

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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AUGUST, 1926

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DETERMINATION



Ask CAPTAIN SUCCESS - - He knows

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Official State Publication



VOLUME THREE

NUMBER FIVE

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

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

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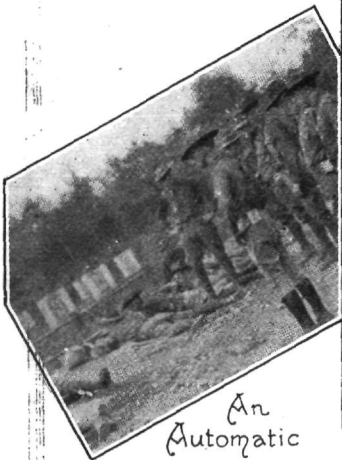
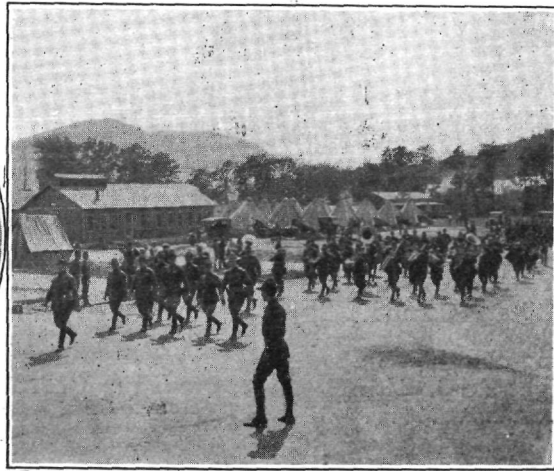
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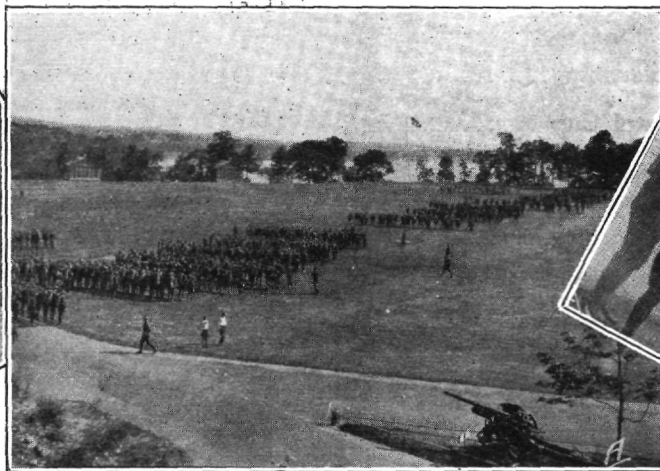
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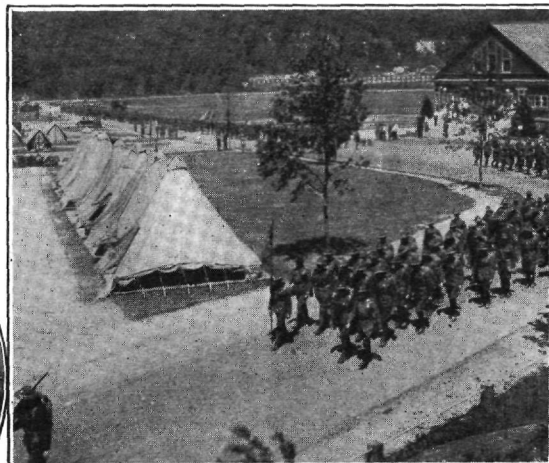
Camp Smith - the Ideal Military Camp



An Automatic Rifle Range



The Evening Gun



BY COURTESY OF
CAPTAIN A. HOGLE
CAMP PHOTOGRAPHER



Field Maneuvers at Camp Smith

By LT. COL. WM. R. WRIGHT (G-3, 27th Div.).

THE present field training season for the Infantry includes in its program of instruction the most extensive field maneuvers which the New York National Guard has attempted since the World War. Gradually in past years we have worked up through the platoon, the company, the battalion and finally last year the regiment until it was decided this year to have one brigade maneuver for each brigade.

So far the 53rd and 54th Brigades have both successfully worked out the problem outlined in Training Circular No. 5 and most interesting and instructive "wars" they have been. The thickly-wooded country emphasizes the necessity of close team work and of communication, laterally and to the rear, and company officers must know how to guide themselves by the compass to avoid confusion. So far the troop leading has been of a high order and shows evidence of careful preparation during the winter. Command and staff work is steadily improving as the advantages of the present system are learned. Also we are learning that things which we thought almost impossible on account of steep grades and woods can be done. The 106th Infantry took with them on their maneuvers all of their machine guns and one pounders and fired both with blanks as called for in their orders. The 107th made their main attack along the steep Escabotin Trail, which the builders never thought would be used by troops and put in only to have some way of reaching the extreme cor-

ner of the property. All regiments got their signal equipment up by various expedients, man, mule or horse-power, and proved that our modern Guardsman is not inferior to his predecessors in ingenuity, inventiveness and hard work.

General Haskell has been a regular visitor in the woods and has visited all command posts during both of the brigade problems held to date. He has expressed the keenest interest in our terrain and announced his intention to develop it in order to render it more suited to our needs. His main criticism, and all will admit that it is a just one, is that we talk of Lookout Hill, Van Cortlandt Hill, Mine Mountain, etc., but when the said hills are pointed out they look merely like a bunch of trees, slightly higher trees possibly, but otherwise indistinguishable from the rest of the forest *primaeval*. He has directed that this defect shall be remedied without delay and work is already going on to accomplish the desired result. Lookout Hill has commenced to show some signs of being what it is, namely a rocky eminence which would be a very hard nut to crack, but attackers who last year had almost to attack it with axes will find that this year the axe has preceded them and that they will not be altogether "lost in the impenetrable forest."

The work so far done has been merely clearing out underbrush. Few big trees have been cut. Such cutting will be carefully planned and will be done during the winters and gradually it is hoped that the

general area of Van Cortlandt Hill, Lookout Hill, the Knoll, Guillemont and Quennemont will come to look more like a maneuver terrain and less like a forest preserve, and this improvement then pushed further each year as time and finances permit.

Nor is it believed that the financial outlay will be great. A great deal of clearing can be done by an experienced gang in a short time and at comparatively small expense, and timber must be cut somewhere on the reservation each year to keep company cooks busy in the summer. The answer is obvious, "cut it in places which need to be cleared."

The truth of the matter is that in the Van Cortlandt terrain we have a property which with intelligent development can supply all of our average maneuver training needs. Two years ago it was very nearly a trackless wilderness. Today it is visited and used by every Guardsman who goes to Camp Smith and is traversed in all directions by troops, mounted men, wagons and to a certain extent by motors. The development has already been rapid and only the start has been made. It is now accessible (maybe we should accept the amendment of some who have plodded up our trails and add "with difficulty and effort") and plans for future development can be carried out. That future development in view of our Commanding General's interest and expressed intentions seems sure, and dependent only on successful accomplishment.

Origin of the Chevron

THE only portion of the uniform now worn by the United States Army that dates from the Revolution is the chevron worn on the left sleeve indicating length of service.

The chevron was adopted in an order dated West Point, N. Y., June 17, 1782. This order stated: "The commandant thinks proper to direct, that each Non-Commissioned Officer and Private, who has served four years in the Continental Regiment, shall be entitled to wear one stripe of white tape, on left sleeve of his regimental coat, which shall extend from seam to seam, etc."

The order further stated:

"As emulation is essential to promote discipline the Commandant wishes, by all laudable measures, to kindle the flame in every breast; and considers punishment, as well as reward is absolutely necessary

in all government; to promote which design, he directs that these marks of distinction, in the first instance, be for all who had actually served as above, without discrimination of character; but, that after the publication of this order, none who shall commit a crime, for which they are punishable by a Court Martial, shall be entitled to this honorary badge of four years from the time they were found punishable; and should any one who is honored with the badge, be so lost to a sense of honor, which every soldier ought to possess, as to fall under a sentence of a court martial, he is to be divested of this badge of honor at the head of the Regiment, and excluded from wearing it until he shall retrieve his character by four years unblemished service."

This order was modified by an order dated Headquarters, Newburg, N. Y., August 7, 1782, permitting those who had served three years to wear the service chevron. (The Blackhawk.)

The Natty 54th Infantry Brigade

Everyone in Camp Smith sat up and took notice when non-commissioned officers of Headquarters Co., 54th Infantry Brigade, Buffalo, blossomed forth in new uniforms. The Buffalo outfit was the first to adopt the new regulations for uniform for its non-commissioned personnel.

The trim serge uniforms with rolled collar, made the Headquarters Company non-coms the center of attraction from the time they arrived at camp.

"I have no doubts in my mind now that your non-commissioned officers have been collecting a lot of salutes," remarked Brigadier General Edgar S. Jennings to Captain Leo J. Hagerty after he had inspected the. "They certainly do look like commissioned officers."

Military Leadership

LT. COL. LOUIS E. JALLADE

THE leader is one who can develop in another man a desire for the successful conclusion of a required action. It is not given to everyone to have leadership qualities. In observing everyday life we soon develop the fact. However, there are many who have potential leadership and a few of these develop such leadership through necessity, such as under stress. In order to wilfully develop leadership in any person, it is necessary to reverse the operation—that is, to develop it when the person is not under stress, and inasmuch as it is part of the work of the men in command to develop leadership because it is so important to their work, it is necessary to arrive at some method whereby the potential leaders are discovered and developed before the stress arrives, and so it is the purpose of this paper to analyze such development.

The easiest way probably is to arrive at an understanding of the material at hand through an understanding of human nature. The born political leader becomes a leader because he has a natural desire for understanding human character. You have met men of this kind. To be a leader, you must first understand that you must, in addition to other things, be able to do better than anyone else, that one thing which that particular group has foremost in mind! The political leader can get better jobs for his friends than anybody else, and he therefore can get better results in the district. The leader of a football team must be able to play some particular part of the game better than anyone else or he must understand the game better and for this reason the team follows him. He loses that position as soon as somebody else can think or direct better than he. This is found particularly in the lower form of animals. The leader of the pack is the leader only while he shows superior intelligence or strength; when he becomes weakened by age or wounds, he loses his leadership.

The officer is usually harrassed by a number of problems that have nothing to do with leadership, and often times nothing to do with the military, and so does not always react before a group as he would were he not so harrassed. The men know nothing of your higher problems and they can only judge you through what they see of your actions, and of your knowledge of the things as they know them. This is the price that the leader must pay to be a leader—a serene, composed manner and a constant application of the matter in hand, reading and thinking.

The successful leader is a psychologist

whether he knows it or not. He must understand human reactions under certain conditions. To best explain, we might call attention to the test for the selection of telephone operators carried on by Professor Munsterberg. It would be well worth while for anyone to read his book on "Business Efficiency." Leadership is not a question of dynamic energy. The best leaders are those that move least. Leadership is principally headwork and very little footwork. The leader uses his head first and his feet last.

The leader uses straight thinking. He is able to see through a situation and get a correct answer without prejudice. He is able to decide an argument fairly, arrive at a conclusion fairly with due consideration for other people's physical and morale well-being. Straight thinking also means getting the other fellow's point of view. The leader has a fundamental respect for the machine, meaning loyalty in the broader sense, such as trying to do the things the way his leader would like to have them done. He also tries to get in perfect harmony with his superior's way of thinking without subordinating or destroying his own initiative, and then one more big item:—The leader is a booster, within reason, and this must be taken in the broader sense. He takes on the mental attitude of a salesman. He must believe in his team, in his organization, in his leaders, and he must talk it, sleep with it and dream it. He must be an enthusiast and there can be nothing any better than his unit or their way of doing things. If you cannot believe these things of your own organization, then get out of it and go to one that you can respect. You cannot be a leader unless you are a booster.

Another characteristic of the leader—he talks little. He has a closed mouth. Being a man of action, he does not talk much because he has very little to talk about. The man of action never preaches. He is not trying to reform anyone. He simply says do so and so and the very tone of his voice and the look of his eye is final. In this voice and in this eye there is an absence of meanness. It is entirely impersonal and you know that it is so and you act accordingly. Reverse this all and take on the attitude of "You should do so and so because it is good for you and the organization," and you immediately arouse the spirit of debate. It may not be good for so and so or for the outfit.

Let us take this fact—the soldier is in the outfit because he likes to be there and he wants to be a soldier, and the fact

that he wants to be a soldier means that he is there to obey and to give orders and you are his leader because you have the superior knowledge, so there cannot be any question about it. You say and he says do so and so and that is the end of it. Therefore, be close-mouthed and above all things, be calm particularly while under stress. Study the physician at the bedside. He certainly inspires confidence even though sometimes he may not know what the sickness means, but by being calm he is able to study the patient. But remember this, that a man reveals his inner character or weaknesses when he loses his temper or when he is drunk. Remember that your men probably have as keen a sense of proportion as you and they will be the first ones to discover your weaknesses which will mean your destruction if the weakness is serious. Now as a mass proposition, the only reason that the men should be kept ignorant of your weaknesses is for the general effect that it will have on the mass. Furthermore, this weakness might not be very serious but serious in the minds of the men. It might destroy their confidence. It is therefore necessary for the leader to take on a sense of repose and calmness and in an emergency to be sure that you do nothing to disturb that calmness in yourself, and this is where the recommendation of your instructors applies. They have said that you must read, study and be prepared.

In an emergency your instincts will have to tell you what to do. In an emergency, one has not the time to think and reason and weigh methods or ask for the solution. In an emergency the decision is based on the material that you have stored within your mind and the experience that you have accumulated, so in order to be a leader under stress, you must do for your own brain what the leader of your advanced party does and that is to constantly observe and study the ground with a possibility of an attack always before you, that you may not be taken unawares. Herein comes the idea that you might be a leader in peace time or when everything is running smoothly, but you lose your leadership the moment that these rules of the game are changed and you don't know the answer.

Leadership is contagious to those having potential leadership and bear in mind that no one is born with a label to the effect that they are to be leaders. There is one thing that prevents many men from developing and that is the fear of being hated by their fellowmen if they attempt

to take direction. Of course, we know that the 100 per cent leader has nothing of this kind to think out. Yet many men in the lower grades would rather remain privates all their lives than to attempt leadership even though on a small scale because of the fear of losing their friends.

A military leader in proportion as he comes down the scale of military importance must know the details that are applicable to the smaller groups. As a rule, you may say that the nearer you get to the enlisted men, the more it is necessary for you to know the things that the enlisted man is supposed to know. This is necessary if you wish to hold their respect, and it is due to this rule that instructors give so much stress to that often repeated statement, "read your book before facing your men."

The leader is never an individualist. The more you develop as a leader the more you appreciate the value of teamwork. The leader leads because he uses the cooperative effort of his team subordinates and therefore he is able to control the group of men that he has in command. It is impossible for anyone to manage a great group of men for a continued effort without assistance, and to the ignorance of this fact we might attribute the weakness of most men in command. The man trying to do it alone is running up and down the line butting in here and there and wearing himself out wherein his nerves become on edge, so as to speak, and becomes a source of irritation rather than of help and inspiration. You have seen this condition very often. This is where the footwork has taken precedence of the headwork. You may say that there are situations where this is necessary and I will answer that there is no such situation.

This teamwork idea must be developed both in the man and the organization at a very early date. No matter what your position in the military scale happens to be, if you are a corporal, you depend upon your squad as your team; as a captain you depend upon your sergeants, yet as a captain you are only one of a great number of captains in the regiment. But there are a great many less captains than there are sergeants and so on up the line until there are only a few regimental commanders within the brigade. So you see, the team leaders are getting smaller and smaller as we get nearer the top, while the reverse is true as to the subordinates—they grow in number as they get away from the top and this illustration serves to demonstrate the necessity of loyalty and teamwork.

The advantage of leadership should be shown within the group at an early date. This requires a keen insight on the part of the higher leader. He must be able

to set up before his men rewards and punishments. In other words, these men must be shown that if any one man works harder than the other man, and shows himself to be fair and kind and above all, just, then the love of his followers comes to him whether he wants it or not. No father has to sit up nights wondering whether he will be loved by his children, if he is worth loving. No leader is loved simply because he pats a man on the back or buys his way through. He loses the respect instead. Further, the surest way to disorganize an outfit is not to praise the 100 per cent efficiency men and not to reprimand or punish the 50 per cent efficiency men. Before you know it, the 100 per cent men have lost heart while the 50 per cent men have remained 50 per cent men and the outfit has become a 50 per cent outfit.

It is necessary to create in your team a condition wherein the morale and physical strength of your men will be conserved. This is very important. It is easier to lead a unit of high morale and physical strength than one where these conditions have been lowered. It is easier to live with healthy people than with sick people. This may not be so necessary within the armory. In the field, it is a very serious matter. In the armory we have more time and because we have more times, we sometimes let things slide and this is wherein the sickness comes. It is incipient, and we might analyze that for a minute. Wasting time at any of the drills is one of the surest ways of lowering the morale particularly with an intelligent group of men. By this statement, I mean, holding back the greater part of the company while the instruction of a few awkward men or recruits is carried on. You read a great deal about this in training regulations, and it may mean nothing to you unless you are a psychologist.

Men of any class like to progress. They are thinking of their own progression and the majority of the company should progress together. Any kind of a man has a certain sense of perfection and he wants perfection in accordance with his own lights, but he wants it nevertheless, and he knows when you are putting something over on him. This marching around the armory floor with nothing to do but marching is one of the standard methods of lowering the morale. Another equally good method is to let the men stand in line, first waiting for roll-call, then ten minutes more while the captain examines the first sergeant's attendance book, and then five minutes more while the captain reads the program for that evening's work, and so on. While this is going on, if the men could lie on the floor and smoke they would not feel as they do, but they know what is going on and they

reflect it in their work. I know I did react very strongly against waste of time as a private and I said if I ever became an officer I would certainly do things differently.

Get this well into your mind. The efficient leader works his men to the Nth degree without a moment's waste, then a period of rest wherein he sees to it that the men relax into a 100 per cent rest. That is one of the great thoughts that this late war demonstrated to a number of people and that was the great value of intensified training.

Another thought I want to bring out in the selection of a leader—the superior officer should be constantly watching for undeveloped material. An indication is usually to be found in a man who is always willing to do a little bit more; that man who voluntarily takes an unpleasant task or who stays on the job when everybody is gone. This type may not be susceptible of becoming great leaders but they have the foundation that makes for leadership and should be developed. That foundation is loyalty and love of fellowmen. Make this note: To a more or less degree, all leaders are lovers of their fellowmen or were at the time of their ascendancy. As against this willing chap, you have the grouch. He is the 50 per cent man that I spoke about. Reward the worker who is the 100 per cent man and do it as the animal trainer does it—punish or reward immediately upon the act being committed.

Now, one more thought and we are through. Swearing at men because they do not do as you expect them to do is a 100 per cent indication of weakness on your part. Your men may be of very slow mentality. They may be stupid, but remember you must as a leader take men as you find them, and if you don't like stupid men, you better retire from life. You can't make men over, but you can develop this philosophy of life and this is that no normal, honest man, no matter how stupid he is, disobeys an order wilfully. He will use bad judgment, he will probably misunderstand you, but he doesn't do it for his own pleasure, and so take men as you find them. Study them, find out what the man is really trying to do, or what is behind his mind.

If you would become a good company commander, or a good corporal, you will have made it your business to have known all about your men, you will have known their weaknesses, their strength and their reactions under certain conditions, so when the test comes you will know how far you can depend on these men. If you give half-baked orders, you cannot expect these men to understand them because there are no such things as mind readers and if there were they wouldn't be in your company anyway. So that as a

leader you must be sure that you have prepared them for the work that you were this day to expect of them, and that you have given them your order clearly, and that they have understood it; that you know their physical and mental condition and that you are not asking them to do something impossible to be executed.

There is a way around everything and anything can be done, but only when you have studied the method of doing it with the tools that you have in hand. Cursing and preaching at your men is an indication that the fault lies with you and is one of the surest ways of disappointing the confidence that your men may have in you as a leader and disappoint your own confidence in yourself because of your inability to produce the results with the same tools that the efficient leader uses to produce results.

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.

Edward J. Weber, Corp. Med. Det., 115 Perry St., New York City.
 Anthony Chase, 170 Oak St., Rochester.
 Irving Clorofeine, 1763 59th St., Brooklyn.
 Charles S. Johnson, 12 Stern Ave., Jamestown.
 Benjamin Ferrone, 3 Lafayette St., Auburn.
 Joseph Cognate, 651 Manhattan Ave., Brooklyn.
 James Catrone, 32 Starr St., Brooklyn.
 Raymond Wilson, 346 E. 18th St., York City.
 Wilbur E. Wilder, care of Gen. E. W. Wilder, Guarantee Trust Co., 5th Ave. Branch, New York.
 Glen Allen, Caledonia Ave., Rochester.
 Lee G. Johnson, 116 Hazzard St., Jamestown.
 John G. Cirrincione, 158 Sacket St., Brooklyn.
 Corsie Hendrix, 121 Madison Ave., New York.
 Noel E. Ostrand, 9016 4th Ave., Brooklyn.
 Albert Hergert, 2899 8th Ave., New York.
 Chauncey Williams, Gen. Del., Black Creek.
 Raymond Alcide, 70 Sunnyside Ave., Brooklyn.
 Harry Blackburn, R. F. D. No. 3, Gouverneur.
 Edwin W. Carlson, 162 Park St., Jamestown.
 Edwin L. Gifford, 921 Ontario Ave., Niagara Falls.
 Joseph R. Gerritsen, 530 Isham St., New York.
 Raphael McGuire, Route 8, Lockport.
 Arthur Meyer, 460 11th St., Brooklyn.
 Hyman Schaffer, 709 E. 9th St., New York.
 John J. Seitz, 44 Arrondale Pl., Middle Valley.
 Roy J. Legarie, Inf., Gen. Del., Buffalo.
 Stanley J. Piotrowski, Inf., 2109 Pitkin Ave., Brooklyn.
 Elmer E. Cone, Jr., Box 262, Port Henry.
 Robert S. Flagg, R. F. D. No. 2, Saranac Lake.
 Manuel Freitas, Gen. Del., Saranac Lake.
 Jacob Malyska, 7 Peru, Plattsburgh.
 Steward T. Maynard, 6 Cameron Ave., Glens Falls.
 Joe D. Overbey, Gen. Del., Hudson.
 Patrick Pyne, 139 Cornelia St., Plattsburgh.
 Floyd H. Shantie, R. F. D. No. 2, Westville.

1926 Baseball Championship

THE 1926 Baseball Championship series has been progressing well. There have been no postponements and only one default. Already the entire first round has been completed and all but one match of the second round and the results indicate close and interesting contests in the semi-finals and finals.

The first game on June 19th as reported on our last issue resulted in a good 9 to 6 victory for the Medicos at the expense of the Engineers, and the Medicos were again favored by fortune when the 102nd Ammunition Train were forced to default to them in the second round.

On July 3rd one of the best games so far played resulted in the 106th trimming the 105th, by the excellent score of 2 to 1, but the victors the next week fell before the well balanced team of the Special Troops by the score of 14 to 1. The Special Troops on July 3rd at Travers Island had previously eliminated the 244th Coast Artillery by 22 to 5.

On July 17th we had a double-header at Camp Smith, the 107th team defeating the 14th in a well fought game by 12 to 6 and the 108th taking the 369th into camp by the score of 21 to 12. The latter game was an excellent one for some four

innings, then either the 108th got going or the 369th slipped for the upstaters knocked everything into the swimming pool and put the game safely on ice.

On the 24th the 107th and 108th locked horns and the 107th emerged the victors by 10 to 5. It was, however, a fight all through, and the 108th with a hastily gathered team deserve great credit for the stand they made against the well organized and experienced team of the Seventh.

The matches still to be played are:

101st Signal Bn. vs. 165th Infantry.

Winner of above match vs. 107th Infantry.

102nd Medical Reg. vs. 27th Special Troops, and then the finals, best two out of three between the winners of the second and third matches.

It is really too bad that our National Guard finals will be played before the World's Series because the latter will inevitably come as an anti-climax, but unfortunately it cannot be helped. Better write early to Camp Smith and reserve your seats. The dates are August 21st and 28th, and also September 4th in case of a tie.

The Whole Family Trains

In Company H, 174th Infantry, stationed at Buffalo, the whole family believes in military training. The father, Benjamin Holden, is Mess Sergeant; his son, Corporal Ernest Holden, is in the same company, and an expert shot and member of the regimental rifle team, and his son, Orton Holden, has just joined up as a private. The American flag means something in the Holden family!

Rapid Fire—11 Seconds!

There was trouble at the office and the husky new clerk was in disgrace.

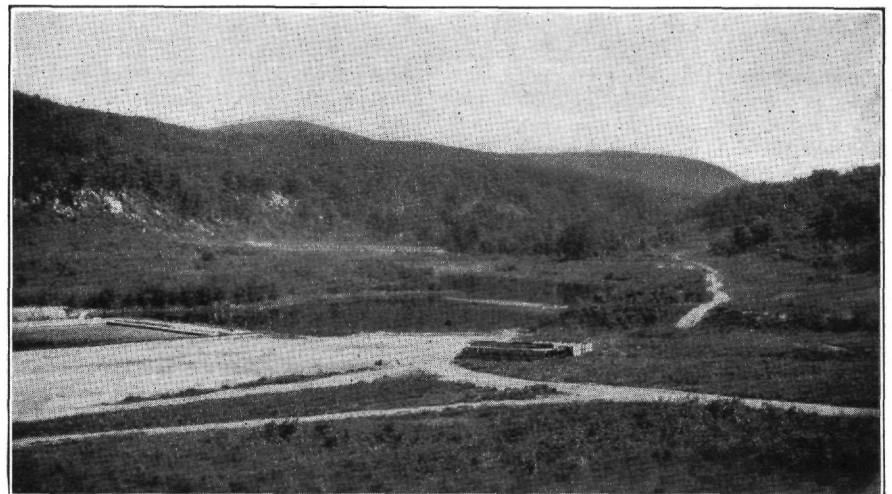
"You're fired!" snarled his boss. "When I hired you, I asked if you were quick at figures and you said yes."

"Jumpin' snakes!" expostulated Arizona Pete. "I thought you said triggers!"

* * *

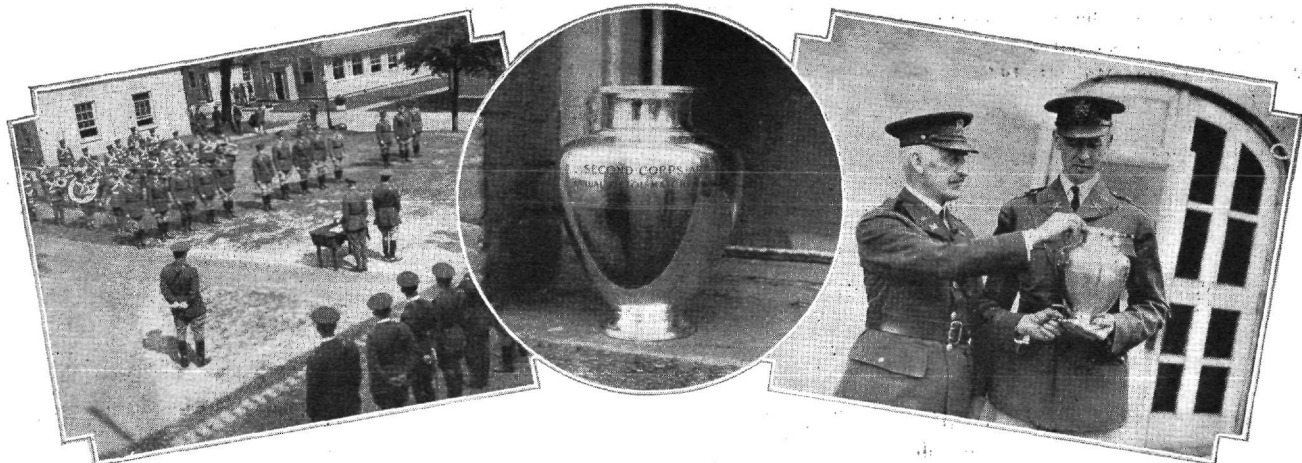
Maisie—What is reason?

Jack—Something you don't need to have to kiss a pretty girl.



Camp Smith—"In the Cool of the Evening!"

Receiving Luquer Pistol Cup



THE Luquer Trophy which was won, as stated in the July issue, by a Pistol Team representing the New York National Guard was presented to the winning team on Thursday, July 8th, at 2nd Corps Area Headquarters, Governors Island, by Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall, Corps Area Commander. This trophy was donated by Col. Thatcher T. P. Luquer, Engineers Reserve Corps, and was competed for on June 18th at Fort Schuyler, New York, by teams composed of five officers each, from the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserves of the 2nd Corps Area. It will be held by the winning team for one year or until the next competition and becomes the permanent property of the team winning it three times.

On the morning of the presentation, the three teams were formed in line in front of 2nd Corps Area Headquarters. After Maj. Gen. Summerall and his staff had taken their places, Col. W. S. Semple, D. O. L., U. S. A., the executive officer conducting the match, briefly outlined events leading up to the match and summarized the results. He then introduced Col. T. P. Luquer, who officially turned

the trophy over to Gen. Summerall. The National Guard Team was then presented to Gen. Summerall by Maj. G. A. Sayles. In his presentation address Maj. Gen. Summerall highly commended the National Guardsmen on their success. He termed the victory a "signal achievement" and stated he would have the Adjutant General of the 2nd Corps Area make suitable notation on the efficiency records of all members of the winning team. Following the presentation of the trophy to Capt. H. R. Humphrey, 104th F. A., captain of the National Guard Team, medals for individual high scores were presented to Maj. S. Montesinos, 18th Inf., U. S. A., for first place, and Lt. P. H. Kron, 16th Inf., U. S. A., for third place. The winner of the second high medal, Capt. A. A. Lane, Air Service, O. R. C., was unable to be present. General Summerall in presenting the medals laid particular emphasis on the fact no member of the trophy winning team was among the high score medal winners. He cited this as an indication of the keenness of the entire competition and stated he hoped the next winners of the trophy would experience a still stiffer battle.

Members of the National Guard Team taking part in the match and their averages were as follows:

Lt. L. J. McCann, 104th F. A.	93.17
Capt. J. J. Sulger, 244th C. A. C.	92.39
Capt. A. Huddleson, 156th F. A.	90.83
Capt. H. R. Humphrey, 104th F. A.	90.44
Lt. J. A. Cavanaugh, 104th F. A.	85.56
National Guard Team Average	90.48
Regular Army Team Average	89.07
Organized Reserves Team Average	85.68

These officers were selected from the highest pistol scores in the Sayre Trophy Match held at Peekskill. In addition the following named were selected as alternates:

Lt. E. L. Love, 244th C. A. C.
Lt. J. C. Clare, Jr., 244th C. A. C.
Lt. J. McGuire, 105th F. A.

Unfortunately Capt. Huddleson and Lt. Cavanaugh, who reside in Newburgh and Binghamton respectively, were unable to make the trip down to New York for the presentation. Lt. McCann, another competing member, was unable to attend, urgent business keeping him away.

The team was represented at the presentation by Capt. Humphrey, Capt. Sulger, Lt. Love and Lt. Clare.

"THE WORLD'S BEST" HAS BEEN SELECTED

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is now served exclusively at

CAMP SMITH, PEEKSKILL

Concerning the General Officers

THE Board of Officers appointed by paragraph 56, Special Orders No. 122, War Department, May 24, 1926, consisting of Major General Hanson E. Ely, Commandant, Army War College; Major General Andrew Hero, Jr., Chief of Coast Artillery; Major General Anton Stephen, Commanding General, 29th Division; Brigadier General Samuel D. Rockenbach, Commanding General, District of Washington; Brigadier General Milton R. Reckord, Commanding General, 58th Brigade, 29th Division, and Major Thomas H. Lowe, A. G. D., Recorder, and convened for the purpose of "making recommendations to the Secretary of War relative to action to be taken on applications for appointment as general officers in the Officers' Reserve Corps, or Federal recognition as general officers of the National Guard," has been discharged by paragraph 6, Special Orders No. 131, War Department, June 4, 1926, having completed their duties.

The following policy, the result of a study which has been before the General Staff for some time, has been enunciated by the Secretary of War under date of May 29, 1926:

Hereafter cases of Federal recognition of National Guard general officers will be handled, by the Chief of the Militia Bureau in the same manner as he handles the cases of Federal recognition incident to the promotion of National Guard officers below the grade of general officer except that cases of Federal recognition of National Guard general officers will be submitted by the Chief of the Militia Bureau to the Secretary of War for his final action.

The scope of the professional examination will be as set forth in Cir. No. 37-B, War Dept. Militia Bureau, Nov. 10, 1924, approved by the Secretary of War Oct. 15, 1924. Examinations will be prepared and marked by the board of officers hereinafter provided for. In the preparation of such problems as are deemed necessary by the board, the corps area commander will furnish such assistance as is necessary.

A board of officers as provided for in Section 75, National Defense Act, will conduct the necessary examinations to determine the professional and other qualifications of the applicant. This board will consist of officers not below the grade of general officer, and will submit its report concerning the qualifications of the applicant to the corps area commander who will forward same with his recommendations to the Chief of Militia Bureau.

The board provided for in the preceding paragraph may in its discretion waive both the written examination and practical test as follows:

For colonel or lieutenant colonels of the line of the Regular Army.

For a period of 3 years from date of separation from the service for former general officers of the National Guard.

For candidates for Federal recognition in the grade of general officers who have had three years service as a colonel, National Guard, with a combat unit thereof, immediately preceding the examination, and who in addition at date of examination, have had ten or more years commissioned service in the National Guard.

For a period of 5 years from date of graduation in case of officers who have graduated from the full course at the command and general staff school or from the corresponding schools formerly otherwise designated.

No eligible list for Federal recognition in the grade of general officer, National Guard, will be established.

Federally recognized general officers of the line of the National Guard will be given commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps whenever they apply for same without further examination and subject to confirmation by the Senate, such commissions in the Officers' Reserve Corps to terminate with their Federal recognition as provided for in Section 38, National Defense Act.

The Militia Bureau is now preparing a Circular dealing with this subject, which will supersede Circular 37-B, Series of 1924.

Places to Dine Around Camp Smith

OFFICERS and men who desire to enjoy a bite now and then outside Camp Smith, will find that the Forbush Inn in Peekskill, opposite the motion picture theatre, a delightful place. Not only cool and attractively furnished, but with a cusine and service second to none in the large cities. Special a la carte meals, lunches or blue plate dinner service, are among the many features at Forbush Inn.

Another delightful little stopping place is the Hill Country House, located on the Albany Post Road, about five miles north of Camp Smith. This home-like place under the owner's management, Mr. Herman Deppe, serves a fine chicken, duck, or steak dinner, a la carte, from \$1.50 to \$2. Besides, the restaurant made up of large dining rooms, and private dining rooms, the Hill Country House is a hotel, with address at Garrison, N. Y. All the rooms have been newly decorated and can be furnished with or without bath for \$2.50 per day and upwards. Room and board can be had on the American plan for \$6 per day or \$35 per week. The Hill Country House can be reached by telephone, calling "Garrison 32."

Old Guard Hold Rifle Matches

THE annual rifle and pistol matches of the Old Guard of New York were held at Sea Girt the week of July 6-10, and while the attendance was not as large as usual, the participants enjoyed a splendid week on the ranges. Captain R. H. Lummis seemed to have the high rifle of the tournament, winning eight out of the nine events and coming in second to Lieutenant L. A. Rothschild in the one he did not win.

Sergeant H. L. Boesiger was a good runner-up, making five thirds, and one second in the various matches.

In the Old Guard Veteran Match, the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company of Boston were returned the winners with the Governor's Foot Guards of New Haven, second, and the the Old Guard of New York, third.

All matches were keenly contested, and in addition to the matches twelve members of the Old Guard qualified as experts, two as sharpshooters, and one as marksman, in the Old Guard course.

The social end of the tournament consisted of a dinner given at the Club House in honor of the visiting riflemen from New Haven, Boston, New York and New Jersey. Among the speakers were Governor Moore of New Jersey, and Mayor Towers of New Haven, with Captain Tilden as toastmaster. The success of the tournament is due to the splendid assistance of Brig. General Bird W. Spencer, and his assistants, Colonels Graf and Malcolm, and to Captain P. S. Tilden, who acted as executive officer, and Captain R. H. Lummis, who served as ordnance officer.

Rifle Matches In Massachusetts

The United Service of New England feels that notwithstanding the abandonment of the National Matches this year, it should function in the "game" and to that end will hold a tournament at Camp Curtis Guild, Wakefield, Mass., during the week beginning August 15. The N. R. A. has assigned some of its regular matches for competition at this tournament. All riflemen from the National Guard of the State of New York are cordially invited to be present and participate in some of the matches.

Dinner Party For Major-Gen. Haskell

On July 15th the management of Hotel Thayer, the beautiful new tourists' home at West Point, gave a dinner-dance in honor of Major General Haskell of Camp Smith, Peekskill. Besides General and Mrs. Haskell, the following officers from Camp Smith were present: Capt. Edward J. Doyle, aide; Lt. Col. William R. Wright, Post Training Officer; Col. Jos. A. S. Munday, Post adjutant; Lt. Col. Allen L. Reagan, Post Inspector; Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Post Ordnance Officer; Lt. Col. Foster G. Hetzel, Post Quartermaster; Col. John S. Thompson, commander 108th Infantry; Brig. Gen. Edgar S. Jennings, commander of the 54th Brigade; Major Edward G. Zeigler, executive officer of the 54th Brigade; Col. Wade H. Hayes, commander of the 107th Infantry; Lt. Col. Eugene McK. Fromment, of the 107th Infantry; Major George Elliott of the 108th Infantry; Col. Adolphe Hugué, Senior Instructor from the U. S. Army, and Lt. Col. C. Lester Mitchell, assistant to Col. Hugué.

The guests were received by Mrs. Harry Rogers, widow of the late Quartermaster General of the Army, who has charge of the social activities of the hotel and who had united a bevy of young matrons of West Point to help entertain the party. The guests were served at small tables in the grill, where a good orchestra furnished the music for the wonderful dances enjoyed between the courses of a delicious dinner.

The hotel is one of the finest in the State, delightfully located just inside the Point and beautifully furnished with every comfort that could be desired in a luxurious, modern home. It should prove a very popular addition to West Point, which has long needed a modern hotel for visitors enjoying a trip to the greatest military college in the world.

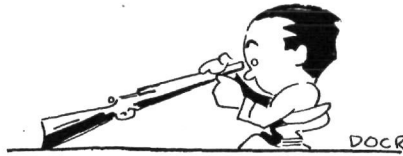
New Dress Uniforms Approved

Five New York National Guard units which have been without dress uniforms for years may have them soon, when Division staff officers at the State camp here announced that the uniforms have been approved.

The units which will appear here after at important functions in military pomp are the 106th Infantry of Brooklyn, 101st Cavalry of Brooklyn, 51st Machine Gun Squadron of Manhattan, 10th Infantry of Albany and the 108th Infantry of Syracuse.

Hope No One Took the Skirmish Line!

An exchange says: The theft of a squad tent from the National Guard camp at Fort Ontario has caused Lieut. Col. George A. Herbst, U. S. A., to extend sentry beats at Fort Ontario and to instruct his men on duty to investigate the business of every one on the reservation day or night, acting in a suspicious way. Theft of two army pistols in one night was followed by the theft of a squad tent which is property of the government, on charge to the state. The tent was taken during the dark hours, and from marks on the ground was evidently unpegged, and pushed down the bluff to the lake shore and removed in a boat, evidently by three or more persons. It was the last tent in the camp to the eastward. At the same time someone entered a tent near regimental headquarters but to the eastward of the guard encampment and stole a traveling bag, valued at \$30, a pair of field glasses, a uniform, a suit of civilian clothing, toilet articles and other property of the National Guard, New York City.



Flying to Field Training Camp

Nine planes of the Twenty-seventh Division Air Service of the New York National Guard left Miller Field last month on a 450-mile flight to their two weeks' Summer encampment near Thousand Islands, it was announced yesterday. It is expected that the planes will reach Pine Camp in six hours, including two half-hour stops for refueling.

This is the fourth annual encampment of the flying squadron and the second trip to Pine Camp by air. Some of the planes will be used in finishing an aerial mosaic map of the camp, begun last year. Others will assist the 104th and 105th Field Artillery Regiments in firing tests on the range. The members of the air service, who will make the trip by plane in charge of Major George A. Vaughn, Jr., are:

Captains George L. Usher, Lawrence G. Brower; Lieutenants Edwin J. T. Weatherdon, Leonard E. Long, J. Kendrick Noble, Harold A. Waterworth, Carl W. Rach, Ambrose A. McCarthy, Carl J. Sachs; observers, Captains Herman L. Von Lachum, Curtis Wheeler; Lieutenants George H. Kimber, John A. Battle, Joseph E. Morris, Clark W. Robinson, Sergeants Manloch and Hamilton, and Private Lawton.

Again a N. Y. N. G. Pistol Team Win

The pistol team of the officers of the Third Battalion, 10th Infantry, took a rubber match of a series of three meets from the Organized Reserve officers in the State Armory at Utica recently by a score of 629 against 589.

High man for the guard team was Lieut. Earle F. Sherman, while Lieut. Clicquenois stood highest in the Reserves.

The scores were as follows:

National Guard—Lieut. E. F. Sherman, 115; Major Dedell, 110; Captain Roberts, 107; Lieut. Berthold, 105; Lieut. Trask, 100; Lieut. Dedell, 92.

Organized Reserves—Lieut. Clicquenois, 112; Lieut. Kreber, 106; Lieut. Patton, 103; Lieut. Turck, 101; Captain Millichamp, 91; Lieut. Pettibone, 76.

The match was the third of a series. The first, a pistol contest, was taken by the Reserves, the second, a rifle meet at the Frankfort range by the Guard. The following course was fired last night:

Five shots at 25 yards in 30 seconds; five shots at 15 yards in 11 seconds on "L" targets; five shots at 25 yards; three shots per second on the "Bobber" target, making a possible total of 150 points a man.

Assemblyman Pleased With N. G. Training

ASSEMBLYMAN LOUIS COUVEL-
LIER, after his visit to Camp Smith last month, sent the following communication to the *Peekskill Daily Star*:

Camp Smith
Peekskill, N. Y.
July 12th, 1925

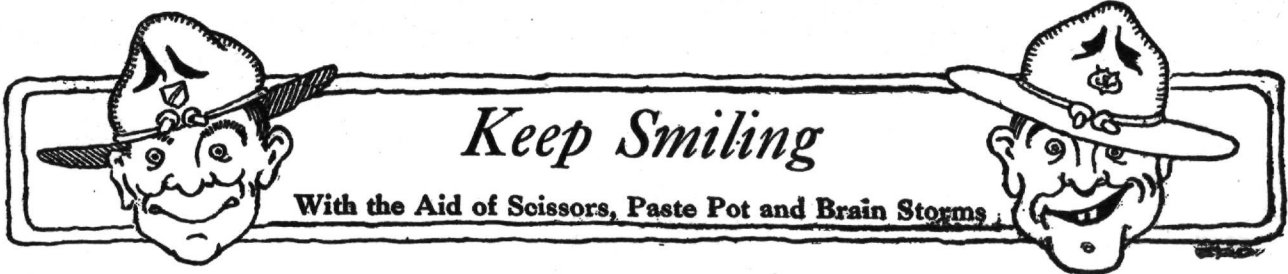
Editor *Peekskill Star*:

My observation and study of the National Guard training at this Camp, has led me to the conclusion for the best interest of this nation and its youth, is compulsory military training, fifteen days in a year, for a period of three years, of all school children (male) above the age of fourteen years.

The Federal and State Governments should cooperate in this undertaking, so the youth of this country can be brought together—all types, native and foreign-born, in order to develop close national and social unity, and to physically, mentally and morally stimulate them in patriotism and self-discipline as American citizens in daily life and in any crisis.

Respectfully,

(Signed) LOUIS COUVELLIER,
Veteran Spanish-American and World Wars and member New York Legislature, Reserve Officer United States Army.



The Compleat Vacationist

"E. L. Groat of the Home Bank & Trust Company starts his vacation today, and, being a member of the Fire Department, he is spending his nights guarding the carnival grounds."—*Stamford Advocate Briefs*.

And the National Guardsman goes to camp!

* * *

Good Material

"Say," exclaimed the movie magnate, "there's some swell stuff in that thing you dug out for me."

"Er—you mean that 'Hamlet'?" asked his right hand man.

"I guess so. I can make a swell little play outta that!"—*American Legion*.

* * *

Ruthlessly

Ruth and Johnny, side by side,
Went out for an auto ride;
They hit a bump, Ruth hit a tree,
And John kept going, Ruthlessly.

—*N. H. R.*

* * *

Reads Like Some Cities Got Their Draft Quotas

GO TO JAIL AND ENLIST IN THE MARINE CORPS—A few enlistments for the United States Marines can still be made before this month's allotment is complete. The local recruiting office was recently opened at the city jail. —*Uniontown (Pa.) News Standard*.

* * *

The Cautious Veteran

The flapper whispered that his eyes
Were such a perfect blue;
She told him that his heart was staunch
And kind and brave and true.

She raved about his raven hair,
His manly form—all that—
And said she knew he'd wealth, he looked
Such an aristocrat.

Just what she sought he never knew;
He bolted for the door
And yelled: "Farewell—good night—good
bye—

But I've been gassed before!"

—*Floyd Wagaman*.

* * *

Jones—Does your wife miss you when
you stay out late?

Brown—She didn't last night.

Heard At the Swimming Pool

Weary Bill declared he wanted to earn a bite to eat.

"Well," said the farmer's wife, "If I thought you were honest I'd let you go to the chicken house and collect the eggs."

"Lady," he replied with dignity, "I was manager at the Public Baths for fifteen years and never took a bath!"

* * *

An officer on board a battleship was drilling his men: "I want every man to lie on his back, put his legs in the air, and move them as if he were riding a bicycle," he explained, "now begin." After a short effort one of the men stopped. "Why have you stopped, Cassidy?" asked the officer. "If you please, sor," was the reply, "Oi'm coasting!"

* * *

Like Bringing In the Skirmish Line

The captain was making a final check-up of instructions before sending Private Jones to his solitary listening post in a shell-hole.

"Now, what will you do if they start shooting and the shells begin to break in this sector?" he asked.

"Form a line, sir," replied the buck promptly.

"Dumb! How will you form a line with only one man?"

"A bee-line for home, sir."

* * *

Being Gassed!

"Has anyone seen Pete?"

"Pete who?"

"Petroleum."

"Kerosene him yesterday and he ain't benzine since."

* * *

Must Have Been a "Stop" Watch

First Idiot: "Who was the smallest man in history?"

Second Idiot: "I'm ignorant, who?"

First Idiot: "The Roman soldier who went to sleep on his watch."

* * *

The "Fighting Sixty-Ninth"!

"You are charged with resisting arrest," the judge announced sternly to the red-headed and belligerent prisoner.

"Yer Honor," the latter explained, "the officer shouldn't have t'rown temptation in me way by callin' the riot squad."

Within the Law

"Does your father keep the Ten Commandments?" asked the Sunday School teacher.

"I'm not sure," replied little Mary, "but I'm afraid it's all he can do to keep up with the traffic regulations."

* * *

Any Girl's Choice

"Will you go for a walk?" asked the Shiek.

"Certainly not," replied the Sheba. "I'd rather ride part way, at least."

* * *

Why Live!

His death resulted from a stroke of federal internal revenue collector's of paralysis, suffered late Friday afternoon.—*Daily Oklahoman*.

* * *

Pet Motoring Gloom

Of all sad words of tongue or pen
The saddest are these: "It's flat again."
—*Capper's Weekly*.

And with the verse we haste to class
"Great jumpin' cats, we're out of gas!"
—*Youngstown Telegram*.

But sadder still are those who say:
"I thought I had the right of way!"
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer*.

Oh, gee, how I can rant and swear
When wifey says: "They've swiped our
spare!"
—*Newark Advocate*.

And oft it gives us quite a pain
To read: "Gasoline Goes Up Again!"
—*Macon Telegraph*.

These sad laments do make one blue,
But none distresses us one bit
As much as "This month's payment due
Upon your car, so please remit!"
New York Sun.

All troubles come much faster
To military bars,
Who seek the Quartermaster
To find "We're out of cars!"
* * *

Where Were the Cowslips?

Baskets of asparagus and garden flowers used in the decorating of the church made a beautiful setting for the exchange of the cows.—*Northfield (Minn.) News*.

Governor's Day At Camp Smith

MOTORING from Bear Mountain Park, where he had officially opened a Boy Scout camp, Governor Alfred E. Smith and party arrived at Camp Smith at 7:15 o'clock Tuesday evening. In the party were Mrs. Smith, George Van Namee, Public Service Commissioner; William E. Todd, president of the Todd Ship Building Corp.; Byron G. Collier, Edward F. Kenny, M. J. Riordan, and the governor's personal bodyguard, William Roy.

The roar of the "Governor's salute," 17 guns, greeted the party upon its arrival in the plateau, and, proceeding to the officers' headquarters, a reception was tendered by the officials in camp, including Major-General William N. Haskell, Commander of the National Guard, and Mrs. Haskell, who will have the Governor and Mrs. Smith as their guests during their stay in camp, which will be concluded tonight.

During the evening the Governor and Mrs. Smith enjoyed the band concerts rendered by the 174th and 165th Infantry bands, and also met many of their old friends—Colonel John J. Phelan, commanding officer of the 165th Infantry; Col. William R. Pooley, commander of the 174th Infantry, and Brig. General George R. Dyer, commander of the 87th Brigade, made up of the above units.

Wednesday the Governor inspected the camp and witnessed the various field exercises. At five o'clock he concluded Governor's Day with a review of the Brigade.

An unexpected feature Tuesday evening was the address made by Governor Smith, which was broadcast by Station WOKO, Harold Smith announcing. The Governor's speech came over very clearly and was enjoyed by numerous local listeners-in. The Governor in his talk praised the work of the guardsmen, the camp conditions and the camp swimming pool, in which he had first had a swim.

On Wednesday morning Governor Smith began his activities by witnessing the "Musketry Problem" demonstrated by the 165th Infantry under the command of Col. John J. Phelan and afterward inspected the 174th Infantry, commanded by Col. William R. Pooley. The Bayonet test, demonstrated by members of the 174th Infantry, in which 44 points, the highest record of the year, was scored, was viewed by Governor Smith. At 12:30 o'clock he enjoyed luncheon, at which army fare was served, as the guest of Col. John J. Phelan. Others who were present at the luncheon were: Arthur Smith, the second oldest son of Governor Smith, George R. Lunn, George Van Namee, Edward F. Kenney, General



Franklin W. Ward, Col. Huguet, U. S. A., Col. Pooley of the 174th Infantry, Lt. Col. Robinson of the 174th, Col. McLeer, chief of staff Major J. W. Foos, U. S. A., and Col. Joseph A. Munday.

Following the luncheon both regiments were grouped informally in front of the Hospital and the Governor gave them a short heart-to-heart talk. He congratulated the rank and file for their loyal service to the state and nation. For their great training and unselfish devotion in giving their vacation time to perfecting the defense of all the people of the great Empire State. He said the state was big enough and rich enough to in part repay the Guardsmen for such loyal service by giving them ample armories in which to enjoy the regular year-round training. He said such armories were built for a 10,000 membership guard years ago and now that the Defense Act required the state to have double that number, many armories had to be enlarged. The cramped conditions injured recruiting. He was glad the \$100,000,000 bond issue he advocated last year on his visit to the camp was passed by the voters last fall

as such bill provided a substantial fund for National Guard and they would get their quota.

The Governor was given a roaring reception by all the 2,500 soldiers and both regimental bands joined in greeting him with some popular regimental melodies as he stepped out to address the assemblage.

The Governor and his party showed great interest in the many new improvements made in the Camp since last year. A careful inspection was made of the canteen which with the new soda fountain, general store, barber shop, restaurant and pool tables is about the largest and most complete Canteen in the country.

The new ice house and cement roads and numerous other additions was carefully gone over. Camp Smith is a great pride to the National Guard of New York. Everything is being done to make the period of training as pleasant as possible. Everyone from Governor Smith down to the lowest private is sending every effort to boost the New York National Guard. This brings in recruits.

244th Coast Artillery Win Trophy

THE Rhinelander Trophy for the pistol match between the Veteran Corps of Artillery and the 244th Coast Artillery, Heavy Tractor, New York National Guard, was won by the 244th. The winning team consisted of Captain Joseph F. Sulger, Lieuts. Matthew J. Lynch, John E. J. Clair, Jr., Dallas D. Swan and Edgar L. Love.

This very beautiful trophy was presented by Major T. J. Oakley Rhinelander, Veteran Corps of Artillery, to be contested for each year by teams of five men from his organization and the 244th Coast Artillery.

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(Official State Publication)



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Business Manager

AUGUST, 1926

FOR WAR PURPOSES

FREQUENTLY the complaint is made that the United States is spending too large a percentage of total expenditures for "War Purposes," or national defense. Those who favor a reduction of the Army and Navy to the level of a police force or a flotilla, cite the gross expenses for war between 1917-1919, and the apparent failure to reduce expenses for "War Purposes."

In 1810 the total expenditures of the National Government were \$8,474,753, of which \$3,949,314, or about 46% went for the Army and Navy.

In 1860 the total expenditures of the Government were \$63,200,876, of which \$27,986,853, or 44% went for the support of the Army and Navy.

In 1916 the total expenditures of the Government were \$724,492,999, of which \$319,665,003, or 44% went for the support of the Army and Navy.

In 1924 the total Federal expenditures were \$3,506,667,315, of which \$665,594,533, or about 19%, went for the Army and Navy for "War Purposes."

This indicates that the United States is spending less for National Defense, in proportion to the total expenditures, than in former years.

From this it would seem that the greatest "economy" cut must be in monies appropriated for the maintenance of the Army and Navy upon whom the country must rely for the continuance of the enjoyment of peace, as only an adequate means of defense insures peace.

THE MEANING OF THE STATE CAMP

IN a recent editorial in the *Troy Times*, apropos of the 105th Infantry leaving for their annual field training at Camp Smith, under the above caption, this newspaper, always loyal to the interests of National Guard training, published the following statement:

"The New York Guard is something more than a group of men schooled in making time to a drumbeat. They are young men, imbued with a love of their country and its interests, developing their small strength and patriotic spirit, and that of their fellow citizens, to whom they are an example, that the majesty of a Government of law and order may be maintained, and that the rule of liberty and justice for all shall not be suffered to deteriorate to that flabbiness and impotency which will leave the land a prey to threats from within as well as from without.

"Much more importance, in the scheme of National Defense of which the National Guard is a part, is to be attached to the making of virile, red-blooded American citizens, than to the making of mere soldiers. They are not preparing for war; they are part of an organization to insure peace."

THE editor of the *California Guardsman* has written us, "The New York National Guard is indirectly aiding the California National Guard in supply room efficiency."

All this means that having seen one of the excellent articles, illustrated, in the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMEN on supply rooms, under our caption of "The New Hall of Fame," the editor, Colonel Wayne Allen, asked to borrow the cuts to use in his own state paper, for the purpose of stimulating activities along the line of better care for military property. As he states in his letter, "It is a long way from New York to California, but perhaps we can pass something across the divide later, which will help the New York National Guard in return for courtesies extended to the California National Guard."

We thank Colonel Allen and there is no doubt but that New York can profit by some of the successful methods used by our brothers in arms, and the editor will remember to "cash in" this coupon of reciprocity at some future date.

OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

THE time has not come for the sinking of our warships, or the closing of our schools for the training of Army and Navy officers. Comparisons show that New York City today needs more policemen, better trained, rather than fewer. In an armed and restless world, it is not the peace-loving nations like the United States that should forget the responsibilities of self-protection and of world order. We are not arming against our neighbors, but are merely taking a sober view of our responsibilities.—*American Review of Reviews*.

THE GOVERNOR was pleased to see the Guard in training and the Guard was pleased to see the Governor taking notice.

THE "Apple Knockers" will appreciate our stripes this month—the apple green trimmings of State Camp.

General Haskell's Editorial

Our Military Service

CAVALRY

THERE has been a lot of thoughtless talk by civilians and even by those who should know better about the Cavalry being finished as one of the important components of the army.

Since the great war many have contended that the role of Cavalry, if any, in future wars would be a minor one. With this I disagree and I am glad to note that European Armies are giving much care to the development of their Cavalry. This would not be done (in view of the expensive upkeep of Cavalry) were it not for the firm belief of its importance and necessity in future wars.

Nations do not maintain useless defense measures through sentiment. In considering the present and future value of Cavalry in combat we must not for a moment assume that the Great War set the type of combat for the future. As a matter of fact, even the Great War was won by open warfare. During that struggle it was only by the most dogged determination that the American Army was able to pursue its training in mobile or open warfare.

It was well that General Pershing stuck to it and was ready when the time came to get out of the trenches and move on with our Allies to final victory.

How many people know that Cavalry was used at St. Mihiel?

We all know that infantry is the arm that wins the battle and that the rest of the team assists it to move forward and capture, or destroy, the enemy; but let us not overlook the Cavalry.

The great value of Cavalry is its mobility. On this continent it will always be first in demand. No line of trenches will stretch across this great country nor protect either frontier. In large forces also the possession of a large mobile mass of Cavalry trained in fire action that can promptly fill a gap in the line, can turn a flank, wreck communications



or rout a beaten enemy, would be of enormous value to any commander.

Our New York Cavalry is in excellent condition as demonstrated at Pine Camp this year. Our Cavalry can ride and is well trained with rifle, pistol and saber. The horses are well gated, the equipment is well kept, the officers and non-coms. are competent. The details of messing and stable management are not neglected even though the cavalymen have extra work in caring for horse and horse equipment. Any member of the guard who could have the privilege of seeing as I did our Cavalry at work in camp would have a just pride in them.

As for being a passe arm—well, do not let anyone fool you. The role of the Cavalry is as important today as ever, if not more so, and it gives me pleasure to be able to tell you that "They are all right!"

From the looks of things at Peekskill the infantry is going to have a very successful and valuable training period, and I'm sure much will be found to praise when its turn comes.

And now the Artillery is getting under way, too, with equal enthusiasm.

We will leave the other troops for another day.

Wm. N. Haskell

Major General.

N. R. A. to Hold National Matches

IN a recent interview with Lieut. Colonel Fred M. Waterbury of New York, who has just been made President of the National Rifle Association of America, succeeding Senator Warren of Wyoming, it was learned that although the National Matches of 1926 had to be dispensed with owing to the failure of Congress to provide the necessary funds, arrangements had been perfected whereby the principle N. R. A. Matches would be fired at Sea Girt in September in conjunction with the 33rd Annual Tournament of the New Jersey State Association. All of the other N. R. A. Matches not fired at Sea Girt will be held at tournaments in the First, Fourth, Sixth, Seventh, and Ninth Corps Areas. At Sea Girt, in addition to the .30 cal. rifles there will be small-bore and pistol matches including the Dewar Match.

The matches that will be held at Sea Girt to be known as "The Sesqui-Centennial Matches," with the approval of the National Rifle Association, and the War Department, are as follows:

- National Rifle Team Match.
- National Individual Rifle Match.
- National Pistol Team Match.
- National Individual Pistol Match.

They are to be shot as they would at the National Match, and probably participated in by all of the States in the surrounding Corps Areas.

In addition to the above the following National Rifle Association Matches will be contested at Sea Girt.

- Championship Regimental.
- Enlisted Men's Team.
- Navy Match.
- A. E. F. Rumanian.
- Infantry Match.
- Leach Cup.
- Marine Cup.
- Free Rifle.
- Wimbledon.
- President's.
- United States.
- Herrick.

The Association has succeeded in getting the cooperation of the War Department to the extent of furnishing 500 Match rifles and 250,000 rounds of National Match ammunition, without cost, and the Marine Corps has accompanied this offer to the extent of furnishing the necessary number of officers and men that are to operate the ranges.

The State of New Jersey will supply tents and blankets for all individuals, and a general camp mess will be conducted at the cost of \$1.50 per day.

The National Rifle Association recommends that as these Matches are open to teams and individuals from the National

Guard, State troops, Naval Militia, Regular Service, Marine Corps, students from schools and colleges and civilian rifle groups, that those interested, and wishing further information in connection with the tournament, address their letters to Brig. General Bird W. Spencer, Executive Officer, Sea Girt, N. J.

The State of New York is considering the matter of sending a creditable team to represent the New York National Guard in these events.

In speaking of the great misfortune in cutting out the National Matches the July issue of "The American Rifleman" had the following editorial, which will no doubt receive hearty endorsement in all sections of the country:

LEST WE FORGET

"There is nothing new in a governmental policy of economy in matters vital to the national defense. This country had such a policy in the years preceding the War of 1812. It starved the corporal's guard which was dignified with the name of "regular army" to death and made no provision for the training of the populace, called the courtesy "militia," either in the elements of defensive fighting or in marksmanship. To do so would cost some money needed for planting pansy beds along the Potomac. So the Congressmen of that day used the money to plant the pansies and to build fancy hitching posts in the front yard of the Capitol.

Came the War of 1812. A handful of British troops landed below Washington, started five times their number of the untrained mob of alleged "militia" that met them, toward the Canadian border with a few well directed kicks in the pants, trampled the pansy beds, used the pretty hitching posts for kindling and burned the Capitol, causing the loss of priceless records.

If the Congress of that period could not afford to beautify its capital and at the same time provide for adequate defense, it would have at least saved its records had it kept them in a fireproof stone shed and used what little money it had training the people so that they could effectively protect them. It would have cost less to do this, in the long run, than it did to rebuild the capitol, burned because there was no one to defend it. And the nation's record would, to this day, be intact.

The present Congress apparently either has forgotten the lesson of 1812 or never heard about it. It declined to appropriate a beggarly half-million for the National Rifle Matches at Camp Perry, but it has passed a bill providing \$1,300,000 for

the construction of a Plaza by way of beautifying the National Capital.

To promote beauty in the national seat of government is commendable. But to provide for the defense that guarantees the perpetuity of that government is vital. If both can not be done, certainly defense should be provided for first. The backbone of any defensive scheme is a vast number of deadly rifles. The National Matches were developing such a backbone among the civilian population by interesting the non-military individual in shooting as a national sport.

A million riflemen who can stay in the "4" ring at 1,000 yards can hold off the combined armies of the world. The National Matches in the last few years have been responsible for the development of about half that number. In a few more years these matches would have aroused popular interest to such a pitch that the nation would always have, in event of emergency, one million crack shots to defend its frontiers. But Congress decided it could not afford to spend \$500,000 for any such purpose. It can, and does, appropriate \$1,300,000 for a Plaza.

When, in the next generation, an invading army is stabling its horses in the Library of Congress, using the Capitol as a barracks, parking tanks in the flower beds and knocking the noses off the near-marble fountain nymphs in the Plaza, an outraged nation will damn the memory of the men who had no better sense than to create beauty without providing the means of protecting it.

The moral is that the men who plant fancy cabbages in his garden should have a fence strong enough to keep out the cows.

When cows can be trusted in cabbage patches, nations can safely scrap their means of defense."

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National
Guardsman**

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have
it
sent
to a friend
a whole
year
for

\$1.50

The Whole Guard on Review

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

212th A. A. Artillery

In camp at Oswego last month machine gunners of Battery H, 212th Coast Artillery, won the competition for the machine gun units of the organization with a score of 1,468, in the various events, fired on the 1,000 inch range at the firing point on the Johnson farm. Battery G with a score of 1,375 was second, F, with 1,174 third and E Battery with 1,125 fourth. Major F. A. Price and Major Meade Wildrick, U. S. A., inspectors-instructors, supervised the competition in the various events and congratulated the batteries on the fine scores made under difficult conditions.

Sergeant Losey of G Battery had the highest individual score of 278, Sergeant Hoffman of E Battery was second with 252, Sergeant Antenucci of H Battery was third with 228 points and Sergeant J. McNamara of F Battery, fourth with 208.

On the towed target with two batteries, E and G firing, each made six hits at maximum range and the excellent showing was pleasing to Major James G. Campion, battalion commander, as this year was the first opportunity machine gunners of the battalion had opportunity to fire on a towed target, although they have been making great execution against free balloons.

Wearing decorations for bravery from five European governments, and the campaign badges of service in three wars, Lieutenant Vincent Marcheselli, of the 212th Coast Artillery, N. Y. N. G., came into camp in charge of the advance detail of the regiment at Fort Ontario, is one of the best known Italian-American citizens in New York city, and in addition is a personal friend of Premier Benito Mussolini, dictator of Italian governmental policies.



Lieutenant Marcheselli had service in two Italian wars when the World War broke out and he was recalled to the colors, as a captain of infantry, serving during the early years on the Austrian front with a line regiment and earning several citations for bravery under fire. Italy became desperate for man power,

OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE 1926

- Lt. Col. James P. Cooke, *President*, R. L.
- Major P. J. Walsh, *1st Vice President*, 102nd Engineers.
- Capt. Fred W. Baldwin, *2d Vice President*, 14th Infantry.
- Major Edwin G. Ziegler, *3d Vice President*, 54th Inf. Brig.
- Capt. Herbert J. Lucas, *Treas.*
- Lieut. Henry J. Johnson, *Finan. Sec.*, 245th Artillery.
- Lt. Col. Chas. J. Dieges, *Cor. Sec.*, A.G.D., N.Y.
- Lt. Jos. A. Rozell, *Rec. Sec.*, 27th Div. Train, Q.M.C.

and the government went into the penal institutions of the country and offered convicts serving 20 years to life sentences their freedom and restoration to citizenship if they could rehabilitate themselves on the field of battle. These men were formed into shock troops, and were sent into battle armed only with trench knives and hand grenades, and the best qualified



men of the infantry available were detailed to command them. Lieutenant Marcheselli was given command of one of these companies and on the Isonzo front in a number of battles and engagements was wounded seven times, one of the wounds being a dagger thrust through his nose, downward until the point of the weapon broke off on his jawbone. He carries four sharpnel scars, was wounded by rifle fire and was most severely wounded twice by bayonets in the hand-to-hand fighting with which his command of necessity engaged with the Austrian enemy. Recently the Italian abassador traveled from Washington to New York to add another war cross to the collection which the lieutenant owns, and the ribbon representations of which he wears upon his breast. He is scheduled to be honored next year by Poland with another war cross and France is to give him one

next year for which he was cited during the World War. He is an importer in New York city, head of a large concern, and last year was absent in Italy while the regiment was training in Oswego.

One of the most successful events of the training period of the 212th Artillery was the dance for the enlisted personnel held on the parade ground at Fort Ontario. A shower or rain about 6 o'clock did not interfere in the slightest with the event, and when the band started a concert at 8 o'clock there were already several hundred cars on the reservation, and when dancing was started later and the lights went on, dancing was in full swing in a few minutes. There was some diffidence on the part of Oswegonians in joining in, but Col. Ottman and Lieut. Col. Herbst opened the event and others soon followed their example, especially after Col. Ottan, acting as master of ceremonies, gave every one present a blanket introduction to every one else. On Friday evening there will be a dancing party in the State Armory for the enlisted personnel, with a band concert starting at 8 o'clock as a prelude. The regiment will march to the Armory, leaving the post at 7.45 o'clock.

14th Infantry

DIRECT FIRE FROM COMPANY M

By Indirect Fire

The following three men were recently added to the rolls, which brought the Company up above maximum strength and necessitated the transfer to another Company of two soldiers who were not living up to the standard set by the Company: Edward Farrell, Joseph D. Martino and Anthony Dealto. The first named, on his first drill night with the Company, when practicing machine gun work with sighting bars, made one of the three best marks made by any member of the organization.

"Devilish Dan" McVeigh returned from his honeymoon in fine spirits. On his return he was presented with an Arts & Crafts floor lamp by members of the Company. In spite of the fact that our assistant regimental supply officer does not entirely approve, the Lieutenant in question seemed tickled pink to think that his comrades had so remembered him, and made a nice speech thanking the Company.

The other night a brand new shiny Hupmobile rolled up to the regiment. We thought that it was at least somebody

(Continued on page 18)

THE BEST
POST EXCHANGE

CAMP SMITH

A Newspaper Which Saves M

VOL. 1

STORE OPERATED BY BEVIER AN

National Guard Eats Candy

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



"GUEST IVORY"

99 44/100% pure

THE TOILET SOAP FOR
THE DISCRIMINATING
GUARDSMAN

Proctor and Gamble Co.
Cincinnati

Foot Comfort

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

**ENDICOTT
JOHNSON
SHOES**

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

Private Beats The General

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

4 out of 5 are attacked by Pyorrhoea

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

Forhan's

FOR THE GUMS
Sold at the Camp Store

HOPPE'S SOLVENT No. 9

HAVE A CLEAN GUN

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

Wife Threatens Guardsman

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

nibble-nuts

for that tiny hunger pang between

mess calls, All nut confections of the finest quality.

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

CRISP AND DELICIOUS

Sold at the Store

Made by

**Surbrug's Nut Products
LIMITED
New York, N. Y.**

ORANGE CRUSH

THIRSTY MEN?

Ask for

ORANGE CRUSH

at the Soda Fountain

PURE - NUTRITIOUS
DELICIOUS

STORE NEWS

National Guardsmen Money

EXTRA

ID COMPANY, NEW YORK CITY

Price So Much

Human Nature in Peekskill

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

Candies of Character

WALLACE

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

By all means send a box home
IT WILL BE APPRECIATED

Peppie Pasters

105 for 10c

Puts Pep into your letters
SLIP YOUR FRIENDS
A BIG LAUGH

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

Made by

White & Wyckoff Mfg. Co.
HOLYOKE, MASS.

Sergeant Loses All Dignity

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

Perfumes NALGIRI

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

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

REPETTI'S CANDIES

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

Royal Flush at Camp Smith

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

THE Gillette SAFETY RAZOR

when
used
with
the
Genuine
Gillette Blade
is
the
perfect
Shaving
Instrument

Baseball Tennis Golf

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

WILSON ATHLETIC EQUIPMENT

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

The Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 15)

from Division Headquarters when we saw the uniform inside, but when the door opened who should step out but our "Top Cutter," "Irish Willie" Sullivan. He is very proud of his new bus and has the right to be, for it is a snappy looking chariot. We understand that shortly after he purchased it he was trying it out on the Grand Concourse, and seeing a charming young lady on the sidewalk, drove noiselessly over, stopped and inquired, "Won't you have a ride?" The young lady asked, "Are you going north?" Our "Top Cutter" then, with visions of a joyous ride, said with his face wreathed in smiles, "Yes." The charming young lady came back with, "Then give my regards to the Eskimos," and immediately walked off, headed south.

"Whoops" DeZinna talking to a friend about the National Guard. "Yes, we get paid a dollar for every drill, but deducks gets it all."

Friend: "The ducks get it all? What do you mean?"

"Whoops": "Well, its like this. When the pay check comes the skipper deducks money for the Company fund, deducks money for the shoes I lost, and deducks money for dances, so before long, deducks hav my whole check."

NEWS FROM COMPANY H

On Saturday, July 24th, and Sunday, July 25th, a number of men from Company H went out recruiting and erected a tent in Prospect Park, Brooklyn, where with the aid of two beautiful days and some fine displays and incessant work, fourteen new men were added to the company's roster.

Several members volunteered and slept in the tent overnight. Everything went well until 'long toward 3 A. M., when a thunder and lightning rainstorm awakened the sleeping soldats. Private Carso~~na~~, who had pitched his bed outside the tent, was having a pleasant dream of a bath in a wine tub, and awakened to find the rain pelting down on him. Neither the rain nor the thunder disturbed the slumbers of a certain member who slept thru it all and finally awakened at noon, Sunday. Gosh! what a sleeper! Ask any of the recruiting party whom we refer to.



Both platoons of the Company are vying with each other to see which one will

make the best showing when we go to camp on August 22nd. The First Platoon, Lieutenant Earle S. Woodward, commanding, is all ready in the lead numerically and claim that they will be first in everything when we hit Peekskill. The Second Platoon, commanded by Lieutenant Edmund J. Eddington, who has just returned from the army's crack Machine Gun School at Fort Benning, Ga., states that they are out to make a record and will remain second in name only. We expect keen competition, as both Lieutenants have commanded their respective units for a period going on three years.



Two of our enlisted members are on duty all summer with the Provisional Ordnance Detachment at Camp Smith, Sergeants A. Ventimiglia and F. Moore. Our "Skipper," Captain Mullins, has received several fine reports of their good work and attention to duty. This has pleased him immensely, but has not surprised him, as both men are excellent soldiers and are just as reliable when on duty in the Armory.

The sympathy of the members of the Company goes out to Private Edward Johnson, who recently suffered the loss of a sister. A floral piece was sent from the Company.

106th FIELD ARTILLERY

The Regiment, 762 officers and men, had a splendid two weeks of field training with the 155 howitzer guns at Pine Camp.

In an interview with the local press of Buffalo, Colonel William F. Schohl, commanding, said: "Major Generals Summerall and Haskell and Brigadier General Parker, who inspected our unit at Great Bend, were extravagant in their praise of the 106th, and every officer in



the command is proud of the record we made while en route to and from and in the camp,"

Battery C was awarded the Colonel Dan Hand trophy for excellence in the competitions. Last year it was won by Battery A.

The band gave a fine concert in Carthage one evening while in Pine Camp.

The health of the entire command in camp was excellent.

101st CAVALRY (M. D.)

The Detachment having completed a successful tour of field duty will now settle down to the Armory drill schedule laid out by Major D. Dexter Davis, Commanding.

At the 51st Cavalry Brigade Horse Show held on the Pine Camp reservation the Medical Detachment carried off two second prizes. Considering the large number of entries this is very gratifying. The red ribbon in the Guidon class was awarded to Pvt. Frank Darnell riding Hiddile. The other red ribbon was won by Pvt. Donald Tallmadge riding Ordnance in the Musical race.

Corporal John J. Dunney has been promoted to Sergeant. Sgt. Dunney has seen quite a little service, having served two years in the Navy during the World War.

Pvt. Thomas A. Purvis left August 1 for Fort Ethan Allen, Vt., for the Cav-



alry Blue course in the C. M. T. C. camp.

Post cards have been received from Major T. H. Dexter, former commander of the detachment, who is touring Germany.

It is noted with pride that about 90 per cent of the men of the detachment have 100 per cent attendance ribbons, not only for one year, but three and four years.

245th COAST ARTILLERY

The 245th had a most successful tour of field training last month. It was a wonderful tribute to the closing military career of Colonel Sydney Grant, who has been one of the greatest commanding officers this organization has ever known. During the second week a wonderful review was tendered to two Generals, namely: Brigadier General Warren M. Cruikshank, the Commanding Officer of the Second Artillery District, and Brigadier General Franklin W. Ward, the Adjutant General of the State of New York.

The service firing of the organization with the big guns was very efficient.

Early the second week a terrific windstorm, which reached a velocity of 80 miles per hour, caused the guardsmen considerable trouble re-establishing demolished tents.

There were many visitors at camp to witness the parades and other military features of the regiment's field training.

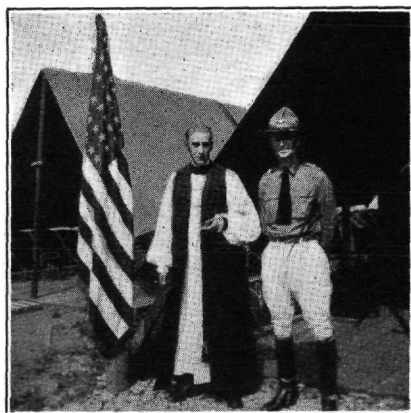
One of the features of a regimental review in camp was a presentation of Long

Service Medals to several of the members of the regiment, and one of the features of Veterans' Day took place when the Veterans of the Legion, Spanish War, and Regimental Veterans' Association, marched to the quarters of Col. Grant, and Captain Charles Bodin, calling upon Major Joseph Murray, presented Colonel Grant with a good-will token in the form of a fountain pen and pencil, at the same time announcing that the Legion had made Colonel Grant a Vice-Commander.

Another presentation in Camp was that of a gold wrist watch to Captain Kohn, who has been on duty as an instructor to the regiment for the past three years and is about to leave for a new assignment in the Panama Canal Zone. The gift was from the officers of the regiment, and was engraved, "To Joe, from his buddies in the 13th."

107th INFANTRY

The "Old Seventh" at last had a fine day of weather for Veterans' Day at Camp Smith, Peekskill. Among the guests of Colonel Hayes were Major General John F. O'Ryan, war-time commander of the 27th Division, and a veteran of the 7th Regiment for whom the Camp fired a salute on his arrival early in the afternoon. The General also was tendered a review by the regiment, who wore their new distinctive grey uniforms. Among the other prominent guests on Veterans' Day were Colonel J. M. Wainwright, war-time Division Inspector, and former Assistant Secretary of War, Colonel W. C. Fisk, Colonel J. A. Gauss, Lieutenant Colonel Nicholas Engel, Major Thomas J. Brady, Major H. L. Stratton.



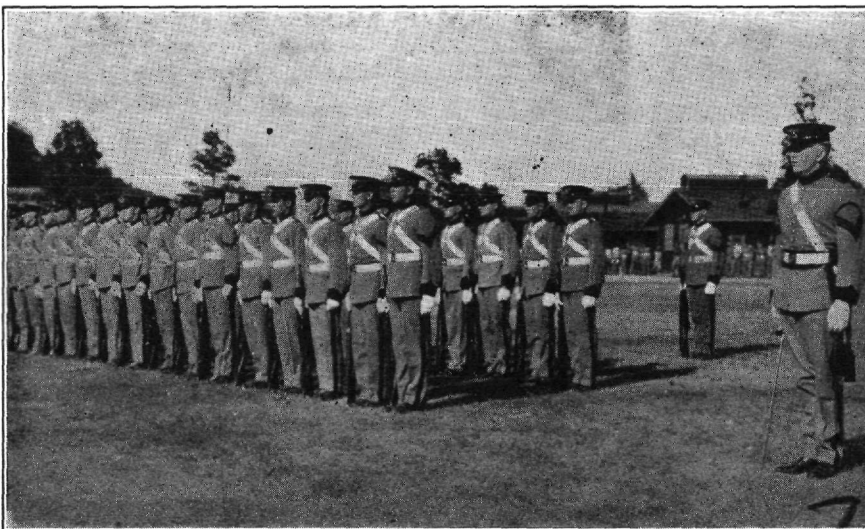
With July comes Camp, and with Camp on hand everything else is pushed to the rear, so it is only natural that these notes—the first from the Seventh in quite a few months—should treat of Camp, and of Camp alone. Other points may creep in here and there, but at the moment of writing there is nothing else on the correspondent's mind. And being a re-

cently retired company clerk, it is remarkable that there is a mind left for anything to find parking space on, or near.

It may be wrong to place what seems to be a conclusion at this early paragraph of a monotonous column or so, but the Camp Tour just over was one of the most successful since 1883. The Regiment achieved higher ratings

fications, and K with even more, and with any number hovering around 25 per company seem to presage a good percentage in that branch.

With the machine gun, D leads with 19, and H and M share honors for second place with nine each. The annual night firing box barrage evinced several complimentary remarks from General John F. O'Ryan.



in almost every branch of activity than it has ever before received, and is inclined to thank the weather man for being so kind to us. Previous years—at least last year—have usually been so infernally hot, or cold, or dry, or wet, or something, that the comparison with this year's weather seems to indicate that we should have even done better in 1926, considering the high marks we received in other years.

But old Jupe Pluvius reminded us of his presence, particularly during the second week. He took particular delight in raining on Sunday evening parades and guard mounts and visitors, all dressed up with no place to go but the most convenient mess shack. But no matter what the weather—ideal or otherwise—the various units carried on.

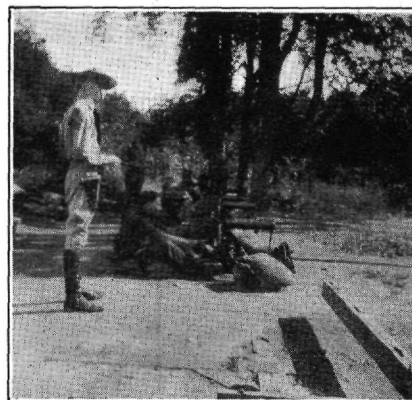
In the various groups of instruction where the men act as individuals—marksmanship, bayonet work, etc., very gratifying results were obtained. Twenty-four bayonet men qualified as experts, eight more than our total last year. Simmons, of K Company, last year's record-breaker, is top-man again, with a perfect 35-second score, and Lou DiZerega of the same company follows with 100% hits in 40 seconds.

The writer has not the final figures for qualifications on the rifle courses, but from reports that come in from here and there it would indicate that the total will be very close to the top of the list. L Company, with 28 quali-

The Third Battalion was not quite capable of repeating its victory of 1925 in the musketry problem, which was won this year by the Second Battalion Company, commanded by Captain Montgomery P. Crook of Company G. However, the Second had to establish a new state record of 31.24 to win, which will give Major William G. LeCompte plenty to tell the folks about in the few minutes when he hasn't anything else to say.

Kitchen inspection, for which an enormous set of dishes is the prize, ended in a tie between Companies D and H.

Company E, commanded by Captain "Bob" Westervelt, showed a perfect set of rifles for inspection—so clean that Lt.-Colonel Froment declared



(Continued on page 23)

HOW WE STAND

Maximum authorized strength New York National Guard.....	21,822
Minimum strength New York National Guard.....	18,821
Present strength New York National Guard.....	18,758

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	77
Headquarters and Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	71

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	70
51st Cavalry Brigade	72

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	39

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	27
87th Infantry Brigade	39
53rd Infantry Brigade	39
54th Infantry Brigade	35

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	329
27th Division Special Troops	344

AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength	146
27th Division Air Service	246

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	188
101st Signal Battalion	152

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	474
102nd Engineers	499

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	639
102nd Medical Regiment	625

DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.

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

DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	63
102nd Ammunition Train	66

STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS

Maintenance Strength	137
State Staff (Ord. & Q. M.)	88

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1,037
1. 10th Infantry	1,298
2. 105th Infantry	1,263
3. 108th Infantry	1,132
4. 106th Infantry	1,119
5. 165th Infantry	1,126
6. 14th Infantry	1,107
7. 369th Infantry	1,105
8. 174th Infantry	1,124
9. 107th Infantry	558
10. 71st Infantry	1,162

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	599
101st Cavalry	621

SEPARATE TROOPS

Maintenance Strength per Tr.	63
1st Cavalry (3 Troops)	192

MACHINE GUN SQUADRON

Maintenance Strength	241
51st Machine Gun Squadron	312

ARTILLERY 75s

Maintenance Strength	600
156th Field Artillery	694
105th Field Artillery	682
104th Field Artillery	638

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	646
106th Field Artillery	718

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	636
244th Coast Artillery	604

ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	1,119

ARTILLERY A. A.

Maintenance Strength	739
212th Coast Artillery	776

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength	646
258th Field Artillery	728

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

June, 1926—Average attendance for entire Guard.....82%

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Yours
for the
Effort

(1) 94%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
101st Cavalry	94		
Regtl. Hq.	4	6	100
Hq. Troop	4	64	61
Service Troop	4	70	67
Hq. 1st Squadron	4	25	24
Troop A	4	66	62
Troop B	4	62	61
Troop C	4	65	58
Hq. 2nd Squadron	4	23	21
Troop E	4	77	74
Troop F	4	72	70
Troop G	4	65	59
Med. Det.	4	31	29
	626	592	

(2) 94%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
51st M. G. Sq.	94		
Headquarters	5	2	1
Hq. Det.	5	36	32
Troop A	5	79	75
Troop B	5	81	67
Troop C	5	66	77
Med. Det.	5	13	10
	277	262	

(3) 91%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
27th Div. A. S.	91		
102nd Obs. Squadron	6	105	96
102nd Photo Section	6	17	15
	122	111	

(4) 89%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
1st Cavalry	89		
Troop B	4	64	60
Troop G	4	65	54
Troop M	4	63	58
	192	172	89

(5) 88%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Med. Reg.	88		
Hq. Staff	2	7	7
Service Co.	4	54	51
Hq. Collecting Bn.	3	2	2
104th Collecting Co.	4	61	51
105th Collecting Co.	4	65	51
106th Collecting Co.	4	54	48
Hq. Amb. Bn.	3	1	1
104th Amb. Co.	4	53	51
105th Amb. Co.	4	43	36
106th Amb. Co.	2	48	46
Hq. Hosp. Bn.	4	2	2
104th Hosp. Co.	4	64	55
105th Hosp. Co.	2	75	61
106th Hosp. Co.	5	66	60
102nd Vteinary Co.	4	38	34
	633	556	

(6) 86%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
107th Infantry	86		
Headquarters	4	7	4
Hq. Co.	5	25	23
Service Co.	4	93	85
Howitzer Co.	3	27	24
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	3	24	31
Company A	4	83	80
Company B	4	67	61
Company C	3	67	59
Company D	3	60	54
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	3	22	19
Company E	3	66	61
Company F	4	53	41
Company G	3	67	56
Company H	2	75	69
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	3	29	22
Company I	3	65	50
Company K	3	96	76
Company L	2	68	59
Company M	3	55	44
Med. Det.	3	30	29
	1089	943	

(7) 86%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
16th Infantry	86		
Hq. & Hq. Co.	4	78	74
Service Co.	3	105	102
Howitzer Co.	4	64	53
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	4	104	89
Company A	4	74	57
Company B	3	64	52
Company C	4	70	54
Company D	4	87	78
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	26	22
Company E	5	77	61
Company F	4	76	66
Company G	4	79	68
Company H	4	81	65
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	38	28
Company I	4	88	77
Company K	3	69	58
Company L	4	77	68
Company M	4	76	66
Med. Det.	5	34	34
	1367	1172	

(8) 85%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
105th Infantry	85		
Headquarters	4	12	12
Hq. Co.	4	76	65
Service Co.	5	120	112
Howitzer Co.	4	65	50
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	5	40	34
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	6	33	28
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	5	34	33
Company A	4	97	66
Company B	5	85	79
Company C	5	70	62
Company D	4	74	59
Company E	7	63	51
Company F	3	82	76
Company G	6	63	57
Company H	4	68	59
Company I	4	64	50
Company K	4	72	59
Company L	4	61	50
Company M	6	71	64
Med. Det.	5	37	34
	1287	1100	

(9) 82%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
108th Infantry	82		
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	6
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	51	60
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	33	24
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	35	28
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	33	30
Howitzer Co.	4	57	50
Service Co.	5	86	74
Company A	6	65	46
Company B	4	66	57
Company C	4	67	54
Company D	4	69	59
Company E	4	67	40
Company F	4	57	50
Company G	4	63	53
Company H	5	60	49
Company I	4	59	50
Company K	6	66	51
Company L	4	80	69
Company M	5	62	46
Med. Det.	4	35	30
	1118	926	

(10) 81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
245th C. Art.	81		
Headquarters	4	5	5
Hq. Battery	4	103	94
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	3	3
Battery A	4	66	54
Battery C	7	81	62
Battery E	4	96	73
Battery F	4	104	75
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	3	3
Battery B	4	86	69
Battery D	4	85	67
Battery G	4	70	56
Battery H	4	85	64
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	3	3
Battery I	4	68	56
Battery K	4	90	75
Battery L	4	74	64
Battery M	4	81	64
Med. Det.	4	26	24
	1129	911	

(11) 80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Eng.	80		
Headquarters	2	9	8
Company A	2	64	45
Company B	2	46	63
Company C	2	65	53
Company D	2	54	38
Company E	2	62	34
Company F	2	60	42
Hq. & Service	2	92	77
Med. Det.	2	16	13
	468	373	

(12) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
106th Infantry	77		
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	64	45
Service Co.	4	102	83
Howitzer Co.	4	64	43
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	24	22
Company A	4	52	39
Company B	4	57	45
Company C	4	70	55
Company D	4	60	38
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	25	23
Company E	4	68	47
Company F	4	60	43
Company G	4	68	54
Company H	4	64	46
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	35	33
Company I	4	68	59
Company K	4	69	50
Company L	4	63	51
Company M	4	68	56
Med. Det.	4	28	21
	1119	860	

(13) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
104th F. Art.	77		
Regtl. Hq.	4	6	5
Hq. Battery	4	46	38
Service Battery	4	69	52
1st Bn. Hq. & C. T.	3	41	30
Battery A	4	82	63
Battery B	3	69	58
Battery C	3	72	52
2nd Bn. Hq. & C. T.	4	27	24
Battery D	4	78	57
	1118	926	

Battery E	4	70	52	74
Battery F	4	67	50	76
Med. Det.	4	15	15	97
		642	496	

(14) 77%

101st Sig. Bn.	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.	4	30	27	82
Company A	5	63	44	69
Company B	4	47	37	78
Med. Det.	4	10	7	73
		150	115	77

(15) 76%

165th Infantry	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	10	9	97
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	74	62	84
Service Co.	4	87	65	74
Howitzer Co.	4	66	46	69
Company A	4	66	53	81
Company B	4	68	47	65
Company C	4	66	47	70
Company D	4	67	47	70
Company E	4	63	46	73
Company F	4	68	52	76
Company G	4	64	48	75
Company H	4	63	48	76
Company I	4	66	59	85
Company K	4	63	47	75
Company L	4	64	43	63
Company M	4	62	48	78
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	4	21	19	89
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	22	17	78
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	17	16	94
Med. Det.	4	39	30	80
		1096	833	

(16) 76%

27th D. T. QMC	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	16	14	86
Wagon Co. 103	4	55	36	66
Wagon Co. 104	4	49	37	75
M. T. C. 105	4	47	35	75
M. T. C. 106	4	43	32	74
M. R. S. 103	4	20	15	75
Med. Det.	4	64	56	67
		294	225	76

(17) 73%

174th Infantry	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	7	7	100
Hq. Co.	4	64	44	66
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	4	18	14	77
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	30	24	79
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	39	31	80
Service Co.	4	94	58	62
Howitzer Co.	4	53	37	69
Med. Det.	4	35	30	86
Company A	4	65	56	88
Company B	4	64	41	63
Company C	4	64	41	64
Company D	4	63	43	69
Company E	4	73	60	83
Company F	4	67	43	65
Company G	4	57	41	73
Company H	4	65	49	76
Company I	4	69	49	70
Company K	3	64	56	87
Company L	4	61	48	79
Company M	4	66	42	63
		1118	814	

(18) 73%

71st Infantry	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	10	10	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	59	40	65
Service Co.	4	89	69	77
Howitzer Co.	4	59	31	75
Med. Det.	4	28	24	85
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	4	33	29	89
Company A	4	61	51	84
Company B	4	65	52	80
Company C	4	66	50	76
Company D	4	63	48	76
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	27	22	84
Company E	4	66	48	73
Company F	4	61	44	72
Company G	4	63	56	88
Company H	4	62	49	78
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	30	17	58
Company I	4	61	48	78
Company K	4	66	46	70
Company L	4	65	44	68
Company M	4	60	45	75
		1094	803	

(19) 73%

105th F. Art.	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	5	6	6	80
Hq. Battery	5	43	32	73
Service Battery	5	66	58	88
Hq. 1st Bn.	2	3	2	83
1st Bn. Hq. Bn.	7	35	24	70
Battery A	8	80	60	75
Battery B	6	70	45	65
Battery C	4	79	64	81
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	4	2	55
2nd Bn. Hq. Bat.	5	64	45	69
Battery D	5	75	52	69
Battery E	5	65	40	61
Battery F	6	63	41	65
Med. Det.	4	35	32	91
		688	502	73

(20) 73%

244th C. Art.	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	3	6	6	100
Hq. Bat.	3	57	39	68
Service Bat.	3	77	69	86
Med. Det.	3	35	22	63
1st Bn. Hq.	3	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. D. & C. T.	3	58	48	83
Battery A	4	63	44	70
Battery B	3	67	51	76
2nd Bn. Hq.	3	4	3	75
2nd Bn. Hq. D. & C. T.	3	58	48	83
Battery C	4	71	47	66
Battery D	4	61	41	63
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	4	3	87
3rd Bn. Hq. D. & C. T.	4	66	45	68
Battery E	3	64	43	66
Battery F	4	66	43	65
		763	556	73

(21) 73%

27th D. Sp. Tr.	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	10	8	81
27th Div. Hq. Co.	4	53	38	71
102nd Ord. Co.	4	35	31	89
27th Tank Co.	4	67	39	58
27th Signal Co.	4	73	57	78
102nd Mtry. Co.	4	36	27	76
27th M. P. Co.	4	57	42	73
Med. Det.	4	16	11	69
		347	253	73

(22) 72%

14th Infantry	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Field & Staff	4	9	9	100
Hq. 1st Bn.	3	23	19	80
Hq. 2nd Bn.	3	24	15	62
Hq. 3rd Bn.	3	24	16	68
Hq. Co.	3	65	42	65
Service Co.	3	78	58	74
Howitzer Co.	3	67	61	91
Company A	3	62	38	62
Company B	3	64	46	71
Company C	3	63	48	76
Company D	2	64	44	69
Company E	3	64	42	65
Company F	3	61	33	54
Company G	3	64	27	43
Company H	2	68	53	78
Company I	3	68	57	84
Company K	4	74	61	82
Company L	3	64	40	62
Company M	2	81	71	75
Med. Det.	3	26	22	83
		1113	802	72

(23) 72%

212th C. Art.	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	6	6	100
Hq. Bat.	4	67	50	75
Service Bat.	4	73	66	90
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	4	62	53	85
Battery A	4	62	47	71
Battery B	4	66	47	71
Battery C	4	69	43	63
Battery D	4	58	36	61
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	4	19	13	73
Battery E	4	64	41	64
Battery F	4	68	40	59
Battery G	4	60	42	69
Battery H	4	68	52	77
Med. Det.	4	21	21	100
		763	550	72

(24) 67%

25th F. Art.	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	6	6	100
Hq. Bat.	4	66	36	54
Service Bat.	4	68	47	69

1st Bn. Hq.	4	3	2	67
1st Bn. C. T.	4	36	24	66
Battery A	4	76	56	74
Battery B	6	64	44	69
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	2	2	100
2nd Bn. Hq. & C. T.	4	57	44	77
Battery C	4	64	35	55
Battery D	4	64	24	38
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
3rd Bn. Hq. & C. T.	4	46	38	83
Battery E	4	77	58	74
Battery F	4	64	44	70
Med. Det.	4	36	30	84
		732	493	67

(25) 67%

156th F. Art.	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	6	5	83
Hq. Bat.	5	50	31	60
Service Bat.	4	78	71	91
Med. Det.	5	34	21	60
1st Bn. Hq. B. & C. T.	5	44	24	54
Battery A	2	64	38	60
Battery B	4	67	39	58
Battery C	5	77	52	68
2nd Bn. Hq. B. & C. T.	4	41	30	72
Battery D	4	70	40	59
Battery E	4	67	49	76
Battery F	3	59	39	65
		657	439	67

(26) 61%

369th Infantry	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
F. & S.	5	7	7	97
Reg. Hq. Co.	5	63	31	51
Service Co.	5	78	57	73
Howitzer Co.	5	64	30	46
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	4	30	21	70
Company A	4	63	39	62
Company B	4	63	36	56
Company C	4	72	46	63
Company D	4	60	50	83
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	5	23	13	58
Company E	5	60	29	48
Company F	5	72	41	57
Company G	5	57	40	63
Company H	5	61	19	32
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	5	35	30	86
Company I	5	64	46	73
Company J	5	65	33	51
Company K	5	62	40	65
Company L	5	66	39	60
Company M	5	37	27	74
Med. Det.	5	37	27	74
		1102	674	

(27) 58%

106th F. Art.	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	10	6	5	80
Hq. Bat.	10	67	32	47
Service Bat.	10	70	44	63
Hq. 1st Bn.	10	3	2	80
Hq. B. & C. T. 1st Bn.	10	26	15	56
Battery A	10	76	47	51
Battery B	10	80	47	59
Hq. 2nd Bn.	10	3	2	80
Hq. B. & C. T. 2nd Bn.	10	27	12	46
Battery C	10	75	49	58
Battery D	10	64	38	59
Battery E	10	2	0	0
Hq. 3rd Bn.	10			

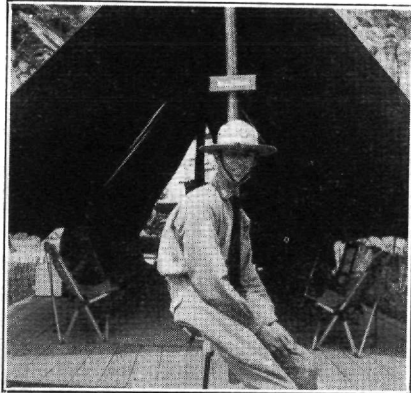
The Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 19)

them "the cleanest I have ever seen." He has seen several, too.

Only the rain and thunder on Sunday prevented F Company from taking all the guard mount honors in sight.

It is interesting to note that all the

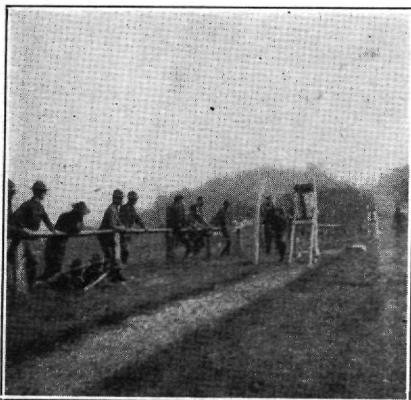


companies mentioned above, with one possible exception, had the highest attendance records in the regiment, which would seem to prove that honors in Camp go to the companies that put forth stiff recruiting effort during the fall and winter. It is numbers, plus teamwork, that puts a company and a regiment at the top.

* * *

So much for the cold statistics of the best two weeks of the fifty-two. Hark to the other side of things.

Company F, known throughout the regiment as "Big Six," presented a perfect mock guard mount, if such a thing exists, on Veterans' Day, July 23rd. Uniformly dressed as no soldiers were ever dressed before, every movement, no matter how twisted, was performed with precision. Such a thing cannot be described—the humor exists in seeing the thing done. Pvt. Tim Breslin impersonated Colonel Hayes to perfection—so meticulously that the



Colonel himself remarked, "Why, he even puts his hand in his pocket as I do."

With the pseudo inspecting officers mounted on the steaming radiator of the original Ford, and with the adjutant armed with a boxing glove with which to punish offenders who were so careless as to come to the field without suitable equipment, such as bathing suits, golf clubs, etc., a new style in the ceremony was established, but there is no danger of a TR being issued, making it official. The three hundred thousand visitors nearly died laffin'.

Hazing, as usual, occupied plenty of time after mess. The time-honored funnel stunt, washing, drying and ironing of rifle patches, collection of overtime pay for K P and Guard Duty, and the thousand other things that brilliant non-coms can conceive would make any musical comedy or movie blush in embarrassment. But fortu-



nately we are all human beings, and the more uncomfortable hazing seems to make the rookie, the more friends he ultimately gathers, and the more ideas he gets for

"Next year—"

102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT

Our units report a good start for the coming drill season. 105th Hospital Co., C. O. Capt. Aurenger, of Corning, reports his company up to strength and getting well under way with instructions. 104th Collecting Company of Rochester, Capt. Kraft, commanding, reports twenty new recruits. 104th Hospital Company, of Brooklyn, Capt. Newfield commanding,



reports excellent attendance and good recruiting.

The Band, under directions of Warrant Officer Gartland, is going strong, they give a concert every Tuesday night in the Headquarters Armory in New York City.

Col. Salisbury is planning a Staff and Command School for the staff and company officers, to commence in September. During the course Col.



Rhodes, our instructor, will assist Col. Salisbury and Lt. Col. Wadhams, Father White, Chaplain, has charge of St. Agnes Boys' Camp at New Peltz, N. Y. We understand he has about one thousand boys to look after.

Our ball team, which won two of the games of the National Guard series, will play the strong team from the Special Troops, on August 14th; we will have to go some to win, but we have hopes. Look out Special Troops, there may be a little ether on the ball.

The 104th Ambulance Co., New York City, Capt. McCarthy commanding, is planning a number of social events for the coming season. During



last year Sgts. Barnsfather and Stio conducted a number of dances which proved to be very successful.

The Service Co. of New York, under command of Capt. Camuti, has started in again to make it the best company in the regiment; this company was hit hard during the federalization of the new units; most of the non-coms was taken from the Service Co.

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NOTE the title—a new group of hieroglyphs until now of hidden significance.

We hear, read, and see the characters C. M. T. C. and we well know the meaning of them. We picture thousands of young Americans in the various camps established throughout the country, undergoing physical and military training, in order that they may become, not only better American men, but, much better able to "carry-on" should an emergency ever again arise. Surely, we admit, these young men will be in a much better position to fulfill their duties than were most of the thousands who now occupy the soldiers' graves of the A. E. F.

"N. G. T. C."—what do these characters mean? And now to divulge it. They mean NATIONAL GUARD TRAINING CAMPS. But this answer above is not enough to satisfy one's curiosity. One desires to know the mission of these camps; how many young men can be trained in them; and, finally, of what advantage is such training to the State, the country and to the young man himself? What is their mission, what do they accomplish, how many thousands of young men do they train each year, and last, but not least, what advantage to the States and Country do they enjoy?

Well, here are the answers to the various queries.

National Guard Training Camps are authorized and required for the field training of the National Guard in time of peace and are the final phase of a yearly cycle of prescribed training. This is a concise statement of fact, but there are many ramifications pertaining to this training, as may be seen from a perusal of the National Defense and other Federal Acts.

This is an opportune time to delve into this subject, for the period of field training* of the National Guard—the N. G. T. C. period is now on. During the period June to September approximately 750 headquarters and 3,000 units of the National Guard will assemble at approximately 80 training camps for their annual field training period. These headquarters and units will be assembled from 1,400 communities scattered throughout the United States, Porto Rico, and the Hawaiian Islands and will represent a total strength of over 175,000 commis-

sioned officers and enlisted men who have undergone a period of armory training varying from 60 days to many years. Statistics show that approximately 85 per cent. of this total strength will attend these training camps. That a much greater percentage will attend in the future is expected. The "economy program" fell, alike, on the Regular Army and National Guard. The aggregate strength of the National Guard has been limited by appropriations and this has caused a limitation on the maintenance strengths of units—a fewer number of men on the rolls, but an increased percentage of attendance at armory drills, which will, without doubt, reflect an increase in the percentage of attendance at the N. G. T. C.

Aside from its training as purely State forces, the mission of the National Guard is to augment the Regular Army in sufficient numbers, so organized, trained and equipped, that they may defend the United States from an enemy while the man power of the nation is being mobilized and thereafter continue to function as first line troops until the emergency has ended. These camps apply in the field, what has been learned in the preceding period of Armory Drill.

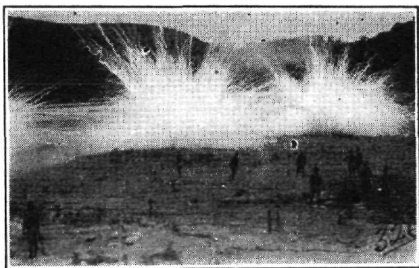
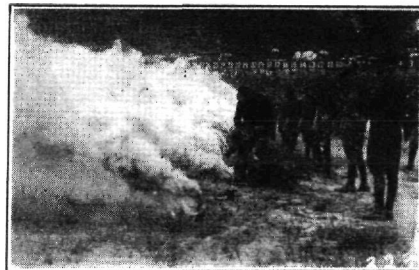
As a preliminary to the N. G. T. C., four day "Camps of Instruction" are authorized. The purposes of these "Camps of Instruction" are to develop among the commissioned and non-commissioned personnel a trained corps of instructors who later are charged with the training at the N. G. T. C. These "Camps of Instruction" are supervised by Regular Army officers who are detailed to duty with the National Guard, and the function of these instructors is to conduct for the National Guard, officers and non-commissioned officers, a rehearsal, so to speak, of the proposed training to be given at the N. G. T. C. so that all concerned will be better prepared to carry into effect the schedule of the N. G. T. C. after the arrival on the ground of the troops themselves.

The Armory Training Period, which comprises the fifty weeks prior to the N. G. T. C., usually provides adequate training in school of the soldier, squad, and platoon, so that upon arrival in the field the basic training of units may be completed.

The result is an organized, well-trained and equipped force, amounting, when completed, to 18 Infantry Divisions, 4 Cavalry Divisions, and certain supplemental organizations, such as Harbor Defense units of the Coast Artillery, Anti-aircraft units, and heavy gun and howitzer units of the Field Artillery.

National Guard Training Camps are a proper, fitting and necessary part of the training of the National Guard, so it behooves all who are interested in National Defense (and we all should be) to lend their support to that component of the Army of the United States which, in fact, will be our first line troops and which will bear the brunt of the burden during the hectic first days of a National Emergency should one ever arise again.

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(Continued from Page 22)

(3)	92%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
54th Inf. Brig.		4	5	5	100
Headquarters		4	32	29	91
Headquarters Co.			37	34	

(4)	90%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
87th Inf. Brig.		4	15	16	94
Headquarters		4	34	28	82
Headquarters Co.			49	44	90

(5)	90%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Ord. D. SC&D		4	22	20	90
Ord. Dept. S. C. & D.			22	20	

(6)	89%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
52nd F. A. Br.		3	7	7	100
Brig. Hq.		3	39	34	87
Hq. Battery			46	41	89

(7)	62%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Am. Tr.		4	66	42	62
102nd Ammunition Tr.			66	42	62

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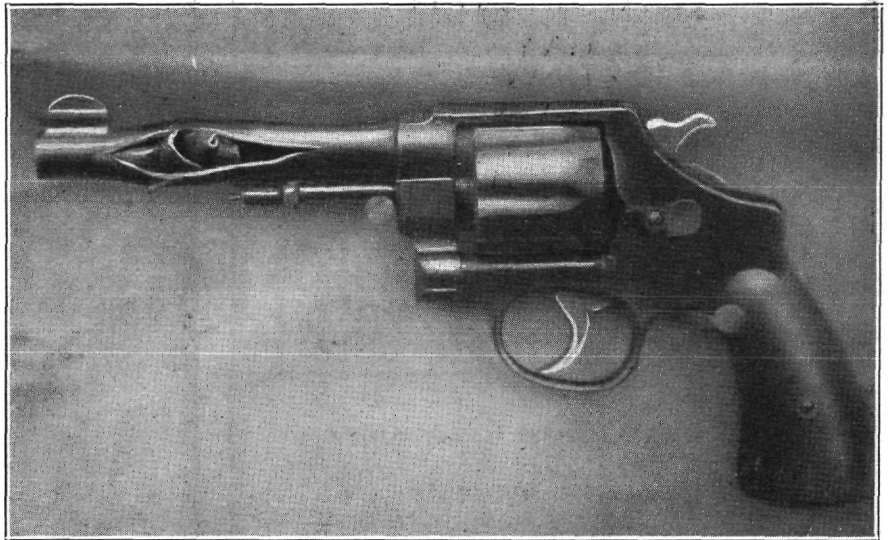
Helmets

Two new types of helmets have been tested at Fort Benning. One type, known as the British type, is the helmet used during the war with a modification in the exterior finish and the head band. This is a flat type helmet with a crown of semi-elliptical section from front to rear. All points of the brim lie in the same plane, and the edge of the brim forms an approximate ellipse with a major axis of about $12\frac{3}{4}$ inches and a minor axis of about $11\frac{1}{4}$ inches. The apex of the crown is approximately $4\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the plane of the edge of the rim. The helmet is made of soft steel, three one-hundredths of an inch thick. The brim is beaded for greater rigidity.

The other type of helmet is known as the 5-A type. It is about eight inches deep from the top of the crown to the lowest point on the brim. In a general way the brim forms a visor in front, comes down well over the ears, and fits close to and well down over the back of the head. Four variations have been made on this shape of helmet. Some have a gutter in the rear and the U. S. coat-of-arms riveted to the front. Some have the gutters alone. Some have the coat-of-arms alone. Some have neither the gutter nor the coat-of-arms. The head-band is the same in all of the helmets submitted for test. An adjustable head-band is welded to two cross members which are riveted to the top of the helmet. The inner surface of the band is covered with a removable piece of felt and the whole is covered with a leather lining. A leather pad filled with hair is held in the top of the helmet by four snap fasteners and is designed to protect the top of the head. The chin strap is attached by two "D" rings on opposite sides to the adjustable head band.

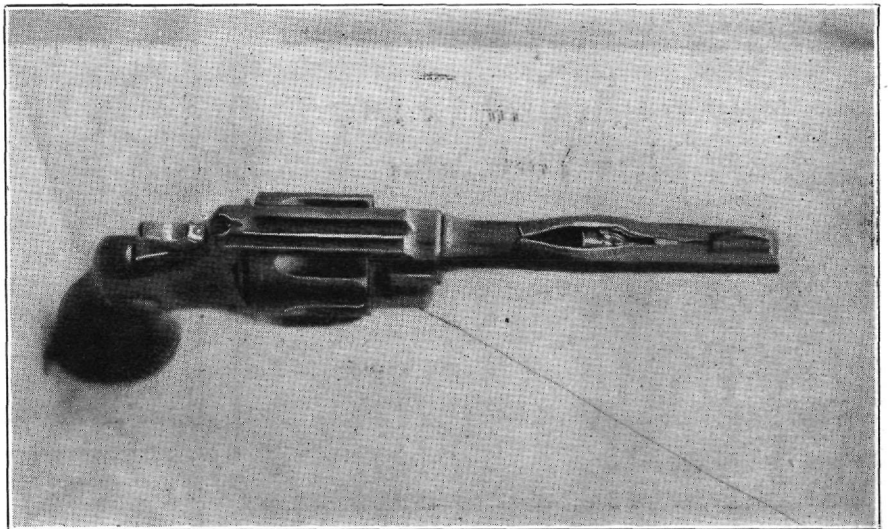
More of the wearer is covered by the 5-A helmet than by the present helmet but the present helmet offers more resistance to the penetration of projectiles than the 5-A type and possesses greater ability to deflect projectiles than the 5-A type. The two types of helmets are about equal in the matter of protection against rain and sun. The type 5-A helmet is heavier than the present helmet and has a greater tendency to fall off when running than the present helmet. It is more uncomfortable in hot weather than the present type on account of its weight and lack of ventilation, but more comfortable in cold weather. It is less easily carried on the pack than the present helmet on account of its weight and its depth which cause it to protrude farther from the pack. On the whole it is believed that the present type of helmet is the better of the two.—*Infantry Journal.*

Result of Bad Ammunition



WARTIME pistol and revolver ammunition, especially the latter, is responsible for these wrecked revolvers. Powder deterioration in one cartridge doesn't give enough explosion to send the bullet out of the barrel, and when the

next cartridge is fired the bullet meets the obstruction and the bursts take place. Many revolvers of the 258 Field Artillery were wrecked in this manner at Ft. Eustis, Va., in 1924, before an exceptionally bad lot of 1918 ammunition was discarded.



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Field Training of Tactical Staffs

THE policy for field training of National Guard tactical staffs has been fixed by the War Department, and in amplification of this policy the following letter has been sent to the Adjutant General of each State by the Chief, Militia Bureau:

"For the field training the coming season it is desired to stress the necessity of Division Staffs, particularly, but also Brigade Staffs, conducting their training as contemplated in the "Supplementary Training Directive, National Guard, Training Year 1924-25" dated January 15, 1925, and the "Notes on National Guard Training, 1924-25" (Par. 21-24).

"Several Division Staffs have taken this training, as outlined in those two pamphlets, one for four years. Several began last year. But a number have not yet started. The results are clearly indicated in the degree of readiness of these headquarters to function in tactical command of their organizations.

"The Chief, Militia Bureau, is charged, under the National Defense Act with "The development of the National Guard to a high state of efficiency, ready for immediate induction into the Army of the United States upon the occurrence of an emergency requiring it." He believed that to develop that efficiency one of the greatest needs at the present time is to cause the training of all higher commanders and their staffs to be put on the correct basis. In many States these officers are more concerned with the command and administration of training camps of the troops than with their own training.

"The staffs of several divisions, where divided between two or more States, have never assembled, as a unit, for training. The argument is advanced that they can take the same training separately, in each State, with satisfactory results. There are several reasons why this is a mistake. In the first place, the instruction is never identical and the staff is not making uniform progress.

"No baseball manager would consider taking spring training with his team divided among several camps, and if he were so foolish he would know that "team work" would have to be built up after the playing season opened. It does not

require the vision of a prophet to know where such a team would stand in the league for the first few months, or what handicap they would have acquired in that time in a race for the pennant. In respect to unit training a military organization (troops or staff) faces exactly the same conditions.

"The War Department believes that the field training of Division and Brigade Staffs should be conducted as units and that it be confined to tactical training solely, for at least this year and next.

"State Staffs are radically different in this respect. It is not important that they take their training as units or that this training be confined to tactical. Such staff officers are available, and its desirable that they be used, as supply officers, surgeons, inspectors and administrative officers of camps. Where a State has more than one camp the State Staff should be divided among them to perform these duties, that no officer belonging to a tactical organization be used for this purpose.

"No member of the National Guard will be authorized to take more than fifteen days' field training this year except where it is clearly shown that it is for the interest of the Federal Government. It is held that the exception is only where there are not sufficient supply officers for the camps when each such officer is limited to fifteen days.

"Under instructions being issued by the War Department with the concurrence of the Chief, Militia Bureau, Corps Area commanders will be required to conduct the training of Division Staffs along well defined lines during the present season, utilizing for this purpose specifically selected teams of officers of the Regular Army possessing the necessary qualifications. The Corps Area commander will doubtless inform you of his plans for conducting this training. The Chief, Militia Bureau requests that you cooperate to the fullest possible extent in making this training a success."



Horse Sense, A Horse and a Major

(Proving that duty at a service school has its humor.)

A certain Major of Infantry was faced with the solution of an Artillery terrain problem not so long ago as a student officer at the General Service School.

He was given an unknown Government mount and a known time limit of 30 minutes, and informed that his task was to locate the guns of a Field Artillery battery so that by using indirect fire (over an intervening mask of trees and low hills), all guns could be used to fire effectively on a specified target.

The major, decked out like a Christmas tree with field glasses, sketching case, clinometer, pad and pencil, mounted his steed and proceeded with other students to the assigned starting point. Here the students separated, each taking his own route to locate the gun sites.

Then the Major's troubles began. His charger refused to move unless allowed to follow other mounts, or unless allowed his own way. A short and unsuccessful struggle for mastery soon left the Major alone with his mount. Something had to be done and done quickly. Time was flying, and unsatisfactory solution loomed on the horizon, and it was clearly up to the Major to show initiative. A hurried estimate of the situation showed that the horse must be used, else all would be mere guesswork. It also showed and this was the key to the solution—that the animal was an old-timer at the Service Schools. He contentiously (?) insisted on his own way.

The Major was forced to the decision that to trust the beast was the only possible way out of the situation. This he did. The old troop horse proceeded on his own impulses, from point to point, always keeping behind the mask; and at each temporary refusal to move the Major dotted down a gun position on his map. And lo! two days later his paper was returned as one of the best!

Many students since this event have endeavored to identify this valuable animal, but without success, for the Major in his elation, forgot the identifying hoof number. However, the School itself has not neglected his usefulness, since it is understood that now the incident is pointed out to new students as an illustration of one way by which "horse sense" is sometimes applied during the course, (Impact, June, 1926.)

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Fort Ontario Listed As Model Post

BECAUSE of its historic association and picturesque appearance Fort Ontario is one of the show places of Northern New York, says the United States Army Recruiting News, adding that the fortress is visited by tourists from all parts of the United States and Canada. One of the oldest and most noted landmarks on the North American continent, the old fort stands on the same site and is constructed on the same plan as the maps of the French and British show it almost 200 years ago.

Construction of the fort was begun by British and Colonial troops in 1755. Its site, an elevated position looking out on Lake Ontario and commanding the mouth of the Oswego River from its east bank, was selected by Governor William Shirley of Massachusetts and Sir William Pepperell. In its original form the stronghold was completed in the spring of 1756, despite several bloody raids conducted by the French and Indians operating from Fort Niagara and Henderson Harbor. It was then built of logs, with outer walls fourteen feet in height and with a total circumference of 800 feet. The plan was that of a pentagon, on each angle of which was constructed a bastion, giving to the whole the general outline of a five-pointed star.

Lieutenant William F. Joyce, who prepared the history for the Recruiting News, says that in 1759 the fort was used as a rendezvous for 2,000 British under General John Prideaux and 1,000 Indians under Sir William Johnson. The fort was destroyed by American troops in 1778, under orders from Colonel Gansevoort, who wished thereby to prevent its re-occupation by the British.

Nevertheless a small English garrison was established there in 1780. Under orders from General Washington, Colonel Marius Willett, in 1783, led an expedition against Fort Ontario from Fort Herkimer. The party lost its way near Oswego Falls and, disheartened by the severe winter, gave up the project. The British after the treaty of peace in 1783 continued to hold the northern forts, demanding that certain indemnities be paid to the Virginia loyalists who had sustained property losses during the Revolution.

Jay's Treaty settled the dispute and in 1796 the British began evacuating. Fort Ontario was the last post to surrender. On July 5, 1796, thirteen years after the end of the Revolutionary War, Colonel Fothergill, Captain Clark and the British garrison lowered their standard and marched out of Fort Ontario while a small American detachment under Colonel Elmer raised the Stars and

Stripes over the old earthworks. Continuing, Lieutenant Joyce says:

"In July, 1812, the post was temporarily occupied by nine companies of militia, and some attempt was made to repair it by Colonel George Fleming. It was fired in June, 1813, by several armed British vessels, but the fort batteries and the American ship Growler returned the fire and the hostile fleet retired. In 1814 large quantities of Government stores were sent to Oswego for use in the construction of a fleet at Jackson's Harbor. Early in the Spring Sir James Yeo, with eight war vessels and 3,000 men, set out for Oswego with the intention of capturing these supplies. As the fort was without a garrison 300 artillerymen armed as infantry were dispatched overland from Sackett's Harbor with orders to protect the stores at all hazards. Colonel Mitchell, in command of the Americans, arriving on April 30, 1814, found the works dilapidated and with an armament of only five rusty guns. He prepared to meet the expected British attack, using also four old brass cannon which he salvaged from the ruins of Fort Oswego.

"Fort Ontario was not again occupied by regular troops until November, 1838. The lands comprising the military reservation were conveyed to the United States by the State of New York on April 25, 1839. Between 1839 and 1846 the fort and barracks were rebuilt at a cost of \$95,000, the construction consisting chiefly of the erection of the great earthworks, with revetments and casements of timber.

"The new post, which lies to the east of the old Fort Ontario, is modern in every respect. Surrounding a spacious and beautiful parade ground there are four company barracks, a hospital, administration building, guardhouse, thirteen officers' quarters, two warehouses and a stable. All of these buildings are of red brick and were built between 1903 and 1905, at a total cost of \$320,000. The fort was used as a general hospital during the World War and about twenty temporary buildings were erected there in 1917-18. Some of these are still being used; one as an officers' club, one as an enlisted men's service club, three as non-commissioned officers' quarters and others as warehouses.

"The entire military reservation has an area of 75.9 acres. The old fort, which stands at its most elevated point, is about 2,500 feet in circumference, and its outer walls constructed of the native Ordovician sandstone, are, with their concrete reinforcements, about five feet thick and from eight to fifteen feet in height. Behind these walls is an earthwork about

twenty feet in height and twenty-five feet in thickness.

"Five stone vaulted casements, the interiors of which resemble the donjon keep of a medieval castle, penetrate the earthwork, commanding through slotted, iron-doored loopholes, all the strategic approaches to the fortification. These casements are reached by way of stone stairways descending from the top of the earthen parapet. An outer earthwork once extended about the greater portion of the fort's circumference, permitting the formation of a moat about twenty feet in width, but this was leveled when the construction of the modern post began in 1903.

"Fort Ontario has often been termed by visiting officers as one of the handsomest posts of the army. It is immediately adjacent to the City of Oswego, which has a population of about 24,000. Syracuse is about thirty-five miles to the south."—*New York Times*.

An Explanation

In the June issue of *THE GUARDSMAN* we published a cut of a squad tent rifle and pistol locker under the caption, "This unit cares for its arms," giving credit for the invention to Sergeant H. J. Rosenberg of Troop F, Rochester.

Recently the editor received a letter from a member of Troop E, Buffalo, stating that the origin of this most convenient, useful and condensed arm case, was from the inventive mind of Sergeant M. Sanders of Troop E, Buffalo, and it came to Rochester through the introduction of the case to Major Townson by Captain Denny and the desire of the Commander of the 2nd Squadron, 101st Cavalry, to have all the troops in his command uniformly equipped.

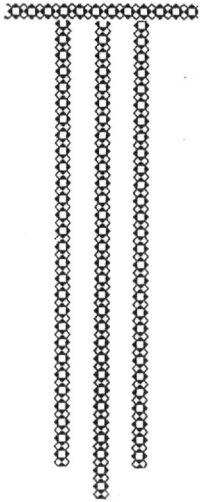
Now, as a matter of fact, Sergeant Rosenberg is not directly responsible for the credit given him by the editor, who saw the case in the Rochester troop armory and asked the Sergeant to have a picture made and forwarded to him for publication. The editor supposed it was developed by Sergeant Rosenberg, but is glad to rectify that part of the statement and adhere to the title that the Rochester troop does care for its arms and add as vehemently that Troop E is also never found deficient in this military duty.

We also understand that Sergeant Sanders of Troop E has designed many other useful articles for camp convenience and efficiency and we will be glad to give this troop a write-up and illustrations if the information and photographs are forwarded to us.

N.Y.N.G. at Fort Ontario



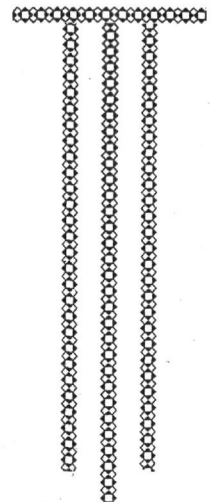
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ANCE WE MUST DEPEND
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