. C. Collin, representing the old Company B, told of some of the hardships of the early days. How they worked at camp, and "had to pitch their own tents" and how the men would sometimes have to make and break camp in one day while on the march. He told of the early history of the company, and not a word was lost on the ears of his several hundred friends present. Lots of praise was given to Harry Cummings for his work in the kitchen.

Staff Sgt. Martin J. B. McDonagh, of Regimental Headquarters, 105th Infantry, was recently awarded the State's medal and the gold bar for recruiting 25 or more for the National Guard. Capt. William E. Mangine, in charge of recruiting at Albany, made the presentation. Col. Ransom H. Gillett, commander of the 105th Infantry, made appropriate remarks. It is one of the first complete awards to be made in the State. Twenty-five recruits is the highest honor a State soldier can attain.

The non-commissioned officers of Co. G, under the command of First Lieut. Robert J. Harrison, had a delightful time at the State Armory Saturday evening, March 13th. A fine chicken dinner prepared by the company cook, Paul McBride, was served at 6 o'clock, at which Second Lieut. Harry D. Whitney and former Lieut. Peter Rogers were also guests. This was served in the mess hall, and after hearty justice had been done the menu, Lieut. Melvin W. Lethbridge, R. L., acting as toast master, inaugurated the brief post-prandial season. First Lieut. Harrison who is in command of the company during the absence of Capt. Brown, gave a timely talk on the duties of non-commissioned officers; former Lieut. Peter Rogers discussed the school of the soldier; Corp. William H. Cameron of the Regular Army recruiting service, told of the method of recruiting,



and other talks were given by Lieut. Whitney and Sgts. Robert Hunter, Willard C. Landsberg and Milton Nethaway. In addition to those mentioned above, there were present Sgts. E. C. Billington, Albert Clairmont, William T. Greehe, Albert Albright and Lester Osborne; Cpls. Caladaptro, Siarkowski, Newkirk, Betz and Tredjerowski. Following the dinner there was a short musical program with Sgt. Billington at the piano. Other entertainers were Jacob Mann, musical juggler, Robert Hunter and Willard Landsberg in a musical duet, and a boxing exhibition, three rounds, between Young Osborne and Marvin Stevens. Cigars, cigarettes and soft drinks were then served, after which bowling teams captained by Lieuts. Harrison and Whitney rolled on the alleys, the former winning. The affair was a great success and showed that the spirit of boosting the company was still present as it always had been, and much credit is due to Lieut. Harrison, Chairman, for the fine evening provided. It was brought to a close with a toast to the future success of Co. G.

Here he lies, poor Philip MacDough,
He heard lightning over his radio.

—Witt.

107TH INFANTRY

There is a long corridor on the first upper floor of our Armory that is the highway along which one must pass to reach the various company rooms, which are located on either side of the hall. Those on the west side face Park Avenue, while those on the east side have the more or less elevating outlook upon the drill floor. The members of the west companies have been puzzled for as long as forty years, trying to find out just what use the windows of the east side had. It was only at the recent tennis matches (in which Tilden, LaCoste, Boratra, Richards, etc., played) that they found out. Companies A, K, L and M certainly were crowded with men from F, G and H.

Either the Publicity Bureau of the Rifle Team is not functioning as it should, or else the team has something in its sleeve. We suspect the latter. And if you promise not to tell the Prince of Wales about it in your next letter, we'll tell you all that the progress is nothing short of remarkable, and that next Fall the entire Guard will be, as they say in political circles, "pointing with pride" at the Seventh Regiment Rifle Team.

The winter sports season is fast drawing to a close, as very often happens. The different cold weather teams of the regiment are on the last few laps of their respective schedules. The retrospect of their campaigns is entirely satisfactory, and very encouraging. Only one of the teams—basketball—has any sort of foothold. The others, hockey, indoor polo, fencing—are practically newcomers in the athletic history of the Seventh.

As for basketball, for instance. The team has won seventeen of its twenty-two games, and the schedule was far from being "soft." The teams that were able to come out ahead of us rank far up in amateur circles. Among the scalps strung on the belt of Bill Hamilton can be recognized those of the Newark A. C., the Exchange Club, Bronx "Y," and others. The men that helped in this scalping bee are Lieut. Wm. Hamilton, captain; Bello, Connerly, Drew, Sweeney, Reilly and Milt Foster, manager.

The hockey team is just about to complete its first full year of real, well-coached effort. As we go to press they have just won their fourth straight game. This is quite an achievement, for most of the hockey clubs in and around New York have been represented on the ice for many years and are the equal of most of the present-day college teams. Briarcliff, Rovers of Brooklyn, Royal Bank of Canada, St. Nicks and the rest of the teams on our schedule have been skating and playing together so long that their reputations are part of the archives of metropolitan hockey. Our poor gladiators of the rink have spent

only this year as a team. But their record is certainly impressive. Coached by Austen St. Barba Harrison of Co. F, the team comprises Di Zerega, Shields, Murtha, Gladding, Violet, MacInerney and Mahoney.

At first blush, it appears that a polo team in an infantry regiment is something of a paradox. But we actually have one, though it is still in its infancy as a regimental activity. It was only natural that sooner or later the Seventh would be represented in the saddle, numbering, as it does, so many men who have played polo in the suburbs.

101st CAVALRY

WELL, here we are again. The annual Inspection and Muster of "E" Troop, which took place at the Buffalo Armory, Thursday evening, March 11th, was apparently satisfactory, and now all efforts are being centered on preparations for camp.

As announced in the last issue, plans had been under way for a series of Mounted Games to be held this spring, but, owing to the early date set for camp, it has been found necessary to postpone these games until fall. The work entailed in these games has grown to such proportions that it would seriously interfere with our camp preparations.

The Fencing Class, which was started last February, is constantly improving, under the able instruction of Professor La Mothe, who is an ex-world's champion.



Corporal William L. Weitz, Privates Chester H. Missall and Robert F. Taylor have taken the entrance examinations for West Point, and are now waiting the word which will be the "Open Sesame" to the United States Military Academy at West Point. We feel justly proud of these ambitious troopers, and the entire Troop extends their best wishes for their success.

The Troop has recently been brought up to strength by the enlistment of some promising recruits, who are tak-

ing a keen interest in the military work. These men will make good material for "Judge" Mielcarek's court at camp this year.

Cook Follett has let the news "leak" out that he has found a wonderful recipe for making watermelon pies, which will take the place of the Mess Sergeant's "slum-gullion."

Troop E's own Thomas Edison, Sergeant "Pop" Sanders, who has just completed a set of folding hurdle wings for camp, is now working on a portable elevator for the Captain's tent, which will be very useful.

105TH FIELD ARTILLERY

THE various Batteries, A, B and C respectively, have successfully passed the rigors of inspection. The inspecting officers were well pleased with the result.

The men are looking forward to the time when they leave for the summer encampment at Pine Plains, N. Y. Their tour of encampment is from August 22nd to September 5th, 1926.

Captain Brady of Battery C has arranged with Captain Soper of E Battery for a return meet. It will be recalled that the last affair was disastrous to the Bronx unit. It is expected that they will come to the Brooklyn armory with vengeance in their hearts and a firm purpose of retaliation. However, the Brooklyn boys have different ideas about this.

On May 1st, 1926, the new non-commissioned Officers Association are holding mounted novelties and trick exhibitions to be followed by a dance in their clubroom. The non-coms spent \$500.00 recently to have their rooms rehabilitated.

The civic association of the Medical Department will hold their third annual dinner dance at the Franklin Casino, 861 East 162nd Street, Borough of the Bronx, on Saturday, April 24th.

174th INFANTRY

THE regiment tendered a review to Major General William N. Haskell, commanding general of the New York National Guard, on Monday evening, March 22nd, and the beautiful armory on Niagara and Connecticut Streets was thronged with invited guests, friends of this popular regiment. Colonel William R. Pooley entertained the commanding general to dinner at the club before the review.

On Friday evening, the 26th, the vets of the regiment held a reunion in the armory when a rabbit shoot and bowling contest were featured. Prizes and refreshments added to the interest of the large number who gathered for a gala night.

106TH INFANTRY

CONSIDERABLE time is being devoted by the non-commissioner personnel in preparing for the final examinations to be held later in the month. The Wither Plattsburg conducted at the armory by Capt. Samuel D. Davies will close with an attendance of more than fifty students in each class. In addition to the many subjects covered during the course, a number of lectures were delivered by Capt. J. R. L. Gibbons, U.S.A., instructor. The captain, a graduate of the Infantry Officers' Course at Fort Benning, Ga., covered the new machine gun problems.

In line with his policy of promoting men from the ranks, Col. Thomas Fairervis has forwarded the nominations of Sergeants Sterling E. Wheelock and Harold Potter, both of Company M, to be second lieutenants, to Albany. Both of these prospective officers have seen much service in the regiment and for a number of years were members of the regimental headquarters non-com. staff.

Members of the Second and Third Battalion Headquarters Companies, commanded by Lieutenants Carl A. Kendizora, Jr., and Joseph Hussey, were kept busy last month moving their equipment and other property into the new company rooms. The new quarters are located in the old gymnasium and are very roomy, giving the men ample locker space and comfortable quarters.

Among the recent promotions at the regiment are the following: Privates Adolph Werner, Edward B. Gerow, Constantine Tavano, John H. Murray, John E. Johnston, John J. Leonard, Frank J. Moran, Louis Lombardi, to corporals. The following were promoted to sergeants: Corporals Frank Tucker, Charles A. Robson, Peter Reilly, Michael J. Davitt, Privates Joseph Zeffer, Robert Gorst, William V. Torrey, William Hummel, William L. Daly. Private Dawson S. Hunter has been appointed staff sergeant in the Medical Detachment.

224TH COAST ARTILLERY

GENERAL HASKELL reviewed the 224th on Friday, March 19. It was a very successful review, and very well attended, and presented the highest percentage of attendance of any regiment that the general has reviewed. There were many notables present beside the general and Mrs. Haskell, among whom were Major Gen. Thord-Gray, Col. Huguet, Col. John M. Thompson, Col. E. C. Delafield, Major L. H. Dos Pasos, Maj. Davidson and Capt. Harvey Lines. There was a dinner to the reviewing officer before the ceremonies and later a buffet supper and dancing.

(Continued on page 23)

HOW WE STAND

Average attendance for entire Guard 85%

Maximum Authorized Strength New York National Guard 21,822
 Minimum Strength New York National Guard 18,821
 Present Strength New York National Guard 21,457

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 26
 27th Division Headquarters 26

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 70
 51st Cavalry Brigade 86

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 32
 52nd Field Artillery Brigade 55

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 27
 87th Infantry Brigade 36
 53rd Infantry Brigade 40
 54th Infantry Brigade 37

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength 329
 27th Division Special Troops 435

AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength 146
 27th Division Air Service 130

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength 188
 101st Signal Battalion 151

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength 474
 102nd Engineers 484

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength 639
 102nd Medical Regiment 477

DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.

Maintenance Strength 247
 27th Division Train, Q. M. C. 245

DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN

Maintenance Strength 63
 102nd Ammunition Train 65

STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS

Maintenance Strength 137
 Ordnance Department 21

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength 1,037
 1. 10th Infantry 1,037
 2. 105th Infantry 1,259
 3. 108th Infantry 1,187
 4. 106th Infantry 1,135
 5. 14th Infantry 1,128
 6. 174th Infantry 1,128
 7. 71st Infantry 1,100
 8. 165th Infantry 1,095
 9. 107th Infantry 1,090
 10. 369th Infantry 1,073

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength 599
 101st Cavalry 632

SEPARATE TROOPS

Maintenance Strength per Tr. 63
 1st Cavalry (3 Troops) 199

MACHINE GUN SQUADRON

Maintenance Strength 241
 51st Machine Gun Squadron 347

ARTILLERY 75s

Maintenance Strength 600
 156th Field Artillery 767
 105th Field Artillery 744
 104th Field Artillery 719

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength 646
 106th Field Artillery 786

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength 636
 244th Coast Artillery 801

ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength 739
 245th Coast Artillery 1,222

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength 739
 212th Coast Artillery 730

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(6)	90%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	% Att.
Ord. Dept. S. C. and D.		4	20	18	86
			20	18	90
(7)	59%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	% Att.
102nd Am. Tr. 102d Ammunition Train		4	63	37	58
			63	37	59

The Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 19)

27TH DIV. AIR SERVICE

ANY young man between the ages of 20½ and 30 who has a high school education or the equivalent, is physically fit, and can spend several months away from home, is eligible for appointment as a Flying Cadet, according to Maj. George A. Vaughn, Jr., C. O., of the Division Air Service. "A commissioned officer in the N. G. Air Service must have a pilot's rating, issued by the U. S. Army Air Service and most of the present officers received their flying rating during the war. In order to provide for future flying officers, the War Department has arranged to accept candidates from the National Guard Air Units and give them the same training as prescribed for regular Army officers who wish to qualify as flight officers.

"We send the candidate to Brooks Field, San Antonio, Texas, with the rating of Flying Cadet, and in some instances, he may be commissioned a Second Lieutenant before leaving our Unit. A Cadet receives \$75 a month, and all expenses and is given a thorough training in flying and all that relates to it. If he successfully passes the course he receives a pilot rating and a reserve commission as Second Lieutenant and is then eligible for commission in the N. G. Air Service.

"Lieut. Harry C. Bissell, a former enlisted man of the squadron, has just returned from the flying school, having successfully passed the course of 250 hours instruction in the air in all types of planes. Former Staff Sgt. John Battell and Pvt. Ransom C. Reed, also formerly of the 27th Division, Air Service, are now engaged in taking the course offered at the Brooks Field flying school, and hope to come back with their 'wings' in time for summer camp."

The officers of the Air Service are now making arrangements for their Third Annual Air Meet, to be held Saturday, June 19th, at their own aerodrome at Miller Field, Staten Island. It will be remembered that last year 175 planes from all parts of the East competed in the races and exhibitions to the "ohs" and "ahs" of 40,000 spectators. The complete program of events for this year

will be published in a later issue of the Guardsman.

Airplane trip to Albany reward to men of air squadron for bringing in recruits. Lieut. J. Kendrick Noble, recruiting officer of the Air Service, has arranged a flight to the State Capitol in the early part of May for the men who bring in the greatest number of acceptable recruits, where recruiting medals will be presented to the successful men by the Adjutant General of the Division. It is planned to send five (5) planes, although more will be used if necessary.

"The Air Service has everything to offer—flying, surf bathing as well as other sport activities, and an ideal location on the harbor," Lieut. Noble said, "yet recruiting is always somewhat of a problem for this branch of service because of the higher type of men needed in the technical sections. Applicants are plentiful but comparatively few make the grade."

102nd Regiment Engineers

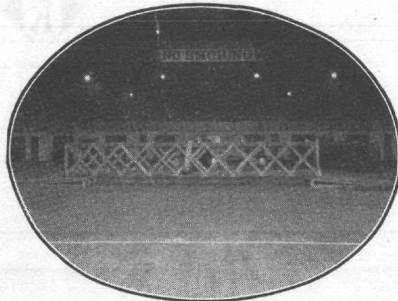
Monday, Feb. 15th, 1926

The regiment was reviewed by Joseph V. McKee, president of the Board of Aldermen of the City of New York.

He presented to Co. D the inter-company rifle trophy won by them last season.

Monday, Mar. 15th, 1926

Maj. Gen. William M. Haskell, commanding New York National Guard, was the reviewing officer. The General presented the following trophies: State Match (new record), 3760 for this match. Headquarters Match (score 1560), Cruik-



shank Trophy (score 566), McAlpin Trophy (score 1061), Rogers All Comers Match, 1st, 3rd and 4th prizes. The 102nd Engineers Rifle Team are the champions of New York State for the 1925 season. There was also an engineers drill, each company constructing a different type of bridge.

Monday, Apr. 5th, 1925

Last review of the season, before going to camp, will be in the nature of a "Veterans Night."

The regiment will be reviewed by Col. Charles Smith, president of the Defendarm Association, and other veterans. Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, former colonel of the Regiment, is expected to be present. Ten, fifteen and twenty-year ser-

vice medals will be given to some of the officers of the regiment. There will be exhibitions by the different companies.

There will also be a concert rendered by the Regimental Band under the direction of Warrant Officer George F. Briegel, and dancing will follow the review as usual. This regiment has always been noted for its excellent musical organization.



Some years ago the Regiment had the pleasure and honor of having the late Victor Herbert, the famous composer and band leader, as its musical director. —Baer Service.

Old Army Post to Be Sold

THE War Department has resolved to dispose of more surplus property by offering for public sale the Gasparilla Island military reservation near the entrance of Charlotte Harbor in Florida. Sealed proposals are to be opened in the office of the Quartermaster General here on April 7. The department recently sold Chapman Field near Coral Gables, Fla.

The reservation consists of about 532 acres. The section was the base of operations during the Indian War of 1835-1842 and was an important military point during the Everglades campaign. The island was named after the pirate Gasparilla, whose exploits in the waters along the Florida coast play an important part in the romantic history of the State. It is believed to have been the favorite treasure-hiding stronghold of the bandit. The reservation was declared surplus military property November 20, 1922, and authority to sell was granted by Congress June 4, 1924.

"You gave your seat to a poor old Irishman last night, didn't you, dear?"

"Why, no. What makes you say that?"

"Well, I distinctly heard you say in your sleep, 'Oh, that's all right. I'll stand Pat!'"

—C. C. N. Y. Mercury.

* * *

"Cha doin'?"

"Makin' up jokes."

"Workin' for some magazine?"

"Naw—in a beauty parlor."

—U. of Wash. Columns.

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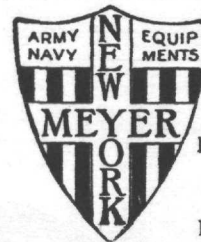
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Patrolman, New York P. D.

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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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10 TABLETS 40 CENTS

AT ALL DRUG STORES

107th Are 1926 M. A. L. Champions

THE Military Athletic League indoor games for 1926 held at the Armory of the 107th Infantry developed the largest entry list and one of the closest and most interesting competitions of any year since the great war.

When all competitions were over and all points were figured up it was found that the 107th Infantry, with 48 points, were the M. A. L. Track Champions for 1926, which title carried with it the permanent possession of the splendid Josephthal trophy. Not only did the Seventh permanently annex the Josephthal trophy but they also won possession for a year of the Colonel Sydney Grant Relay Trophy.

The full point score for the games was: 107th Infantry, 48; 245th Infantry, 48; 245th Artillery, 41; 106th Infantry, 30; 71st Infantry, 8; 14th Infantry, 6; 258th Field Artillery, 3; 2nd Naval Battalion, 2.

The Josephthal Trophy was presented by Rear-Admiral Louis M. Josephthal, Naval Militia, N. Y. It is 23 inches high, is valued at \$200.00 and was designed by Lieut. Colonel Charles J. Dieges.

Two finely modeled figures of athletes in action represent a "dead heat," surmounted on a pedestal of silver oxidize. The front showing the gold official medal of the League with inscription and with ornamentation of laurel. On the right and left sides are the seals of the Army and Navy, etched in relief. This is mounted on an ebony base with a raised ornamental silver shield for the name of the winning organization.

The Grant Relay Trophy was presented by the 245th Coast Artillery in honor of their Commanding Officer, Col. Sydney Grant. This trophy will be perpetual and will be competed for annually, to be held by the winning organization for one year. It measures 15" by 19". In the foreground is a figure of Victory upholding a palm branch. Raised upon an ebony background is a bronze bas-relief of two relay athletes "touching off." In the upper left

corner is the old insignia of the regiment, and on the right, the official seal of the M. A. L. Beneath the figure of Victory, in etched relief, is the inscription. At the lower right and left are shields for the different years, to inscribe the name of the winning organization.

The Military Athletic League is to be congratulated upon a very successful season culminating in these splendid championship games. The complete record of all events is as follows:

880-yard run — Won by H. McArdle, 107th Infantry; J. Sellers, 106th Inf., second; Dolan, 245th C. A., third; C. P. Reagan, 107th Inf., fourth. Time, 2 minutes, 6 3-5 seconds.

One-mile walk — Won by W. Rhinbald, 71st Regiment; T. Diviney, 107th Inf., second; F. Kluepfal, 106th Inf., third; J. Green, 245th C.A., fourth. Time, 7:44.

75-yard sack race—Won by P. Jansen, 245th C. A.; E. Richardson, 71st Regiment, second; A. Jenkins, 106th Inf., third; J. Struthwolf, 106th Inf., fourth. Time, 12 seconds.

75-yard dash — Won by F. Paprocki, 245th C. A.; S. Razza, 107th Inf., second; H. Appel, 245th C.A., third; T. Bedall, 107th Inf., fourth. Time, 8 2-5 seconds.

12-pound shot put—Won by J. K. Willen, 107th Inf., 44 feet 10 inches; A. F. Zabaoinik, 212th C. A., second, 43 feet 7¼ inches; O. Helstrom, 106th Inf., third, 42 feet 7½ inches; F. Smeltzer, 245th C. A., fourth, 41 feet 5 inches.

Running high jump—Won by S. B. Greenwood, 245th C. A., 5 feet 8 inches; McInnery, 107th Inf., second, 5 feet 7 inches; F. S. Brown, 107th Inf., third, 5 feet 7 inches; E. Benziger, 107th Inf., fourth, 5 feet 2 inches.

One-mile run—Won by W. Larson, 106th Inf.; Sid Leslie, 245th C. A., second; H. McArdle, 107th Inf., third; R. Currie, 245th C. A., fourth. Time, 4 minutes 32 2-5 seconds.



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220-yard run—Won by S. Razza, 107th Inf.; Vincent Lally, 107th Inf., second; J. Shore, 106th Inf., third; T. Paprocki, 245th C. A., fourth. Time—24 4-5 seconds.

220-yard obstacle meet—Won by R. McLaughlin, 425th C. A.; second, M. McMahon, 14th Inf.; third, F. Ledou, 106th Inf.; fourth, M. Berdner, 107th Inf. Time, 53 4-5 seconds.

220-yard hurdles—Won by B. Sandquist, 106th Inf.; second, F. DeSola, 245th C. A.; third, J. Lange, 106th Inf.; fourth, J. Bilas, 107th Inf. Time, 28 3-5 seconds.

440-yard run—Won by Vincent Lally, 107th Inf.; second, Lloyd Bennett, 258th F. A.; third, H. Crooks, 107th Inf.; fourth, Sid Leslie, 245th C. A. Time, 55 2-5 seconds.

Squad hike—Won by 106th Inf.; second, 245th C. A.; third, 2nd Naval Battalion.

Wall scaling—Won by 107th Inf.; second, 14th Inf.; third, 245th C. A. Time, 36 2-5 seconds.

One-mile relay—Won by 107th Inf.; second, 245th C. A.; third, 106th Inf.; fourth, 71st Inf. Time, 3:43 1-5.

Governor to Review

N. Y. National Guard

GOV. TRUMBULL and his staff will review the 71st Regiment, N. Y. N. G., at the 71st Regiment armory, New York City, March 1. The governor recently received an invitation to do so from Col. Walter A. DeLamater, regimental commander, and when he hesitated to accept because of a desire not to overstep the proprieties in going into another state for such a purpose, he received the following letter from Gov. Smith:

"My dear Governor:

"I understand that Col. Walter A. DeLamater of the 71st Regiment, N. Y. N. G., has invited you to review his regiment on March 1, 1926. I heartily approve of Col. DeLamater's invitation and I hope that you will do the State of New York the honor of accepting it.

"Sincerely yours,

"Alfred E. Smith,
"Governor."

While in New York for the occasion, the governor and his staff will be the guests of the Hotel McAlpin.

Colonel DeLamater is a cousin of Capt. Richard W. DeLamater of Wethersfield, House chairman of the legislative committee on military affairs.—*The Bulletin, Official Organ of 43rd Division.*

71st Infantry "Adopts" Niece of Frank Bacon at Entertainment

MISS VIRGINIA BACON, niece of Frank Bacon of "Lightnin'" fame, was formally "adopted" as the "Daughter of the Regiment" at a ceremony which was held at the armory as a part of a regimental entertainment and ball on Thursday, March 25th. Miss Bacon was presented with the Regimental crest by Col. Walter A. DeLamater before an audience of over seven thousand people, a background on the stage of the Aida Brass Quartette and the guard of honor

in the new dress uniform forming a very impressive scene.

The program was an excellent one, composed of stars of the stage, opera and radio. These included James Wolfe and Anna May Turkel of the Metropolitan Opera Company, Helen Gleason, who has just completed a contract with the Metropolitan, the Aida Brass Quartette, well known radio performers, Charles H. Wold, whose musical glasses have entertained many radio fans, many headliners of Ned Wayburn's, Robert S. Alter and his Musical Saw, the Lina Basquette Ballet, Jean Lambert, a Keith headliner, the Amphion Male Quartette, Prince Basile Mirski, Russian Baritone, the "No, No Nanette" Company, including Wellington Cross, the "Abie's Irish Rose" Company, including Milton Wallace, and many others.

The program was arranged by Mrs. Isabel G. Turner, who was appointed Honorary Chairman of Regimental Entertainment Activities, and presented with a Regimental crest in appreciation of her unselfish work for, and deep interest in the regiment.

Programs and boutonnières were sold by charming young debutantes, and the entertainment committee, under Maj. Frank P. Thornton, is due much praise for its excellent work toward the smooth running of the entire program.

The proceeds of this affair have been placed in the uniform fund, and will go toward financing the new distinctive uniform.



Then He Sold Goods

The young man had been rather pleased with himself when he set out for the far west. He was overjoyed at getting a job as a salesman, as he had been out of work for many months, and had almost given up hope. But by the time he had been working for a week he began to feel rather disgruntled with his new occupation.

"How are you getting on?" inquired an old hand at the game, whom he met in a restaurant one evening.

"Badly," was the reply. "I've been insulted at every place I have visited."

"That's strange," said the other man. "I have been on the road forty years. I have had my samples flung into the street. I have been taken by the scruff of the neck and hurled downstairs, and I don't deny that I have been rolled in the gutter, but insulted—never!!"

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Decatur 3592

WORK CALLED FOR AND DELIVERED

N. G. Team Defeats Canada Team

THE rifle team of Company F, 174th Infantry, under command of Capt. James M. H. Wallace, defeated a crack team representing the Irish Rifle Club of Toronto in a closely contested match on the ranges at the 174th armory Saturday night, March 27. The Buffalo sharpshooters scored 992 points of a possible 1,000; the visitors scored 985 points.

The match aroused keen interest among the spectators near its close, when the visitors with four men still to shoot had an opportunity to tie the score. Following the match a dinner prepared by wives of the regiment's officers was served.

Maj. Alexander Gillig, commanding officer of the second battalion, was in charge of arrangements. The judges were Maj. W. F. Lueschner, distinguished rifle and pistol shot, and Maj. E. H. Price of the Canadian school of musketry.

Each team was represented by fifteen contestants, but the score was computed on points of the ten highest men. Company F's team, however, tallied up highest score for the entire team. The score:

Company F: Capt. James M. H. Wallace, 99; Lieut. Franklin Sidway, 99; First Sergt. Robert J. Schultz, 100; Sergt. George Knight, 100; Corp. Lynn D. Wallace, 100; Pvt. Fred Mesmer, 100; Sergt. Thomas D. Heath, 99; Pvt. Robert Harrington, 99; Sergt. Eberhard Kolberg, 98; Sergt. Perry D. Hawkins, 98; Corp. Joseph Swart, 97; Corp. Robert Brown, 97; Pvt. H. Smith, 96; Pvt. Vincent Tabor, 96, and Pvt. J. Rupp, 95.

Irish Rifle Club: E. Cousins, 100; George Smith, 100; M. Watson, 99; W. Bailey, 99; J. Sercombe, 99; J. Monkman, 98; V. Graham, 98; F. Stiff, 98; A. Fincham, 97; B. Sullivan, 97; J. Kennedy, 95; R. Davidson, 94; R. Chap-pell, 93, and R. Taylor, 91.

Last year the Irish Rifle Club defeated F company on two occasions. The local team will visit Toronto April 17 in an attempt to even the score.

Under the direction of Capt. Wallace, Company F within the past two years has developed the crack rifle team of the regiment. The local boys recently won the veterans' trophy and the city championship.

Mr. Watson of the Irish Rifle Club awarded rifle sights to the highest man on each team. E. Cousins won the prize on the visitors' team. Four Company F men who scored the possible will shoot off the tie to decide the winner.

Marriage was once a major operation; now it is just a minor one.

Invite Them to Join the National Guard

THE following soldiers have just been honorably discharged from the Regular Army and all reside in the State of New York. If local unit commanders get in touch with them they might be interested in "carrying on" in the National Guard. They have had training and would aid the organization and the organization would reciprocate by giving them a good armory club for recreation hours.

At the time these men were discharged they were informed concerning the advantages of identifying themselves with the National Guard unit nearest their place of residence.

Gaetano G. Bonofiglio, 113 Crouse Ave., Syracuse, N. Y.
Melvin H. Burleson, 459 Greene St., Brooklyn.
Benjamin Pascal, 411 W. 19th St., New York.
Edward B. Spiess, 365 N. 24th St., New York.
Philo N. White, Greenwood, N. Y.
Cavanaugh, Harry E., 198 W. 9th St., Bklyn.
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Lascor, Edward L., R. F. D., Lake Placid, N. Y.
Maynard, John L., 119 W. 85th St., New York.
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Sullivan, Thomas E., Wm. Quick Farm, Cranberry Lake, N. Y.
Stewart, Robert E., 55 So. River St., Plattsburg, N. Y.
Hudson, Arthur R., 65 Myrtle St., Rochester, N. Y.
Luther Woolard, Meadowmere Park, Jamaica, N. Y.
Alfred J. Johnson, Kirk Road, Plymouth, N. Y.
Morgan H. Curtis, Quarryville, N. Y.
Adrian L. Query, P. O. Box 184, City Hall Sta., N. Y.
Francis Heffron, Gen. Del., Canton, N. Y.
Bushaw, Eldon, Pyrites, N. Y.
Zito, Frank, 102 Sanford St., Brooklyn.
Arcabasso, Paul, 1769 3rd Ave., New York.
Budrow, Frank P., 21 Liberty St., Brooklyn.
Lyzak, Joseph, 509 First St., Troy.
Krodell, George A. W., 810 Elton Ave., New York.
Beaver, William H., 25 South St., New York.
Kramer, William, 412 E. 168th St., New York.
Ravitz, Simon, 199 Amboy St., Brooklyn.
Hill, Walter J., 1100 Green Ave., Brooklyn.
Petersen, Leo, 5301 6th Ave., Brooklyn.
Nelson, Roy, Box 193, Brocton.
Briganti, Arnold, 46 W. 95th St., New York.
Bradley, Robert W., 240 Forest Ave., Buffalo.
Curran, John C., 4052 Harrison Ave., Bronx.
Sturdevant, Lester J., Gen. Del., New York.
Blackham, Charles J., 147 Franklin St., Brooklyn.
King, John O., 2473 7th Ave., New York.
Gross, Martin, 528 E. 79th St., New York.
Hendricks, Fay, Rowley St., Governor.
Mortensen, Carl F., 5301 53rd St., Brooklyn.
Coyne, Michael, 231 Spencer St., Brooklyn.
Zinkowitz, Peter C., 601 E. 181st St., New York.
Shaw, Frank C., 56 Oilcans St., Rochester.
Engles, Eli P., 215 Main St., Poughkeepsie.
Grosso, Peter, 94 Raymond St., Schenectady.
McCann, Thomas, Jr., 303 Beach 66th, Rockaway.
Weisbach, Louis, 127 3rd Ave., New York.
Southard, Adelbert, 206 N. Main St., Horseheads.
Rawling, Lawrence S., 157 W. 106th St., New York.
Beecroft, John V., 5 State St., Ossining.
Drumm, Francis, 9126 85th St., Woodhaven, L. I.
McAlley, Harold H., Edward St., Newburg.
Hartman, Joseph, 25 South St., New York.
Maynard, John L., 119 West 85th St., New York.
Love, Abraham, 382 S. 4th St., Brooklyn.
Elrod, Richard, 274 60th St., Brooklyn.
Armstrong, Jefferson D., Station Hospital, Fort Hamilton, N. Y.
Marback, Peter G., 105 East Houston St., New York.
Touranjo, Fred, 10050 Fourth Ave., Brooklyn.

"Why did Hawthorne name one of his novels 'The Scarlet Letter'?"

"Idunno, unless he wanted it to be read."

—Colorado Dodo.

Lt. Col. Dooley of the Marines

MAJOR JOHN J. DOOLEY, of Larchmont, has been elevated to the rank of lieutenant-colonel in the United States Marine Corps Reserves, according to a statement made public in the Marine Journal.

It is the first time in history that a reserve officer in the Marine Corps has been ranked higher than major.

An examining board has recommended the promotion of three majors to lieutenant-colonel, six captains to major, fourteen first lieutenants to captain, and thirty-five second lieutenants to first lieutenant.

These recommendations were made in accordance with a new system which combines seniority with selection. Candidates were considered in the order of their seniority, but the board could pass over any officer who, in the opinion of the members, was not qualified for higher rank. In this way an officer's seniority is considered, but his promotion is based strictly on merit.

The three majors of the U. S. Marine Corps Reserve promoted to lieutenant-colonels, were Maj. Edward Denby, formerly secretary of the navy and a major during the World War; Maj. John J. Dooley of Larchmont, N. Y., formerly colonel in the National Guard, State of Maine; Maj. E. L. Bigler, formerly major U. S. Marine Corps.

Col. Dooley is a great friend of the New York National Guard. Ever since the days when he was Chief Ordinance Officer of the N. G. of Maine and the late Col. Thurston was Chief Ordinance Officer of New York, a close friendship has always been maintained even to dividing the last clip of ammunition if necessary.

Col. Dooley is connected with the ammunition department of the U. S. Cart-ridge Company and is always ready to help the N. Y. N. G. officers with their ammunition problems and all the old-timers know him and have called upon him. They all join in congratulations on this well deserved honor.

Veteran Association Meets

THE sixty-fourth annual dinner of the Veteran Association, 47th Regiment, was held in the Hotel St. George and was largely attended by veterans of the Civil, Spanish and World wars. The following evening, a memorial service was held at Calvary Church, the 27th Division Train acting as escort. The new 47th Post, American Legion, also attended.

1: Get me some cold cream.

2: Chocolate or vanilla?

—Rutgers Chanticleer.

Silver Linings and Gold Fillings

ALTHO' I am a peaceful cuss and have no yen for fighting, I never seek to dodge a muss when there's a wrong needs righting. There are some things that get me sore and makes me act real shocking, they make me want to yell and roar when one of them is knocking. Some folks can wield a hammer with lots of vim and vigor, they'll loudly talk and clamor to make one's faults seem bigger. Sometime ago an author man rose in his pride and glory, he gave George Washington the pan, and spouted out this story: He claims that Georgie liked bright lights, with cuss words was a slicker, he shook a wicked hoof o' nights and inhaled lots of liquor. The truth of this I do not know, but be that as it may, even if its really so, I have this much to say: He was human as the rest of us, he felt the heat and cold, he had faults as the best of us, and suffered griefs untold. He starved for what he knew was right, he led his people's cause and brought them out into the light, so why pick out his flaws? Our faults are but the ar-rant dross, in the ore our natures hold, but deep within there is a force that's made of purest gold.



Commendation by Inspecting Officer

L T. COL. REEGAN, of the Inspector General's Department, Col. Hugget, Senior Instructor, and Maj. Brooks, Operations Officer, at Mitchell Field, inspected the Air Unit, Monday, March 29. Both Col. Reagan and Maj. Brooks said that the personnel equipment and records exceeded by far those of any other outfit they have ever inspected. The attendance averaged 96 per cent for officers and men. Maj. Brooks promised to send a letter of commendation to the Militia Bureau at Washington, praising the Adjutant, Capt. William G. Rector, and the Company Clerk, Pvt. Edward Latinzizio.

The Mascot

"Drums" has left his chosen sector
Which he roamed with dog delight
When the idol of his being
Was on duty or in sight,
And a regiment of doughboys
Bend attentive ears to hark
For the well remembered echo
Of his ever joyous bark.

We all teased him, never thinking
That his loss our hearts would stir,
When we took him as our mascot--
Then a lean and awkward cur--
But he showed appreciation
And an army aptitude
That the Commandant accepted
And the non-coms understood.

He seemed always at attention
When the Colonel came or went,
And at night his sentry duty
Was beside Headquarters tent,
Where the glitter of his collar
'Neath his jaws so tense and set,
Gave as sinister a warning
As a flashing bayonet.

Even now when Corp'ral Morgan
On his ukulele strums,
He will often pause and whistle,
Just as though he called to "Drums";
And I've seen a hunk of mutton
Get a mighty tender look,
At our mascot's eating hour,
From a tough and hard-boiled cook.

Though he had no decoration
We could place upon his breast,
As is due a trusted comrade
That is laid away to rest,
The regret that marked his passing
Came in silent, surging force
And in place of bronze or ribbon
Stands him as a valor cross.

—Frederic T. Cardoze.

Man in the Upper: Hey, you're snoring.

Man in the Lower: How do you know?

Upper: I heard you.

Lower: Don't believe everything you hear!

—Hamilton Royal Gaboon.

A "popular song" is one that we all think we can sing.

—Washington Dirge.

Our idea of the prize cap is the guy who fixes a burnt out fuse while visiting his girl's house.

—Brown Jug.

Annual Summer Encampments

Questions----

1. How many men will you take to camp?
2. Have you posted the "Camp Dates" on the bulletin board, and also instructed every member to notify his employer accordingly?
3. Have you the names of the firms who make special allowances to N. G. employees?
4. What will be your losses (never depend on re-enlistments) from NOW until THEN — and will your normal gains offset any discrepancies?
5. Do you think the QUESTION and ANSWER idea is helpful and should be continued?

Answers----

1. Obtain a full grasp of this situation by carrying out the ideas outlined herein—plus your own. If properly, diligently and faithfully observed, WE PREDICT—100% ATTENDANCE.
2. If not, comply with same at your first assembly.
3. Start or bring your last year's list up to date and then a well worded letter of appreciation will work wonders—like magic.
4. Take your Service Records and arrange according to years, months, weeks and days, then make a scratch paper memorandum—start immediately to balance the influx of gains with the outflux of losses so that the result will be EQUAL.
5. Address your reply to the EDITOR.

Soldier Boxing

EVERY THURSDAY EVENING

AT 8:30

in the

102nd Medical Regiment Armory

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NEW YORK



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