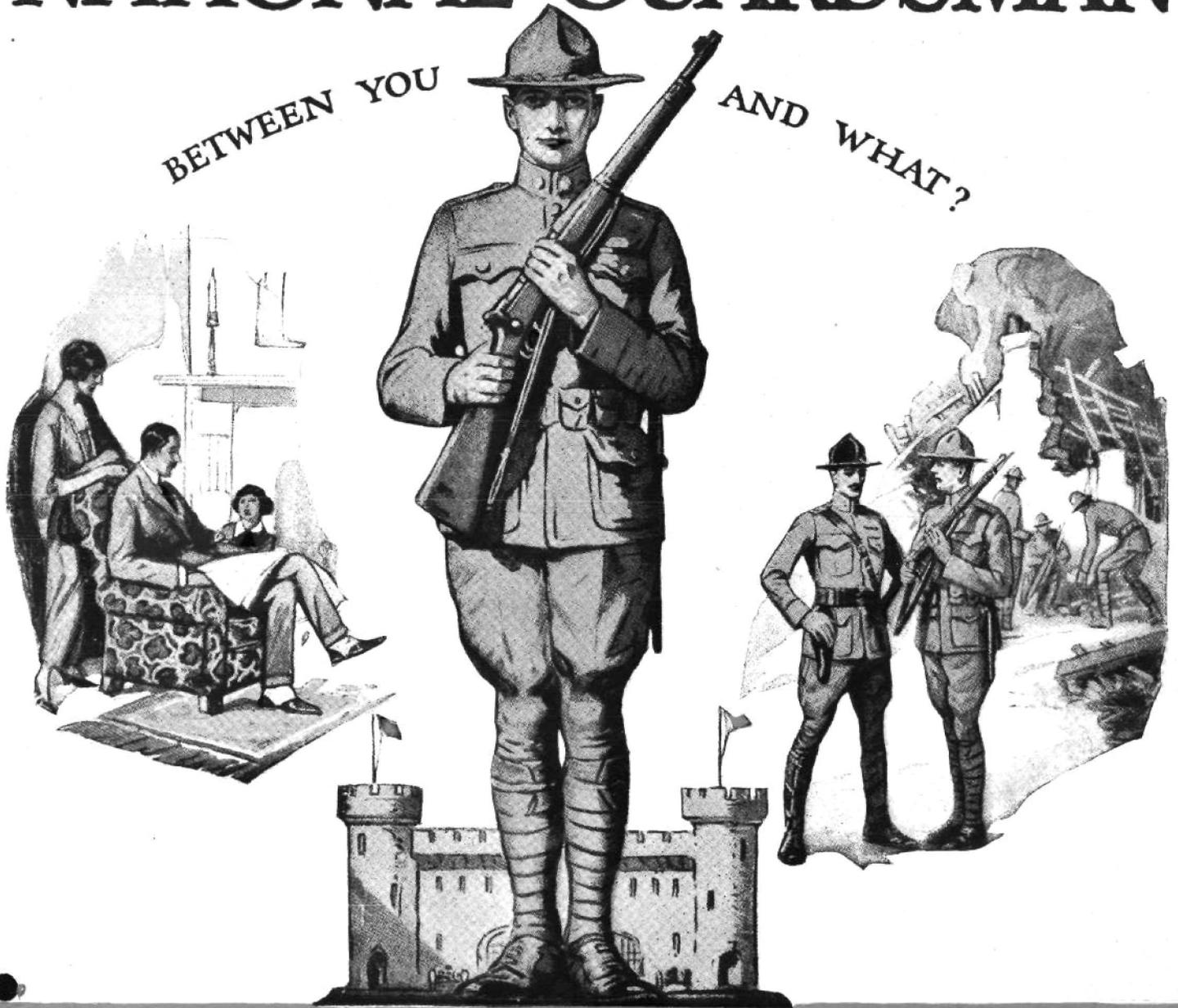


OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

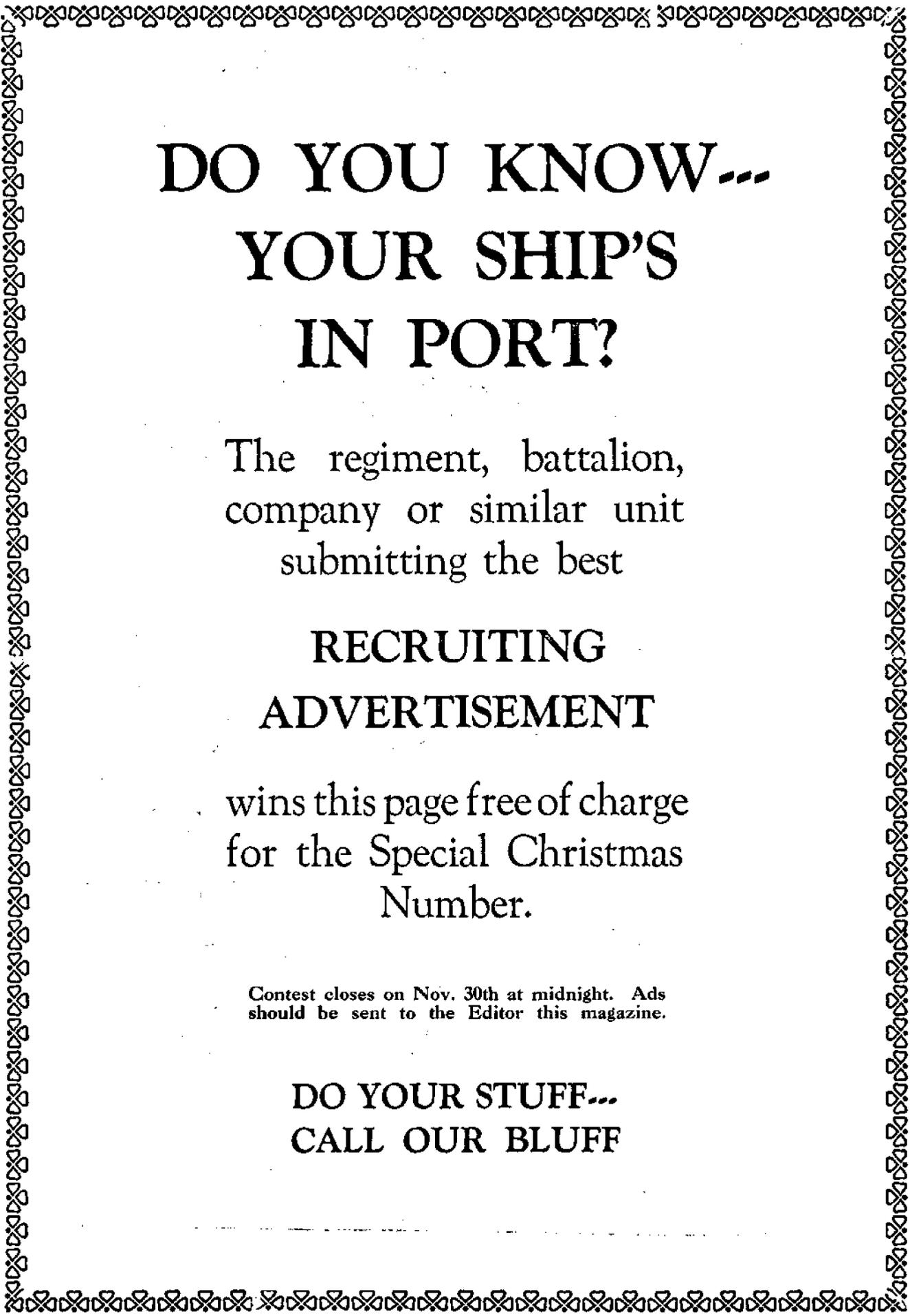
BETWEEN YOU

AND WHAT?



NOVEMBER, 1925

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Official State Publication



VOLUME TWO

NUMBER EIGHT

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

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

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

829 Municipal Building, New York City

CAPT. HENRY E. SUAVET,

Business Manager, Headquarters New York National Guard

829 Municipal Building, New York City

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Bayonet and Automatic Rifle Champions 1925



Any record of individual achievement for 1925 should also include the name of First Lt. Charles C. Martens, Co. A, 71st Infantry, who qualified as Expert with rifle, pistol and bayonet. It is reported that he is now concentrating on the automatic rifle, machine gun, howitzer and especially sword for 1926, and in 1927 will complete his collection with the bars for field artillery, coast artillery and mines.

To this select company we feel that we should add this year the names of those who did conspicuous work in our new departments of qualification. This year for the first time facilities were afforded for bayonet and automatic riflemen to "show their stuff," and a really remarkable record for a first year was made; 148 qualifying with the bayonet and 147 with the automatic rifle.

We should like to publish the names and records of all of these hardy pioneers, but space forbids and we are therefore forced to confine ourselves to the bright particular stars.

The automatic rifle champion of the Guard for 1925 appears to be Sgt. Ralph Zeilman of Co. B, 10th Infantry, who made a remarkable record of 481 out of a possible 500. Close behind him came Pvt. First Class Samuel T. Warner of Co. E of the 174th Infantry, with 474 and Sgt. Mount B. Archer of 3rd Battalion Headquarters of the 184th Infantry, with 472.

The bayonet champion is harder to determine. The requirements are to make a score of 82 in 45 seconds. The best possible score would naturally be 100 points in "nothing flat." The question then comes up as to whether it is more meritorious to make a high score in qualifying time or to make a qualifying score in low time. There is no known rule for determining this point. The New York

On this basis Private Jack Ritchie of Co. F, 174th Infantry (Score 100 in 38 2/5 seconds) is our 1925 Bayonet Champion with 131.20 points; Sergeant Harold T. Schrenck, Co. E, 174th Infantry (Score 94 in 36 2/5) is second with 129.20 points, and Pvt. Joseph Carrington, Co. C, 369th Infantry (Score 100 in 40 seconds) is third with 128 points.

Pvt. Jack Ritchie, Co. F, 174th Inf., 38 2/5 seconds.
 Pvt. Norris I. Foote, Co. E, 174th Inf., 40 2/5 seconds.
 Pvt. 1st Class W. A. Goff, Co. C, 174th Inf., 41 4/5 seconds.
 Pvt. Frank L. Hewett, Co. F, 174th Inf., 44 seconds.

The following are the fastest records for a qualifying score, and are certainly entitled to places in the Hall of Fame:

Pvt. Percy McLaughlin, Co. K, 369th Inf.—36 seconds. Score 88.
 Sgt. Harold T. Schrenck, Co. E, 174th Inf., 36 2/5 seconds. Score 95.
 Cpl. Richard H. Hughes, Co. A, 174th Inf., 38 seconds. Score 92.
 Cpl. Allen M. Worth, Co. K, 174th Inf., 38 seconds. Score 82.
 Pvt. Jack Ritchie, Co. F, 174th Inf., 38 2/5 seconds. Score 100.
 Pvt. 1st Class H. N. Simmons, Jr., Co. K, 107th Inf.—36 seconds. Score 82.
 Sgt. Solomon O. Ward, Co. F, 369th Inf.—38 3/5 seconds. Score 94.
 Pvt. Raymond Swansfoger, Co. K, 174th Inf., 39 seconds. Score 87.
 Pvt. Edmund Bunora, Co. F, 107th Inf.—39 seconds. Score 88.
 Sgt. Harvey Van Brocklin, Co. E, 108th Inf.—39 seconds. Score 82.
 Pvt. Robert Brown, Co. C, 369th Inf.—39 2/5 seconds. Score 82.
 Sgt. Raymond C. Graham, Co. E, 174th Inf., 39 2/5 seconds. Score 82.
 Pvt. John Gorman, Co. B, 369th Inf.—39 3/5 seconds. Score 93.
 Sgt. Lawrence Lynch, Co. K, 165th Inf.—39 3/5 seconds. Score 87.

The following made perfect scores in the times indicated.

Pvt. Joseph Carrington, Co. C, 369th Inf.—40 seconds.
 Pvt. Mortimer O'Kane, Co. C, 165th Inf.—40 3/5 seconds.
 Pvt. Anthony Teabout, Co. K, 369th Inf.—41 2/5 seconds.
 Pvt. William Carter, Co. C, 369th Inf.—43 seconds.
 Sgt. Andrew Hamer, Co. B, 369th Inf.—43 4/5 seconds.

National Guard has therefore made its own decision by taking 82 points in 45 seconds as par or 100, adding one point to this 100 for each point made over 82 and two points for each second below

45. On the 1925 record this would seem to be fair, as 100, or 18 extra points, was naturally the highest score made and 36 seconds, which gives a bonus of 18 points was the fastest time.

Designated to Command Field Artillery

ON October 3 at the Commanding Officers' Conference, Major-General Charles W. Berry presented the newest member of the general officers family—Col Robert W. Marshall of the 105th F. A.

It is particularly fitting that this quiet and unassuming officer should reach the top step in the Field Artillery—and it is as pleasing to remember that he has trod all the steps from Private to Brig.-General in the Field Artillery branch of the military service.

Colonel Marshall's military history is as follows:

Enlisted Sept. 6, 1904, as Private, 2nd Battery, N. G. N. Y.; promoted Corporal, June 11, 1908; honorably discharged, Oct. 20, 1911; re-enlisted same date, promoted 2nd Lieutenant, 2nd F. A., N. G. N. Y., Sept 12, 1913; promoted 1st Lieutenant, 2nd F. A., N. G. N. Y., Apr. 27, 1914; promoted Captain, 2nd F. A., N. G. N. Y., Apr. 25, 1916. Mustered into Federal service June 30, 1916; mustered out Jan. 12, 1917 (Mexican Border Service); mustered into Federal service July 11, 1917; promoted Major 105th Field Artillery (2nd F. A., N. G. N. Y.) Oct. 31, 1918; honorably discharged April 3, 1919 (World War: St. Mihiel, Meuse-Argonne Offensive, Verdun Defensive); commissioned Major 2nd F. A., N. Y. G., July 10, 1919; promoted Lieut.-Colonel, Dec. 12, 1919; promoted Colonel, Feb. 13, 1920 (Citation 27th Div., 1918), N. Y. State Long Service Decoration.

Graduate of College of City of New York.

Graduate of School of Fire, Fort Sill, Oklahoma, 1918.

Graduate of School of Fire, Camp de Souge, France, 1918.

Born, New York City, N. Y., November 30, 1883.

Here and There In The National Guard Circles

By THE EDITOR

OVER \$20,000 has been expended this year on improvements and up-keep of the rifle ranges of the state. The leases of all are up to date and nearly all are in first class condition.

* * *

Battery A., 104th field artillery, Syra-

cuse is getting its farm in first class condition. It is now yielding an income, the club house has been the recipient of many improvement and Capt. Stanton says the battery will soon have a country club worthy of the name.

* * *

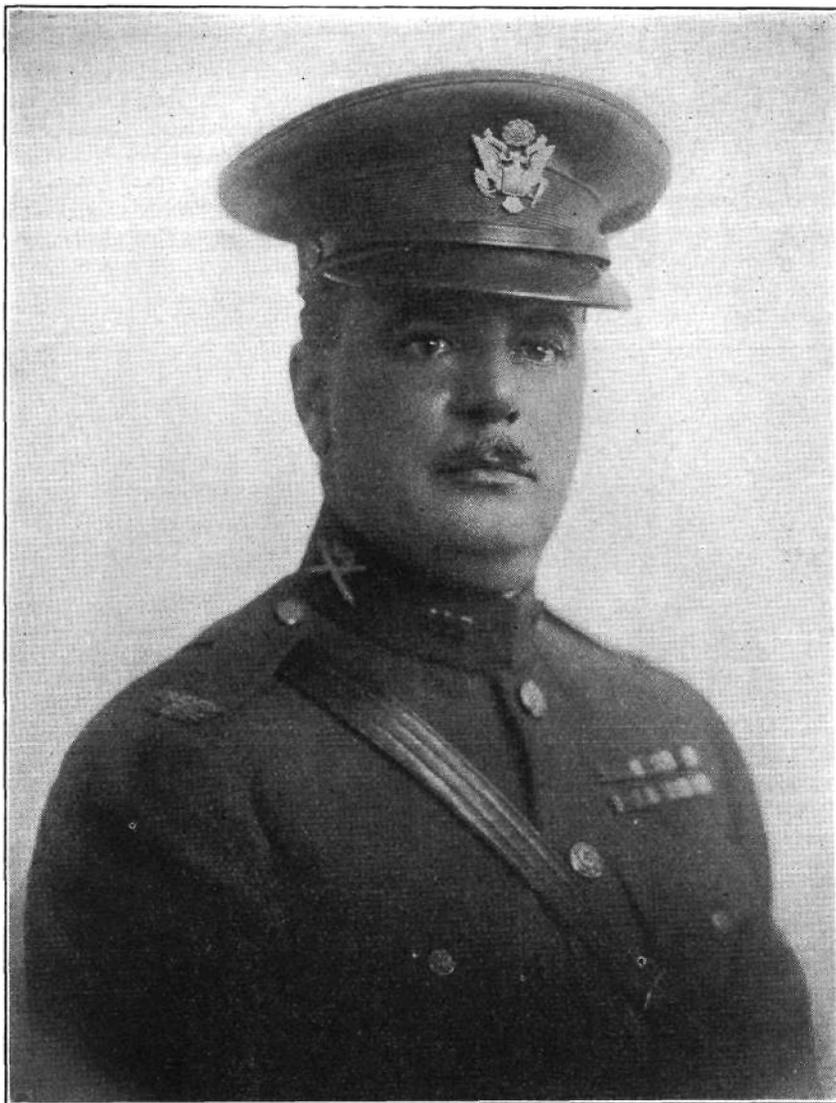
The 106th field artillery, of Buffalo is fast recruiting to full peace strength and getting a good class of young men.

* * *

Lt. Col. Edward J. Parish, Ordinance Department has been conducting the instruction and record pistol practice of the field artillery units in Binghamton this month.

* * *

And speaking of the artillery, every one seems to report a splendid tour of field duty at Pine Camp this summer. in the field for a week's training, prior to going to camp.



On Friday October 16th, the New York University Cadet Regiment tendered a review to Col. Walter A. DeLamater, and staff of the 71st Infantry on Philosophy Field. Following the review, which was an excellent one, a reception and tea was given in honor of Col. DeLamater by the cadet officers at the Y. M. C. A. hut.

* * *

Company C., 108th Infantry, Syracuse put up a novel training schedule this spring which helped shape up the unit for their field training at Peekskill. They have barrack quarters on the rifle range near Manlius and took their non-coms

"Dis bane a gude yoke on me," said the Swede, as he spilt some egg on his vest.

—Penn. Punch Bowl.

The Moeller "Condensed" Field Glasses

OFFICERS in the market for a pair of field glasses will do well to look into the merits of the "Moeller Real Pocket Binocular" before purchasing the old models. These glasses have the same power and scope as the regular ones, have been tested and found O.K. by the Ordinance Department and can be purchased at a 33 1/3% discount. The great convenience of this handsome little field glass is that it is

Glasses is about one third the weight of glasses of the orthodox types of similar power. In addition the Moeller Field Glasses have a forehead support which makes possible a steady view, under most adverse conditions.

The chief advantages of the Moeller Binoculars are their compactness, light weight, high luminosity, comfort of the forehead support, absence of color aberration, and their efficiency at even tropical temperatures. In addition they are made absolutely dust-proof.

It is manufactured in 6 x and 8 x, with scale reading if desired, and also a splendid little open size (3 1/2 x and also 5 x) that can be carried in purse or pocket book.

Officers interested can look one over at the office of the state ordinance office, Room 829, Municipal Building, New York City, or write to the representative in this country, Frederick C. Mensing, 170 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

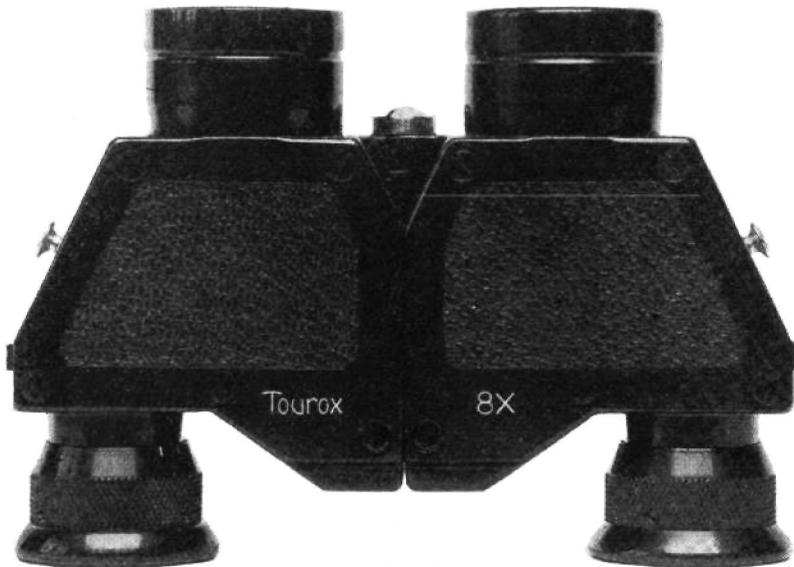
At all the armories now that the drill schedules are being resumed, polo, basketball, boxing and other athletics are being boomed for the amusement periods of the winter.

* * *

The conference of commanding officers at Hotel McAlpin last month, presided over by Maj. Gen. Charles W. Berry, was a great success and brought up much constructive work on training. Tentative dates for next year's camps were also discussed and a splendid dinner enjoyed in the Green Banquet Room.

* * *

Schenectady is installing a machine gun range on the Karner rifle range property for the use of Co. M., Schenectady and Co. D., of Troy, 105th Infantry. Co. H. of Gloversville, the other machine gun unit has one on their home range.



Actual Size of Glasses

only 3x4 1/4 inches and goes into a little leather case 5x3 1/2 inches that can be carried on the front of the belt, being not much longer than a first aid packet.

A few points claimed by the manufacturer and found true:

The Moeller Field Glasses have added convenience to high optical perfection in the construction of binoculars. No longer is it necessary to be burdened with cumbersome glasses that detract from the joy which binoculars can contribute to outdoor life.

The new Moeller patented "roof-edge" prism has made possible our real pocket field glass which can be carried comfortably in any pocket of ordinary size.

This "roof-edge" prism also enables us to have but one entrance and one exit for light, where others must use four. This gives us the high light transmitting power of 66%, which is an increase of more than 20% over other binoculars. Thus we obtain the brilliant luminosity for which our glasses are known, and are able with a smaller objective to get our unusually large field of view.

The weight of the Moeller Field



Special Military Case—one-half reduction—back containing straps to fit over belt so it can be worn in front, a most convenient place.

"Horse Sense"

By LIEUT. GEORGE L. CLARK,

THE grizzled old Sergeant stood watching a recruit trying to mount a refractory horse, every time the man attempted to place his foot in the stirrup, the horse either rose straight up on his hind legs or else, pawed at the man and delivered a "Cow kick" in the bargain, just to show there was no hard feelings in the matter. At last the man gave it up in disgust and turned to lead the horse away when the Sergeant's voice made him pause. "Just bring that horse over here, son, and I will see if we cannot teach you new men a few things about our four footed comrade." The man led the horse toward the group of interested recruits, and the Sergeant, taking hold of the bridle, started in, "Some folks seem to think a horse has no brains, and everything they do is instinct, well, that ain't so; the trouble is, most folks riding haven't enough 'horse sense' themselves. Don't think for a moment that a horse can't tell the minute you get on his back if you know anything about riding, 'cause they do.

"Now, the first rule is: never try and mount a horse near the picket line, first place, he don't want to leave his friends, second place, if he does make a bluff at leaving, he will probably make a quick dash back among them and the rider is liable to be kicked right on the morning report.

"Now, this particular horse ain't what you would call 'bad,' he is just feelin' kinda good." As he spoke the Sergeant led the horse away from the picket line for a distance of about fifty feet. He attempted to mount, but again the horse rose up on his hind legs, without wasting any further time, the Sergeant slipped the off-rein around in back of the cantle of the saddle and with a swift downward and forward motion threw the horse at his feet.

"You see, that quick jerk throws his head away back and up, at the same time it throws him off balance." While he was speaking the Sergeant stood astride the animal who, recovering from his surprise, clambered to his feet only to find the wily Sergeant seated safely astride his back.

Dismounting he tried to mount him again without resorting to throwing him, but up again rose the horse, calling one of the men the Sergeant said, "Grab hold of his foreleg, hold it as though you were going to clean out his hoof." One of the men stepped forward and seized the leg as instructed. Only having three legs to stand on the horse could not rear, thus

How Long Does It Take To Wake You Up to a Good Thing?

THE Metropolitan Life Insurance Company at the end of the first year's group insurance with the New York National Guard finds that it played to a loss of nearly \$2,500 on insurance of about 2,481 lives. The old rate was \$1.96 per \$1,000 per quarter. It has been found necessary to raise this premium to \$2.08 per quarter per \$1,000, or 12 cents additional. The report shows:

Premiums Received	\$22,715.19
Commissions Paid	\$2,145.65
Death Claims Paid	21,000.00
Disability Claims Paid	2,000.00
	25,145.65
Deficit	\$2,430.46

Death Claims Paid on New York National Guard to Date

Name	Unit	Amt. Paid	Rank	Date Paid
Manning, James B.	156 F. A., Batt. A	\$2000	Private	7-16-25
Dotman, Carl	10 Inf. Co. E	2000	Private	1-16-25
Gerrard, Lawrence	165 Inf. Co. G	2000	1st C. Pvt.	4-17-25
Costello, George P.	165 Inf. Co. G	3000	Sergt.	1-8-25
Morris, William J.	27 Signal	3000	Corp.	10-30-24
Othoudt, Arthur E.	10 Inf. Co. F	3'00	Corp.	3-20-25
Nolan, James F., Jr.	165 Inf. Co. E	3000	Sergt.	1-26-25
Disability Death Claim				
Carmano, Michael	165 Inf. Co. E	2000	Private	3-16-25

This insurance is so cheap we cannot understand how any officer or enlisted man can pass it up, no matter how much he is already carrying. The two, three and five thousand dollars making up the \$21,000 paid beneficiaries last year, within 24 hours after a soldier's death, by the Metropolitan Insurance Company, kept many "a Home Fire Burning."

permitting the Sergeant to mount with ease.

"Now there is another way to mount also. Suppose this horse was real bad, well, you get a piece of broom handle, bore a hole near the end of it, run a piece of rope through it, grab Mr. Tough Horse by the muzzle, slip the cord over and begin to turn 'till he behaves like a gent. We call that a twitch." The Sergeant, warming up to his subject, went rattling along, "Now, let's suppose some of us were in enemy territory, where the slightest sound would mean our capture, and we had no place to tie up our horses—no stakes or bushes, just sandy waste—yet when we returned to the spot, we wanted to find our horses still there without having to search the country for miles around. Well, here's how

you do it." Removing his waist belt he looped one end of it around the horse's foreleg, crossed the other foot over, tied the belt securely and stepped back. The horse stood with his feet crossed and a very puzzled expression on his face. The Sergeant walked up to him and pushed against his shoulder, throwing the horse, after several futile attempts to rise he lay quiet. "Now, we will still imagine we are in enemy country, your horse is tied up and you want to approach him in the night time without his whinnying and giving you away. Well, before you start out take a piece of cloth or handkerchief and tuck it under your armpit next to the skin, when you arrive at the spot where you are going to leave the animal, run the cloth over

(Continued on page 6)

108th Infantry Rifle Tournament

THE annual 108th Infantry Trophy Match, for the Hoffman Trophy, was held on the Syracuse Rifle Range at Manlius late in September. There was a large attendance and Major F. S. Johnson had all details perfected so that the affair went off most successfully. The way the unit teams finished and the scores follow:

	200 Y.	300 Y.	600 Y.	Total
	Sl.F.	Sl.F.	Sl.F.	
Company "F", Medina				
Sgt. Neal	45	46	44	135
Sgt. Breitsman	45	45	45	136
Sgt. Hollenbeck	49	46	48	143
Total				414
Company "I", Auburn				
Sgt. Lancashire	47	41	45	133
Sgt. Daley	48	45	44	137
Sgt. Duckett	45	44	44	133
Total				403
Company "L", Elmira				
Sgt. Jones	47	44	45	136
Sgt. Laird	46	46	40	132
Sgt. Dove	41	44	44	129
Total				397
Company "A", Rochester				
Cpl. Hunt	47	43	40	130
Capt. Cole	46	44	41	131
2d Lt. Aslan	48	42	46	136
Total				397

Company "B", Geneva				
Sgt. Hitch	45	40	39	124
Sgt. Thomas	44	45	45	134
Cpl. Bryan	48	45	43	136
Total				394
Company "K", Hornell				
1st Sgt. Whitford	46	42	47	135
Sgt. Lambert	48	40	34	122
Cpl. Brokaw	46	42	45	133
Total				390
Service Co., Auburn				
2d Lt. Durnford	37	46	42	125
Pvt. Dye	45	49	41	135
1st Lt. Williamson	41	41	46	128
Total				388
Company "H", Rochester				
1st Lt. Corey	40	41	39	120
2d Lt. Olson	48	46	45	139
1st Sgt. Jensen	42	44	43	129
Total				388
Company "C", Syracuse				
Sgt. Aherns	43	46	36	125
1st Sgt. Sharmach	42	43	40	125
Pvt. Ruggle	44	42	39	125
Total				375
2nd Bn. Hqrs. Co., Auburn				
Sgt. Jones	41	40	42	123
2d Lt. Lutesinger	40	39	40	119
Sgt. Cottrell	44	40	41	125
Total				367

Company "G", Rochester				
Sgt. Winney	42	41	35	118
Pvt. Littlefield	39	43	43	125
1st Lt. Kelley	41	43	40	124
Total				367
Company "E", Watertown				
1st Sgt. Ormiston	44	43	41	128
Pvt. Icl Sculley	40	40	39	119
1st Lt. Page	42	43	35	120
Total				367
Regt. Hdqrs. Co., Syracuse				
Sgt. Nash	42	42	37	121
2d Lt. Goodrich	41	44	33	118
Sgt. Maxwell	41	42	30	113
Total				352

A gold medal has been presented and accepted from Fred Jongs, formerly a Sergeant in Company "L", 3rd Infantry, N. Y. N. G., Elmira, to be known as the Jones Medal, to be competed for each year in conjunction with the 108th Infantry Trophy Match. This medal will be worn and held each year by the individual making the highest score in the match.

Company "F" won the 108th Infantry Trophy Match and will keep in their possession the Trophy until competed for again next year.

Sergeant Ward D. Hollenbeck, Company "F", won the Jones Medal and will keep same in his possession until competed for again next year.

Horse Sense

(Continued from page 5)

his muzzle a few times, then when you return that night, approach the horse with the wind at your back, holding out the cloth so he can catch the scent, and he won't make a sound.

"Still another way, it's an old trick but a darn good one." The Sergeant slipped the waist belt over the horse's nose and jaw, tightened it so he could breathe freely, and yet he was unable to open his jaws in order to make a sound.

"Suppose you had to swim a stream with the horse, the first thing you want to do is to loosen the girth, then when your horse starts to swim always swim on the up-stream side, the reason for that is this: when a horse swims he shoots out his hind legs with a sweeping motion, and if you are on the wrong side you will be kicked to death." He paused a second then added, "Well, I have only one thing more to say for the time being, that is this, when you have had a long hike remove the saddle and blanket and with your bare hands massage the

horse's back thoroughly, this serves to start the circulation that was stopped temporarily by the saddle pressing on his back. It feels the same to the horse as it would to a human if they had been wearing tight shoes all day; and always think of this, your regiment cannot function without horses; they bring you into action, and if they are well taken care of they will help get you out."

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.

Aravantinos, Thomas, 2 Clinton St., Plattsburg; Johnpiere, Robert, R.F.D. 1, Wilsboro; La Claire, Lawrence, 130 Bergen St., Brooklyn; Daniel E. Baker, 8 Melcher St., Johnstown; William A. Daly, 456 60th St., Brooklyn; Allen D. Savage, 363 Fulton St., Buffalo; Francesco Curcio, 412 Medlend Ave., Yonkers; Edward Freeman, General Delivery, Cooper Plains; John P. Gannon, South Plattsburg; Jens C. Pedersen, 82 Pioneer St., Brooklyn; Tony Scamoca, 14 Thorp St., Batavia; Henry J. Meyers, 607 William St., Buffalo; Fredk. A. Cogley, 629 S. Park Ave, Buffalo; Milton H. Brill, Lyons Falls; Michael V. Christopher, 265 Efrer St., Buffalo; Michael B. Cemerford, 277 Baldwin Ave., S. Ozone Park; Francis C. Cross, 9 Hungerford Blk., Court St., Watertown; Orlie A. Abrams, R.F.D. 2, Phoenix.

Those from New York City are as follows:

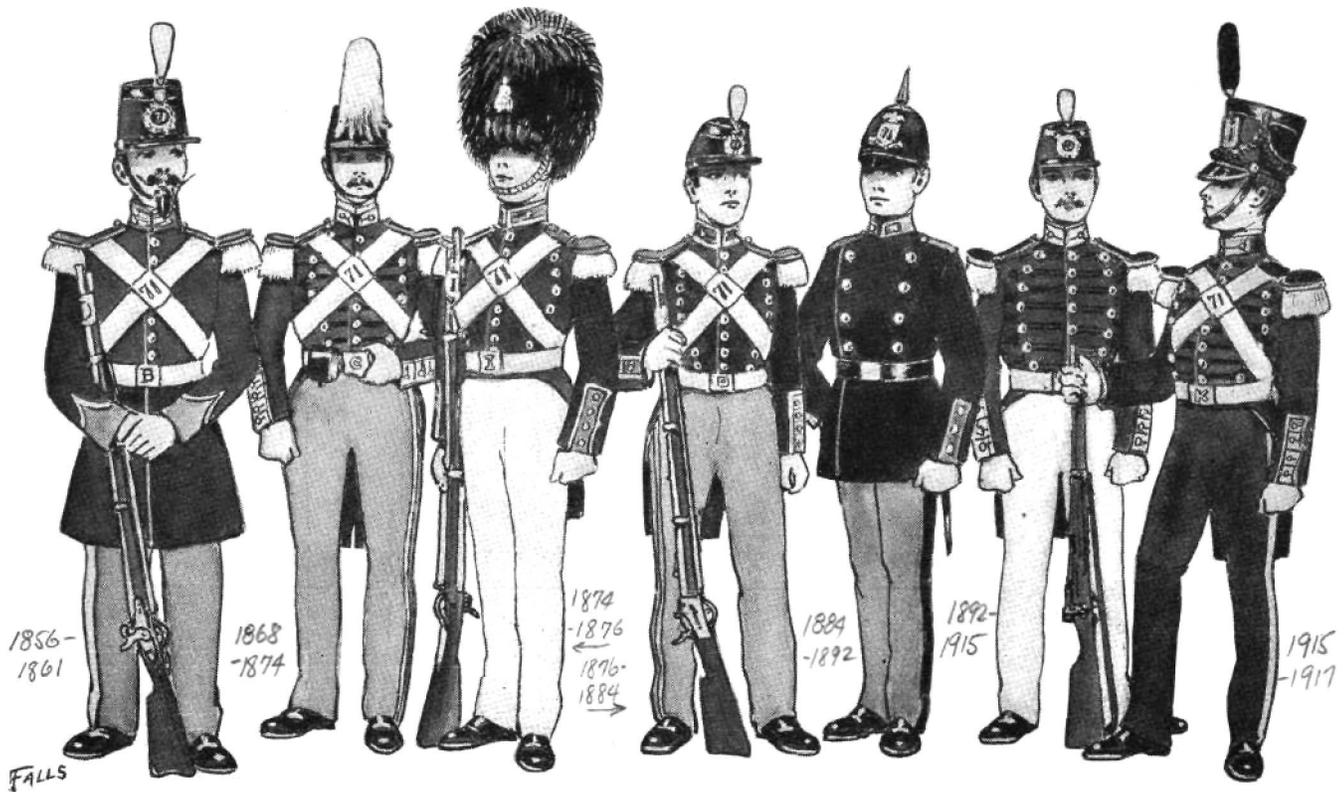
Robert V Devine, 178 W. 97th St.; Eugene Sheridan, 778 2nd Ave.; Bert A. metcalfe, 724 W. 107th St.; John Pugh, General Delivery; Gregore Pupa, 87 E. 22nd St.; Fletcher G. Farney, 634 W. 135th St.; Ahmed B. Hassen, 12 West St.

After all, there is a difference between a college student and a miser. A college student isn't tight all the time.

—Black & Blue Jay.

Regimental Historical Sketches

By Colonel De Witt Clinton Falls



PART VIII. 71ST INFANTRY

THE first four companies of the regiment were organized in 1850 and were known as the American Rifles. In 1852 the additional companies necessary to form a regiment were recruited and the new organization was given the number 71 and the name of American Guard. In 1870, in the reorganization of the National Guard, the 37th Regiment was consolidated with the 71st and the number of the latter retained as it was the strongest in numbers. During the Civil War the regiment volunteered for Federal Service in 1861-2 and 3, and on each occasion saw much active work in the field. The most important engagements in which it took part were the battles of Bull Run and the Gettysburg Campaign. In the Spanish-American War the 71st had the honor of being the only New York National Guard regiment with the Army at Santiago and took part in the Battle of San Juan Hill and the siege and occupation of Santiago de Cuba. As a part of the 2nd Brigade, 6th Division of the National Guard of the United States, the regiment was mobilized for service on the Mexican Border on June 19, 1916, remaining on duty at McAllen, Texas,

until September, when it returned to New York and was mustered out on October 6th.

In the World War it was one of the regiments selected for advance duty, and was mustered into the United States service on March 30th, 1917. The first months of service were spent in guarding the city water supply, canals, bridges and other points in connection with the utilities and transportation system to New York. The regiment furnished 350 men to the 69th Infantry upon the assignment of that regiment to the 42nd (Rainbow) Division for immediate service overseas. In July the entire guard of the State was mobilized at Camp Wadsworth, Spartanburg, S. C., and there reorganized. Under the reorganization the 71st furnished 22 officers and 1,375 men to the 105th Infantry and also furnished men to the 106th Field Artillery, 102nd Engineers and other organizations of the 27th Division. With the remaining personnel the regiment was reorganized as the 54th Pioneer Infantry and as such served in the 1st and 3rd Armies of the American Expeditionary Forces in France. It participated in the major operations of the Meuse-Argonne and formed a part of the Army of Occupation on the Rhine. The present regiment has been granted permission to carry on its colors the battle streamers for this service.

In the service of the State it has been called out for duty in the Dead Rabbit Riots, 1857; Quarantine Riots, 1858; Draft Riots, 1863; Orange Riots, 1871; Railroad Riots, 1877; Buffalo Railroad Strike, 1892; Brooklyn Trolley Strike, 1893; Guarding State and Federal Property, 1917-1918.

When the regiment entered the United States service in 1898, a new regiment was organized for State Service and given the number 171. This organization continued on duty until the return of the 71st when it was mustered out.

During the World War the 71st Infantry New York Guard was organized for State Service and with the returned personnel of the war regiment continued the old organization in the reconstituted National Guard.

There is no record of the original uniform of the regiment except that it was of dark blue with black belts. In 1856 an old print of the regiment given us the first authentic information and shows a dark blue frock coat trimmed with light blue, light blue or white trousers, a high shako with a white pompon and white belts and epaulettes. The officers' coats were heavily braided across the chest with gold cords and the epaulettes and trouser's stripes, were gold. During the Civil War these full dress uniforms were

(Continued on page 28)

The Declaration of Independence

By JOHN FOSTER CARR

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(Continued from October issue)

In New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania—"the middle colonies," as they were called—there was often a blending of the life of their neighbors of north and south. The chief occupation of these folk was farming. New York and Philadelphia, however, were close rivals of New England in trade with the mother country and the West Indies. Great quantities of wheat, flour and "hard tack bread" were exported. Manufactures had made a paying start. Political life and interest had something of both New England township government and southern county government. Religion was represented by many sects.

HOW THEY WERE ALIKE

These many differences of life and work, of blood, inheritance, and particularly of religion often created misunderstandings and strife in the colonies—Quakers, Catholics, Episcopalians and others suffered for their faith. But in spite of these things, the colonists were alike in many ways. They or their fathers, nearly all of them driven by religious persecution, political abuses or poverty—with now and again a bondman, or a convict given a new chance—had come to the wilds of the New World to better their fortunes. They were used to danger and rough living. Such prosperity as they had won had been built up by their own sturdy toil, faith and sacrifice, all meeting the same hard conditions. They were usually willing "to talk things out" and to work together. Love of liberty and a spirit of independence seemed to spring from the very soil of America.

Besides, the colonist had brought with them into the wilderness the old common law of England. And they had brought, too, a tradition of democracy in the English use of representative government. It was for this principle, and for the control of their own taxes that their forefathers had been struggling for more than five hundred years against the English kings, who had held that the will of the king was the law of the land. As far back as the year 1215, King John of England had been forced at Runnymede by the "Army of God"—his barons, clergy and the traders of London—to sign Magna Carta, the first great charter of English liberties. This gave the English a right

of self-taxation by an assembly that was representative. But none the less, the kings of England had been forever scheming, often with success, to restore and extend their power to wring new taxes from their subjects. The colonist could never forget that their liberties had to be jealously guarded.

Naturally enough, then, the colonies were all alike in this: Every one of them had an assembly elected by the people, which passed necessary laws, voted supplies and their own taxes. Because they were so far away from England, they were allowed much freedom in managing their political affairs, and, for the same reason, they were some times able to take extra liberties of self-government.

THE BEGINNING OF OPPRESSION

Almost from their first founding, the English crown had been trying to extend the royal power over the American colonies; above all, to control their trade and manufactures, as wealth and prosperity grew. As early as 1660 the hated Navigation Acts had been passed. These confined colonial trade to Great Britain. A colony was forced to use English ships and to send its rice, cotton, tobacco and furs to Great Britain. Free trade with other countries, like France or the Spanish West Indies, where there was often a better market, was not permitted. Wool grown in New England had to be carried across the ocean to England to be woven into cloth.

There was much resentment at this attempt to cripple American trade, and smuggling became common. Luckily for the development of the colonies, no serious attempt was made to enforce the Navigation Acts until George III came to the throne in 1760. He was very young—only twenty-two—a dull, uneducated, narrow and headstrong man, who in his later years went mad. His mother had continually repeated to him: "George, be King," and he now resolved to be actual ruler of the British Empire.

It had long been the idea in Europe that a colony existed chiefly for the purpose of enriching the mother country, King George also saw in his American colonies a convenient source of revenue to help meet the national debt, which had been much increased by the recent war with France. And so he began through Parliament to lay and collect new taxes. The Navigation Acts were to be strictly enforced, and "Writs of Assistance" warrants to search a man's house for

smuggled articles, were given to all commanders of British frigates in America.

TAXATION WITHOUT REPRESENTATION

Then, in 1765, came the Stamp Act, which required that stamped paper should be used for newspapers, and for all legal and business documents. This was only a light tax, to be used, the excuse was, to help support a small army in the colonies for their protection against the Indians. But it was at once fiercely opposed in America. The colonists feared that such an army might be used to enforce the King's obstinate will and to destroy their liberties. And, more than this, their most cherished right, that of voting their own taxes, had been violated. They would not submit to taxation without representation, and they were not represented at all in the British Parliament, where the law had been made. There were riots in several towns and boxes of the stamped paper were seized and burned. In face of this bitter and unexpected resistance, the Stamp Act was repealed within a year, and loud was the rejoicing in America.

Against these acts of King and Parliament, the great English statesmen, Pitt—the idol of America—Fox and Burke, strongly protested, but their protests counted for nothing. Later, the city of London sent a petition to the King in favor of the colonies. It was rejected with contempt. Not one tenth of the people of England, it was said, had a voice in the elections of Parliament. George III was strong, and by bribes and pensions and government jobs had filled Parliament with "the King's friends," and between them they despotically ran the great British Empire according to the royal will, and not to suit the people of England.

So the King persisted, and next year new taxes were laid by Parliament, taxes on tea, glass, lead, paper and painters' colors. "Writs of Assistance" were declared valid. Revenue cases in America were to be tried in court without a jury.

DEFENDING THEIR "ANCIENT RIGHTS"

Again came angry protests and prompt resistance. From New Hampshire to South Carolina the colonists cried out that the ancient rights of British freemen were being destroyed. Boston gathered in a town meeting and declared against importing any English goods under the new duties. English merchants, who were being ruined by the refusal of Americans to buy their wares, added their

petitions and appeals to those from America. Again Parliament was forced to repeal the taxes it had imposed.

But George III was now resolved to establish beyond all doubt the right of Parliament to tax the colonies. He insisted upon keeping a small tax on tea, cleverly arranging with the East India Company to sell the tea, in spite of the tax, at a smaller price than it cost when smuggled in by the Dutch.

The people, however, were not to be tricked or bribed. It was the same great, unchanging principle that was at stake—taxation without representation. When ships loaded with tea arrived in New York and Philadelphia they were not allowed to land. Charleston let the tea mould in the custom house. People in Boston tried to persuade the governor to send the tea-laden ship back to England, and, when they failed, one dark night in December, 1773, a group of prominent citizens disguised as Indians; crept on board, smashed open the tea chests with their tomahawks, and spilled the precious contents into Boston Harbor.

THE FIRST CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

This "Boston Tea Party," with its courageous challenge of his power, brought instant revenge and punishment from the outraged King. Early in 1774 the Boston Port Act closed the city to trade until the tea was paid for. Town meetings were forbidden; a military governor with despotic power was appointed; public buildings, were to be used as barracks for the King's troops. The other colonies were quick to show sympathy with Massachusetts and to praise her spirited stand. The Burgesses, the lower house of the Virginia legislature, "rang the alarm bell," it was proudly said, in opposition to the Stamp Act. They now proposed a yearly meeting of committees from all the colonies. As a result, in September, 1774, there met in Philadelphia—then the largest town in America, with a population of about 30,000—the first Continental Congress, called so because all the English colonies on this continent were invited to join it.

The declared purpose of this Congress was: "To consult on the present state of the colonies; and to deliberate upon wise and proper measures for the recovery of their just rights and liberties; and the restoration of union and harmony between Great Britain and the colonies, most ardently desired by all good men." It sent a petition to the King to end their wrongs, advised the colonies to stop all trade with Great Britain and called a new Continental Congress to meet the

following May, if the petition were not granted.

BEGINNING OF THE REVOLUTION

Parliament immediately rejected the petition, and declared the colonies in a state of rebellion. Meanwhile the colony of Massachusetts had resumed its own government outside the limits of Boston, where the British were in control. For months the colonies had been organizing, not only for protest, but for united resistance, if fighting should be necessary. Quietly the people of Massachusetts treated their rustic militia, and collected powder and shot and muskets. On the night of the 18th of April, 1775, British troops were sent to seize some of military supplies that the Americans had collected at Concord. Paul Revere, riding madly from Boston through the countryside that night; gave warning to the farmers of their coming. The next morning on the village green at Lexington, a little band of "minute men," pledged to fight on a minute's notice; lined up to stop the King's red-coated troops.

It was now open war. Already Patrick Henry had passionately cried: "Is life so dear or peace so sweet as to be purchased at the price of chains and slavery?" Within a month after Lexington, Ethan Allen and his "Green Mountain Boys" captured Fort Ticonderoga on Lake George, by a surprise attack in the dead of night, thundering out his demand for surrender, "in the name of the Great Jehovah and the Continental Congress." Ticonderoga now protected New York

against a British attack from Canada. But in June the British won the battle of Bunker Hill. This gave them secure possession of Boston for nearly another year, but it taught their veterans the stern fighting stuff there was in the untrained farmers of America. It taught them that this was no "rebellion" to be easily crushed.

THE SECOND CONTINENTAL CONGRESS

The second Continental Congress had met early in May. It assumed the powers of a regular government, appointed George Washington to the command of the Continental Army, and once more sent an appeal for justice to the King. He refused either to receive or read it. Then as you shall read in the Declarations of Independence, he sent an army to enforce his will; sought the Indians for his allies; and when he could not find enough soldiers in England to fight against their business here, he hired 17,000 Hessian troops from Germany, as Jefferson wrote, to complete his "works of death, desolation and tyranny."

That Autumn of 1775, a British captain burned the town of Falmouth, now Portland, Maine.

(To be continued)

Anyhow, It Was Lost

(Ad in Charleston, S. C., News and Courier.)

LOST—Five-dollar Gold Piece on St. Philip, Liberty, or on King between Liberty and Morris, or on King St. car, or Star Restaurant.

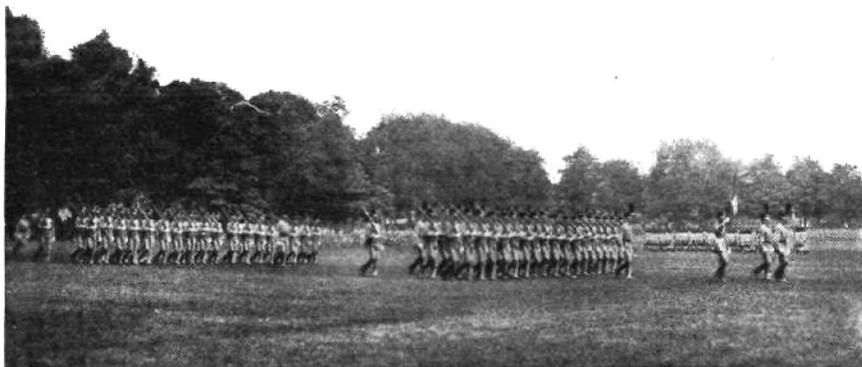
Army-Navy Game

November 28th

PROBABLY one of the best contests of recent years in the annual games between the Army and Navy, the classic football feature of the country, will be seen at the Polo Grounds, November 28th. Already tickets are scarcer than

descendents of the Mayflower and no matter what the weather bureau predicts, and most Saturdays this fall have not been friendly, no seats will be vacant shortly after the kick-off.

Here's that the Army wins!





Its Purpose

"Who invented the hole in the doughnut?"

"Oh, some fresh air fiend, I suppose."
—*American Legion Weekly.*

* * *

"I'm going to put you off the beach if you don't take that bathing suit off."
"Sir!"

—*W. Va. Moonshine.*

* * *

"How do you know your girl's house is just a stone's throw from the bridge?"

"I tried it."

"What luck?"

"Rotten, I hit her dad."

—*Cornell Widow.*

* * *

So Say We All!

*There was a hot baby from Ryan
Who said to her lover named Bryan,*

"To kiss me, of course,

"You'll have to use force,

*But God knows you're stronger than
I am."*

—*Green Onion.*

* * *

Bobby: Why were you kicked off the Glee Club?

Bob: I had no voice in the matter.

—*Mountain Goat.*

* * *

Abe, the prescription clerk, says that it's a long walk from the girl's home but her father usually drives him home.

—*Outlaw.*

* * *

There are three classes of girls—the beautiful, the intellectual and the majority.—*N. Y. Medley.*

* * *

"Ah suttinly is glad to see yo' out o' dat horspittle, Sam. What done happen to yo' in dar?"

"Ah done had mah bones x-rayed."

"An' Ah bets a five-spot dey was loaded."

* * *

Girls and billiard balls kiss each other with about the same amount of real feeling.

—*Campus.*

* * *

She (*just kissed by him*)—"How dare you? Papa said he would kill the first man who kissed me."

He—"How interesting. And did he?"

—*Campus.*

Degradation Supreme

"Steve, dear," whispered the burglar's bride as he started on his evening's work, "try to be a little more quiet when you come in tonight."

"Coit'nly, kid," replied the fond husband. "Did I wake youse up las' night?"

"No, but you awakened mother. And I don't want her running up to the penitentiary and complaining to father that I married an amateur."

—*American Legion Weekly.*

* * *

Girlie: "Can you give me a couple of rooms?"

Hotel Clerk: "Yes. Suite one."

Girlie: "Sir!"

* * *

The Happy Hour—saying good-night for the last time.

—*Parrakeet.*

* * *

It is our sincere belief that the most successful debating club in the world is one in the hand of a policeman.

* * *

A green apple a day keeps the doctor on the way.

* * *

Darn—I wouldn't call my Ford "Opportunity."

Dumb—No, why?

Darn—Because opportunity knocks but once.

—*Western.*

* * *

Ebony: "An' did dey evah play poker in dis yere Stone Age?"

Mahogany: "Deed dey did, niggah, an' clubs was always trumps."—*Nutley Attic.*

* * *

Vassar: "Then I told him I didn't want to see him any more."

Barnard: "What did he do?"

Vassar: "He just turned out the light!"

* * *

Brunette Young Lady: "Have you seen my husband?"

Cannibal Chief: "Not since dinner."

* * *

Co: "What did Longfellow mean when he wrote, 'Tell me not in mournful numbers'?"

Ed: "He must have been riding in a taxi."

—*De Pauw Yellow Crab.*

Help Wanted

"Help! Help!" yelled the fat man, struggling in the water.

"All right, old man," shouted the advertising solicitor, jumping up from the park bench, "how about a few lines in the want column?"

—*Exchange.*

* * *

Everlasting Pains

James ———, a former resident of Jordan, died of pneumonia at his home in San Francisco, Cal., last week. His body was cremated at his home there. Following cremation, the aches were brought to Jordan for interment.

(*New Prague, Minn., Times.*)

* * *

Valerie—Are you fond of Schumann's works?

Dumb Dick—What do they make there?

* * *

Little Boy (*looking at a display of false teeth in a dentist's window*): Gee, ma! I'm going to buy a set like these when I get rich."

Mother (*strong on etiquette*): "James, how many times must I tell you not to pick your teeth in public."—*The Western.*

* * *

Modern girls aren't satisfied with a mere male man; they want an heir male.

—*Red Cat.*

* * *

"Perhaps, Mr. Pearlberg, you are not familiar with the works of Ingersoll?"

"Sure I am Undt it's a good vatch fer de money."

* * *

Yea, Bo!

Put me down in some old cafe,

By the side of a rain-drenched road,
With the francs to pay in a soldier's way
And a stomach for any load.

I'd like to be where the bunch has been
In the days we used to know,

Where it wasn't a sin to drink your vin
And the mademoiselles weren't slow.

Just take me back where Madame goes by
With the clatter of wooden shoes,

Where the shadows fly when hope is high,
And gone are the lonesome blues.

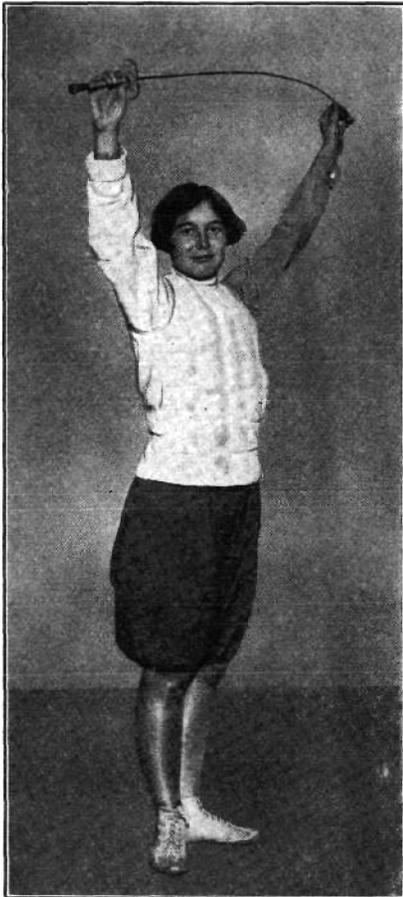
I'd like to hear those songs again
That swell when buddies meet,

The songs of men who dared, and then
I'd come back home toot sweet.

—*Vance C. Criss in Legion Weekly.*

71st Goes In For Tennis and Fencing

THE Seventy-First Infantry has added to its list of Regimental sports tennis and fencing, which will be taught to the officers and men of the regiment en masse.



MISS DOROTHY LEE

Instructing men of 71st Inf. N. Y. N. G. in fencing.

Colonel Walter A. DeLamater has engaged the services of instructors from the Kittredge School of Sports of New York City, who have developed many champions in both activities. The instruction is under the supervision of Mrs. Helen G. Kittredge, who has for some time been holding classes in tennis at the 9th Coast Defense Armory, and who personally conducts the tennis classes at the Seventy-First.

Tennis courts have been laid out on the drill floor of the armory, and many of the pupils are well on their way towards becoming champions. The method used in instructing the men has

proven successful, and Col. DeLamater is very well pleased with the results.

It is planned to hold a series of elimination tournaments, through which it is hoped to bring out the champions of the regiment, who will compete with other regiments for the National Guard Tennis Championship.

The fencing instruction is being held under the supervision of Miss Dorothy Lee, an expert in fencing. Fencing has proven very popular with the men of the regiment, who are very apt pupils.

Col. DeLamater hopes, through the fencing instruction, to materially improve the work with the bayonet, as fencing teaches co-ordination of brain, eye and muscle.



MRS. HELEN G. KITTREDGE

Instructing men of 71st Inf. N. Y. N. G. in tennis.

General Dyer Takes Review

ON Friday, October 23rd, Brigadier General George Dyer, commanding the 87th Infantry Brigade, was the honored guest of the New York University. As the general approached Memorial Gate, the Howitzer Company of the College Cadet Regiment fired the brigadier general's salute and the official guest was met by Colonel Russell C. Langdon, Commandant of Cadets of the University, and escorted to the Hall of Fame. Accompanied by his staff he reviewed the Cadet Regiment at four o'clock, after which tea was served by Mrs. Langdon.

Death of Major Bradshaw

MAJ. GEORGE F. BRADSHAW of the 105th Infantry died at Leonard Hospital, Troy, October 5th, from Bright's disease. Maj. Bradshaw, who was well known throughout the National Guard of the State, had a valorous record of thirty-two years of military service. He had served honorably through the Spanish-American War, the Mexican punitive expedition; and bore a conspicuous record on the battle line in France in 1918. He left Troy for the World War at the head of Co. C. He returned with the rank of Major.

He was gassed in battle on the Hindenburg Line, and returned to America with a resultant disability which finally bore him down. The gassing in France contributed directly to his recent ill health, which had persisted over a considerable period, although Bright's disease was the direct cause of death. He was taken to the hospital yesterday morning, and died a few hours afterward.

Enlisting in Co. C, Second Infantry, New York National Guard, long before the outbreak of the Spanish-American War, he rose to the rank of Sergeant, and bore that title when the troops embarked from Troy in 1898 for their encampment at Tampa, Fla. Before the Second New York Volunteers were mustered out of service Bradshaw had reached the highest non-commissioned rank, that of regimental sergeant major.

As commander of Co. C, Maj. Bradshaw went to the Mexican border in 1916, for the long encampment at Mission, Texas, following the Villa depredations.

When the 105th Infantry was mustered into the federalized national guard several years ago, following the World War, Bradshaw became Major of the First Battalion, comprising Co.'s A, C and D of Troy and Co. B of Cohoes; and he employed the ripe experience gained during many years' service, to win added laurels for his battalion and himself. William A. Fletcher succeeded Maj. Bradshaw as Captain of Co. C.

Maj. Bradshaw was born at Hoosick Falls, November 10th, 1874. He had been a resident of Lansingburg for many years.

His funeral took place Wednesday, October 7th, attended by the units of the First Battalion, 105th Infantry, which he commanded, and full military honors were accorded at the grave in Oakland Cemetery.

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NOVEMBER 15, 1925

ONE TYPE GRENADE NOT FEASIBLE

THERE have been many types of grenades proposed for adoption by the Army, and the ordnance department has been working on the proposition since the war. It had been suggested that a one-type grenade be developed which could be used both for a hand grenade and a rifle grenade. After considerable experimenting, it appears to be the general opinion that this is not so feasible as was thought by some at first. The rifle grenade requires careful machining in order that it fit the discharger satisfactorily, whereas hand grenades can be cast, making a considerable difference in cost. The infantry service needs a high explosive rifle grenade and it also needs pyrotechnic signaling apparatus which can be fired from the same grenade discharger. The development will probably proceed on the above mentioned lines, with a separate hand grenade.

WHEN an officer of the National Guard has satisfied all requirements of the War Department, he is extended Federal recognition on form 3-d Militia Bureau. This form is accomplished in duplicate, the original going to the officer. It contains his assignment and a record of his military service as appears in the files of the Militia Bureau. This military record later appears in the yearly National Guard Register. Upon receipt of this form the officer concerned should carefully check the record and if any omissions or errors are noted, he should promptly notify the State adjutant general, in order that it may be corrected prior to its incorporation in the National Guard Register.

AN interesting decision was rendered by the comptroller general August 12, in relation to damage to private property as a result of training activities of the National Guard. From the decision it appears that an officer in the Connecticut National Guard flying an airplane crashed into a home owned by Lewis Hall of Niantic, Conn., damaging the roof, chimney and ceiling to such an extent that \$400 was estimated as the amount necessary to restore the property to its original condition. Claim was filed for allowance of \$400 as payment for damages to Hall's property, but was promptly disallowed and the comptroller general in the above decision affirms the disallowance.

From the decision it appears that there was considerable conflict between the adjutant general, the chief of the militia bureau and the chief of finance as to the application of the act of June 7, 1924, which provided that claims not exceeding \$2,500 in amount for damages to and loss of private property incident to training of the Army provided that the settlement of such claims should be made by the general accounting office and approved by the Secretary of War. Owing to the disagreement between the heads of various branches of the War Department, the acting Secretary of War failed to approve the claim and such failure is construed by the comptroller general as in effect constituting the administrative disapproval of the claim. For this reason settlement can not be made under the act of June 7, 1924. Another provision of the same act authorities settlement of claims not exceeding \$250 for damages to private property resulting from the operation of aircraft and the comptroller general holds that this law is not applicable inasmuch as Hall's claim is for \$400. An effort was made to make settlement from appropriations of the National Guard, but the comptroller general also holds that these funds are not available for payment of damages to private property. It looks as if Hall would not receive payment for the damage sustained to his house unless Congress in its wisdom passes a special bill covering same.

COLUMBUS DAY has gone, the wallop of Hallow'en has passed, all bets on election have been cashed and we can now go in training for that Thanksgiving Dinner; whether turkey or crow, the surroundings of fall farm products, the pumpkin and mince pies and other old fashioned edibles will suffice to give all temporary joy and an evening of self inflicted misery.

WHEN you get a howling blizzard with snow, early in October while at pistol practice on a field range, you find it has not been covered in regulations. The 106th F. A. of Buffalo say they would have preferred firing the 155th from the armory.

ALL the training camps the past summer seem to have been productive of more real good work than ever before. The attendance of all organizations in the guard reached the highest per cent ever attained. Qualifications the past year were not confined to the rifle, pistol, revolver and machine gun but howitzer (second class gunner to expert), automatic rifle, bayonet and sword came in for decorations of proficiency.

ATHLETICS are getting in full swing in all the armories of the state—and by the way we have some of the greatest athletes in the country among our guardsmen.

WON'T some one come forward and offer a fine cup for armory tennis supremacy? Nearly all the armories have courts now and the crack team from each regiment would make some interesting finishes to watch.

General Berry's Editorial

Paperwork

(Continued from October Issue)

HEADQUARTERS PAPERWORK

Adjutant's Office

THE following forms are in use in the Adjutant's Office and are prepared in the same manner as is prescribed for the Company, Troop, or Battery:—

1. Morning Report, W. D., A. G. O., Form No. 2.
2. Correspondence Book, W. D., A. G. O., Form No. 8.
3. Return of Strength and Record of Events, A. G. O., Form No. 33.
4. Pay Rolls, W. D., Form No. 367 and 367A (Armory Drills); M. B., Form No. 378 and 378A (Field Training).
5. Muster Rolls, State A. G. Form.

CONSOLIDATED MORNING REPORT

The Consolidated Morning Report, W. D., A. G. O., Form No. 73, is a form provided for the purpose of consolidating the Morning Reports of the several units of an organization.

Army Regulation 345-400 prescribes that the use of this report is optional with the Commanding Officer; but it is the custom in this State to require its use.

OTHER REPORTS, RECORDS, ETC.

In addition to the reports, records, etc., enumerated above, the Adjutant's Office is also concerned with the following:—

1. Handling correspondence. This involves the preparation of new correspondence and the proper disposition of all correspondence received from other sources.
2. Publishing Orders, Bulletins, Circulars, Etc.
3. Action on requests for discharge, promotions, transfers, etc.

Military Regulations of the State of New York, Section 445, require the following returns, etc.:—

1. By Regimental or other independent unit commanders:—
(a) Annual Consolidated Return of Attendance for State Allowance on or before the last day of June to the Adjutant General of the State on Form 38.

(b) Voucher for expenses at Headquarters on the last days of September, December, March and June of each year direct to the Adjutant General of the State on Form 36, and on September 15th the Annual Account thereof as required by R. 579.

2. By Brigade Commanders:—
Reports of Attendance at Brigade Drills, etc.; Reports of Attendance received from organizations of the Brigade; Voucher for expenses at Headquarters; and Annual Report on the condition of the Brigade.

3. By Officers in charge and control of Armories:—
Estimates for Maintenance, Alterations, etc., and Inventory and Property Accounts.

4. By Commanding Officers in County of New York:—
On or before July 1st annually, to the Commissioner of Jurors, a list of the members of his command. Section 637 Judiciary Law.

CONCLUSION

In concluding this outline of paperwork, it would seem well to state briefly the general principles which should govern the performance of all paperwork.



To many of our officers and enlisted personnel, paperwork merely represents so much "red tape." The work involved is irksome to them; but it is nevertheless an essential feature of the military business and forms an important part of Army Administration. It is, therefore, a subject in which every one concerned should be proficient. It must be remembered, however, that proficiency in paperwork, like proficiency in anything else, requires work and attention to business.

Many Organizations make much unnecessary paperwork by doing things that answer no useful purpose and by adopting unbusinesslike methods in the general performance of their Administrative Work.

All papers should be carefully scrutinized before being signed. In this way, omissions and mistakes contained therein can be rectified at once, thereby eliminating the necessity for the return of the papers for completion or correction. The proper observance of this simple rule will result in a saving in both time and labor.

Reports, Returns, Estimates, etc., should be rendered at the time required by orders or regulations. Failure to comply in this respect inevitably results in holding up the business of higher headquarters.

All papers that are required to be returned should be returned promptly. In case this is not possible, the office concerned should be notified without delay, with a full explanation as to the reason therefor.

Many mistakes in the filling out of blank forms may be eliminated by first reading the instructions and notes printed thereon and by looking up regulations and orders on the subject. This takes time, patience, and labor, but it will increase accuracy in the preparation of the form and in the end will save everyone concerned much extra paperwork and trouble.

The proper performance of the many phases of paperwork require attention to detail, accuracy, promptness, patience and a certain amount of pride in the performance of a task well done.

A. W. Berry

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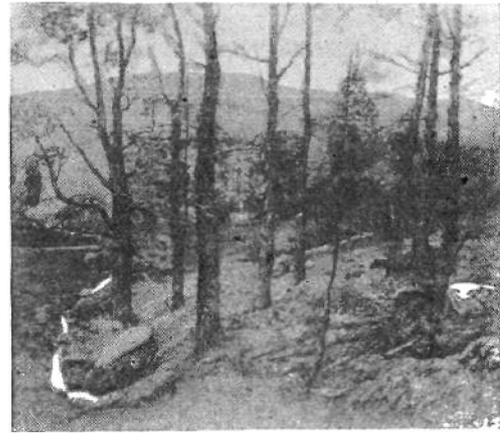
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THE 212th Coast Artillery, N. Y. N. G. is the only Anti-Aircraft Regiment in The New York National Guard.

Our Men Put It Over

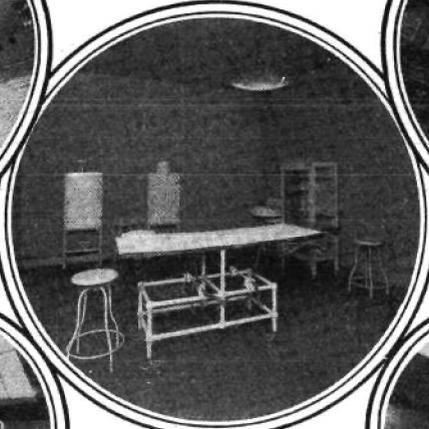
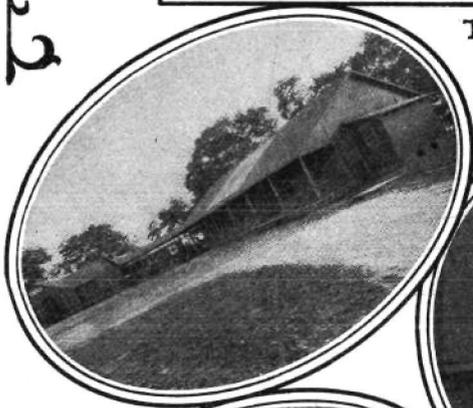
The regiment returns from camp with a unique distinction. At target practice with the three-inch anti-aircraft guns the batteries of the 212th hit a towed target; the target, towed by an airplane at an altitude of more than 7,500 feet and at a rate of between 75 and 100 miles an hour, was knocked from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

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

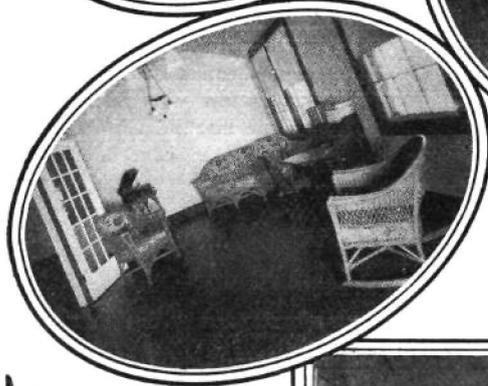
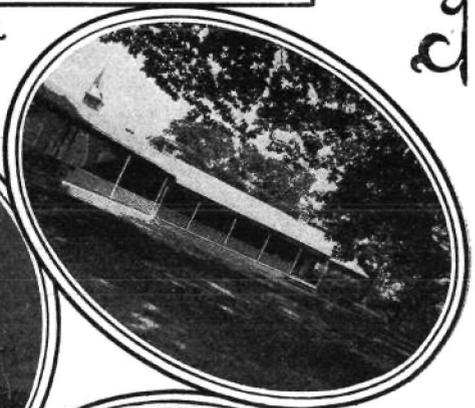
Camp Smith's Hospital Efficiency



THE POST HOSPITAL BUILDINGS



OPERATING ROOM



RECEPTION ROOM



NURSES' DINING ROOM



WHERE THE PATIENTS RECOVER

The Camp Smith Post Hospital is presided over by Mrs. Mary F. Smith, as house mother, who is one of the Gold Star Mothers of the 106th Infantry. The three nurses on duty the past season were Ellen Stein, R.N., Supervisor, graduate of the Post Graduate Hospital; Rita A. Fenton, R.N., a graduate of the same hospital, and Janet Decker, R.N., graduate of Roosevelt Hospital. To the efficiency of this staff is the credit due for the successful service rendered to hundreds of National Guardsmen during the field training of 1925.

87th Infantry Brigade Headquarters

By LIBUT. M.

THE training tour at Camp Smith this year was the most successful of the four trips made since the company has been organized.

Duty requirements of a Brigade Headquarters Company are, we think, as numerous and as hard to cover as those of any other unit in the guard.

Our first function after arriving in camp, was to establish quarters for ourselves and also for the Brigade Headquarters Staff, actually the equivalent of another company.

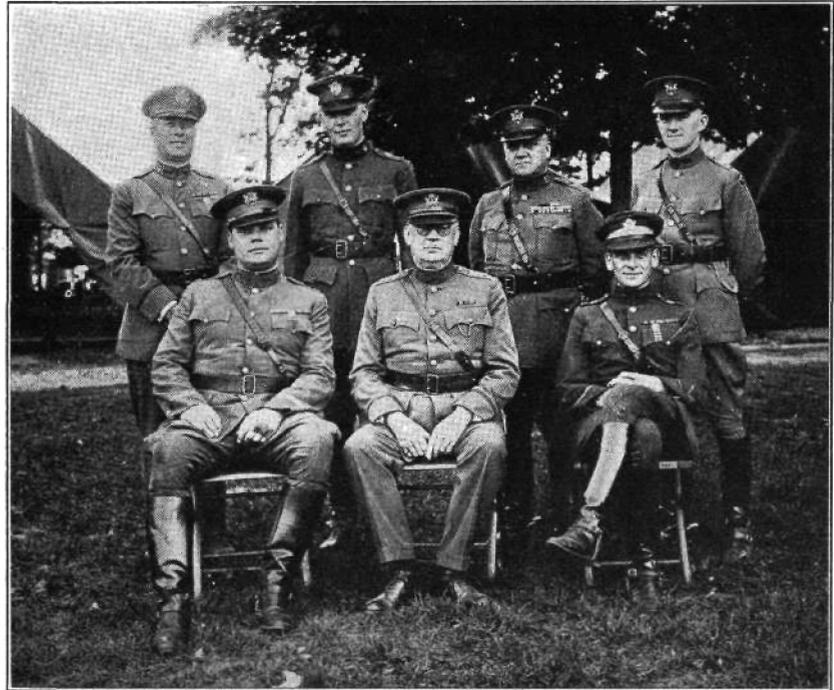
Next, telephone service for the brigade in camp must be installed. This included a 16 drop brigade switchboard, with lines radiating out to message center, commanding officer, communications officer and maintenaner in brigade, lines to the message centers of the 165th and 174th Infantry Regiments, also lines to Gen. Berry, Post Headquarters and the chief instruction officer.

Details must be established for the switchboard (3 men), message center (5 men), brigade clerical force and orderlies (4 men), charge of quarters and street orderlies (2 men), kitchen police and cooks (4 men), stable detail (2 men) and company clerk.

With men to cover the above jobs always assigned from a total of 38 men, the number we took to camp, the question of where to get working details for field communications was a problem! Only the constant attention to advance planning of work by the officers and non-commissioned personnel, with the hearty co-operation and untiring efforts of all the men made it possible to produce field results.

Despite the handicaps as enumerated above a record for establishing telephone service was accomplished the second day at camp, when the communications officer, was able to report to the Commanding Officer, and instruction officer that the installation of the camp telephone system was completed and working O.K.

This meant that nine telephone lines and stations were hooked up to a 16 drop telephone switchboard, the operator was at the board, and traffic was being handled; a record being made of all calls passing through the switchboard. All of the nine lines were strung on insulators mounted about 20 feet from the ground on poles without steps. We claim that job, a telephone company line foreman would consider some days work! The average numbers of poles to each line was about ten.



Maneuvering the details so that every number was given an opportunity to try for pistol qualification was another problem that tested the ingenuity of our skillful "Top Sergeant." The unit as a whole made a remarkable good showing at the range in qualifying 3 experts, 3 sharpshooters and 80 marksmen in spite of the fact that on one of the record days a 25 mile an hour gale was blowing.

For one of the field problems, we were supposed to be fighting with two regiments, attacking the enemy entrenched along our front. Our objective was to drive them out of their position, push them back a specified distance, capture and occupy certain stragetical hills to the rear of their trenches.

Our Brigadier General was in command of operations, maintaining Division and Brigade Headquarters. The communications problem was to keep in constant touch with all units in the battle, using whatever means possible; telephone, radio, telegraph, runners or signals.

Captain Miller, our instruction officer who was formally with the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., suggested that it would be both interesting and instructive if it were possible to hook up the field telephones on the firing lines with the Bell Telephone System.

The experiment had often been suggested, but never tried out at Camp Smith. It meant hooking up a portable

magneto system of local battery telephones using about 3 volts for talking to a 24 volt common battery system.

A rather hurried study of the local telephone equipment at Camp Smith was made, circuit prints were looked over, with the result that it was determined the idea could be carried to completion.

The next day, during the field problem Gen. Dyer was asked, would he like to talk to his business office in New York City, from the firing line. A little skeptically he answered in the affirmative.

Message center passed the call to brigade command post switchboard operator, who relayed it to the Pvt. Branch Exchange Operator at the Camp Smith switchboard. Next the sweet voiced telephone company operator at the Peekskill Exchange A board was heard passing the call to the toll board for New York.

In less than thirty seconds the general was talking to his New York office. Last minute stock quotations were asked for and supplied, after which the general had various members of his office staff connected, explaining to each that he was talking from a field telephone, out on the battle front. Needless to state, the general was very much surprised and considerable pleased with the success of the experiment, especially commenting upon the wonderfully clear transmission. Every word spoken was

ter's Company at Camp Smith

M. DUNN

clearly and distinctly heard by those at each end of the connection.

The next call was put through to Col. Mundy of Division Headquarters at the Municipal Building, New York. Our executive officer, reporting the status of the battle explaining that he was calling from his command post station in the field.

The courtesy of the demonstration was also extended to Col. Phelan, commanding officer of the 165th Infantry, who in turn called a Madison Square number in New York City.

Our instruction officer checked up next: you put nothing over on those "Regular Army Boys;" nothing but a talking demonstration would satisfy him, and he did the talking.

The boys sure worked that day. The regular lines of communication, comprising two trunk lines to regimental command posts, radio contact, panels, brigade command post switchboard, with seven local extensions, besides the line connecting to the Camp Smith switchboard were established the message center records says by 9:50 A.M. One hour and fifty minutes after we left the company street.

The military value of this experiment was, that it demonstrated in a conclusive manner what could be done in almost any part of the world where there is telephone service. How quickly men in the field could be brought in contact with back areas by hooking up portable equipment to the nearest commercial telephone plant to the field of operations.

There is no question but that with the hook up, that we temporarily made, men on the firing line could talk to any point in the country to which the Bell System have wires.

Every one interested in the demon-

stration wanted to know how we did it. It was determined the best way to show this was to get up a blueprint of the connections involved. This automatically presented another problem. We were not equipped with facilities for making



blueprints. A trip to the town of Peekskill for drafting tools, ink and tracing cloth and our draftsman was on the job. How well he did his work is shown by the drawing accompanying this article.

The next feature of the work was to get blue prints made up from the tracing. Any one who has tried to get service on blue printing work in a hurry in New York can imagine what we were up against in Peekskill.

Various firms, real estate co's. contracting concerns, etc., could promise prints for next week, which would be after we left camp. This positively would not do. We got the prints. It required the persuasive powers of an overseas doughboy,

a shave tail, the service of a car and two bottles of gingers ale to get a dozen prints made up, in a house, on a lonely road, three miles outside of Peekskill, and we were back in camp at 2 P.X. tired but happy.

The satisfaction of turning blueprint pictures of the circuit over to our Commanding Officer, Roland Phelan, of the 165th Regiment and to our Instruction Officer, Capt. Miller, the next morning after the demonstration repaid all concerned for the extra hustling and loss of sleep.

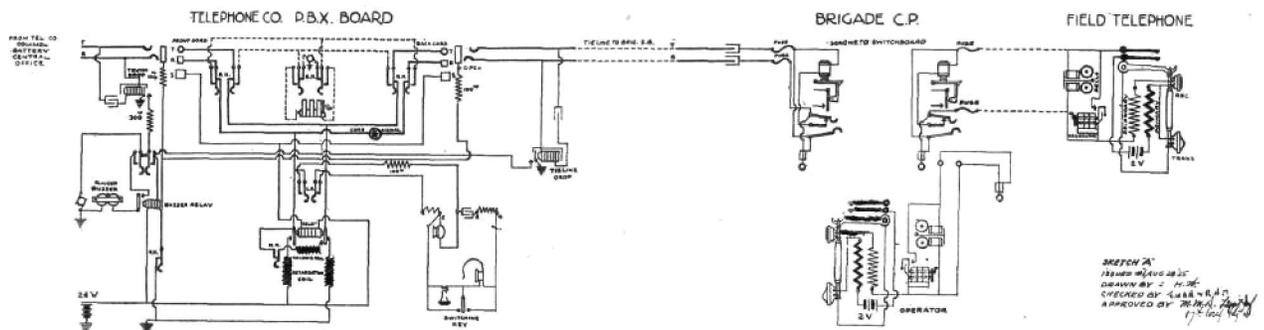
We think that the co-operation shown by all members of the outfit in putting over this stunt in addition to the work required by our overloaded program is to be commended and encouraged. It is this spirit and "Will to Do," that accomplishes wonders in emergencies and the stunt also shows, we feel, that there is a degree of efficiency in National Guard units which is in general hardly appreciated.

In closing this article will state, and I know I express the feeling of the majority of our company, that taking the good with the bad, we had a fine time, and we all will be looking for the order that will send us back to Peekskill next year.

General Dyer to Review the 71st

Brigadier-General G. R. Dyer, commanding the 87th Infantry Brigade, is scheduled to review the 71st Infantry at their Park Avenue Armory on Friday evening, November 20. Gen. Dyer will be accompanied by his staff and a most delightful evening is anticipated by the members of the regiment and their friends.

FIELD MAGNETO STATION CONNECTION WITH COMMON BATTERY BELL TELEPHONE SYSTEM



The Whole Guard on Review

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

71st INFANTRY

WITH the fall season well on its way, the various units of the regiment are keeping their committees busy planning their athletic and social programs. Many companies have started practice in indoor baseball, basketball and bowling, and show indications of making inter-company competitions keen and interesting ones.

Company "A" staged a lively indoor baseball game on Tuesday, October 13th, between the teams of the first and second platoons, which was won by the second platoon. Score: 28-24.

The Medical Detachment considers itself fortunate in enlisting Private Emil "Frenchy" Rodet, well-known for his work as a welter weight boxer.

The regimental classes in boxing, wrestling, fencing and tennis have brought to the front many coming champions in each of the sports. The announcement of the inauguration of these classes was responded to by applications from several hundred officers and enlisted men of the regiment,—with applications still coming in.

The long-awaited opening of the billiard room and bowling alleys found many new "fans" mingled with the old ones, taking advantage of the new equipment and renovations which were accomplished during the summer. The bowling alleys found the company bowling teams getting into shape for the coming bowling tournaments, hoping for at least this one year to keep the trophy out of company "H" room.

Many improvements have been made in the armory since last year. The locker room of every company in the regiment has been thoroughly "overhauled" and painted, and permanent benches have been placed in the aisles for the convenience of the men while dressing. The lighting arrangements in the company rooms, locker rooms, corridors, and on the drill floor has been improved considerably, giving all parts of the armory a cheerful appearance. The enlisted men's restaurant, with its fully equipped, up-to-date kitchen, is nearing completion, and the members of the regiment will be able to partake of excellent meals in the armory at very reasonable cost.

The social activities of the companies are well on their way, and the armory on Saturday evenings for the next few months will be the scene of many company dances and entertainments. On October 3rd Company "B" held one of its

Officers of the Military Athletic League 1924-1925

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

Lt. Col. Thos. W. Sherman, *1st Vice-President*, 53rd Inf. Brig.

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

Lt. Harold I. Sammis, *3rd Vice-President*, 2nd Battalion, N. M. N. Y.

Capt. Herbert J. Lucas, *Treas.*

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

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

many dances in the company room, at which the talent of the embryo actors of the company was again demonstrated. The dinner of Company "A", tendered by the enlisted men of the company to their officers on October 24th, was a very enjoyable affair. The company orchestra, motion pictures, and the company glee club were the features of the dinner which helped to make it a hugh success. On the same night, the annual dinner of Company "H" was held, at which the regimental and battalion commanders were the guests of honor. As in former years, the occasion was also the means of a re-union for veterans of the company, and judging from reports,—“a good time was had by all”.

The annual barn dance of Company "E" was schedule for November 7th at the armory. The company arrangement committee's hard work planned a successful and enjoyable evening.

Several companies held Hallowe'en parties and dances in their company rooms on October 31st, including among other features quite a spirit of "spookiness."

Company "B" has reinstated the 100 per cent. Duty Medal for the members of the company,—a gold medal being presented for five years' 100 per cent. duty, a silver medal for three years, and a bronze medal for one year.

Sergeant P. C. Oscanyan, Jr., of Company "B" is to be a member of the Radio Conference this month at the call of Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce. Sergeant Oscanyan is in civilian life a consulting radio expert.

The regimental training schedule for the current drill season lays great stress upon the importance of rifle shooting. A thorough course in rifle marksmanship is given each man, after which he is marked on every detail of the work. No man will be permitted to fire on the range until he has passed an examination by a board of officers on every phase of preliminary rifle marksmanship. The indoor rifle ranges are open every night for practice to those men who have passed the examination. It is expected, through this system, to increase the number of qualifications, both on the indoor range and in the field.

51st CAVALRY BRIGADE

WEEKLY drills with Headquarters Troop, 51st Cavalry Brigade are again in full swing after a month's vacation during the month of August. With the chill October winds blowing around the drill field the steeds are indeed fiery which puts pep into the mounted evolutions.

The football team has blossomed forth again. Some of last year's stars are among the players but some good huskies have been recruited since last year and should make good football material from the looks of them. The cricket field adjoining the drill field will be the home grounds for the troop team.

The machinery for the annual Thanksgiving Paper Chase has been put in motion by Captain William H. Morris, commanding the troop. This chase has been the most popular annual affair that the troop has ever staged. Starting the first year of the troop's existence in 1912, the original chase was held with nine troop horses and three private horses, making the high total of twelve men participating. The next year about twenty horses were "borrowed" from the Brooklyn unit (now 101st Cavalry) and a turnout of about 32 mounted men was had. This year the troop will turn out its own 65 horses with enough additional private horses to mount the entire command of 75 men.

The following privates were enlisted in the troop during the month of October: Edward Turner, Robert W. Creighton, Bernard D. Soldini and Walter W. Ryan. Sgt. Carlton Clark has been appointed recruit instructor.

The Commanding Officer had the pleasure of presenting Sgt. Howard

Hill with the expert swordsman's medal and Sgt. Carlton Clark with swordsman's medal for having successfully passed the sabre course at the summer camp of instruction, Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont.

crowded upon the floor at the review in honor of Brig. Gen. William M. Cruikshank on Friday night October 23rd at the Summer Avenue Armory of the 245th Coast Artillery. The armory resounded as the crashing fire

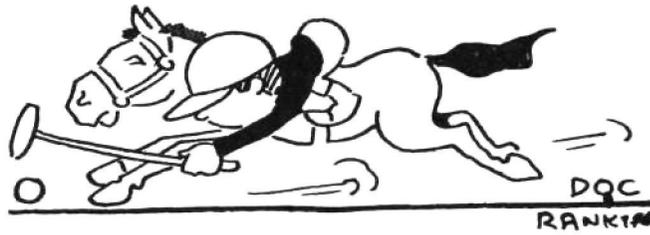
Battery F was awarded with the Award of Merit trophy, won at the Military Athletic Games held recently. General Cruikshank, Commander of the Second Corps Area Artillery District, made the presentation and dancing followed.

Among the members of General Cruikshank's party were Mrs. Cruikshank, Colonel G. G. Heiner, Lieutenant Perry McCoy Smith, both of the General's staff; Colonel Adolph Huget, senior instructor of the New York National Guard, Colonel J. Weston Myers, Quartermaster Department, Lieut. Col. and Mrs. F. S. Long, Sixty-Second Artillery; Captain G. B. Smith, Quartermaster Corps, Colonel and Mrs. Washington Irving Taylor, Coast Defense Officer of the New York National Guard.

School for machinists and engineers will be opened in a week or so. Captain George W. I. Dwinell recently announced that the machine shop which takes up a large part of the basement of the Armory will be in operation within the next few days and candidates desiring to take a course in any of the subjects will be instructed by officers of the regiment. The machine shop is fully equipped with lathes, drill machine and all kinds of machinery valued at over \$100,000.00. A course in radio is being conducted at the armory on each Monday night. About three hundred men of the regiment are taking this course. Several of the most competent radio engineers in the city are in charge of this course under Captain Dwinell.

During the month of December, the regiment will conduct its annual set of athletic games at the armory. The committee, under Lieut. Col. Bryer H. Pendry, is hard at work drawing up plans for the season's athletics. There will be a number of events closed to the members of the regiment, also events for members of the A. A. U. and M. A. L. The boys are hard at work and plenty of action will be seen at the games. Pete Waters, track coach of the regiment is seen at the Armory every night instructing men in the art of running. The regiment is out for the Military Championship

(Continued on page 23)



105TH FIELD ARTILLERY

THE Medical Detachment, 105th Field Artillery basket ball team has started practice for the 1925-26 season and will soon be in a position to challenge the teams of other regiments. The rough riding class is coming along fast under the direction of Capts. McAuslin and Nimphius. Capt. Nevins is going to give medals for 100% attendance, in June, 1926, and the members of the Medical Detachment have resolved to make him spend his whole Armory Drill Pay Check by attending all drills. Capts. Nevins and Oeder and Lt. Mufson have created an intense spirit of competition by dividing the detachment in two parts and having them compete in first aid and drill regulations for the last half hour of instruction on drill nights. The attendance records show that the following members have never missed a drill or encampment since their enlistment:

Staff Sgt. Richard S. Clarke	7 years
Staff Sgt. And. J. Cummings	4 years
Sgt. Frederick Brunn	3 years
Sgt. Thomas Bonner	2 years
Cpl. Joseph Horrigan	1 year
Pvt. Morris Abramson	2 years
Pvt. Jos. Carson	2 years
Pvt. Philip Damsky	1 year
Pvt. Carl Gehl	2 years
Pvt. John G. Hoffmann	2 years
Pvt. Alexander Riese	1 year
Pvt. Charles Murray	1 year

This detachment received a rating of "Very Satisfactory" for their showing at the last Annual Muster and Inspection and also for the annual field training period. 100% of the enlisted personnel attended the encampment in 1925.

245TH COAST ARTILLERY

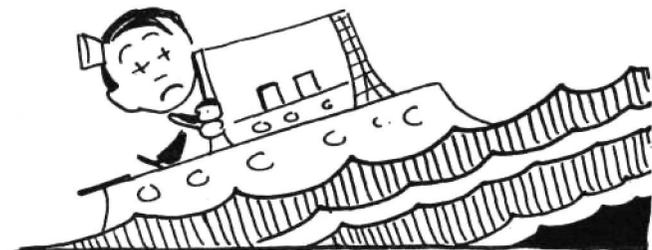
A REALISTIC sham battle and an exhibition of sea coast gun firing thrilled a gathering of more than 7500 persons who filled the galleries and

of provisional company from the third battalion under the command of Captain John D. Humphries, defeated an opposing company by force of numbers.

Clad in field service uniforms, a part of the provisional company marched across the armory floor and took up a position at the Jefferson Avenue wall of the huge building. Shortly afterward an opposing company took up a position on the opposite side of the drill shed. At a signal both ranks were deployed as skirmishes in a long thin line of brown clad men and a burst of rifle fire broke out. For more than ten minutes the armory resembled a scene from the battlefield as the men, lying flat upon the floor, slowly advanced as they crawled along. Near the conclusion of this event the opposing force was driven back by the men led by Captain Humphries.

The gun crew manning the eight inch gun of Battery D, Captain Henry H. Buesner, completely demolished with rubber shells projected by compressed air a large paper covered target suspended from the roof of the building. Exhibition firing with the four inch gun of Battery L, Captain John D. Humphries in Command and the twelve inch motor of Battery F, commanded by Captain Lyman F. Parks concluded the gun drill.

A band concert by the Thirteenth Regiment Band, with Mort Willdig directing, opened the first review of the season for the 245th Artillery, Colonel Sydney Grant, commanding. Following the inter battalion relay race,



How We Stand

Maximum Strength New York National Guard	21,808
Minimum Strength New York National Guard	18,821
Present Strength New York National Guard	22,313

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	26
27th Division Headquarters	25

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	70
51st Cavalry Brigade	83

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	53

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	27
87th Infantry Brigade	50
54th Infantry Brigade	42
53rd Infantry Brigade	40

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	329
27th Division Special Troops	434

AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength	146
27th Division Air Service	137

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	188
101st Signal Battalion	167

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	474
102nd Engineers	507

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	423
102nd Medical Regiment	475

DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Train, Q. M. C.	246

DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	63
102nd Ammunition Train	67

STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS

Maintenance Strength	137
Ordnance Department	21

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1,037
1. 10th Infantry	1,314
2. 105th Infantry	1,307
3. 108th Infantry	1,213
4. 71st Infantry	1,210
5. 106th Infantry	1,169
6. 174th Infantry	1,163
7. 14th Infantry	1,158
8. 107th Infantry	1,150
9. 165th Infantry	1,112
10. 369th Infantry	1,103

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	599
101st Cavalry	693

SEPARATE TROOPS

Maintenance Strength Per Troop	63
1st Cavalry (3 Troops)	209

MACHINE GUN SQUADRON

Maintenance Strength	241
51st Machine Gun Squadron	335

ARTILLERY 75s

Maintenance Strength	600
156th Field Artillery	842
105th Field Artillery	806
104th Field Artillery	769

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	646
106th Field Artillery	800

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength	646
258th Field Artillery	751

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	636
244th Coast Artillery	868

ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENCES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	1,211

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	739
212th Coast Artillery	783

While They Last!

There is nothing better for recruiting than back copies of the New York National Guardsman. Handing these out to prospective recruits often brings in the Enlistment Blank. Reading about the Guard gets men interested. Others have found them helpful. If interested write us for one or two hundred copies. Orders will be filled as long as supply lasts.

ROOM 829, MUNICIPAL BUILDING, NEW YORK CITY.

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

September, 1925—Average Attendance Whole Guard 79%

The
Honor
Space



Yours
for the
Effort

(1) 91%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att. %
27th Div. Trains	5	14	96
Headquarters	5	50	89
Wagon Co. 103	5	51	95
Wagon Co. 104	5	43	98
M. T. C. 105	5	49	82
M. T. C. 106	5	22	18
M. R. S. 103	5	16	91
Medical Detachment	5		
	245	223	

(2) 84%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att. %
105th Infantry	5	12	92
Field and Staff	6	66	78
Headquarters Co.	111	98	89
Service Co.	2	67	69
Howitzer Co.	2	44	38
1st Bat. Hdqrs. Co.	3	33	26
2nd Bat. Hdqrs. Co.	3	35	30
3rd Bat. Hdqrs. Co.	6	74	61
Company A	5	96	89
Company B	7	85	71
Company C	5	73	63
Company D	4	71	54
Company E	3	66	63
Company F	3	86	65
Company G	5	78	68
Company H	4	74	60
Company I	3	79	71
Company K	4	54	47
Company L	4	85	76
Company M	6	36	26
Medical Detachment	4		
	1325	1115	

(3) 75%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att. %
27th Air Service	5	123	90
102nd Observation Sq.	5	20	17
102nd Photo	5		
	143	107	

(5) 86%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att. %
102nd Medical Regiment	4	7	7
Headquarters Staff	4	50	46
Service Co.	3	28	26
Band Section	3	55	40
104th Collecting Co.	4	54	49
104th Collecting Co.	4	51	46
104th Ambulance Co.	3	46	38
105th Ambulance Co.	3	81	67
104th Hospital Co.	4	70	62
106th Hospital Co.	3	32	28
102nd Veterinary Co.	3		
	474	409	

(6) 83%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att. %
71st Infantry	4	10	10
Regimental Hdqrs.	4	64	52
Regimental Hdqrs. Co.	4	106	86
Service Co.	4	65	54
Howitzer Co.	4	21	17
1st Bat. Hdqrs. Co.	4	72	66
Company A	4	69	54
Company B	4	78	60
Company C	4	69	51
Company D	4	29	24
2nd Bat. Hdqrs. Co.	4	73	63
Company E	4	66	55
Company F	4	64	52
Company G	4	67	59
Company H	4	27	26
3rd Bat. Hdqrs. Co.	4	73	60
Company I	4	84	75
Company K	4	71	58
Company L	4	79	70
Company M	4	27	22
Medical Detachment	4		
	1214	1015	

(7) 82%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att. %
245th Coast Artillery	4	6	6
Headquarters	4	115	99
Headquarters Battery	4	2	2
Headquarters 1st Bat.	4	76	61
Battery A	4	75	64
Battery C	4	88	68
Battery E	4	109	87
Battery F	4	3	2
Headquarters 2nd Bat.	4	96	82
Battery B	4	79	68
Battery D	4	79	60
Battery G	4	9	73
Battery H	4	3	3
Headquarters 3rd Bat.	4	69	57
Battery I	4	90	80
Battery K	4	86	70
Battery L	4	90	69
Battery M	4	35	30
Medical Detachment	4		
	1195	981	

(8) 81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att. %
27th Div. Spec. Troops	4	13	12
Headquarters	4	55	36
27th Div. Hdqrs. Co.	4	49	40
102nd Ordnance Co.	4	70	48
27th Tank Co.	4	81	72
27th Signal Co.	3	57	46
27th M. P. Co.	4	35	29
102nd Motorcycle Co.	4	24	18
Medical Detachment	4	46	46
Hdqrs. Detachment	4		
	430	347	

(9) 78%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att. %
108th Infantry	4	6	6
Regimental Hdqrs.	4	66	54
Regimental Hdqrs. Co.	4	31	22
Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Co.	2	45	37
1st Battalion	3	39	27
Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Co.	3	60	49
2nd Battalion	4	97	90
Hdqrs. and Hdqrs. Co.	4	67	47
3rd Battalion	3	65	52
Howitzer Co.	4	69	62
Service Co.	4	77	55
Company A	4	70	67
Company B	3	69	60
Company C	4	70	55
Company D	4	73	50
Company E	4	62	39
Company F	4	84	69
Company G	4	77	52
Company H	4	35	23
Company I	3		
Company J	3		
Company K	3		
Company L	3		
Company M	3		
Medical Detachment	3		
	1229	965	

(10) 71%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att. %
106th Field Art.	4	5	5
Regimental Hdqrs.	4	56	38
Headquarters Battery	4	80	64
Service Battery	4	3	2
Hdqrs. 1st. Bat.	4		
	4		

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att. %
Hdqrs. Battery and C.	4	38	24
T. 1st Battalion	4	75	55
Battery A	4	100	64
Battery B	4	3	2
Hdqrs. 2nd. Bat.	4		
Hdqrs. Battery and C.	4	32	22
T. 2nd Battalion	4	75	58
Battery C	4	62	46
Company D	4	2	2
Hdqrs. 3rd Bat.	4		
Hdqrs. Battery and C.	4	45	30
T. 3rd Battalion	4	121	91
Battery E	4	65	41
Battery F	4	31	18
Medical Detachment	4		
	793	562	

(11) 67%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att. %
258th Field Art.	4	5	3
Regimental Hdqrs.	4	62	38
Hdqrs. Battery	4	73	48
Service Battery	4	2	2
1st Bat. Hdqrs.	4	40	28
1st C. Train	4	67	41
Battery A	4	66	47
Battery B	4	2	1
2nd Bat. Hdqrs.	4	66	43
2nd C. Train	4	66	39
Battery C	4	67	35
Battery D	4	3	3
3rd Bat. Hdqrs.	4	42	33
3rd C. Train	4	75	58
Battery E	4	77	54
Battery F	4	37	30
Medical Detachment	4		
	750	503	

(4) 64%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att. %
102nd Engineers	4	10	8
Field and Staff	4	64	43
Company A	5	63	34
Company B	5	67	46
Company C	5	64	29
Company D	5	67	43
Company E	5	63	36
Company F	5	92	73
Hdqrs. and Service Co.	5	20	15
Medical Detachment	5		
	510	327	

(12) 90%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att. %
165th Infantry	3	10	10
Regimental Hdqrs.	3	67	66
Regimental Hdqrs. Co.	3	104	103
Service C.	3	66	53
Howitzer Co.	3	63	49
Company A	3	57	51
Company B	3	65	52
Company C	3	59	33
Company D	3	60	50
Company E	3	74	68
Company F	3	67	60
Company G	3	65	62
Company H	3	68	64
Company I	3	62	55
Company J	3	65	60
Company K	3	70	58
Company L	3	20	20
Company M	3	24	22
1st Bat. Hdqrs. Co.	3	17	16
2nd Bat. Hdqrs. Co.	3	26	24
3rd Bat. Hdqrs. Co.	3		
Medical Detachment	3		
	1109	996	

(13) 88%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
10th Infantry				
Hdqs. and Hdqs. Co.	3	83	78	95
Service Co.	4	80	72	89
Howitzer Co.	3	66	49	75
1st Bat. Hdqs. Co.	1	34	31	91
Company A	4	70	60	85
Company B	1	62	62	100
Company C	4	83	63	76
Company D	4	85	75	88
2nd Bat. Hdqs. Co.	3	39	32	82
Company E	4	72	65	83
Company F	3	85	80	94
Company G	1	72	72	100
Company H	4	87	73	83
3rd Bat. Hdqs. Co.	2	39	32	83
Company I	1	82	70	85
Company K		No drill		
Company L	2	79	72	92
Company M	4	80	71	90
Medical Detachment	4	35	28	79
		1233	1085	

(14) 85%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
107th Infantry				
Headquarters	4	7	7	100
Headquarters Co.	2	42	29	69
Howitzer Co.	2	65	36	55
1st Bat. Hdqs. Co.	4	30	23	77
Company A	4	64	56	87
Company B	3	73	52	71
Company C	4	73	65	90
Company D	3	66	60	90
2nd Bat. Hdqs. Co.	3	21	17	79
Company E	3	70	59	85
Company F	3	65	58	88
Company G	4	76	72	95
Company H	3	68	65	95
3rd Battalion Hdqs. and Hdqs. Co.	4	22	20	91
Company I	3	66	56	85
Company K	3	89	80	90
Company L	3	62	56	89
Company M	3	65	51	79
Medical Detachment	4	30	29	97
		1148	979	

(15) 81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
101st Signal Bat.				
Hdqs. and Hdqs. Co.	2	38	30	79
Company A	4	68	53	78
Company B	4	52	44	84
Medical Detachment	2	10	10	100
		168	137	

(16) 75%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
104th Field Art.				
Regimental Hdqs.	4	6	4	71
Headquarters Battery	2	47	39	84
Service Battery	4	102	82	80
1st Bat. Hdqs. and C. T.	4	42	34	83
Battery A	4	No drills		
Battery B	4	91	59	65
Battery C	3	87	58	65
2nd Bat. Hdqs. and C. T.	4	31	23	73
Battery D	4	94	70	75
Battery E	4	76	66	85
Medical Detachment		No drills		
		649	489	

(17) 72%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pr. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
212th Artillery				
Headquarters	3	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery	3	65	48	73
Service Battery	3	76	66	87
1st Bat. Hdqs. and Hdqs. Det.	3	74	61	82
Battery A	3	60	43	72
Battery B	3	66	46	69
Battery C	3	63	42	67
Battery D	3	70	49	70
2nd Bat. Hdqs. and Hdqs. Det.	3	18	14	77
Battery E	3	68	39	57
Battery F	3	68	37	58
Battery G	3	67	41	61
Battery H	3	68	61	91
Medical Detachment	3	20	16	82
		788	568	

(18) 70%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
105th Field Art.				
Regimental Hdqs.	4	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery	3	48	38	79
Service Battery	3	75	65	87
Headquarters 1st Bat.	4	4	4	100
1st Bat. Hdqs. Battery	2	48	28	58
Battery A	2	91	72	79
Battery B	2	89	64	71
Battery C	2	92	74	80
Headquarters 2nd Bat.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bat. Hdqs. Bat.	3	64	45	71
Battery D	3	97	56	57
Battery E	3	82	53	63
Battery F	3	82	35	43
Medical Detachment	4	30	28	93
		811	571	

(19) 70%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
156th Field Art.				
Headquarters	4	4	3	75
Headquarters Battery	4	No drill		
Service Battery	4	67	63	94
Medical Detachment	3	40	24	59
1st Bat Hdqs. Battery and C. T.	3	47	36	76
Battery A	2	86	60	70
Battery B	3	76	48	63
Battery C		No drill		
2nd Bat. Hdqs. Battery and C. T.	4	54	39	73
Battery D	4	87	54	62
Battery E	1	92	59	64
Battery F	3	118	86	72
		671	472	

(20) 88%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
101st Cavalry				
Regimental Hdqs.	4	6	6	100
Headquarters Troop	2	75	61	81
Service Troop	2	87	82	94
1st Sq. Hdqs.	2	23	20	89
Troop A	2	71	59	83
Troop B	2	56	49	87
Troop C	2	64	49	77
2nd Sq. Hdqs.	2	24	19	81
Troop E		No drill		
Troop F	2	91	86	94
Troop G	1	64	59	92
Medical Detachment	2	47	44	94
		608	534	

(21) 86%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
1st Cavalry				
Troop B	2	70	63	90
Troop G	2	75	66	88
Troop M	3	63	50	79
		208	179	

(22) 83%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
51st Mach. Gun Squadron				
Hdqs. and Hdqs. Det.	2	37	32	87
Troop A	2	102	88	87
Troop B	2	97	74	76
Troop C	2	88	72	82
Medical Detachment	2	10	10	100
		334	276	

(23) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
106th Infantry				
Regimental Hdqs.	4	9	9	100
Regimental Hdqs. Co.	2	64	53	83
Service Co.	2	109	103	94
Howitzer Co.	2	62	51	82
Hdqs. Co. 1st Bat.	2	19	15	81
Company A	2	63	42	67
Company B	2	65	50	78
Company C	2	69	50	72
Company D	2	69	47	69
Hdqs. Co. 2d Bat.	2	18	14	78
Company E	2	65	42	65
Company F	2	66	48	73
Company G	2	82	53	65
Company H	2	72	56	78
Hdqs. Co. 3rd Bat.	2	24	21	89
Company I	2	62	47	77
Company K	2	63	47	75
Company L	2	62	47	76
Company M	2	69	53	77
Medical Detachment	2	46	44	95
		1158	892	

(24) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
14th Infantry				
Field and Staff	2	7	6	86
Headquarters, 1st Bat.	2	27	18	68
Headquarters, 2nd Bat.	2	63	40	64
Headquarters, 3rd Bat.	2	24	16	67
Headquarters Co.	2	24	19	81
Service Co.	2	69	60	87
Howitzer Co.	2	66	59	89
Company A	2	64	42	66
Company B	2	66	58	87
Company C	2	65	49	75
Company D	2	65	47	73
Company E	2	67	44	66
Company F	2	65	44	68
Company G	2	70	44	62
Company H	2	76	65	86
Company I	2	67	58	86
Company K	2	90	79	88
Company L	2	65	46	71
Company M	2	80	72	90
		1149	887	

(25) 75%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
244th Coast Art.				
Headquarters	2	5	4	80
Headquarters Battery	2	56	39	69
Service Battery	2	79	69	85
Medical D. D.	2	40	32	80
1st Bat. Hdqs. Co.	2	4	4	100
1st Bat. Hdqs. D. and C. T.	2	75	55	73
Battery A	2	65	46	71
Battery B	2	76	58	77
2nd Bat. Hdqs.	2	3	3	100
2nd Bat. Hdqs. D. and C. T.	2	72	51	71
Battery C	2	73	55	76
Battery D	2	81	64	79
3rd Bat. Hdqs.	2	3	2	83
3rd Bat. Hdqs. D. and C. T.	2	74	61	82
Battery E	2	72	52	73
Battery F	2	87	58	67
		865	653	

(26) 76%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
174th Infantry				
Headquarters	3	7	7	100
Headquarters Co.	1	62	56	90
1st Bat. Hdqs. Co.	1	20	17	85
2nd Bat. Hdqs. Co.	1	28	21	68
3rd Bat. Hdqs. Co.	1	41	33	80
Service Co.	1	49	42	46
Howitzer Co.	1	61	50	82
Medical Detachment	1	38	25	66
Company A	3	68	58	85
Company B	1	63	41	65
Company C	1	66	60	91
Company D	1	65	43	74
Company E		No drill		
Company F	1	60	50	83
Company G	1	63	54	85
Company H	1	70	49	70
Company I	1	85	44	52
Company K	1	75	61	81
Company L	1	84	50	60
Company M	1	58	42	72
		1063	808	

(27) 74%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
369th Infantry				
Regimental Hdqs.	1	8	7	87
Headquarters Co.	1	61	49	80
Service Co.	1	99	90	91

(28) 100%
27th. Division
Headquarters
 27th Division Hdqrs...

No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
4	25	25	100

(1) 92%
51st Cavalry
Brigade
 Brigade Headquarters...
 Headquarters Troop...

No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
4	7	7	100
4	74	68	92
		81	75

(2) 87%
53rd Infantry
Brigade
 Headquarters...
 Headquarters Co.

No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
4	4	4	100
5	36	31	85
		40	35

(3) 86%
54th Infantry
Brigade
 Headquarters...
 Headquarters Co.

No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
3	5	5	100
3	37	31	85
		42	36

(4) 79%
Hdqrs. 52nd
F. A. Brigade
 Brigade Headquarters...
 Headquarters Battery...

No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
4	6	4	67
3	46	37	82
		52	41

(5) 78%
87th Infantry
Brigade
 Headquarters...
 Headquarters Co.

No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
3	4	4	100
3	47	36	76
		51	40

(6) 81%
Ordnance Dept.,
S. C. and D.
 Ordnance Dept.

No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
4	21	17	81

(7)
102nd Am. Train
 102nd Ammunition Tr.

No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
	No drills		

Buffalo Soldiers
Enjoy Hallowe'en Party

I think that we will all agree that our party was a real success, not exactly from a financial standpoint, as it wasn't run with that object in view. We had a good, sociable crowd, good music and bum coffee, so if that doesn't constitute a good party, I don't know what does. Don't forget to give the committee and cooks their share of the credit also, and just like a regular banquet, we had after-dinner speakers. I am sure that we missed our Captain and Topkick, but we hope that their wives won't be sick the next time. Among the notables that attended were George Bertsch, the Flying Fireman, Al. Funk, the Flying Dutchman, and by the way, who was that young lady who acted so dignified and seemed to like to dance with George Bertsch. If I am not mistaken, Corp. Waddy brought her in.

The Whole Guard
on Review

(Continued from page 19)

of the State for the coming year and the spirit of the men is high. The regimental basketball team, which made a very favorable showing last year under the guidance of Lieutenant Edward Richards, is practicing twice a week and by the time the elimination tournament starts in the spring they will be in "A1" condition. Joseph Hardmeyer is in charge of the swimming instruction held at the armory each Monday, Tuesday, and Thursday night. Mr. Hardmeyer has arranged an interesting course and the tank is filled to capacity on each one of the instruction nights. The course will cover a period of three months and by this time it is expected that the regiment will produce some of the best swimmers in the city. Mr. Hardmeyer is well known throughout the state as a swimming expert. He has coached some of the best swimmers in the country including Jack Spanella, who swam the Gulf of Mexico some years ago.

104TH FIELD ARTILLERY

HOWDY, neighbors: Well, I see old Mr. Fall has turned loose his windy messengers to warn all the little fuzzy critters that it is time they were thinking of putting on their best furs.

Us humans have been busy too, the old business of trying to make last year's skimmer look like a new one, and as for the benny—well, after Adolph Moth and all the little moths stagger out of it, all you can do with it is to inflict it on the hall boy.

We would like to call attention once again to what the 104th F. A. is doing. We are always trying to get ahead in a friendly sort of way over our fellow Guardsmen, and I think we can say, without boasting, we have succeeded in most cases. (You can't hate us for that.)

Now, if you remember, we were about the first outfit to employ the radio for recruiting purposes, several other outfits caught the idea and they too were soon broadcasting the merits of their particular organization.

But here is one feature the rest of the gang will find hard to laugh off: We are the only regiment in the State that is broadcasting from their own armory!

So help me Hannah, if these words ain't the gospel truth, our neighbor

and sincere friend has literally taken us under his wing, and it is certainly a large one.

The neighbor mentioned is Station WFBH, otherwise known as "The Voice of Central Park." Well, it was arranged to install Mike Micaphone in the Armory and every Sunday between the hours of 5 and 6 you can hear the band of the 104th F. A. sending out a flock of music to cheer the sick and brighten many a corner with stirring marches by John Phillip Sousa and others. This is mixed freely with beautiful waltzes and up-to-the-minute jazz. Mr. Albert Hauser, the jovial announcer from WFBH, is certainly proving he likes us immensely, but don't for a minute think we in turn don't like "A1" 'cause we sure do. So just listen in every Sunday for our concerts and then—try and think up a stunt to trump it!

Heard Behind the Kneeboard

Battery "D" has two Scotsmen in it that are hard to beat. One Allen, knew his friend Grey was going to have a birthday in the very near future. Well, Allen knew he must buy his friend a present, and presents cost money. At last he hit upon one that would please them both.

On Grey's birthday Allen appeared carrying a basket and after wishing his friend many happy returns of the day said, "Here, ma gude friend, take these homing pigeons wi' ma compliments, they cost a pretty penny, so I wouldna' like tae see them die. Ma advice tae you is this: Let them out real soon, they need the exercise!"

* * *

The employees are always kidding Archie. Not long ago Archie asked one of the boys in all seriousness, "Say, vat kind of tricks can von of dose trained nurses do?"

Always a Winner!

Major-General Charles W. Berry, who has won the admiration of the entire National Guard of the State for his progressive and efficient administration as commanding general and his energy in camp construction to add comfort and pleasure to the guard during the annual field training periods, was returned a winner for the office of Comptroller of Greater New York by a plurality of nearly 400,000—the greatest ever rolled up for a candidate for that office.

Jojo Toddings permitted Ye Scribe to glance at a letter he was writing to his "sweetie." With his permission we will reprint some of it: "My Darling: Your eyes are like the sparkling stars above, your cheeks and skin, tinted like ivory and as soft as the breath of a rose, your lips are pulsating, tremulous and wet with desire, your teeth resemble pearls of the finest that nature could furnish, but you have the damndest looking nose I have ever seen on anything with the exception of an African ant eater." And he wonders WHY she hasn't answered as yet.

* * *

Sgt. Dodge was exercising one of the Association horses in the park recently. As he passed near the sheep fold he saw a little man running back and forth challenging the world to a wrestling match. The sergeant rode his horse inside the enclosure, dismounted and walking up to the little man piped, "You don't look so tough to me, I have a good mind to—" When he came to he was outside the sheep fold. He picked himself up and squinted between the bars at the little man. "Well, do you want more trouble," said the little guy. "Oh, no," piped Dodge, "just throw me my horse, will ya?"

* * *

Sgt.-Maj. Walsh was reading the paper and came across a bit of news. He read, "Seat on the Stock Exchange sells for \$120,000." Sgt. J. J. O'Brien: "For ONE seat only? My Gawd, think what a season ticket must cost?"

* * *

"Doc" Crays little girl woke one morning around four o'clock and not being able to go back to sleep at once, asked her mother to tell her a story. "Hush, dear," answered Mrs. Cray, "Papa will be home soon and he will tell us both one."

* * *

Lt. Costello said to Lt. Britton: "Say, Sidney, I know a swell joke about crude oil." Sidney yelled, "Oh, goody, please tell it." Lt. Costello, "Aw, I don't want to; it isn't refined."

* * *

Mickey Breen was talking to Johnston about a dance they both attended recently and Mickey noticed Johnston was not enjoying himself so he asked him the reason. "Well," said Johnston, "I didn't enjoy me-self 'cause I was wearing a rented dress suit." "What did that have to do with your not hav-

(Continued on page 27)

News From Our Sister States

By LIEUT. GEORGE L. CLARKE

THIS interesting bit of news is from the Age-Herald of Alabama. "Robert E. Lee Klan No. 1 of the Birmingham units of the Ku Klux Klan has purchased the old Athletic Club property, at 510 N. Twentieth street between the Southern Club and the Y. M. C. A., from Leo Loeb and Eugene Woolf for \$190,000, and will remodel it for use as a Klavern and Hdqts. The Klan has sold the property adjoining the corner of Sixth Avenue and 21st Street to Isaac Fabian and Chas. D. and Abe Klotzman, clothiers, for \$70,000."

* * *

A spicy bit of an Ad that appeared recently in "Times" of California. YOUNG gentleman wants room in district where there are no other roomers, State particulars, including Trade of Husband. Address Box M94 Times.

* * *

The District of Columbia contributes this bit to posterity. From the police regulations of the Capitol of the Republic. "Any one playing IMMORAL music shall be liable to arrest."

* * *

Iowa, not to be outdone, we take pleasure in reprinting a public "Bull," pulled by the Rev. Dr. P. H. Martin of Davenport, as reported in the Des Moines Register: "God was the first advertising man. He was also the first publicity man."

* * *

Don't think for a moment New York is to be left out, grab an eye-full of this beautifully engraved invitation sent out by our own Julius Miller.

"Julius Miller"

Borough President of Manhattan

Cordially invites you to be

present at the

Official Opening

of the

NEW SEWERAGE DISPOSAL
PLANT

West Street, foot of Canal.

Buffet Luncheon will be

served. Music.

* * *

We will serve one more from New York, read this and weep! The Hon. John Emory Andrus, L.L.D., eminent financier and Public Servant, as reported in the Herald-Tribune, "Smoking by women is loosening the strings that keep good things together."

Washington prints this tid-bit, it shows how the aesthetic spirit is spreading to the professors of swine husbandry, as revealed in a recent bulletin of the Pullman Agricultural Experiment Station; "There is refinement, alertness and sweetness in a feminine sow."

* * *

Pennsylvania steps forward and shows itself to be as broad-minded as a sardine is between the eyes, the Reading Eagle goes on to tell about certain Italians wishing to erect a monument to Christopher Columbus, the resolution opposing it is as follows, "Resolved: That we oppose the movement to place a statute of Christopher Columbus in Penns Common, declaring that we only favor the placing of marks of respect in honor of those who are native heroes and sons of the soil of America * * *."

* * *

New Mexico sends this sinister note to the cross-eyed world in general, the well-known Albuquerque Tribune has this to say: "The Y. W. C. A. is having a party on the 11th of this month at the recreation room. Invitations, which have been sent only to women, bear the bidding: "Please bring your husband. If you have no husband, bring a gentleman."

* * *

Minnesota wishes to express herself clearly on morals, as shown below. Tom Riddell * * * was expelled by Director E. H. Bosshardt for * * * NOT omitting a certain line in the annual class play of Virginia Junior College. "You and I." Riddell * * * was asked by his stage father how he felt. The manuscript called for "Like Holy Hell" for an answer and Riddell * * * F O L L O W E D THE MANUSCRIPT!"

* * *

New Jersey interviews a native son on his return from a visit to New York. "Mr. Oliver Dodge of Union Hill has returned after a two-week visit to the 'Big City.' * * * Mr. Dodge was shocked beyond expression by the swearing and cursing of the City * * * the worst oath he could remember, and one our citizens should forget as quickly as they have read it is 'Crackpot.' Only those living in the country can realize what an oath this is * * *."

On the firing line

The man who accomplishes anything in business must be on the firing line. Keeping at the front in any department of human activity calls for good brain and muscular energy.

SHREDDED WHEAT

contains all the body-building material in the whole wheat grain prepared in a digestible form.

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AT ALL DRUG STORES

(Continued from page 24)

ing a good time?" inquired Mickey. "Ah, shure now, it was rented where I sit down," piped Johnston.

* * *

Sgt. McCarthy of Headquarters was riding downtown in the subway recently and he heard two Jewish fellows talking business. At last one said, "Say, did I told you about dot terrible fire Bernstein had?" The second one said, "Aw, vell, Bernstein is a nice feller; he deserves it."

* * *

Here lies the body of Jimmie Glass, He lit a match when he smelled gas.

Maj. Campbell, examining recruit, "Now say Sixty-Seven three times."

The Recruit: "Two hundred and one."

* * *

George Therien: "I see 'Lefty' Hoffmeister is taking up Polish, Gaelic and German."

Harry Bruce: "Is he going to night school?"

George Therien: "Naw, he is running the elevator in the Armory."

* * *

There was a young man from Kahose, Who could darn his sox with his toes,

He did it so neat,

He fell in love with his feet, And named 'em, Mabel and Rose.

174TH INFANTRY

FOR the first time in several years the regiment is represented by a football team. To date the team has played two games winning one and losing one. Capt. Kline of the Howitzer Co. who is managing the outfit says that although he got a late start, the team will develop into a championship outfit.

Headquarters Co. inaugurated the social season in the armory with a Halloween dance on the evening of October 29th. The party was largely attended and a huge success.

Saturday evening, October 17th, the Second Lieutenants' Protective Association held a party in Co. H's room. Maj. Donnocker singing and plentiful refreshments resulted in a delightful evening for all who attended.

On Friday, November 6th, the officers of the regiment will say good-bye to Maj. John R. Mendenhall, our Senior

Instructor, who goes to Panama. The farewell party will take the form of a dinner at the Buffalo Club. Maj. Mendenhall has endeared himself to every officer and man of the regiment and it is with a feeling of the most sincere regret that we see him go. Capt. James W. Curtis, who takes the place of Maj. Mendenhall, has reported for duty. Capt. Curtis is an old friend and we are glad to welcome him to the regiment.

258TH FIELD ARTILLERY

SNAPPINESS is being featured in the 258th Field Artillery (8th N. Y.) this drill season. The outstanding demonstration of this policy is the manner in which the regiment falls in for roll call each drill night. Instead of the former more or less haphazard method of having the Batteries fall in individually, a system of regimental uniformity has been instituted. At First Call the band plays and guidons are marched to specially designated places on the floor. When placed they are in perfect alignment and upon them the various batteries dress. At assembly, rolls are called, attendance checked and immediately thereafter the band again plays. This is the signal for the various special details, which meanwhile have been formed on the left of the batteries, to march to the schools or other duties to which they have been assigned. The recruits are formed to the right of each battery—the Recruit Instructor starts at one end of the drill floor and picks up the recruits from each organization as he passes them. The remainder of the batteries, which constitute, of course, the bulk of the regiment, march to their particular drill immediately after the details have left. The neatness and dispatch with which this program has been carried out has been very favorably commented upon by visitors who have been able to observe it from the balconies.

It has always been a source of more or less regret that our drill floor is made of asphalt thereby preventing at this season, the playing of American football. The floor itself is 600 feet by 300 feet and provides ample space for the popular college game. As an experiment the English game of soccer was substituted a short time ago and met with instant popularity. The asphalt floor tends to produce an exceptionally fast game of

soccer without the discomfortable features, such as mud and irregular ground formations which are encountered outdoors. It is the intention to have teams representing each subdivision of the regiment from which will be picked the regimental team, which will book games with the various soccer teams now playing about New York.

Indoor baseball and roller skating will, of course, have their vogue as in former years.

The motor school of the regiment under the supervision of New York City Board of Education instructors, is proving increasingly popular. An assignment to this school is greatly coveted by the enlisted men of the regiment and a vacancy finds many applicants for the position. Col. Austin has expressed himself as immensely pleased with the spirit of uniformity which has manifested itself to a marked degree this drill season.

* * *

PERSONALS

Cpts. Harry J. Gaffney, William E. Callender, 2d, and Thomas J. Byrnes have been appointed as assistants to Maj. Gen. Berry, Chairman of the Coal Commission. The other officers of the regiment are trying their best to obtain through the influence of these gentlemen, such priceless treasures as coal necklaces, laveliers and solitaires.

We are glad to report that Lt. Col. Paul Loeser has returned to duty from his sojourn where he had undergone an operation. It is gratifying to note that, while the "LC" has lost considerable weight, he looks, and says he feels, better than he has in years.

Maj. Webster, as chairman of the Athletic Committee, is planning great doings for the coming drill season.

Capt. William J. Farrell has just successfully completed his yearly siege in connection with the Budget of the City of New York for the coming year. It must be said that Capt. Farrell seems to be in much better condition this year and has not the "all-in" appearance that was noticeable in former years. Perhaps this is improvement with age.

First Sgt. Patrick J. Murphy, Service Battery, is in the French Hospital suffering from stomach trouble. Sgt. Murphy is one of the "old timers" of the regiment and his condition is greatly regretted by all. It is hoped sincerely that he will soon be back "doing his stuff."

Maj. Taliaferro is now with the regiment, taking the place of Maj. C. A. Selleck as our Regular Army Instructor. Already he has won the sincere friendship and co-operation of the regiment as a whole, by his tactful and instructive methods.

Maj. Luckhurst is wearing a broad smile these days. The 3rd Battalion has



for the second time, won the Battalion Pennant. With "his blushing glows thick upon him," the Major nevertheless shows modesty, despite the grin.

106TH INFANTRY

BRIG.-GEN. GEORGE R. DYER, commanding the 87th Infantry Brigade, was the reviewing officer at the first review of the regiment held October 30th, during which he presented to the command a new regimental colors.

During the ceremonies attendant the presentation, the regiment at the salute with the band attired in the grey dress uniforms on the right, formed a splendid sight that won the commendation of the General and the applause of more than 6,000 people who filled the armory.

Another feature of the review was the silent drill performed by members of Co. L, commanded by Capt. Edward S. Dunne. The evolutions of the men as they marched to the corners of the armory and performed the manual of arms, all without a single command, evoked the warm applause of the gathering and favorable comment from the Army officers who witnessed the showing.

According to an announcement made by Col. Thomas Fairservis, regimental commander, at a dinner held in the Officers' Club, preceding the review this coming season will be a brilliant review season for the men of the Bedford Avenue armory. Plans are now under way to have a number of men, prominent in the political and military life of the Nation, appear at the armory to review the regiment.

At the conclusion of the review, the General met the officers and their wives at a reception in the Council Room, after which a collation was served in the Squad Room. Dancing and a number of reception in the various company rooms concluded the evening.

November 7th, the Squad Room was the scene of a colorful supper dance given by the members of Co. D. The members of the company, headed by Capt. Fred E. Gillette, worked hard during the evenings prior to the affair decorating the room with multi-colored bunting and evergreens, transforming a drab drill room into an arbor which, with the host of ladies in their pretty costumes, made a pleasing sight.

A vaudeville entertainment, arranged by the Captain, served to amuse the guests at the dinner and dancing to the excellent music of the company's jazz band until the early hours of the morning, was enjoyed by those present.

Though no extensive recruiting drive is being conducted by the regiment, yet

(Continued on page 30)

A Few Snaps From Camp Perry



Members of N. Y. team returning to company street



New Yorkers packing up for home



On the busy firing line



Up at dawn to look over the weather. Which member of the team could it be? One guess!



A little mending in camp

Regimental Historical Sketches

(Continued from page 7)

discontinued and the regiment wore a service uniform consisting of a dark blue jacket and cap and light blue trousers, similar to all troops of the Union Army. This was continued until 1868 when a new full dress uniform was adopted. The dress coat of dark blue, trousers and trimmings light blue, epaulettes and white belts and a modified shako, with a white plume. In 1874 the shako was replaced by a bearskin busby and white trousers were again authorized. The bearskin was not popular and the regiment soon returned to the shako, replacing the plume with a white pompon. In 1884 the majority of the National Guard regiments

adopted the State full dress uniform similar to that worn by the Regular Army and the 71st continued to wear it until 1892 when it was decided to return to a regimental distinctive dress. That adopted was on the general lines of the old distinctive uniforms but with dark blue trousers and trimmings of white and gold in place of the light blue and a white body belt only. In 1915 the cross belts were revived and the old-fashioned shako replaced by a modern dress hat on the lines of that worn by the Corps of Cadets at West Point. All full dress uniforms were discontinued during the World War and the regiment now wears only the prescribed service uniform of the United States Army, though the return to a distinctive uniform is contemplated.

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The Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 28)

every Monday night finds the Surgeon's office thronged with applicants waiting to be examined. The month of October was a busy one for the Medicos who passed more than thirty men and rejected for physical reasons an equal number.

The regiment is now busy with the new drill schedules which provide for two nights of target practise a month in addition to the regular drill schedule. A new range has been provided for the machine gunners, who use the range bi-monthly firing on the 1,000 inch target.

Non-commissioned officers' school is held at the armory weekly, with the following instructors and their subjects: Military courtesy and discipline, uniform regulations, topography and conventional signals, Capt. Samuel D. Davies; close order drill to include the platoon and cadence of command, Capt. Edward S. Dunne; rifle marksmanship, Capt. James R. L. Gibbons; interior guard duty, Capt. Thomas Quinn; rolling and wearing of the infantry pack, Lt. Edmund K. Johnston; first aid and personal, hygiene Capt. March.

The men will be examined on the subjects covered the first week in January by Capt. Gibbons, the Regular Army instructor, when they will resume the second half of the five months' course, which comprises: Advance and rear guard duty, Lt. Joseph Scanlon; out post duty, Capt. Edward T. Bonney; scouting and patrolling, Lt. Eugene M. Cunningham; combat principles, covering the rifle squad, section and platoon, Capt. Alfred Nogle. Final examinations will be held on February 26th, when all non-coms will be examined in the subjects covered.

14TH INFANTRY

THE non-commissioned officers of Co. H and their guests had a very enjoyable evening at the armory, on October 21st. The floor of the company parlor was cleared and then waxed, and the evening was spent in dancing. Several excellent exhibitions of fancy dancing were given by the young ladies present. Exceptionally fine was a rendition of the "Charleston" given by Miss Mae Powers. The Misses Moore, sisters of Sgt. Frank J. Moore, entertained with vocal selections. Following the dance the party adjourned to the regimental dining room where supper was served.

Members of this company have been quite curious of late as to the hirsuit adornment of Pvt. Vincent Maclary. Said private recently appeared with one-half of his mustache missing. Speculation has

it that when eating dinner one evening he elevated his epicurean tools slightly more than necessary and thereby caused the aforesaid accident.

The following promotions are announced by the Captain of Co. H, as a result of the recent examination: Pvts. First Class C. Bowring and E. Jantzen, promoted to corporal, and Pvts. Peter Rollins and A. Belsito promoted to Private First Class. Upon his own request, Cpl. O'Grady has been reduced to Private First Class and assigned to duty as saddler.

The biggest recruit in the Regiment joined Co. M. on Oct. 22d. Everybody from the "Old Man" to the high private in the rear rank welcomed it. Unlike most recruits it brought its own equipment. Its real name is Aeolian Player Piano, but before the evening was over it was called everything from an organ to a music box, but everybody agrees that it is a peach. We always knew we were good soldiers (?); but we learned a lot of things that night we didn't know before. We learned that Scibelli, who was able to make the Skipper think his eyes pained him so that he was unable to drill, was able to read the words on the music roll, and sing and dance. We wonder if his eyes only pain on Thursday nights. We also learned that we have some "Gas House Quartet" accompanied by Corp. "Legs" Hopkins on the pedals. Also we learned that we don't have to go to Broadway to see a show any more. All we need to do is watch Young Chartier do his stuff with his "dogs." He is surely "hooper" and slaps a wicked foot on the floor.

"Bumbux" who signs the pay roll as Cook Buxbaum says he can make the best noodle soup in camp next year. We hope he don't lose his noodle.

If Walowitz would bring in as many recruits as he does cigars we would have some company.

Joe Anastasia says that if Heim throws another Tripod at him the company will be called out to attend a funeral.

We understand Elmer Henry recently took unto himself a wife. Congratulations. We bet though that if you are A.W.O.L. from home as much as you are from drill, you will be in hot water all around.

"Buckaroo" Bill Bowden from the wilds of Long Island claims he can set up a tripod quicker than any man in the company, and Corp. Prendergast says his squad can go into action quicker than any other squad. Are they willing to back it up with money?

The other night we thought Sgt. Renard had a Persian Rug around his neck but later found out that it was a necktie.

Sol Goldberg says that since they have quit dancing the Fox Trot in favor of the Charleston, he can't tell whether a couple is dancing or having a chill.

We are willing to bet "Jerry" Ioria and "Whoops" Dezinna won't lose any more property. Never mind they will be out of debt to their Uncle Samuel before long.

Mike Kelly has been promoted to Corporal and assists Supply Sgt. Reichert. We hope he will remember that shoes are supposed to be mates, that we don't all wear the same sized hats, and that if we are small we don't want a blouse so long that it drags in the mud.

A man came up the other night to enlist but when he saw some of our "Crumb Dusters" with their bell pants he refused to sign up. He said he wanted to join the Army not the Navy. We wonder who he saw. Higgins says he don't mind the flappy pants but that if anybody shows up with a handkerchief in his cuff they have him to lick.

"Jimmy" McKenna (the only man in the Company entitled to wear a wound stripe from the Battle of Peekskill) turned up the other night with a sore throat and very hoarse. Gross says he got that way from yelling for Walker and Berry.

Laurence Raben our newest member is now out of the recruit class and drills in a manner that makes some of the old timers jealous.

Night Workers

"Did you hear those bottles rattling?"

"Yes; wonder if it's the bootlegger or the milkman?"

—Texas Ranger.

D. & H. R. R. Help Guardsman!

The General Manager of the D. & H. Railroad informs us that one hundred of its employees were permitted to attend National Guard camps of instruction this year—72 were enlistments in the N. Y. N. G. as follows:

105th Infantry	41
10th Infantry	30
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The remaining 28 were enlistments in the National Guard of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Keep Your Eye On The 69th Now



The assignment of Maj. Martin H. Meaney to command the Second Battalion, has met on all sides with the greatest cordiality.

The Commanding Officer has not only accomplished a great thing for the Battalion and the Regiment, but he has brought to active duty with the National Guard, a soldier who in my opinion, is the acme of military perfection. Maj. Meaney enlisted in Co. G, 69th New York, on October 7, 1915, and there passed through all of the non-commissioned grades. He entered the World War a Captain,—commanding with honor Co. M, 165th Infantry—and returned from overseas commanding the Battalion

that he is now to lead again. Nineteen months of active service with one unit is an honor not lightly to be passed over.

In peace or in war, any unit led by Martin Meaney is one to be given the greatest consideration and, it is my opinion, that the Second Battalion will always be among the leaders.—J. B. C.

Jerome B. Crowley has been with this Regiment since 1917, and we want to keep him for some time to come. During his service with the 69th he has been an example of what a real soldier should be. Despite cares and sorrows that beset him, he was always ready and willing to do all in his power to help. His work

on the "Strategy Board" has been very helpful and is appreciated by those in a position to understand its value.

He has always been in the "Yes sir" class when his aid was asked in matters military. (Full stop—this is commencing to sound too much like an obituary). It is not customary to say all of these things about the subject while he still lives, but summing up of the whole situation is that he is a good soldier and his promotion is a benefit to the Regiment. Because of his superior military knowledge, general ability and untiring energy, there can be no doubt that a happy and successful future is in store for Maj. Crowley.—W. J. C.

TROOP B, 1ST CAVALRY

The Annual Hallowe'en dance of the Mounted Service Club of Troop B, 1st Cavalry, was held at the Armory at Albany, N. Y., Saturday evening, with an attendance of more than sixty couples. This proved to be one of the finest of the social events that the Mounted Service Club has held in many months. The dance hall was gaily decorated with

pumpkins and corn stalks, with streamers of orange and black as festoons, while the lounge room with its mammoth fireplace in which burned a great wood fire, with its floors covered with oriental rugs that defy description, together with its beautiful hangings make it one of the finest rooms if not the finest to be found in any of the Armories of the State. Dancing was enjoyed until the witching hour, after which supper was served in

the dining room downstairs, which was also decorated with the Hallowe'en colors.

The next event of the club will be the fifth annual dinner to be held at Devine's Hotel on the Albany-Troy road on Monday evening, November 23rd. This affair is held each year on a date as close as possible to November 22nd, it being on this date in 1920 that the newly organized troop was federalized.

1925 Small Arms Qualifications

IN spite of occasional hectic weather conditions, 1925 proved a very successful year for small arms qualification, including the auxiliary infantry weapons, such as the machine gun and howitzer, also the bayonet and sword, for all of which opportunity for qualification was afforded this year.

In the entire guard 4,772 men received medals or bars, a very satisfactory percentage of twenty-one and a half per cent.

At Camp Smith, where all of the Infantry trained, this percentage was even better as about one out of every three men qualified for some decoration. When the short time available for practice and record is considered we feel that we can be well satisfied for the present, although we frankly state that we expect soon to improve even these figures.

The general lesson of the season appears to be that while the up-State regiments with available outdoor ranges still hold their supremacy with the rifle, that supremacy no longer exists with other weapons. The 106th led with the pistol, the 165th and 14th with the howitzers, the 369th with the bayonet, and the 165th again with the automatic rifle. Even with the rifle new methods are being discovered and our metropolitan regiments are finding ways and means to counteract the lack of outdoor ranges for practice.

We mention these facts not to take away any credit from our good friends "the apple knockers," but because we have always contended that the advantage of an outdoor practice range, while unquestionably great, was exaggerated by our city guardsman, and that by following the course laid down in Training Regulations 150-5 good average shots could be developed in an armory.

The leader with all weapons was our old champion, the 10th Infantry, close behind them came the 165th, the 174th and the 108th in that order.

1399 men qualified with the rifle, 964 of these being in the D course, and 435 in the A course. The 10th and 108th as usual showed the way but the 165th and 107th of the city regiments pressed them closely, and the latter organization, had they not been obliged to practically shoot under water during their test days, would undoubtedly have made an even closer race of it. The 106th and 174th were also "in the money."

Pistol qualifications footed up to 1709. This was more than the total for rifle, as the Infantry shot well with the pistol and the artillery materially swelled the total. The leader here was the 106th. The 105th, 10th and 166th also did good work on this range.

The 165th annexed the automatic rifle as their specialty closely pressed by the 174th, 10th and 71st. 147 men received automatic decorations, a very excellent showing for the first year.

Nine hundred and seventy machine gunners qualified. The 10th again leads but right behind we find the 165th and 14th.

This drift towards the large cities becomes still more pronounced with the Howitzer companies special weapons. Here the 165th showed in the van with the 14th right on their heels. 361 men qualified.

We dealt at length on the bayonet in a previous issue. To recapitulate, 148 men received this highly prized decoration, the 369th and 174th finishing neck and neck with the 165th and 107th right behind them.

The cavalry this year took up qualification with the sword and secured 18 decorations, a very satisfactory showing for the first year.

In the musketry problem conducted at Camp Smith for Infantry battalions, the Second Battalion of the 10th Infantry (Maj. O'Neill) led with a percentage of 48.50. In the first ten were also the First Battalion of the 174th Infantry (Maj. Donnocker) 42.00; The Second Battalion, 174th Infantry (Maj. Gillig) 34.74; the First Battalion, 10th Infantry (Maj. Clune) 34.50; the Third Battalion, 165th Infantry (Maj. Conrad), 32.10; the Third Battalion, 108th Infantry (Maj. Smith) 30.10; the First Battalion, 165th Infantry (Maj. McSherry) 29.80; the Third Battalion, 10th Infantry (Maj. Dedell) 28.90; the Third Battalion, 107th Infantry (Maj. Byrns) 26.50; and the Second Battalion, 108th Infantry (Maj. Johnston) 25.50.

Such is the record for 1925. Now let us get together and beat it in 1926.

Veterans Change Meeting Night

THE Veteran Association, 47th Regiment, has changed its meeting night to the second Friday of the month. Captain G. W. Head, a former president, recently celebrated his eighty-fifth birthday.

Bystander (to movie sheik): "What'r you doing?"

Actor: "Practicing picking up the heroine at a gallop."

Bystander: "You don't have to pick them up, they'll jump."

—B. H. S. Torch.

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