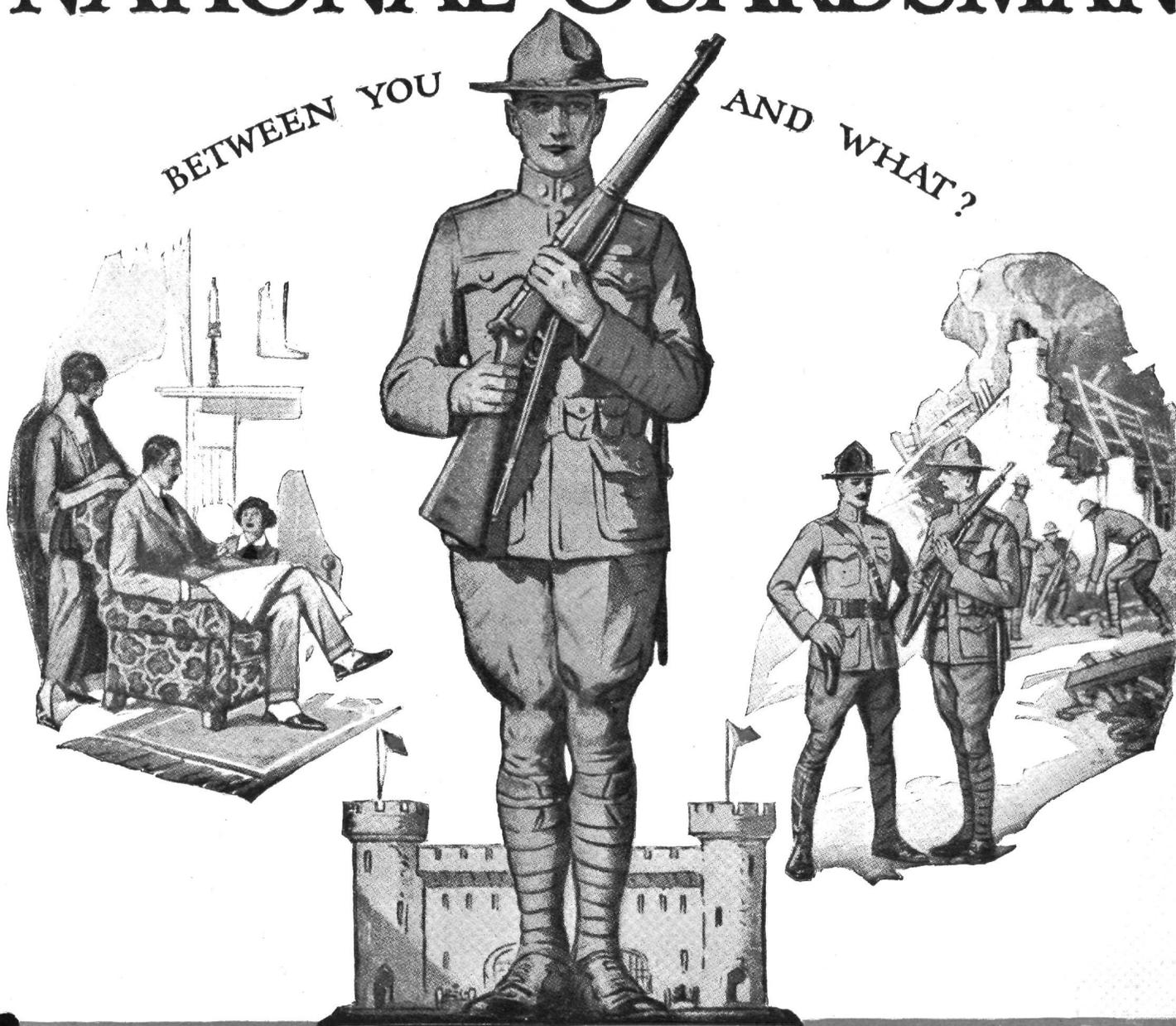


OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU

AND WHAT?



NOVEMBER, 1926

15c THE COPY

Here Is What a Real Live Town Does For Its Organization

That healthy support of civic organizations is helpful to an organization of the National Guard is an admitted fact. A fine example of this comes from Craig, a small community in Colorado, and is nicely conveyed in the following letter:

*"To the Commanding Officer, 157th Infantry,
Colorado National Guard, Denver Colorado.*

WHEREAS, We, the members of the Lion's Club, Craig, Colorado, being mindful of the distinct benefit and advantage to our community of 'A' Co., 157th Infantry, Colorado National Guard, as well as the State Armory situated in our community; and,

WHEREAS, We feel that the Military Department, by this means, has formulated a well balanced and economical manner of providing a unit in the National Defense.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, That the Lion's Club of Craig, Colorado, earnestly support the Colorado National Guard and particularly 'A' Company, stationed in Craig, Colorado, to the end that the full quota may be present at the Camp of Instruction, State Rifle Range, near Golden, Colorado, in June, 1926; and appreciating the invitation of the Commanding Officer to be present on Governor's Day, June 18, 1926, that we individually will keep the matter in mind and if possible be present on this occasion.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, That a copy of this Resolution be presented to Captain I. P. Beckett of 'A' Company and Colonel Arthur L. Hart, Commanding Officer 157th Infantry, Colo. N. G.

Passed at our regular noonday meeting, this 30th day of April, 1926.

W. P. RINLEY,
President."

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Official State Publication



VOLUME THREE

NUMBER EIGHT

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

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

LIEUT.-COL. FRED M. WATERBURY, *Editor*
829 Municipal Building, New York City

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Business Manager, Headquarters New York National Guard
829 Municipal Building, New York City

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is the only publication authorized by the National Guard of the State of New York. It is published monthly and distributed free to all active Guardsmen. Subscription by mail, for Non-Guardsmen, \$1.50 a year; Canada, \$2; Foreign, \$2.50. Subscriptions are payable in advance. Single copies, price 15 cents. Advertising rates on application. Printed in New York City.

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Queen Marie of Roumania and the Royal party accompanied by Colonel Fairserois reviewing the troops. Colonel Fairserois presenting the Queen with a silver saber.

Queen Marie Reviews 106th Infantry

ON Saturday, October 23rd, Queen Marie of Roumania reviewed the 106th Infantry, Colonel Thomas Fairservis commanding, in their palatial armory in Brooklyn. This regiment is noted for the many persons of distinction it ushers into the fair Borough of Brooklyn to tender them the honor of a review and the regiment is also noted for the excellent manner in which all such events are invariably carried out. But notwithstanding all this, we believe it is the unanimous consensus of opinion that never was such an important event carried out as smoothly, without a single error or embarrassing moment, as the review and reception to the World's Most Gracious Queen. And we doubt if any of her many public appearances in these United States have been more enjoyable or given her the opportunity to just feel right at home and greet the people of Brooklyn in the gracious, friendly, democratic spirit she loves so well.

Her "invasion," as the papers stated, of Brooklyn, was a triumphant one and crowds lined the thoroughfare all along the route from the bridge to the armory.

She was the first Queen to be entertained in Brooklyn, and every gesture of her vivid person indicated that she enjoyed utterly the review and the reception.

Accompanied by Prince Nicholas, her son, and Princess Ileana, her daughter, the Queen came into Brooklyn shortly after 4 P. M. and reached the 106th Infantry Armory at 4:15. She drove over the Manhattan Bridge in her royal blue motorcar, and on this side of the bridge found the roadway lined with thousands of school children who had been waiting for a glimpse of her.

Long before she arrived, the armory was well filled. The galleries and a fringe of seats along the walls were occupied by invited guests, while the great floor in the center was empty except for the sky-blue clad band which played continuously to entertain the audience.

The Queen left New York shortly before four o'clock on the arm of William Nelson Cromwell, walked down the red carpet across the sidewalk and entered her car. She carried a bouquet of orchids, a gift of Col. Thomas Fairservis of the 106th and presented by Sgt. Alder Jenkins of the Headquarters Troop.

Ralph Jonas, president of the Brooklyn Chamber of Commerce; Maj. Frank IN. Hanscom and Maj. Willis McDonald, Jr., all members of the official escort, followed Marie.

Motorcycles popped, police sirens shrieked, whistles shrilled, motors roared and the journey to Brooklyn was under way.

A squadron of 30 motorcycle police escorted the procession. Ten of them preceded the cars by four blocks, signaling for the right of way for the royal party.

Shortly after 4 o'clock the anxious audience in the armory heard the first crack of the salute as the 37 mm. guns opened fire outside of the armory.

Twenty-one guns were counted—the presidential salute, to which only the head of this Government or of a foreign government is entitled.

Before entering the armory, Queen Marie honored the World War dead of the 106th by placing a wreath tied with the Roumanian colors under the memorial tablet of bronze on the outside of the armory.

A buzz. A stir. A craning of necks.

At 4:10 comes words of the distinguished arrival.

"The Queen is here!"

A bugle sounding flourishes with ruffles.

The reception committee enters and takes seats in the royal box.

Then a group of photographers and reporters.

Then Col. Thomas Fairservis, commander of the 106th, and his staff.

Then finally, the Queen, walking, with a small group about her. With her were the Prince and Princess, Chaplain Frank L. Hanscom and several others.

She carried a great bouquet of flowers which she raised now and again as she smiled.

They took a position opposite the troops facing them. Princess Ileana was at the Queen's right, the Prince, in dark blue uniform, near her.

"Present arms!"

It rattled over the vast armory; rifles were slapped into place and sabers flashed. The band struck up the Roumanian national anthem and then the "Star-Spangled Banner." The Queen and Princess bowed heads forward. The Prince and the officers held the salute. The regiment stood at present arms.

The band stops. Before the review proper comes the inspection. Accompanied by Colonel Fairservis and his staff, the Queen walked down to the left, along the length of the armory floor. Something of the stiffness present during the playing of the national anthems drops off suddenly. Queen Marie bows, smiles. From groups in the audience are cheers, handclappings. The Queen raises her great bouquet to acknowledge them.

After the inspection the Queen takes her position once more in front of the trim lines of troops. The command is shouted.

"Pass in review!"

And with the band playing the troops march by.

As each unit passed before the Queen and turned eyes right, it was noticeable that she answered the salute with a bow that was gracious, whole-souled, generous and full. Her head each time bent forward and down, so that from behind her hardly anything of the gold turban hat was visible. There was nothing perfunctory about the movement. And between salutes she turned her face eagerly left to the next arriving company, as if this were a fresh and marvelous new experience she was about to undergo.

Princess Ileana bowed also, but to her, standing in her gray squirrel coat, it seemed more as if this were merely a routine duty. The Prince made the proper masculine salute, raising his right hand, clad in a red glove, to the peak of his cap.

Following the review, the Queen and her royal party took seats in the box reserved for them, walking over a red carpet to reach their places.

Colonel Fairservis stepped in front of the Queen and extended a scroll to her. He spoke in a low voice which only those very near him could hear.

"I have the honor," he said, "to present to you, Your Majesty, on behalf of the officers of this regiment, this commission as honorary Colonel of the 106th Inf., and to assure you that your name will always be carried on the rolls of the regiment and in the hearts of its officers and men."

She took the commission and her white teeth gleamed in a smile of genuine pleasure.

The Colonel extended to her a bright sword, the blade inlaid with gold, the whole trimmed in solid silver.

"On behalf of the officers of this regiment," he went on, "I present to Your Majesty this saber as a badge of the authority which this commission conveys."

"Ah," said the Queen, "marvelous!"

Later, when the royal party left the box, an aid offered to relieve her of its weight.

"I shall carry it," she smiled. And she did.

The Princess was presented with a great bouquet of American beauties. The Queen carried orchids.

After the presentation the troops formed in a double line facing each other, and between these the royal party went up to the reception rooms.

Over the royal box on the armory floor hung American flags and the Roumanian

colors. It was carpeted for the occasion and decorated in red plush.

The members of the royal party, in addition to the Queen, Prince and Princess, included Mme. Irene Procopiu and Mme. Simone Lahovary, ladies in waiting to Her Majesty; Miss Marr, lady in waiting to the Princess; M. Constantin Laptcow, counsellor of the Roumanian legation; Colonel Athanescu, military attache of the legation; M. Radu T. Djuwara, charge d'affaires of the legation; Professor Petrosca and M. Popovici, attaches of the legation; M. Serban Drutz, vice consul; Consul General and Mrs. T. Tileston Wells, Consul General and Mrs. Ira Nelson Morris and Mr. and Mrs. William Nelson Cromwell.

Queen Marie's American escort included Ralph Jonas, chairman of the reception committee; Major Hanscom, Inspector C. C. Moore, of the New York State Police, and three State troopers, assigned as her bodyguard to conduct her to Niagara Falls tomorrow. The Princess was escorted by Maj. Willis McDonald and the Prince by Capt. James R. L. Gibbons.

Boro President Byrne, whose arrival preceded that of the Queen, was escorted by Edward C. Blum, vice chairman of the citizens' committee, and Capt. Thomas F. Quinn. Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, commander of the New York National Guard, had as his escorts Arthur T. Lee of the Citizens' Committee and Capt. Frank A. Conefrey. The escorting officers were from the 106th Infantry. Among the distinguished military guests was Brigadier General Franklin W. Ward, The Adjutant General of the State and War Colonel of the regiment. He was accompanied by his aides, Colonel J. Weston Myers and Captain John Coffey.

The reception, though formal, was at the same time simple, democratic. The Queen, standing at the head of a long room on the upper floor of the armory, was told the name of each guest as they passed and she acknowledged the introduction with a bow and a smile.

Those who passed by the Queen, the Princess and the others went on into the next room, where tea and sandwiches were served. The Queen stood at her post. At last, doors were closed and the Queen and her following had their tea together.

Marie, having taken some of the refreshments, gave the signal for her departure. She gathered up the handsome silver presentation sword given to her by officers of the regiment at the time they told her of her election as Honorary Colonel.

Going up to Colonel Fairservis, she smiled, extended her hand, thanked him and the officers and men of the regiment and said:

"I feel so much better than when I started. The reception has actually rested me and I feel quite refreshed."

All arrangements were perfect. Lieut. Col. Vivian L. Outerbridge stood at the entrance to the armory with a list of the honorary guests in his hand and an array of military aids at his back. As each guest or group of guests arrived they were greeted by Col. Outerbridge, an aid summoned, an impressive exchange of salutes all around and then the aid escorted the guests to places reserved for them.

Passing of the Cadet Sentry

THE cadet sentry, whose evening detail was to see that his fellow students at West Point were in their quarters and studying, has tramped his last tour of duty. The custom which thus passes into history may have begun with the superintendency of the Military Academy by Maj. Sylvanus Thayer, its founder, but if it was ever popular with the cadets there is no record of the fact.

What Grant, Lee and Pershing thought of it in their student days is not told. To James McNeill Whistler it was one of the miseries of the institution; no painter could keep his artistic hand in practice or find inspiration for masterpieces tramping a barracks hallways. Edgar Allan Poe hated it on general principles; but was contrary to his ideas of personal liberty—how could a fellow get down to the renowned hostelry at Highland Falls presided over by the revered Benny Havens if a vigilant sentry guarded his door?

Sentry duty was one of those things that are "good for you," the students were given to understand, good for the man on post and for the cadet in his room. It taught them both that discipline the army demanded, a lesson in doing for duty's sake what the cadet of his volition would not have done. But the boy from the sunny Gulf coast often hesitated to accept that view of the matter. He never knew what a snowstorm was until he had plowed knee deep through drifts on the barracks porch; he never knew what "winter's chilling blast" meant until Boreas, sweeping down from old Storm King across the West Point plain, nipped his nose and frosted his finger tips. He might have been ready then to give up his dreams of being a Napoleon and go back to the cotton and cane fields had it not been for what "the folks back home" would say.

The cadet's day is a full day, with drills, inspections, recitations and other duties. There are study hours enough if he concentrates—that too is part of the discipline—but if he has sentry detail it comes out of his study allotment. Of

course if he is a genius to whom calculus is only poetry and French is music the time he spends on post is a small matter. But if the weekly reports posted on the bulletin boards show that a cadet's "maxims" are few and his "fesses" many, and if "found" haunts his dreams and walks with him on his post he is one who needs every possible second for "boning" against the impending peril of dismissal. Perhaps something like this flitted through the minds of Superintendent Merch Stewart and Commandant Hodges when they dropped the cadet sentry in order that the study period should not be interrupted and that cadets might devote their evenings to academic duties.

The cadet still has plenty of inspections. His room is inspected half an hour after reveille, he is inspected as he marches to breakfast, his quarters are inspected by tactical officers, he is inspected by cadet officers at every military formation and he comes up for the approval of his instructors in the recitation room. When he is released to his room in the evening he is inspected by the cadet officer of the day and the army officer of the tactical department. The cadet sentry has been merely another person to ask: "All right, sir?"

At some of these interruptions the cadet must stand at attention; to every one of them he must make a report. An incorrect report would mean censure; a lie to a sentry brings instant dismissal from the post. Capt. Robert C. Richardson in his book on West Point tells an instance of an exacting tactical officer who burst into a cadet's room.

"Cadet, is your roommate asleep?"

"I don't know, sir."

"Find out, sir."

"Jim, are you asleep?" "Yes," from a cot in the alcove.

"Very good, Cadet," and the "tac," quite satisfied, left the room.

With the sound of "taps" comes the end of the day and of the series of inspections. Down the barracks stairways comes a rattle of swords and a clatter of heels. Into every room flashes a bullseye light. "All in, sir?" "All in, sir," is the reply. The bullseyes make a line of light in the area as the inspector of each division makes his report of "All right, sir," to the officer of the day. And the Academy is wrapped in the quiet and darkness of an invested city at night. The cadet can go to sleep.

—*Editorial, N. Y. Times.*

Here's Bill Upright. He says he doesn't smoke, drink, or gamble; you could almost say he was perfect—if he wasn't such a liar.—*Vassar Vagabond.*

* * *

He was arrested for hay riding, but he got out on bale.—*Louisville Satyr.*

Service in Aid of Civil Authorities

By LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM R. WRIGHT

ONE of the missions of the New York National Guard has been stated by Headquarters Second Corps Area to be "To create and maintain at all times units of minimum maintenance strength capable of suppressing insurrection or domestic violence."

If we were asked for a further definition of this mission probably half of us would reply "strike duty" and the rest "riot duty."

Both of these terms would be incorrect and misleading, "strike duty" especially so. As Col. Kingsbury has pointed out in his article in the October issue of the "Guardian," the troops "will not take sides in any local controversy, industrial or otherwise, except as between order and disorder." They are not officially interested in strikes as such and are not called out until violence is threatened or feared.

Neither does the definition "riot duty" cover the case. There may be and in fact have been many cases of National Guard service where no actual riot existed.

Look over the following list and you will get an idea of the causes that have resulted in the calling out of the National Guard: The dissection of corpses by the Medical profession; the succession of an English sovereign; strikes on railroads, street railways, canals, paper works, paving works and brickyards; disputes over rents, flour, water, elections, executions, abolition, negroes, debt, stone-cutting, stevedores, fraternal parades, gang wars, the draft, the police, an invasion of Canada, A. W. O. L. troubles in Federal troops encamped near the city, fires, quarantine and one of the most serious and bloodiest of all over the apparently unappreciated performance of a celebrated actor. There is no lack of variety in that list.

On the service medal which the State of New York awards for such duty it is defined as "service in aid of civil authorities" and while not entirely conclusive this is probably as good a title as we can select.

No duty that we may be called upon to perform requires higher soldierly qualities than this "service in aid of civil authorities" and none is less appreciated or understood.

We know the records of our regiments in the various wars of our Republic. Many historians have written of them and they soon become common knowledge to the newest recruits. All can tell the story of the battle streamers and rings on the National Colors. Yet when we look at our State or Regimental colors and see

rings engraved "New York Harbor, 1812," "Flour Riot, 1826," "Great Fire, 1845," "Astor Place, 1849," "Spinola Brigade, 1862," "Draft Riots, 1863," "Orange Riots, 1871," "Buffalo, 1892," "Brooklyn, 1895," "Croton Dam, 1900," "Depew, 1914," and many others we know little of what they mean and while possibly curious as to the history of these events have no easy means of satisfying that curiosity.

Investigation shows that we can take just as much pride in our service in aid of civil authority as we do in our war service. As the New York militia has never failed the nation in case of a national emergency so it has never failed the State in internal troubles. Those rings cover the stories of Guardsmen who died or were wounded "in service," of dangers and discomforts, of discipline and self control, of heroic acts and of quiet performance of the appointed job.

The story of New York National Guard service in aid of civil authorities is worthy of being placed before every present member of the Guard and this article is an attempt so to do in as concise a narrative form as possible.

Moreover while such service has fortunately been infrequent during the present century, such a call may come at any time for reasons not now apparent, and from the past we may obtain hints on how to meet the emergency of the possible future.

The reasons for present generally quiet conditions are many. Our municipal police forces are larger and more efficient, they have been supplemented during the last ten years by our excellent State Troopers. Moreover, the criminal element of our people seems to have progressed beyond the mob era and no longer seeks to pillage, burn and destroy en masse but confines itself to individual or gang hold-ups as more lucrative and less dangerous. Undoubtedly also the general prosperity of the country (which we may ascribe, according to our politics, to the efficiency of the Republican or of the Democratic party), has had a deterrent effect on disorder.

With all of these comforting thoughts available, there is one cloud in sight, namely, that the stronger the barrier the greater the force which overwhelms it. Should times change, should the everyday forces of civil authority be swept aside, the emergency will be a great one, and we, if called upon, will be faced with a man's size job.

During the last hundred years there have been forty-three calls upon the

Guard for emergency services, some of them for only a few days, some for weeks or even months. Of our present regiments, the 107th Infantry has been called upon twenty-one times; the 244th Artillery fourteen times; the 258th Field Artillery twelve; the 106th Infantry ten; and the 212th Artillery nine. Between 1812 and 1863 the 107th performed most of this duty, since that date the 106th Infantry has been the most in demand.

In writing the records of this service, it is in one way very fortunate that the 107th was called upon so often, because in Colonel Emmons Clark's "History of the Seventh Regiment" we have a complete story of the operations. The writer of this article wishes to acknowledge that a great many accounts of events have been taken either verbatim or very slightly altered from Colonel Clark's valuable and most interesting book.

The Burgher Corps of New Amsterdam, our common National Guard ancestor, saw much service in the early days of the colony. They assisted the regular garrison of Fort Amsterdam in sentry duty. They were mustered frequently for work upon fortifications. They defended their homes from hostile Indians and sometimes were persuaded to join in retaliatory expeditions.

These latter cases were comparatively rare. The Burgher Corps seems to have been characterized by a magnificent "poise." They were from Missouri without doubt. The ambitions of the egocentric great meant nothing in their lives. They remained quite calm under even the most distressing circumstances. So it is related that one morning at two o'clock in the year 1634 a ship arrived in the harbor and found the whole town asleep. No sentinel appeared upon the walls of the fort; no burgher soldier challenged the new-comers or was conscious of their arrival. A salute of three guns from the vessel at daybreak aroused and terrified both soldiers and civilians, and all heartily rejoiced that friends instead of enemies had disturbed their slumbers.

So in 1664, when the ships of the Duke of York appeared before New Amsterdam and demanded its surrender, Governor Stuyvesant stormed in vain. The burghers were "sore" at him for several reasons and wisely considered that resistance was useless. Therefore, why resist? And New Amsterdam promptly became New York.

So they remained quiescent during the first English administration, came to life again when the town was recaptured by the Dutch and peacefully passed back un-

der the final English rule in 1674. They still thought for themselves, for in 1704 there was a sudden alarm of a French fleet and the English governor reported, "I cannot say that the militia did their duty, for very many of the Dutchmen ran away into the woods." It is our opinion that the Governor mis-stated the facts. The burghers never ran. They undoubtedly calmly considered the facts, decided them to be incompetent and immaterial, and walked off to seek quiet and smoke a pipe.

However, it seems a fact that these early Burgher companies, if not warlike in disposition or distinguished for military accomplishments, were always faithful to their homes and to the defense of the lives and property of the people.

They also performed police duty for the colony and discovered a silver lining even to this cloud, as indicated by the following regulation:

"If anyone come upon the watch overcharged with drink, he shall pay two guilders, but if abusive or quite drunk, he shall pay four guilders."

It was not until 1700 that a Constable's Watch, on which all were liable to serve, was formed for these duties, and not until 1734 that the Common Council resolved that twelve persons, including two constables, be hired as the city watch and the militia was finally relieved from this class of service.

One of the most unusual pages in the history of the militia came in 1688. In this year news was received of the flight and abdication of James II of England and the accession of William and Mary. The immediate result was a considerable degree of chaos in the colonies. The New England colonists promptly seized their governor, appointed by James, and shipped him to England. Governor Dongan of New York did not wait for trouble, but promptly fled. The colony divided into two classes, which may be termed the "Aristocrats" and the "people." The former supported the Lieutenant Governor, Nicholson, who was still "on the job." The latter party claimed that by the abdication of James and the flight of his governor, all incumbents were out of office, and new temporary appointments should be made until the receipt of instructions or appointees from William and Mary. The militia, which had been called out in April to mount guard in the fort, sympathized with the popular party, and with their assistance the fort was seized by the people on May 31st, acting governor Nicholson forced to flee, and a Committee of Safety organized with Jacob Leisler, the senior militia captain, as virtual dictator.

The career of Leisler is the subject of much controversy amongst contemporaneous historians. He is classed both as a

martyr and as a traitor. The facts of the case are that he at least maintained a stable government for nearly two years, in very troubled times when such stability was greatly needed, that he was the choice of a majority of the people and that he was loyal to the actual British sovereigns. He expected to be confirmed by the latter as Governor of the province but his enemies were powerful and another was so nominated and finally arrived at New York. Leisler refused to give up the fort until assured that the new governor possessed the proper credentials. These were not immediately forthcoming, excitement ran high and finally collisions occurred between the two parties in which some lives were lost. Apparently, finally convinced of the authenticity of the claims of the new Governor, Leisler voluntarily evacuated the fort.

He was immediately arrested, imprisoned, tried by a jury composed of his bitterest enemies, found guilty of treason and duly executed on May 17th, 1691. Four years later his son secured from Parliament the reversal of the bill of attainder, and the confiscated estates were also returned to the heirs.

It is difficult to arrive at the actual facts in regard to Leisler's motives and actions, and to classify him as patriot or traitor. Frankly, to the writer at least, it is easier to find evidence for the former classification than for the latter. I believe that we can reasonably feel that this former militiaman was a sincere man who took hold of a very difficult situation which he honestly felt he was called upon to solve, that he failed from lack of the necessary political acumen and ability and from the power of the enemies arrayed against him, and that he actually deserved a far better fate than the dishonorable and unjust death which was meted out to him.

The militia, which had remained faithful to him throughout, survived his fall and continued its existence. The bitter feeling of those times and the two parties then engendered also lasted for many years, in fact are in evidence during the War of Independence.

The year 1741 is famous in the history of New York City for the so called "Negro Plot." The burning of public buildings in the fort on March 22nd was followed by several other accidental fires and the confession of an ignorant woman to a knowledge of a plot amongst the negroes to burn the city and murder the whole population was sufficient to inaugurate a reign of terror. The excitement culminated on the 13th or April when the people fled in terror from the city, leaving their homes to be plundered by the thieves and outcasts of the town. The

regiment of militia was turned out, streets were patrolled and the town searched for suspicious characters. While no acceptable evidence exists of any real plot, the victims of the popular delusion reached eighty-three. Eighteen negroes and four whites were hanged, eleven negroes were burned at the stake and fifty were transported and sold.

The militia then enjoyed quiet and peace until 1763, when a serious riot occurred in New York City, caused by an attempt of the British soldiers, stationed in the fort, to liberate the prisoners from the city jail, in which one of their officers was confined for debt. They forced the doors, freed the prisoners who wished to depart, drove out those who preferred the peace and quiet of the jail to the struggle for existence without, and prepared to carry off their Major in triumph. The city militia was hastily summoned by the Mayor. They soon quelled the riot and arrested the offenders, and, it is presumable, again extended the courtesies of the jail to those unfortunates who had so rudely been ejected.

Two years later, in 1765, the celebrated Stamp Act was passed, and throughout the year New York was wild with excitement. The Sons of Liberty took the lead in public resistance to this odious measure of taxation. The rank and file of the militia heartily sympathized with the Sons of Liberty but finally were ordered out by the British governor to preserve order. As the Sons of Liberty had already accomplished their object in preventing the distribution and use of the stamps, and as the Stamp Act was repealed in February, 1766, no collision occurred between the militia and the people.

(To be continued)

Qualifications for 1926

DURING the field training period of 1926 the New York National Guard scored the following qualifications:

Rifle	1,643
Auto Rifle	133
Pistol and Revolver....	1,357
Machine Gun	245
Howitzer	292
Bayonet	277
Saber, mounted	41

Itching to Join

First Girl (watching the scrimmage)
—Isn't it lovely to see them all tangled up like that?

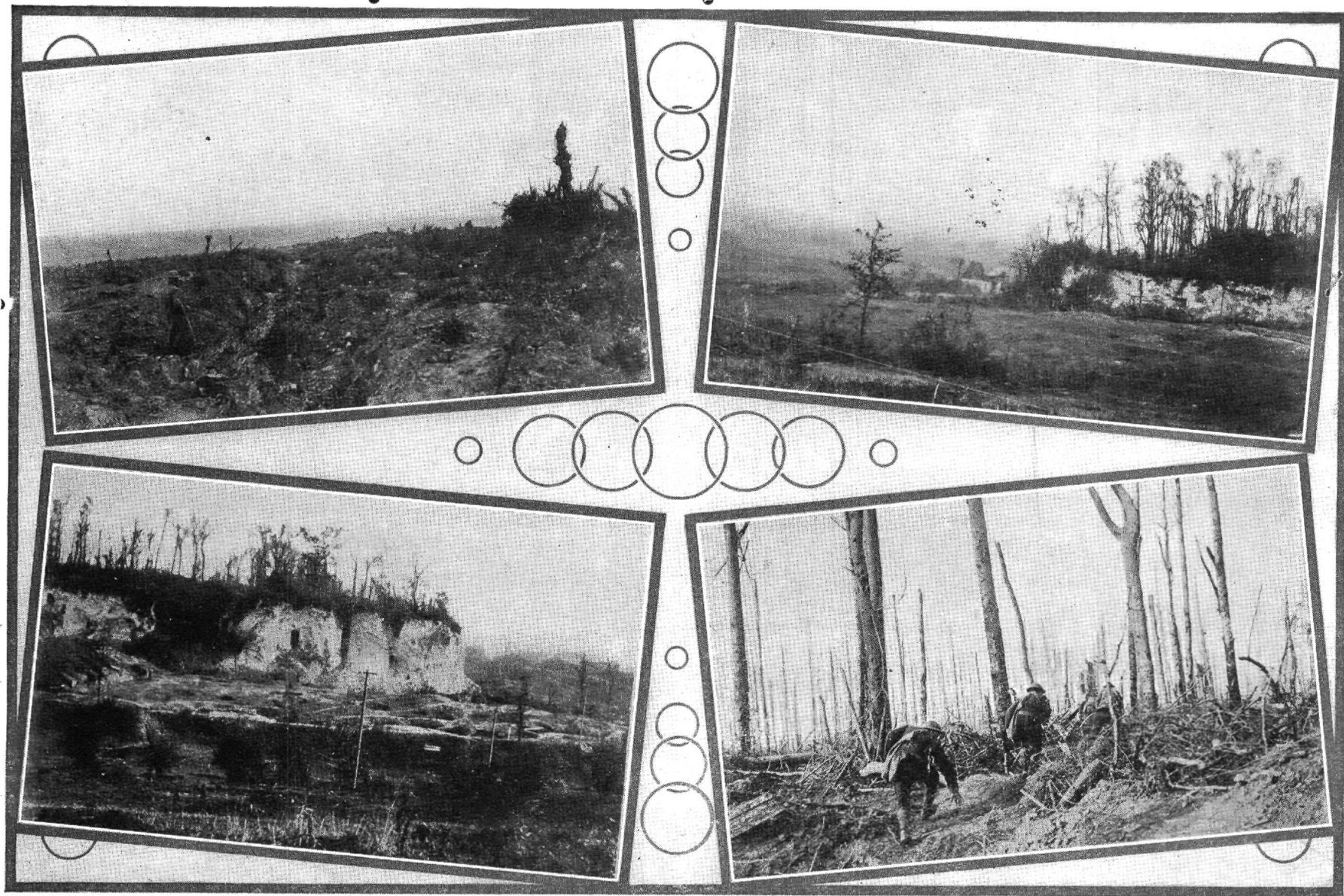
Second Girl—Indeed it is. It's just like a bargain sale. I'm coming to every football game after this.—*Boston Transcript.*

* * *

A new name for th' maiden blush apple is long overdue.—*Exchange.*

The Costs of War—Overthere in 1918—An Adequate Defense Prevents War!

November, 1926



Isn't It So?

THE following article appeared in a recent copy of "The Cavalier," a publication put out by Troop B, 107th Cavalry, Ohio National Guard, stationed at Columbus, and is self-explanatory:

ARE WE LESS?

A few months ago, I was asked by the editor to write an article on military courtesy in the European armies.

I have pondered over the matter, have wondered just what to say and how to say it. You all know that military courtesy is practiced differently in Europe than it is in the United States.

Many of you fellows have heard of this and I know that to some it sounds like a story, while others have smiled very tolerantly, and still others may have felt a sense of great relief that they did their bit with the United States army.

Again in one's thought may have arisen the question, "Why are they doing all that, we get along fine without that 'show business?'"

But have you ever thought why the United States soldiers get along so good without that "pomp?"

This question I will try to answer, rather than write about military courtesy in European armies, which I really believe would not interest you.

As we all know from history, America since 1500 has been the melting pot of the nations, mostly European. Upon her shores have been thrown all kinds of characters, good and bad.

But I sincerely believe that America, as it is today, is sufficient proof that the majority of those pioneers were good and noble men, possessed with but one ideal; to make this country a better place to live in and better than the one they left. Sometimes very crude methods have been used to gain this, no doubt, but this is immediately explained, if we but stop to think why they came here. Many of those men coming here, alone, or with their families were very much dissatisfied with the way things were conducted in their own country. They were intelligent and had a great soul, and an open heart which suffered when they saw how a certain class of people, known as the lower class in Europe (even today) was forced to live, or rather, how they had to exist under the iron hand of the nobility and aristocracy, who had the sole power in their hands. They revolted and, very often, were severely persecuted as dangerous criminals, as a menace to humanity, while they were only a menace to the interests of the few to whom the people were bound in slavery. This being hunted must have had a sinister influence upon their character and may have been one of the main reasons for their roughness. Then there

were still others, adventurers, less worried about political questions and more intent upon gain. The wealth of a new country lured them away. Also there were the criminals, fugitives from justice, seeking shelter in the new country.

Many famous writers, both in history and in fiction, have painted for us such vivid word pictures about conditions so wrought at that time that it would be conceitful of me to say anything about it.

To go back to our theme, let us again review history to the point where some European nations tried to get a hold on America and dominate this country in their own way. And there in the generation then living was brought out the spirit of the pioneers and the pioneer blood which flowed in their veins. The revolt of their fathers against European powers in their time was inherited by them and their children and as one man they fought for this, their country.

As soon as they had freed their country from European influence their own standards, their liberty, and in their children they planted that same spirit which made America the nation where nobility and aristocracy, as practiced in Europe for hundreds of years, was not wanted.

Consequently, military pomp, which always had been so closely connected with aristocracy in Europe, was frowned upon and done away with. It was no more than an unpleasant memory.

When this fact penetrated the wise heads of Europe it was a puzzle to them how this could be successfully done and pupils of the old school said flatly that this would surely affect the morale and discipline of the American Army.

Just how much it did affect the American Army, I will try to explain by relating one of my own experiences during the World War.

During the war, I served with the Army of Holland and was at the boundary between Holland and Belgium for three years. Our duty was to intern every soldier from any of the warring nations who came on Dutch soil either purposely or accidentally.

In those three years I have seen almost every nationality represented by some deserter from the "front" coming over to Holland, where he knew he would be safe from bullets and cooties. By the time the United States entered the war we were getting pretty tired down there seeing all those strange fellows come and eat the little bit we were getting and it was with mixed feelings that we heard of the declaration of war by the United States. Of course everybody expected that the United States Army would be quite a large army and we reasoned that they would also have a large number of deserters and "lost units" in store for us. Well, we were on the lookout, but, alas, I had to come across the Atlantic ocean to see an American soldier.

Moral—Keep on like you are doing, boys, you're all right.

—By Trooper Jongkindt.

A Simple Problem

"Now, Albert," said the teacher, "if you had four apples and your little sister asked for half of them how many would your have left?"

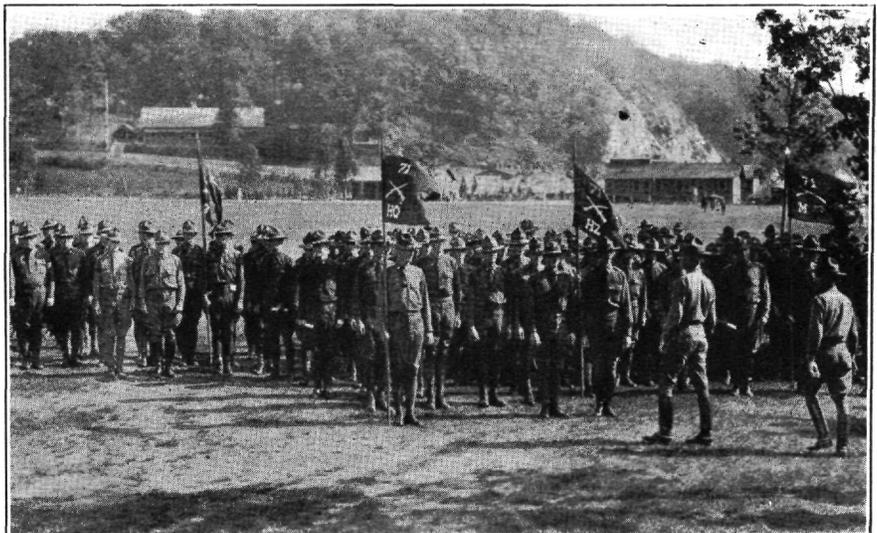
"Four!" responded Albert without a moment's hesitation.—*London Tit-Bits.*

* * *

"They say that Evelyn is an angel in disguise."

"Yes, it's a perfect disguise."

—*Dartmouth Jack o'Lantern.*



The 71st Infantry forming for Church Service at Camp Smith, 1926

In National Guard Circles

By THE EDITOR

Major General Charles P. Summerall, commanding the Second Corps Area, will review the 212th Anti-Air Craft Artillery regiment on November 15th and the 71st Infantry on November 16th.

* * *

Captain Wm. J. Mangine, of the Recruiting Bureau, Adjutant General's office and Secretary of the National Guard Association of the State of New York, is convalescing from an operation for appendicitis. This will be welcome news to his host of friends, who were shocked to learn that he had been operated on the latter part of October.

* * *

Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, State Ordnance Officer, accompanied by Mr. Taafe and Mr. Kelly, architects connected with the Adjutant General's office, went to Watertown the first of the month to locate a rifle range at Pine Camp for the use of troops annually training at that place. A suitable site was found and it is hoped that the government will approve same and build a range before next summer, so that the artillery and cavalry troops may have their qualification course during their field training periods, which will be welcomed by the organization commanders.

* * *

The Governor, attended by Major General William N. Haskell and Admiral Louis M. Josephthal, and his entire staff, attended the Tod-Lilly nuptials at St. Thomas Church, October 27th, and the officers formed the arch of steel for the bridal party to pass under when leaving the edifice. It was a brilliant and beautiful wedding and attended by the Governors of two states, many mayors and other high officials. A large reception at the Park Lane followed the church service.

* * *

On October 16th Major Gen. Charles P. Summerall was tendered a splendid review by the 106th Infantry in Brooklyn. Preceding the review, Colonel Thomas Fairservis and his officers gave a dinner to Gen. Summerall in the officers' Grill of the armory, which rather took the turn of a farewell to the General as Corps Commander, taking into consideration his appointment to be Chief of Staff of the United States Army, commencing the latter part of this month. Excellent remarks laudatory to General Summerall's service and his popularity in New York City as Corps Commander were made by Colonel Fairservis, Major

General Wm. N. Haskell and Hon. Frederick E. Crane, of the Court of Appeals. In response, Gen. Summerall touched upon his duty in this corps area and the splendid co-operation he had had and the great friendships he had made and then outlined the splendid policy of the one United States Army as he had always seen the picture and as was now being finally carried out. The review and drill was excellent, the armory was crowded and the regimental relay race of 880 yards by unit trains of four men was fast and exciting. It was won by Company E, and the medals were pinned on the breasts of the athletes by General Summerall.

* * *

All aboard for Loo-y-vill and the annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States. The pilgrimage starts from the Grand Central Depot on Tuesday, November 16th, at 8:45 A. M. Three special Pullman compartment cars will be attached to the Chicago Express, Train No. 3, making all the important stops to pick up delegates as follows: Poughkeepsie, 10:42 A. M.; Albany, 12:20 P. M.; Schenectady, 12:53 P. M.; Utica, 2:35 P. M.; Syracuse, 3:55 P. M.; Rochester, 5:35 P. M.; Buffalo, 7:15 P. M. The train arrives at Cleveland at 11:52 P. M., Cincinnati, 6:55 A. M., leaving that city at 10 A. M., on Train No. 7, Louisville and Nashville R. R., arriving in Louisville at 1:35 P. M. on the 17th. The New York delegation will number about fifty.

* * *

The 156th Field Artillerymen of Kingston have a very fast professional basketball team playing for them again this year. They pack the armory on the home nights as the team is said to be as fast and as good as any in the country.

* * *

The 174th Infantry is tendering the Adjutant General of the State, Brigadier General Franklin W. Ward, a review on Friday evening, November 12th, in their beautiful armory on Connecticut and Niagara streets, Buffalo. Preceding the review, General Ward will be the dinner guest of Colonel Wm. R. Pooley and staff.

* * *

Blythe Patrick Lynet Cardea of Buffalo has been commissioned a first lieutenant in the N. G. and assigned to Co. F, 174th Infantry.

* * *

Major Leo Fitz Nearon has been re-

cently commissioned in the Medical Corps N. Y. N. G., and assigned to the 369th Infantry.

* * *

The 27th Division Air Corps last year, during the field training period, registered 400 flying hours with nine ships; this year with the same number of ships they attained a record of 585 hours. There was not a mishap in all this flying. A good organization, we'll say.

* * *

Lieutenant Colonel Louis E. Jallade, 369th Infantry, has tendered his resignation as an active officer and has been placed on the State Reserve List. Col. Jallade was an enthusiastic officer and aided in many recruiting campaigns in the state.

* * *

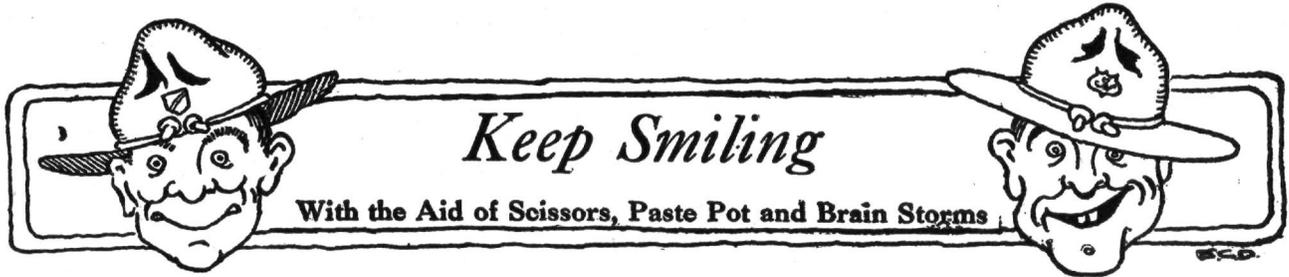
It is rumored that the 102nd Engineers will blossom out at a review next month in their new special dress uniforms. Something very ultra that should attract the enlistments, as it is sure going to catch the fancy of the ladies.

* * *

The following are among the newly commissioned officers in the State: First Lieut. William Paul Browne, 51st Cavalry Brigade; Second Lieut. Leo Richard Kozlow, 174th Infantry; Captain Elijah John Ashman, Co. C., 102nd Engineers; First Lieut. Lewis Livingston Leavell, 258th F. A.; First Lieut. Ira De Augustine Reid, 369th Inf.; First Lieut. Jose Antonio Machado, Jr., 51st M. G. Squadron; Second Lieut. David Edwin Misner, 71st Inf.; First Lieut. Frank Henry Wallace, 106th Inf.; Second Lieut. Thomas Vincent Deahan, 106th Inf.; Captain William Cooper Talley, 369th Inf.; First Lieut. James Joseph Farley, M. C., 27th Div. Spec. Trps.; First Lieuts. Jas. Joseph Lowery and John Joseph Gerstenlauer, Jr., 106th Inf.; Second Lieut. Albin Olaf Hellstrom, 106th Inf.; Second Lieut. Ralph Ernest Otte, 102nd Eng.

* * *

We have just received word that the annual dinner of the Rifle Team of the 102nd Engineers will be held in their armory, 168th Street and Broadway, on the evening of Wednesday, December 8th, at 7:30 o'clock. Will we be there? You bet! Good dinner, good team, good time! If every organization would try to develop marksmanship like the Engineers, what a record the N. Y. N. G. could hang up!



Dumb, But Safe

A tourist stopped his car on the road and inquired of an urchin, "How far is it to the next big city?"

"I don't know," was the reply.

"Well, what is the name of that little town right beyond here?"

"I don't know," again answered the youth.

"Say, young man, how old are you?"

"Eight years."

"How long have you lived around here?"

"All my life."

"Well, it seems to me you're very dumb!"

"I may be dumb, sir, but I'm not lost."

* * *

Happy Thanksgiving

"A wishbone will do you no good unless you have a backbone to put with it."

* * *

Truth Will Out

Perhaps this quip from the *Literary Digest* will amuse you as it did us: "After all these years some one has discovered that the author of the famous lines, 'Backward, turn backward, O Time, in thy flight' had a note coming due at the bank."

* * *

"I want a suitable book to read on Sundays—something about an active church worker."

"Then I recommend this one, madame. It's about a minister who had two wives at the same time."

—*American Legion Weekly.*

* * *

Comforted

Sam, on board the transport, had just been issued his first pair of hobnails. "One thing, suh," he ruminated, "if Ah falls overboard, Ah suttently will go down at 'tenshun."—*Comeback.*

* * *

Embarrassing

A young man with the tender passion took his girl some flowers.

"How kind of you," said the girl, "to bring me these lovely flowers. They are so beautiful and fresh. I think there is some dew on them yet."

"Yes," said the young man in great embarrassment, "there is, but I'm going to pay it off tomorrow."

—*Mrs. M. J. H., Fla.*

So This Is Justice!

A former judge who had become cashier in a western bank, once declined to honor a check that a stranger had presented.

"The check is all right," he said, "but the evidence you offer in identifying yourself as the person to whose order it is drawn is scarcely sufficient."

"I have known you to hang a man on less evidence, judge," was the stranger's response.

"Quite likely," replied the ex-judge, "but when we're giving up cold cash we have to be careful."

* * *

The early bird catches the devil.

—*Black and Blue Jay.*

* * *

A Raw Recruit

The recruits were being put through their paces by an irritable sergeant.

"Mark time!" he roared suddenly.

"Shall I mark time with my feet?" asked one recruit in a meek voice.

"Of course!" bellowed the sergeant.

"Did you ever hear of marking time with hands?"

"Yes, sir," was the recruit's reply. "Clocks do it."

* * *

"My husband is an awful liar."

"Oh, I don't know. I think he's pretty good at it."—*C. N. Y. Mercury.*

* * *

Squeezing Lemons

Elbert Hubbard is dead, but no living writer can say anything more pertinent than his oft-quoted, "He is a great man who accepts the lemons that Fate hands out to him and uses them to start a lemonade stand."

The "lemons of Fate" are very often the foundations of fortune, if the recipient isn't too timid to squeeze them!

* * *

For the Inner Bird!

"Willie, why are you feeding the cat birdseed?"

"I'm not feeding the cat; I'm feeding the canary."

* * *

"Think!"

"What?"

"What a hard time two cross-eyed people would have looking each other in the eye."—*Rice Owl.*

And It's Open Season Now

Small Ethel had dropped in to call on her schoolmate Emily Brown, and the two were looking through the portrait album of the Brown family.

"Why, Emily!" exclaimed the caller. "This picture that's marked 'Uncle Henry' is a picture of an animal!"

"I know it is," agreed Emily. "It's a picture of a deer. But it's a perfect likeness of Uncle Henry, according to the hunter who shot him."—*Legion Weekly.*

* * *

She Stutts: A soldier in the moonlight is worth twelve hundred on parade.

—*Texas Ranger.*

* * *

It's a strong stomach that has no turning.—*Pitt Panther.*

* * *

Old-Timer to Boarding House Frosh: I'll say, old man, I wouldn't touch the rice pudding. There was a wedding here yesterday.—*Mugwump.*

* * *

Perhaps He Saw Stars, Too!

Cornelius: So you were in the army. Did you get any bars on your shoulders?

Cuthbert: No, but I've had my shoulders against a good many bars.

—*Notre Dame Juggler.*

* * *

He: May I call?

She: I am sorry; I'm married.

He: 'Sall right, I'm married and just as sorry.—*Pitt Panther.*

* * *

"Oh, what is so rare as a bride with a broom?"—*Mugwump.*

* * *

"I'm sure gettin' into a pickle," said the worm as he bored his way into the cucumber.—*Ollapod.*

* * *

Editor: That's a timely joke!

Aspirant: Yes?

Editor: It would have been great fifty years ago.—*Notre Dame Juggler.*

* * *

A miss is as good as her company.

—*Cornell Widow.*

* * *

Customer: It's tough to pay fifty cents for meat.

Butcher: Yes, but it's tougher when you pay twenty-five.—*Witt.*

United States Should Send Rifle Team to Rome Matches

By MAJ. GEN. C. C. HAMMOND
Chief of Militia Bureau

IN my opinion, this nation should undoubtedly send a rifle team to Rome next spring for the International Competition. If we will look back at the history of our country and our military operations, we find that our success, including the days of the Indian Wars, has been largely due to our ability as rifle shots and also to the confidence that the man felt when he knew that he was superior with the weapon with which he was armed. These have been the two big military assets of this nation, ability to shoot and the offensive spirit of aggressiveness. It is the same thing that carried our troops into the trenches in France and over the top across No Man's Land.

The national asset, marksmanship, which was built up in the early days from the fact that a man shot for his meals and shot to live, is becoming lost and unless something is done to foster and keep alive interest in rifle-shooting and to grant the facilities for the citizen to use the rifle and to become enthusiastic in its use, we will not only lose our standing as the leading nation of the world in marksmanship, but with it we are going to lose something that is far more vital, we are going to lack the aggressiveness and the offensive spirit that were the great features of our success in the past.

Therefore, I consider that any movement that will foster and stimulate rifle-shooting should be supported by the citizens of this country. Our whole system of training is built upon competition, first, within the company or the club, then, within the state, finally, within the country, at the National Matches, and the training reaches the apex of the pyramid in the International Competition. So it would be a very great backward step if America failed to be properly represented at the International Matches at Rome in 1927. The National Matches and the International Competition are the incentives and the goals toward which the civilian, the civilian soldier, and the Service man are working.

I am thoroughly in accord with the National Rifle Association in their effort to see that America is properly and adequately represented at Rome next year.—*Army and Navy Journal.*

A Silent Romance

Father (to couple below)—Louise, hasn't that young man gone yet?

Louise—No, father; are we disturbing you?

Father—Yes, that silence is irritating.

Colonel 104th Field Artillery



CHARLES G. BLAKESLEE

Was born in Hooper, Broome County, N. Y., December, 1884. He graduated from the Binghamton Public Schools, Union University and from the Albany Law School in 1909. Admitted to the bar the same year. Practised law in Binghamton under firm name of Perkins & Blakeslee, 1909-1920; Green, Blakeslee & Anderson, 1921 to date. Corporation Counsel, Binghamton, 1920 to April, 1921. New York State Executive Committee-man, The American Legion, 1919-1920. New York State Commander, The American Legion, 1920-1921. Post Commander, Broome County Post, American Legion, 1919-1920-1921.

His military history is as follows:

Captain, December 2, 1910; Mexican Border, Captain 1st N. Y. F. A., July 16th to November 8, 1916. Captain 104th F. A., U. S. A., June 30, 1917. A. E. F. Wounded La Claire Farm, September 26, 1918. Major 104th F. A., February 20, 1919. Discharged April 1, 1919. Major 104th F. A., N. G. N. Y., January 7, 1920. Lieutenant Colonel July 21, 1923. Colonel, June 17, 1926. New York State Distinguished Service Cross, March 27, 1919. Graduate School of Fire, Fort Sill, 5th Class, War Course, March, 1918.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)



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

Free to All Active Members of the Guard

Editorial Office

829 Municipal Building
New York City

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Business Manager

NOVEMBER, 1926

THE IMPORTANT QUESTION

THE United States is not in favor of entering into any competitive race on armaments with any country in any department of military equipment whether or not there is any treaty in relation to it of which the United States is a signatory," says the "White House Spokesman" who is President Coolidge.

But is the United States in favor of establishing and maintaining military, aerial and naval equipment sufficiently strong to furnish dependable protection against predatory nations, or nations who may for one reason infringe on its sovereignty or on the rights of its nationals, and who are engaged in a competitive race on armaments? That is the important question; and it is a question that has been sidestepped and soft pedaled altogether too long.—*Detroit Free Press.*

THE infantry has put away the baseball bat, but the artillery and cavalry have brought back the polo mallets, so athletics in the guard go merrily on.

OUR Commander-in-Chief for 1927 and 1928, appointed by the people of the State of New York—Alfred E. Smith!

Don't forget the full meaning of Thanksgiving!

VOTING

ONE of the movements inaugurated by the American Legion which should have the support of all citizens who believe that the people should control and direct government policies has for its object the exercise of the franchise by all who are entitled to vote. We, National Guardsmen, believe that the Guard, among other reasons for its existence, is an active school in citizenship, and such propaganda should have our hearty support.

"A GAIN a N. Y. N. G. Pistol Team Wins," is the caption put on a news item by one of our military friends. That's right! We've won several this year and the pistols and revolvers are being used by an increased number of marksmen every year, and as you can see by the above caption, when we make marksmen the sharpshooters and experts will take care of themselves. Organization commanders are devoting more time to pistol and revolver training, eighty per cent efficiency in which is gained, not by firing ammunition, but by concentration, hold and squeeze. Pistols, or revolvers are only safe in the hands of men who know how to hit the mark with them.

EXPERTS are backing the United States view on arms surveillance. The League of Nations has decided that international surveillance or armaments and manufacturers of war material is admissible. It rather backs up our stand that disarmament cannot be effected by a mere proportional scaling down of military budgets. It recommends, however, that all states subscribing to the eventual disarmament convention engage to publish the full amounts of their arms expenditures of all categories.

STATE SENATOR CALEB H. BAUMES, speaking before the Association of Grand Jurors of New York County, at Hotel Astor recently, advocated a change in the law that would permit of a majority vote for conviction or acquittal instead of a unanimous one. in all cases except murder, on the theory that in every twelve men there is at least one d— fool.

We have often wondered just what the proportion was.

BRIG. GEN. E. L. KING, at the opening of the Command and General Staff School at Fort Leavenworth, said: "The purpose of the schools is not to develop Alexanders, Napoleons and Fochs, but to raise the general average of ability and to produce a team that a Foch, a Napoleon or a Pershing may be able to use.

"THE Military Surgeon" is no doubt a great "trade paper" full of lots of good things for the trained minds of the "medicos," but honestly, it's so dry it might, at a casual glance be taken for the official organ of Volsteadism. We couldn't squeeze a line out of the October number to steal for our publication.

"MILITARY History offers the possibility properly to learn the decisions that are of decisive importance, which, in exercises on the map or on the drill ground, seldom come into account." Therefore read!

KENTUCKY is entertaining the National Guard of the United States this month; Louisville has the chance of meeting some of our most representative citizen soldiery.

NOW that the field training days are over, organizations can sit down, figure up the reports, write out a solution and get to work—armory preparation is the answer.

General Haskell's Editorial

"AN OFFICER AND A GENTLEMAN"

FOR several numbers of the Guardsmen I have been talking to you about the various arms of the service.

I have decided to drop that line for a while and take up something very close to my heart.

No matter how high the average type of officer may be in the Guard of our State (and I for one believe it to be as high as anywhere in the whole United States) it will do no harm to take stock of ourselves and ask ourselves if we are doing all we can to keep our house in order.

In every pasture we find black sheep and even in our own Guard we have found them. The black sheep are rare—but they do creep in. The military service especially the officer personnel is like a large family—all suffer for the sins of the other—and each gains honor and prestige through the loyal and honorable acts of fellow officers.

No man should ever hold a commission who is not a gentleman, no matter how capable or well fitted he may be otherwise.

This fact has been recognized by governments from time immemorial and is based on experience.

One of the reasons that the Russian White Army under General Denikin failed in 1919-20 was due to the fact that his line of communications were honey combed with graft and disloyalty.

No army in war nor in peace can succeed unless its officers have not only loyalty, efficiency and a high sense of duty, but also an unquestioned integrity.

The higher the rank of the officer the more important it becomes because of his influence on his subordinates and the example that his acts have on the oncoming subalterns.

A man can learn tactics—but honor is bred in his heart and confirmed at his mother's knee. The former is useless without the latter in the career of an officer.

Administration as we call it in the military service is the place where character displays itself most prominently in peace times and it always reaches downward from the top.

Weakness and currying of favor and popularity among upstanding soldiers only results in their secret disgust. Soldiers and subordinate officers want leaders who know their business and whose official acts are firm and just. They are real men and want to feel that their officers would never stoop to evasion, misrepresentation or deceit. They may have to stake their lives on his character some day and they want to be sure that it is spotless. Soldiers may believe an officer too strict, too egotistical, too cold, too ignorant of his duties, and yet



they will forget all that and do their utmost to help him to succeed; but let them once feel that he is dishonest or even condoning improper conduct and he is lost forever.

Does any officer believe that if he stoops in substitution to attain a high attendance that the soldiers of his command will in their hearts retain respect for him? Will they take honest pride in any accomplishment believing that even a taint of fraud is involved? Certainly not. Does any officer believe that winking at cheating on rifle and other ranges during field training will enhance his prestige with his men or his superiors either? Does any officer believe that prostituting the armory or other facilities to his own ends or for his own personal use will get him anywhere in the long run? I should say not. A day of reckoning always arrives when the axe falls. No officer can afford to be loose or careless about his responsibility for funds or property which are placed in his charge. Irregularity always creates the suspicion of dishonesty.

There must be the strictest accounting on the books. There must always be books. The books must always be complete and correct.

Putting off the evil day in property or money accountability is a form of dishonesty. The flood of daylight must be welcomed and expected at any time.

Personally I feel it my duty to purge the guard of any officer whatever his rank whose administration reveals a shifty policy much less a downright irregularity.

A dishonorable act on the part of an officer however beautiful the explanation may be means only one thing to me—Separation.

Let us clean our own house if we find anyone in it who is not "An Officer and a Gentleman."

Wm. N. Haskell

Major General.

Modern Japan

By MAJOR EDWARD F. WITSELL, U. S. A.

THE average American pictures the Empire of Japan as a land teeming with diminutive and picturesque people who spend the greater portion of their time lolling in an endless landscape of cherry trees in blossom, and the rest of their time either riding in rickshaws or sitting in quaint paper houses drinking tea. It is the firm conviction of most Americans that all Japanese women wear bright-hued kimonos and that those who are not professional geisha are invariably the meek butterfly-like mistresses of dashing American Naval lieutenants temporarily seeking romance in the Flowery Kingdom. These same Americans believe that the higher caste Japanese male dresses in the swashbuckling style of the ancient samurai with a long two-handed sword buckled to his waist, and that these gay rollicking samurai parade the streets of all cities and towns getting practice in the arts of war by lopping off the heads of every innocent coolie whom they happen to encounter!

It is regrettable that Japan is not, in truth, such a picturesque country. In this day of modern efficiency and practicality a country that could boast of such romantic and leisurely characteristics as described above would indeed be a Mecca for all civilization-wearied mortals who could afford the cost of the journey to its happy shores. Unfortunately, the misguided American who makes a trip to Japan expecting to find a land of romantic excitement and thrill will be doomed to a bitter disappointment. The only form of excitement he will get in Japan which he ordinarily would not encounter in the United States is the famous, ever-present Japanese earthquake.

Modern Japan is a land of civilization as we know it in the United States. The airplane, the luxuries, perfectly appointed express train, the automobile, the great office building, the radio and all other features of ultra modern civilization are as common in Japan, in proportion to its size, as they are in the United States. Schools, colleges, modern banking institutions, efficient and comprehensive telegraph, railway, and electric systems, well equipped marine terminals, modern passenger liners and freighters, universal manhood suffrage, a form of government patterned in detail after the English form of government, a large well trained and equipped army and navy are among the things that can be enumerated to show that the Japan of today is indeed modern in every sense of the word.

However, while modern civilization has transformed Japan in the short space of less than sixty years from a land of feudal lord to a land with a stable form of representative government under which the Empire has taken its place among the great powers of the world, yet there are many of the customs of ancient days which have survived and are still a part of the life of the nation. Modern Japan presents a curious picture in which the ultra refinements of civilization are to be found existing in perfect harmony, side by side with surviving customs hoary with age, which have no place in the present-day scheme of things as the Occidental understands it. This curious admixture of the ancient and modern in the Japan of today has produced a nation of people whose business and social systems are baffling to the understanding of the American. Gauged by western standards the business methods and social customs of the Japanese contain much that is considered questionable and primitive. However, every particular in which a business practice or social custom of the Japanese differs from the accepted standards of the western world can be explained as a survival of an ancient custom which the Japanese have not seen fit to cast aside for the more modern customs of the western world. When Admiral Perry opened the ports of Japan to the commerce of the world, Japan already had very ancient and proven social and business systems. It could hardly be expected, under the circumstances, that this nation, which considered itself much more civilized than the nations whose representatives now begar to flock to her ports, should cast aside its customs and usages and embrace the despised western civilization. This could not have been expected nor was it done. With the keenness of perception, which is a racial characteristic, Japan adopted from the western civilization only those features which could be expected to further her ambition to become one of the recognized great powers of the world. Every feature of western civilization which Japan considered as necessary to a great power has been adopted by her regardless of its virtue or lack of virtue. By scrupulously adhering to this policy Japan has proudly taken her place in the world as one of the world powers.

However, in this adoption of western customs, practices, and systems, Japan has never for a moment lost sight of the principle which to her appears as necessary to her national life as an undefeat-

able army and navy. Every Japanese believes that continued spiritual life of the nation depends upon the maintenance of the ancient customs and practices which have made the nation supreme in the Far East since before the birth of Christ. To the Japanese, spiritual life is not a thing apart from daily life as it is with many western people. Spiritual life is all-important to the Japanese for it includes such matters as fidelity to the ideals of the family, adherence to the traditions of one's profession, and the worship of the Emperor as the Son of God and God's representative on earth. The Japanese take spiritual training seriously and give an important place to its teaching in every phase of their national life. It is taught equally as much in the army and navy as it is in the family, the basic unit of the Japanese nation. In reality this spiritual training is essentially an adherence to those ancient customs and ideals which the Japanese consider superior to the modern customs and ideals of the Occidentals. It is because of this that so many of the old customs and usages, which are incompatible with modern ideas, are to be found in existence in Japan today, side by side with the practices of modern civilization.

To the modern civilization which Japan has adopted from the western world can be ascribed her unquestioned position, as one of the great world powers. To her retention of the ancient customs and practices of Old Japan can be ascribed her indomitable, proud spirit, unity of national thought, and racial purity. The result of this combination of the best in ancient and modern civilization has made Japan a nation to be reckoned with. Her business men, equipped with all the advantages of the civilization of today, are worthy equals of their western competitors. Her army and navy, proud of the fact that Japan has never been defeated in war, and aided by all modern machines of war, are supremely confident of their invincibility. The nation as a whole is certain of its ultimate destiny as The Great Power of the Far East. Intense patriotism and unflinching devotion to the ideals of the glorious past are the emotions most dominant in every individual Japanese. These individuals combined into a nation produce the Japan of today in which unity and coherence of national thought and ambition make of Japan a nation well worthy of the respect of all other nations of the world.

The Whole Guard on Review

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

244th COAST ARTILLERY

On October 5, with the regimental band on the pier blowing itself red in its faces, and two thousand hats being waved out of shape, the new Italian "Roma," on its first trip eastward, backed out into the Hudson, and swinging around easily in midstream, headed down the bay and vanished beyond Liberty into the saffron mist of a gorgeous sunset. On board was Colonel Byrne and Mrs Byrne, starting on a two months' trip to Italy and the Balkans. A dozen of our officers were there to see them off, and if this intrepid reporter arrived just as the big whistle roared and the ship started to slide away at a quarter to five, it was not due to the fact that he was not ALERT, but had received directions from a brother officer which were, unintentionally, specious and deluding. So, after hurtling from Grand Central in a taxi to Pier 57 at 15th Street, only to discover from a polite Frenchman there that the Roma sailed "not from Pier 57 but from Street 57," he bumped over the cobbles of Tenth



Avenue uptown at dire risk of life and limb, and at a total expense of \$2.25, only to find himself too late to do more than get a glimpse of the C. O. and his lady as they stood, smiling and waving at the rail of the big ship.

In temporary command of the 244th is Lt. Col. Lewis Thiery, himself just returned from a two months' trip. He visited Texas, Sonora, rode on the back of a mule down to the bottom of the Grand Canyon (and up again), went up to the principal cities of California and Washington, then journeyed in a clockwise direction through Canada back home. Col. Thiery had a pleasant trip, and next to being able to take a like tour, is to have the pleasure of hearing his description of it.

With all the senior officers going junketing, we feel that if that sort of thing goes according to rank, we shall take our trip in December, 1939, following Joe Curren and Tom Byrne, who will just then have returned with their families.

The 244th added Brooklyn to the points of interest visited this year by participating in a brigade review, on October 8, to General Haskell in the big armory of the

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.

old Thirteenth. We had a good turn-out, and all dressed up in our best duds, presented a rather good appearance. The hospitals over there were pretty well filled up, and the S. P. C. A. was busy, so the field and staff were not mounted.

It is rumored that a certain captain who blushes easily at mention of his administrative prowess, is, nevertheless, writing a book which will sport the title: When Better Batteries are Built, Mulligan will Build Them.

The curriculum here is becoming quite complicated since the Fall opening, and it wouldn't surprise us if we were issued caps and gowns before long. There is a school for field and staff, one for line officers, one for non-coms who have a Sam Brown complex, and a first sergeants' school, a cooks' school, and a kindergarten for recruits. And pretty soon the school for riveters and blacksmiths will open up over in the north balcony. The one thing we lack is a class in equitation, and we're likely to get that at any time. We had better plan to have a real old-fashioned commencement next door in the Fourteenth—pardon us—the Civic Repertory Theatre in June, with diplomas and everything.

A civilian reporter should be given this job. Every time one thinks of something he'd like to comment upon concerning the activities of the regiment and its personnel, he has to remember that he's only a first lieutenant and liable to censure from everyone from captains up. The only ones we can safely lampoon are the shave-

tails, and they have been joked about so much by Ring Lardner and others that there is little thrill in the practice.

In the October "Impact," the 244th correspondent, reporting the expedition to the Sesqui, infers that all the officers of this outfit are indifferent horsemen, with the exception of the colonel and the lieutenant colonel. Where he came by his ability to be a judge of equitation we'd like to know, and why he should not include all majors and captains in his list of good riders is beyond us, especially as he himself sports but one silver bar. Lese majesty, we call it!

With the Fall season well under way, we are issuing a call for news for this column in the Guardsman, especially notes concerning the social activities of the batteries. All the inanities hitherto published have had to be culled from our own imagination, and we should like some notes concerning births, marriages and inheritances affecting the enlisted men. Copy should be turned in before the 25th of the month to Lt. H. G. Steinmeyer. And news for that other sensational tabloid, The Impact, will be received by Lt. Leslie Shattuck.

A gift of two Airedale puppies, offered as Armory mascots, had to be turned down, because whines and lickers are taboo in the building.

102nd ENGINEERS

The annual entertainment, reception and dance of Co. "B" was held on Saturday, October 2nd. It took place at Palm Garden, 58th St. and Lexington Ave. Entertainment was by Florence Francis, songs and violin; Dave Allman, comic songs; Ambrose Jeffreys, ventriloquist; Harry Henry, old-time minstrel singer, and Wollman and Hophan, well-known local dancing team. Music was furnished by George F. Briegel and his orchestra. Over 1500 guests were present and the affair was a success, socially as well as financially. Among those who attended and were seen in the Grand March were: Major and Mrs. Patrick J. Walsh, Major B. A. Burns, Capt. J. M. Gouverneur, Capt. and Mrs. John Ashman; Lieut. and Mrs. J. W. Summerhayes, Capt. and Mrs. Harold F. Gormsen, Lieut. and Mrs. Harry J. Hagemeister, Lieut. Ralph Renick, Lieut. C. M. Dunlevy and Lieut. and Mrs. T. F. Burke. Lieut. T. F. Burke of Headquarters Co., acted as announcer. Lieut. Harry J. Hagemeister was chairman of

(Continued on page 18)

Origin of 10th Infantry Insignia

By CAPTAIN LOUIS H. CLARK, *Adjutant*

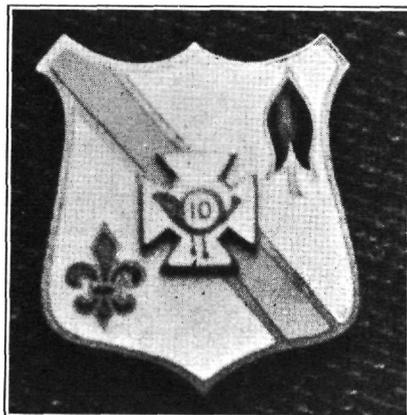
THE following description relative to the origin of the distinctive insignia of the 10th Infantry and the meaning and requirements of such a badge may be of interest to the members of the regiment, as well as other Guardsmen.

About five years ago the War Department amended the Army Regulations requiring that the regiment colors, of all color or standard bearing organizations in the Regular Army, National Guard and Organized Reserves, bear the organization's coat of arms, motto and distinctive title. The regimental colors of an organization are of silk, trimmed on the edges with a fringe of yellow, the color of the flag being that of the branch of the service, and embroidered thereon is the coat of arms of the United States.

The instructions provided that certain parts of the United States coat of arms would be eliminated and that the regimental coat of arms would be inserted in its place. That is the stripes and stars within the shield on the eagle's breast would be replaced by the charges representing the history of the regiment as carried on its shield. The regimental motto would replace the "E Pluribus Unum" on the scroll in the eagle's beak, and the crest, which for the State of New York is the ship "Half Moon," would replace the thirteen stars and the glory above the eagle's head. Below the eagle would be placed a scroll bearing the numerical and tactical designation of the organization.

The instructions also provided that the coat of arms could be used upon regimental stationery and printing and that the shield or crest along, thereof, could be adopted as a distinctive insignia and worn upon the uniform as a means of promoting esprit de corps and to keep alive the historical traditions of the regiment.

The design had to conform to the rules and best practices of heraldry, had to be historically correct, simple in design and with no quartering. No part of the coat of arms of the United States could be used nor could the complete arms of any State or County in which the unit was located be used, except that separate devices could be taken from these arms where applicable. In addition the design had to show the combat history of the regiment and if there was one outstanding achievement that could be made the basis of the arms everything else could be omitted. If there was no such preeminent deed then the important wars in which the regiment participated were



to be used giving prominence to the most ancient and particularly to the one in which it received its baptism of fire. Old organization that at one time had a badge or insignia different from the one now used could use that insignia, or parts thereof, thereby showing the long record of the regiment.

Before taking up the actual designing of the coat of arms, for any National Guard regiment, there had to be submitted to the War Department an outline of the history of the regiment. While the word outline is used the history went very much into detail as it was required to show by order and authority its various changes in designation and organization both while in State and United States service.

It might be noted in passing that there are one or two regiments in the country that can trace their history to Revolutionary times, a few to the war of 1812 and many to the Civil War. While there are no actually designated heraldic devices required to be used upon the shield to represent the several wars of the United States the War Department would approve any symbol, heraldic in design and meaning and was ready to offer suggestions along this line as to what would be most suitable. However the crest, a necessary part of each coat of arms, was fixed and each component part of the Army, with the exception of the Regular Army was assigned its own crest. For the Organized Reserves the crest is the Minute Man, the statue of Capt. John Parker which faces the Common in Lexington, Massachusetts. The Minute Man is the American Cincinnatus, the citizen soldier. In the National Guard all the regiments of one State will have the same crest. This is generally some symbol taken from the coat of arms of the State, such as the sunflower from Kan-

sas, the pine tree for Maine and for New York it is the famed ship of Hendrick Hudson, the Half Moon. Each regiment of the Regular Army may have its own individual crest and as the field in this respect is unlimited there are many and varied designs.

The regimental motto may be in English, Latin or American Indian. It must be an expressive phrase and may have its origin in a battle cry, an extract from an order, or the statement of an ideal or a sentiment.

As the full coat of arms is only displayed upon the regimental colors and upon unofficial stationery used by the personnel of the organization it would soon become obscure and unknown not only to the other organizations of the Army but even to the men of the regiment unless some means were adopted to keep it in mind. With this end in view the War Department has authorized the wearing of a distinctive badge or trimming on the uniform. This badge officially known as a distinctive insignia may be of bright metal and enamel not to exceed 1¼ inches in height or it may be a trimming consisting of a band of the regimental colors worn in some characteristic fashion on the uniform. These markings are supplemental to the uniform and are not substitutions for any part of it and cannot displace any ornaments or decorations which are a part of the uniform. One regiment wears a strap sewed to the shoulder seam of the coat recalling the carrying of the old leather knapsack. Another wears a bank of its regimental colors on the shoulder loops of the coat. Most organizations however have adopted the metal badge. This badge may either be the shield or crest of the coat of arms with or without the motto. Or the badge may be designed to consist of a certain charges from the coat of arms. This is the insignia that the public will become most familiar with and to a person versed in heraldry a study of these different emblems should be interesting.

In order to properly design the coat of arms the following history of the regiment had to be taken into consideration. The regiment which has reached its 67th year was organized at Albany, N. Y., on December 29, 1860. It was mustered into United States service at Albany, N. Y., on November 21, 1862, as the 177th New York Volunteers and served in the 3rd Brigade Sherman's Division Department of the Gulf from January, 1863, in the 3rd Brigade, 3rd Division, 19th Army Corps from July, 1863.

The regiment took part in the following engagements: McGills Ferry, La., January 6, 1863; Ponchatoula, La., March 24, 1863; McGills Ferry, La., March 24, 1863; Civique's Ferry, La., March 25, 1863; Amite River, La., May 10-11, 1863, and Port Hudson, La., May 23 to July 8, 1863. It was mustered out at Albany, N. Y., September 24, 1863.

On May 17, 1881, the regiment with the exception of Companies A, B, D and K, was disbanded. These companies were retained in service and the designation changed to the 10th Battalion New York National Guard. The designation of Company K, was changed to C on October 1, 1884.

On April 27, 1898, the 10th Battalion with the addition of other state units were organized into a regiment and the designation changed to the 1st Regiment New York National Guard. It was mustered into United States service at Camp Black, Hempstead, N. Y., as the 1st New York Volunteer Infantry on May 20, 1898, and did duty at Forts Columbus, Hamilton and Wadsworth, New York Harbor, later going to the Presidio, San Francisco, where it was assigned to the 1st Brigade Independent Division 8th Army Corps. On August 5, 1898, the regiment sailed for the Hawaiian Islands and did duty at that station till December 14, 1898. It was mustered out at Albany, N. Y., February 20, 1899.

On the disbandment of the regiment on March 15, 1899, Companies A, B, C and D resumed their former designation, the 10th Battalion New York National Guard.

On May 1, 1905, the battalion organization was disbanded and Companies A, B, C and D with the addition of other State units, were organized into a regiment and designated the 10th Regiment New York Infantry National Guard.

On June 19, 1916, the regiment answered the call of the President for Mexican Border service but was not mustered into Federal Service.

From February 2 to July 15, 1917, the regiment was on active duty in the service of the State guarding public utilities.

On July 16, 1917, it was mustered into Federal service at New Paltz, N. Y., as the 10th Infantry New York National Guard and on August 5, 1917, it was drafted and became a unit of the United States Army under the same designation. In September, 1917, it proceeded to Camp Wadsworth, S. C., and furnished drafts of officers and men to complete the 27th Division. With the remaining personnel as a nucleus and the addition of men from the National Army the regiment was reorganized on January 4, 1918, and designated the 51st Pioneer Infantry, U. S. Army. It served overseas from July 26,

1918, to July 6, 1919, with the 4th Army Corps, A. E. F., in France and with the Army of Occupation in Germany. It participated in the major operation of St. Mihiel, September 12-16, 1918, and served in the Lorraine Sector, September 17 to November 11, 1918, and with the Army of Occupation in Germany, November 16, 1918 to May 24, 1919. The regiment was mustered out July 15, 1919.

During the World War the 10th Infantry New York Guard was organized for State Service. This organization with the returned personnel of the war regiment continued the old organization in the reconstituted National Guard.

On March 22, 1922, the regiment was Federalized complete by the War Department and designated the 10th Infantry New York National Guard.

While the above is the history of the organization as a regiment, there are three of the present companies that can trace their history to dates before the organization of the regiment. Company L was organized on December 20, 1837, Company B on July 4, 1854, and Company A on June 17, 1860.

It was thought at first that as the regiment had participated in three wars, that its combat history could be properly represented on its shield by using the badges of the army corps to which it had at different times been assigned. These badges originated during the Civil War and were used principally to readily distinguish troops of the different army corps. They were also used during the Spanish American War and the World War. While in the Civil War and Spanish American War the corps badge was the basic insignia, the divisional insignia being of the same design but of a different color, during the World War the divisional insignia was the basic badge, each corps having a badge of its own. By working along these lines the regiment had four designs to select from. After some consideration it was decided that as these badges were drawn along geometrical lines supplemented by letters and figures they did not lend themselves to the inclusion in the shield as they could not be called heraldic. The idea was abandoned. During the compiling of the regimental history a search was made among the old records and papers of the regiment in the Bureau of War Records at the Capitol and it was noticed that during the period of 1868 to 1872 the official stationery of the regiment bore a badge consisting of the corps badge of the Civil War in white with a bugle and the numerical ten in gold, the insignia of Infantry at that time, superimposed thereon placed upon a gold field and all encircled by a blue garter bearing the designation of the regiment and the year of organization. A further search was made

in the regimental library at the Armory and a book was discovered entitled, "Manual, 10th Regiment." It contained a paragraph giving a picture and description of the badge and designating it as an official coat of arms. Inquiry was made among the grandfathers of the regiment, of which there are a few left, and one of these original badges made up in gold and enamel was discovered in a safe deposit box in Albany, the property of the daughter of a former Adjutant of the Regiment. It seems that this badge had fallen into disuse about 1875 when the State government made a thorough reorganization of the Guard and when a few years later the regiment was reduced to a battalion. There was also found during this search a letter to the Adjutant General of the State prescribing the uniform and designating the colors of the regiment as robin egg blue and white.

As the regiment had now discovered an old and official badge which would show its long record, communication was had with the War Department reciting this fact and requesting that the regiment be allowed to use the corps badge of the Civil War with the bugle and numeral ten superimposed thereon as a charge on its shield to represent service in the Civil War and asking for suggestions as to suitable symbols to represent service in the Spanish American and World Wars. Our request was complied with and after some minor changes relative to the arrangement of the charges upon the shield so that they would conform to the rules of heraldry the War Department prescribed the blazon and described the coat of arms as follows:

SHIELD: Argent, on a bend azure in fess point the badge of the regiment of 1870 proper (a white enamel fan shaped cross patee, the badge of the 2nd Division, 19th Army Corps, Civil War) charged with a gold bugle with the Arabic numeral 10 in the opening (The Infantry insignia of the Civil War period) between in sinister chief a taro leaf stem down vert and in dexter base a fleur-de-lis of the second azure.

CREST: On a wreath of the colors (argent and azure) the full rigged ship "Half Moon" all proper.

MOTTO: Ducit Amor Patriae.

The blazon means that upon a white shield with a diagonal robin's egg blue stripe running from the upper left to the lower right hand corners there is superimposed in the center, the badge of the Civil War period charged with the gold bugle and numeral 10. In the upper right hand corner as you face the badge is the green taro leaf. This is the leaf of a native plant of the Hawaiian Islands and represents Spanish-War Service. In the lower left hand corner is the French

blue fleur-de-lis taken from the arms of France and representing World War service. The crest of the shield is that as designated for New York State regiments, the ship "Half Moon" placed on a straight fluted bar with diagonal stripes of the colors of the regiment robin's egg blue and white. The motto (Led by Love of Country) is placed on a suitable scroll under the shield.

The distinctive insignia as worn on the uniforms to promote esprit de corps and to keep alive the traditions of the regiment is the shield alone of the coat of arms, the crest and motto being eliminated. This insignia is worn on the front of the service hat by all ranks. On the uniform coat it is placed on the shoulder loops for officers and for the enlisted personnel it is worn on the collar.

The Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 15)

the affair. In charge of the committees were Sergt. S. Kalish, arrangements; Sergt. T. Dooley, entertainment; Sergt. J. Mack, reception; Sergt. Walter Gartland, program, and Sergt. A. Gormsen, floor.

The proceeds of the affair will be used to purchase the new full dress uniforms for the men of Co. B, who helped to win the New York State Match at Peekskill this summer. Capt. H. F. Gormsen won two rifle prizes and other men of the company had high scores. The officers of this company are: Capt. Harold F. Gormsen, Lieut. Harry J. Hagemester, First Sergt. Thomas Fennell, Staff Sergt. Joseph Mack, Sergts. Sidney Kalish, Alfred Gormsen, Walter Gartland, Robert A. King, Timothy Dooley; Corps. Ralph E. Still, Olaf Gormsen, Louis Soumakis and Herbert B. Still.

14th INFANTRY

Co. K—They say "Join the Navy, and see the world"; out here in Hempstead, we say, "Join Co. K and go sightseeing, in Brooklyn."

We appreciate the fact that a review would be incomplete without us. Therefore, we wish to thank all those concerned for the "buggy rides," only we hate to think of ever having to walk home.

We are hoping that in the near future, or rather when our new armory is complete, that our Brooklyn comrades will pay us a visit occasionally so as to kind of even up a bit.

A Company dance is coming off this month, and we hope it's a good success, inasmuch as the proceeds go to the "mess fund."

A recruiting campaign has just been

started. Both platoons have a team picked, and the platoon with the least recruits buys the winning team a grand feed—so the race is on. This month's addition is John DeRitta.

DIRECT FIRE FROM COMPANY M By INDIRECT FIRE

We think that the last issue of the Guardsman brought more joy to Company M than has any copy for some time. In looking over the attendance record of the various regiments we were pleased to note that Company M leads this regiment in both strength and attendance, in fact, as far as the records in the magazine go our record of 82 average strength and 94 per cent attendance, was not bettered by any other machine gun company in the whole state.

This seems to be our lucky month, for in addition to our good attendance record, we received a special letter from our new Commanding General, Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, commending both the officers and enlisted men for the efficient work, appearance, discipline and attendance during the recent camp tour. In view of this fact we naturally feel proud. If the supply officer suddenly gets a requisition for 85 new hats, size 8, he will know the reason. We hope, however, that this won't be necessary, for we realize that it is one thing to make a very good record, and another to keep on making them. We have determined, however, that we will not slip back but will continue to go forward and every man from the "Old Man" down to the newest recruit is on his toes with that end in view and the motto "NOTHING BUT THE BEST IS WORTHY OF M" has been adopted. We are going to try and make our Company so good that we can sing the old song, "Oh, you must be a member of Company M if you want to go to Heaven when you die," and have it be the truth.



Since the last issue we have now established a waiting list. We have been able, however, to pick up on the rolls the following men: John F. Wakeley, Arthur Sapienza, Roscoe W. Clark. All three of these men come up to the high standard set by Company M and already give promise of becoming excellent soldiers.

The elementary class through which all new men must pass is making rapid progress, according to all reports. Before long these new men will be sent to their Company and we understand that they will be so good that they will make

some of the old timers ashamed of themselves. Sgt. Heim, who has charge of this class and who is usually good natured, lost his patience one night, we are told, and made the following remarks to one of our recruits: "You better snap into it if you ever want to make a soldier. At the present time about all you are good for is to work for an automobile company helping some guy look for squeaks."

We understand that M Company made a raid on the Army Supply Stores recently due to the fact that Cpls. James Prendergast and Leo Chambers have been promoted to Sergeants, and Pvts. Ben Dwork, Ralph Rankin and Alfred Seitz have been promoted to Corporals. All of these men were successful in passing the strict examination held and as a result new stripes were in great demand.

Sgt. Gillane instructing Pvt. Foote in marksmanship: "Be sure and take a fine sight now. Do you know what a fine sight is?"



Foote: "Sure. A fine sight is a sinking boat filled with sergeants."

Our old friend Bill Bowden comes on the scene again and wants to know what we have done with the daylight we saved last summer.

We understand that our friend Tony Dealto has a new job as an expert statistician. His duties consist of taking statistics out of radios.

Cpl. Pearsall says the best way to tell whether liquor is good or not is to feed it to a rabbit. The Corporal says if the rabbit dies it is bad liquor, but if the rabbit lives it is a bad rabbit.

The following was overheard in the locker room: A certain Private to a certain Corporal, "I wonder why my sweetie calls me maple syrup?" To which the Corporal came back with, "Because you are a refined sap."

We now go from the ridiculous to the sublime; that is, our schedule of drills. During October we will be perfecting ourselves in battery drill, while November will be devoted to guard duty. The non-coms, of course, will be busy at their schools Monday night so that when they get on the floor the men will receive expert instruction. We hope by the end of November to put on one of those "Almost Perfect Guard Mounts" that our regimental machine gun officer is telling us so much about.

NEWS FROM COMPANY H

At the review of the Regiment by Gen-Grant, retiring commander of the 245th

Artillery, Company H had the honor of being chosen to give the only exhibition on the program. They were assisted by one platoon of the Howitzer Company and everything went along in fine shape. The manouevring of the squads and carts, the alignments, etc., were splendid and were favorably commented upon. The exhibition closed with a demonstration of machine gun fire control in which over a thousand rounds of blank ammunition was used. The fire discipline and control was excellent and without flaw. The reviewing officer and the crowds that packed the 8th Avenue armory were un stinted in their applause. We desire at this time to thank our good friends of the "Horowitz" Company for their cooperation. After the review the members and their friends were entertained in the company parlor, where dancing and refreshments were indulged in.

We are in receipt of a personal letter from the Commanding General, Gen. W. H. Haskell, commending us for our fine showing in Camp. Needless to say we feel highly honored.

First Sgt. William F. Eddington who has been our efficient top kick for the past two years, has been forced to give up his rank as he is attending a night school. He has been appointed platoon sergeant of the First Platoon. Sgt. Charles G. Storcks succeeds him as First Man. He is a six year veteran of the company, and a charter member of the Old Timers Club. He is well qualified for his job and has served as private, private first class, corporal, section and platoon sergeant. Good luck to you, Charlie, do your stuff.

108th INFANTRY

A very charming wedding took place at Whitney Point, New York, on October 16, 1926, when Miss Alice A. Branday and Dr. Charles A. Gardiner, both of that place, were united in marriage at the First Presbyterian Church.

Dr. Gardiner is a Captain in the Medical Detachment attached to the 108th Infantry.

The ceremony was performed by the Rev. Almon A. Jaynes of Trinity Episcopal Church, Syracuse, New York. Dr. Jaynes was a former Chaplain of the 108th Infantry and at one time was Senior Chaplain of the 27th Division overseas.

A military touch was given the wedding by the presence in uniform of officers of the Regiment from Syracuse and Rochester. These officers formed the traditional arch of sabres over the bride and groom as they left the church.

A reception and dinner were held at the Otselic Inn after the ceremony.

The groom was not in uniform, so the bride used the sabre of one of the visiting officers in cutting her wedding cake.

105th INFANTRY

Brigadier General Ranson H. Gillet, former Colonel of the 105th Infantry, was presented with a Franklin Sedan by the enlisted personnel and officers of the regiment at Camp Smith.

Recent promotions in the regiment are as follows:

To Colonel—W. G. Robinson.

To Lieutenant Colonel—B. W. Kearney.

To Major—J. P. Butler.

To Captains—E. D. Starbuck, Co. "L"; A. J. McGovern, Co. "M".

To First Lieutenants—W. D. Hill, Co. "L"; W. J. Magadien, Co. "M".

The semi-annual officers meeting was held at the Halfway House on the Lake George road on October 16. A short meeting preceded a dinner at 6 o'clock.



Colonel Robinson, who sustained an injury during the annual camp tour, has now fully recovered.

The first annual clambake of the Service Co., 105th Infantry, was held Saturday, October 2, 1926, at Capt. Joseph B. Dwyer's farm at Crooked Lake. Among the guests were Col. Walter G. Robinson and Staff, Major John W. Foos, U. S. A., Regt. Instructor; Capt. M. A. Lee, Q. M. C., and 1st Lt. Harvie S. Gardner. The baseball game, without which no successful bake would be complete, was won by the Transportation Platoon, headed by Sgt. Harry Walsh, which defeated the team of the Headquarters Platoon, captained by Staff Sgt. Rollin J. Hurd, by a score of 8 to 6. The feature of the day was the exhibition drill by Bear Beale's awkward squad. The Regimental Band rendered several selections, under the direction of Staff Sgt. A. Olin Niles, while Pvt. Earl Neilson, of the Band Section, sang the popular numbers of the day. The committee in charge of arrangements to

whom all credit must be given for the highly successful affair, was headed by Capt. E. F. Livingston, Chairman; Master Sgt. Fred V. O'Connor, 1st Sgt. Wm. J. Birkby, Jr.; Sgt. Jack Purcell, Pvts. John Prezio, John Witbeck, Leo Belanger and William Kelly.

The Flag raising and sham battle held on Labor Day, "Amsterdam Community Day," was witnessed by over three thousand people, who were very much impressed and showed their appreciation by loud and long applause. The officers and enlisted men were congratulated at every turn, which promises good for recruiting.

The fifth annual clam bake of Co. "G," which was held at the Rifle Range, Sunday, September 12, was a most enjoyable affair. Several former officers of the command being present. The committee, composed of 1st Sgt. Hunter, Sgt. Landsberg and Mess Sgt. Nethaway, looked after the proceedings of the day in a most capable manner, while the bake was prepared under the efficient direction of Chef McBride. The blind prize for the feature of the day went to visiting Sgt. Al Porat, of the local recruiting station, who gave several swimming exhibitions in channel swimming in a small creek while in heavy marching order. Sgts. Porat and Mann gave several duets on the harmonica. The affair was one which makes for greater harmony for the success of the company.

First Call for the winter's athletic activities resulted in the appointments of Sgt. Osborne, volley ball; Cp'l. Trejdersowski, company bowling team and league; Pvt. Winkle, indoor baseball. The above named soldiers have promised, if possible, to surpass last year's records when the company bowling team met some of the best teams in the city in thirty games, being defeated in only two, while the indoor baseball team met defeat but twice in thirty-six starts.

After several years, Co. "H", 105th Infantry, has resumed with their Annual Clambake. It was held Sunday, September 19, on their Machine Gun Range. Officers, company members and invited

(Continued on page 27)

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Decatur 3592

HOW WE STAND

September, 1926—Average attendance for entire Guard....74%

Maximum authorized strength New York National Guard	21,822
Minimum strength New York National Guard	18,946
Present strength New York National Guard	21,392

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS	
Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	69
CAVALRY BRIGADE HDQRS.	
Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	79
FIELD ARTILLERY BRIG. HDQRS.	
Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brig.	47
INFANTRY BRIGADE HDQRS.	
Maintenance Strength	27
87th Infantry Brigade	39
53rd Infantry Brigade	37
54th Infantry Brigade	36
SPECIAL TROOPS	
Maintenance Strength	318
27th Division Spec. Troops	348
AIR SERVICE	
Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Air Service	125
SIGNAL BATTALION	
Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	165
ENGINEERS	
Maintenance Strength	475
102nd Engineers	514
MEDICAL REGIMENT	
Maintenance Strength	631
102nd Medical Regiment	654
DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.	
Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Train, Q. M. C.	260
DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN	
Maintenance Strength	63
102nd Ammunition Train	66
STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS	
Authorized Strength	137
Ordnance Department	19

INFANTRY	
Maintenance Strength	1,038
1. 10th Infantry	1,308
2. 105th Infantry	1,270
3. 369th Infantry	1,230
4. 108th Infantry	1,155
5. 165th Infantry	1,155
6. 71st Infantry	1,138
7. 106th Infantry	1,126
8. 14th Infantry	1,123
9. 174th Infantry	1,104
10. 107th Infantry	1,075
CAVALRY	
Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	622
SEPARATE TROOPS	
Maintenance Strength per Tr.	63
1st Cavalry (3 Troops)	191
MACHINE GUN SQUADRON	
Maintenance Strength	241
51st Machine Gun Squadron	291
ARTILLERY, 75s	
Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	693
105th Field Artillery	683
104th Field Artillery	677
ARTILLERY, 155 How.	
Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	717
ARTILLERY, C.A.C.	
Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	811
ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES	
Maintenance Strength	703
245th Coast Artillery	1,081
ARTILLERY, A.A.	
Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	766
ARTILLERY, 155 Guns	
Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	718



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

September, 1926—Average attendance for entire Guard....74%

The
Honor
Space



Yours
for the
Effort

(1) 87%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
10th Infantry				
Hq. & Hq. Co.	3	81	76	93
Service Co.	4	108	99	92
Howitzer Co.	4	68	59	87
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	8	25	22	91
Company A	1	69	53	77
Company B	1	67	49	73
Company C	4	79	71	93
Company D	4	79	71	93
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	1	38	38	100
Company E	4	75	61	81
Company F	5	77	72	91
Company G	1	82	81	99
Company H	3	82	66	81
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3d Bn.	1	35	22	63
Company I	3	82	72	88
Company K	1	77	67	86
Company L	1	69	56	81
Company M	4	84	78	93
Med. Det.	4	37	37	100
Chaplain	3	1	1	100
TOTAL	1315	1151		87

(2) 86%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
107th Infantry				
Headquarters	4	7	7	100
Headquarters Co.	3	23	20	88
Service Co.	4	87	79	91
Howitzer Co.	4	28	26	93
1st Bn. Hq.	1	33	27	82
Company A	3	81	75	93
Company B	3	64	57	89
Company C	3	64	53	82
Company D	2	60	53	88
2nd Bn. Hq.	2	26	22	85
Company E	2	69	65	94
Company F	3	62	49	79
Company G	3	67	59	89
Company H	2	72	66	92
3rd Bn. Hq.	1	27	22	81
Company I	1	68	57	84
Company J	1	96	78	81
Company L	1	64	53	83
Company M	2	56	50	90
Medical Detachment	4	35	34	93
TOTAL	1099	925		86

(6) 83%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th Div. A. S.				
102nd Observ. Squad.	3	102	95	83
102nd Photo Section	3	17	13	76
Med. Officer Attached	3	2	2	100
TOTAL	121	100		83

(3) 85%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
51st M. G. Sq.				
Headquarters	5	2	2	100
Hdqs. Detach.	5	35	30	86
Troop A	5	81	74	91
Troop B	5	79	63	80
Troop C	5	82	68	84
Medical Detach.	5	11	10	91
TOTAL	290	247		85

(7) 82%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
105th Infantry				
Field & Staff	4	10	10	100
Hdqs. Co.	4	75	64	85
Service Co.	4	114	102	89
Howitzer Co.	3	66	50	76
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	5	34	31	92
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	37	28	76
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	35	29	82
Company A	4	74	64	86
Company B	5	83	68	82
Company C	4	73	59	81
Company D	4	70	58	83
Company E	5	74	55	74
Company F	3	84	60	71
Company G	4	66	59	89
Company H	4	65	56	85
Company I	3	65	55	84
Company K	2	70	61	87
Company L	3	62	42	67
Company M	4	74	63	85
Medical Detachment	5	37	30	86
TOTAL	1268	1044		82

(4) 84%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
101st Cavalry				
Regimental Hdqrs.	4	6	5	77
Hdqs. Troop	4	60	51	85
Service Troop	3	74	45	61
1st Squadron Hdqrs.	2	25	25	94
Troop A	3	63	53	84
Troop B	2	63	53	84
Troop C	3	64	45	70
2nd Squadron Hdqrs.	2	24	21	88
Troop E	2	75	69	92
Troop F	2	73	70	96
Troop G	3	66	58	88
Medical Detachment	2	30	29	98
TOTAL	623	524		84

(8) 82%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
105th F. A.				
Regimental Hdqrs.	4	6	4	75
Hdqs. Battery	4	48	40	84
Service Battery	1	66	53	80
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	2	29	23	79
Battery A	2	75	63	84
Battery B	1	64	56	87
Battery C	1	78	65	81
Headquarters 2nd Bn.	4	4	3	78
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	2	60	52	87
Battery D	3	80	68	85
Battery E	3	70	50	71
Battery F	3	66	49	74
Medical Detachment	1	35	34	97
TOTAL	685	564		82

(5) 84%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
102d M. Reg.				
Hdqs. Staff	4	8	7	87
Hdqs. Collecting Bn.	4	72	65	89
Service Co.	4	2	2	100
104th Collecting Co.	3	60	49	81
105th Collecting Co.	4	62	40	63
106th Collecting Co.	5	54	35	65
104th Ambulance Co.	4	1	1	100
105th Ambulance Co.	3	53	50	94
104th Hospital Co.	4	45	35	77
105th Hospital Co.	3	47	39	83
106th Hospital Co.	5	2	2	100
102nd Veterinary Co.	4	61	54	89
Hdqs. Ambulance Bn.	4	69	66	96
Hdqs. Hospital Bn.	6	69	59	85
106th Ambulance Co.	4	43	38	89
TOTAL	648	542		84

(9) 79%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
108th Infantry				
Regimental Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Regt. Hq. Co.	4	61	52	85
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	27	17	63
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	33	25	77
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	28	23	83
Howitzer Co.	3	68	59	87
Service Co.	4	83	73	88
Company A	4	72	54	74
Company B	4	69	50	73
Company C	4	63	48	77
TOTAL	685	564		82

Company D	4	62	54	87
Company E	4	67	55	81
Company F	4	66	61	92
Company G	3	69	53	76
Company H	3	68	46	67
Company I	4	65	46	70
Company K	4	74	55	75
Company L	4	72	63	87
Company M	3	65	45	69
Medical Detachment	3	35	32	90
TOTAL	1153	917		79

(10) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
165th Infantry				
Regimental Hdqrs.	4	10	10	100
Regimental Hq. Co.	4	65	60	92
Service Co.	4	89	71	80
Howitzer Co.	4	64	48	75
Company A	4	65	51	78
Company B	4	74	48	65
Company C	4	76	50	67
Company D	4	68	48	72
Company E	4	64	52	81
Company F	4	75	60	79
Company G	4	69	55	79
Company H	4	67	50	70
Company I	4	64	50	78
Company J	4	65	50	77
Company K	4	71	49	69
Company L	4	69	55	79
Company M	4	69	55	79
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	4	21	18	85
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	21	17	80
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	19	15	80
Medical Detachment	4	35	30	85
TOTAL	1151	887		77

(11) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
245th C. A.				
Headquarters	5	5	5	100
Hdqs. Bty.	4	102	88	86
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	3	3	100
Battery A	5	69	48	69
Battery C	5	73	55	75
Battery E	5	90	68	76
Battery F	5	87	70	80
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	3	3	100
Battery B	5	81	63	75
Battery D	5	77	58	76
Battery G	5	72	51	71
Battery H	5	81	59	73
Hq. 3rd Bn.	5	3	3	100
Battery I	5	70	50	71
Battery K	5	81	65	80
Battery L	5	78	63	81
Battery M	5	76	60	79
Medical Detachment	5	24	19	78
Chaplain	5	1	1	100
TOTAL	1076	832		77

(12) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th D. T. QMC				
Headquarters	1	15	15	100
Wagon Co. 103	1	53	40	75
Wagon Co. 104	1	56	46	82
Wagon Co. 105	1	51	44	86
Wagon Co. 106	1	48	36	77
Motor Repair Sec. 103	1	20	7	35
Medical Detachment	1	17	12	70
TOTAL	260	200		77

(13) 76%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Troop B	2	61	55	91
Troop G	4	65	43	66
Troop M	3	66	49	75
	192	147	76	

(14) 75%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqs.	3	6	6	100
Hdqs. Bty.	3	63	52	82
Service Bty.	3	69	65	94
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	3	65	54	82
Battery A	3	64	46	72
Battery B	3	63	47	74
Battery C	3	63	45	71
Battery D	3	65	40	68
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	3	19	15	78
Battery E	3	63	36	58
Battery F	3	64	42	66
Battery G	3	66	43	66
Battery H	3	64	51	80
Medical Detachment	3	21	21	100
	755	563	75	

(15) 73%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Field & Staff	3	9	8	89
Hdqs. 1st Bn.	1	22	11	50
Hdqs. 2nd Bn.	1	21	16	76
Hdqs. 3rd Bn.	1	22	15	68
Headquarters Co.	1	64	41	64
Service Co.	1	78	57	73
Howitzer Co.	3	66	58	86
Company A	1	64	39	61
Company B	1	64	58	91
Company C	1	67	41	61
Company D	1	62	52	84
Company E	1	63	41	65
Company F	1	63	41	65
Company G	1	66	39	59
Company H	1	74	56	76
Company I	3	67	56	83
Company K	3	71	62	87
Company L	1	63	46	73
Company M	1	81	66	81
Medical Detachment	1	34	21	62
	1121	824	73	

(16) 71%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regimental Hdqs.	4	5	3	65
Hdqs. Battery	4	48	37	76
Service Battery	—	—	—	—
1st Bn. Hq. & C. T.	3	38	29	77
Battery A	2	81	62	77
Battery B	4	77	49	64
Battery C	4	78	51	65
2nd Bn. Hq. & C. T.	3	34	26	77
Battery D	3	76	55	72
Battery E	—	—	—	—
Battery F	4	67	47	70
Medical Detachment	—	—	—	—
	504	359	71	

(17) 71%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	3	11	9	85
27th Div. Hdqs. Co.	3	53	37	70
102nd Ord. Co.	3	32	27	82
27th Tank Co.	3	69	39	57
27th Signal Co.	3	70	53	76
102nd Motorcycle Co.	3	40	29	72
27th Military Police Co.	3	55	38	69
Medical Detachment	3	16	13	79
	346	245	71	

(18) 70%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regimental Hdqs.	2	10	10	100
Hdqs. Co.	2	62	40	65
Service Co.	2	86	69	80
Howitzer Co.	2	63	34	54
Medical Det.	2	36	27	77
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	2	33	28	83
Company A	2	63	43	68
Company B	2	69	51	75
Company C	2	64	43	67
Company D	2	64	48	74
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	2	32	22	70
Company E	2	55	47	72
Company F	2	70	45	65
Company G	2	61	51	84
Company H	2	62	43	69
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	2	29	18	64
Company I	2	63	40	64
Company K	2	69	39	56

Company L	2	67	42	55
Company M	2	64	46	72
	1122	786	70	

(19) 70%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regimental Hdqs.	3	6	6	100
Hq. Bty.	4	69	47	68
Service Bty.	4	73	53	73
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	3	3	100
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 1st Bn.	5	31	20	65
Battery A	5	72	51	70
Battery B	5	83	53	64
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	3	3	100
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2d Bn.	5	29	21	74
Battery C	5	79	60	76
Battery D	5	64	47	74
Hq. 3rd Bn.	—	—	—	—
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 3d Bn.	4	30	24	80
Battery E	4	78	57	72
Battery F	4	66	43	65
Medical Detachment	4	31	16	52
	717	504	70	

(20) 67%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	3	6	4	67
Hdqs. Bty.	3	64	44	69
Service Co.	3	87	68	81
Medical Detachment	3	37	22	58
1st Bn. Hq.	3	—	—	—
1st Bn. Det. & C.T.	3	61	49	80
Battery A	3	63	37	59
Battery B	3	73	48	65
2nd Bn. Hq.	3	4	3	85
2nd Bn. Hq. D. & C.T.	3	65	45	69
Battery C	3	68	49	71
Battery D	3	70	51	74
3rd Bn. Hq.	3	3	2	78
3rd Bn. Hq. D. & C.T.	3	66	43	66
Battery E	3	64	39	61
Battery F	3	73	37	50
	808	545	67	

(21) 64%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	7	7	96
Hdqs. Co.	2	63	43	68
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	2	23	18	78
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	2	27	21	76
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	2	33	22	67
Service Co.	2	92	66	72
Howitzer Co.	2	63	28	45
Med. Det.	2	35	30	87
Company A	2	64	56	87
Company B	2	64	40	62
Company C	2	61	41	68
Company D	2	63	48	76
Company E	1	68	53	78
Company F	2	63	32	51
Company G	2	62	43	70
Company H	2	64	41	64
Company I	2	61	45	74
Company K	2	62	55	89
Company L	2	65	47	72
Company M	2	63	39	62
	1203	775	64	

(22) 65%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regimental Hdqs.	4	7	7	100
Regimental Hdqs. Co.	1	60	38	63
Service Co.	1	104	90	86
Howitzer Co.	1	64	39	61
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	1	26	20	77
Company A	1	55	24	44
Company B	1	64	39	61
Company C	1	67	42	63
Company D	1	66	38	57
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	1	31	29	93
Company E	1	62	20	32
Company F	1	60	42	70
Company G	1	62	39	65
Company H	1	66	47	71
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	1	38	29	76
Company I	1	65	42	65
Company K	1	66	35	53
Company L	1	64	39	61
Company M	1	65	54	83
Medical Detachment	1	34	18	53
	1126	731	65	

(23) 65%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqs.	4	10	9	87
Company A	4	63	45	71
Company B	4	63	36	58
Company C	4	68	47	69
Company D	4	62	30	48

Company E	4	64	39	60
Company F	4	61	32	52
Hdqs. & Service Co.	3	102	84	82
Medical Detachment	4	19	10	52
	512	332	65	

(24) 66%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regimental Hdqs.	2	8	8	94
Regt. Hq. Co.	2	68	42	61
Service Co.	2	94	59	63
Howitzer Co.	2	65	38	58
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	2	32	19	61
Company A	2	61	40	66
Company B	2	66	44	75
Company C	2	69	41	60
Company D	2	65	57	88
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	2	31	21	68
Company E	2	68	32	48
Company F	2	77	45	52
Company G	2	66	45	68
Company H	2	73	42	51
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	2	41	46	64
Company I	2	70	51	72
Company K	2	69	33	47
Company L	2	74	49	66
Company M	2	67	45	68
Medical Detachment	2	34	31	91
	1188	788	66	

(25) 64%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Regimental Hdqs.	4	6	5	91
Hdqs. Battery	3	65	29	45
Service Battery	3	67	46	68
1st Bn. Hdqs.	4	2	2	87
1st Bn. Combat Train	3	35	25	72
Battery A	3	68	50	73
Battery B	3	64	41	65
2nd Bn. Hdqs.	4	4	3	69
2nd Bn. Combat Train	3	54	36	67
Battery C	3	64	34	53
Battery D	3	65	25	39
3rd Bn. Hdqs.	4	4	3	69
3rd Bn. Combat Train	3	44	32	73
Battery E	3	75	67	75
Battery F	3	69	45	66
Medical Detachment	3	33	28	86
	719	461	64	

(26) 63%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.	4	25	18	73
Company A	4	65	38	59
Company B	4	66	42	63
Medical Dept. Det.	4	11	88	77
	167	106	63	

(27) 59%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqs.	6	6	5	82
Hdqs. Bty.	2	52	29	55
Service Bty.	3	77	71	92
Medical Det.	4	40	22	55
1st Bn. Hq. By. & C.T.	3	70	23	57
Battery A	4	70	30	43
Battery B				

(3)	84%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
53rd Brigade					
Hdqrs.		4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.		3	32	26	82
		37	31	84	
(4)	79%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
87th Brigade					
Hdqrs.		4	4	4	94
Hdqrs. Co.		4	35	27	77
		39	31	79	
(5)	79%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
52nd F. A. Br.					
Brigade Hdqrs.		4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Troop		2	40	30	75
		47	37	79	
(6)	91%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Ord. Dept. Det. SC&D					
Ord Dept. Det. SC&D		4	19	17	91
		19	17	91	

Keep Traditions of Our Division Alive

By COL. W. P. JACKSON, U.S.A.

AFTER the Armistice the predominant thought in the average soldier's mind was "When do we go home?"

Actually this meant the desire to have done with military service and to be able to resume the ordinary routine of their former life. They felt that they had done their bit; that it was the duty of others to carry on any activities in the future pertaining to national defense.

Many officers and men of the National Guard units had served on the Mexican border for a year prior to the entry of this country into the World War. When these men returned to the United States, their most pressing problem was to again get in close touch with their business affairs. To accomplish this after an absence of two or more years required hard work on their part with little time to devote to leisure or to affairs not identified with business conditions.

Both the state and national government were anxious to reestablish the old National Guard units as well as to form those new units which the war had shown to be necessary if the country was to have the framework for an adequate national defense force. It was especially desirable to have officers and men of the war unit continue their service in the peace unit. They would be the "connecting files" between the old and the new. Their war training and experiences, especially their pride in the old unit, would be invaluable in training the new men and keeping up the tradition of service.

The knowledge of the spirit of apathy to further military service on the part of so many former soldiers, the feeling that

they could not spare either the time or expense which would be required to successfully reorganize the new unit under the conditions, compelled many former military men to decline to again assume the duties of members of the National Guard. Nevertheless the new unit needed the active support of these war service men.

There is hardly any activity in life in which tradition, properly nurtured and guided, plays so important part as in the army. This is a young country. Naturally we have not the regimental traditions that exist in England and France. But where such traditions have been nurtured among the civilian soldiery, notably in the states of New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania and Virginia, the results have been of inestimable value.

There has never been a time as propitious as the present, there has never been a time when there was greater need for the perpetuation of honorable tradition in the various components of the army of the United States as right now.

The burden of this rests on those who served. The American Legion in doing its part of regimental traditions needs the active participation of former members of the unit.

Though one may feel that he cannot afford the time or expense to resume active duty with the old unit, he should at least take an active interest in the veteran association in the unit. If such has not been formed, pride in the old unit should be the compelling cause to bring about its organization and active support by former members. The old unit is entitled to this interest. No other influence can have so great an effect in keeping up esprit de corps.

Status of National Guard Infantry

FIGURES compiled in the Militia Bureau, War Department, as of September 9, 1926, show that Federal recognition has been extended to a total of 2018 Infantry units of the National Guard, which is approximately 80 per cent of the total number authorized by the National Defense Act, as amended.

The 27th Division, New York National Guard, leads with 139 recognized units, followed by the 28th Division with 136 units; the 26th Division with 132 units; the 38th Division with 127 units, and the 35th and 37th Division tied for fifth place with 124 units each.

Every effort is now being made to complete the organization of all of the 18 Infantry Divisions within the funds available.

Status of the National Guard

THE status of the National Guard on the last of each month, for the fiscal year 1926, is shown by the following figures:

	Stations	Hq.	Units
June 30/25	1406	718	2955
July 31/25	1406	721	2950
Aug. 31/25	1408	722	2958
Sept. 30/25	1407	728	2958
Oct. 31/25	1402	728	2955
Nov. 30/25	1400	728	2953
Dec. 31/25	1397	729	2944
Jan. 31/26	1396	729	2941
Feb. 28/26	1395	729	2946
Mar. 31/26	1398	730	2956
April 30/26	1401	731	2969
May 31/26	1411	735	2996
June 30/26	1418	735	3005

To date, for the current fiscal year, the figures are:

June 30/26	1418	735	3005
July 31/26	1422	738	3010
Aug. 31/26	1426	740	3015

The net change for the entire period covered by these figures is as follows:

Plus 20 stations, plus 22 Headquarters, and plus 60 units.

Opportunities in Civil Service

Few realize the opportunities that civil service employment offers.

Some of its advantages are:

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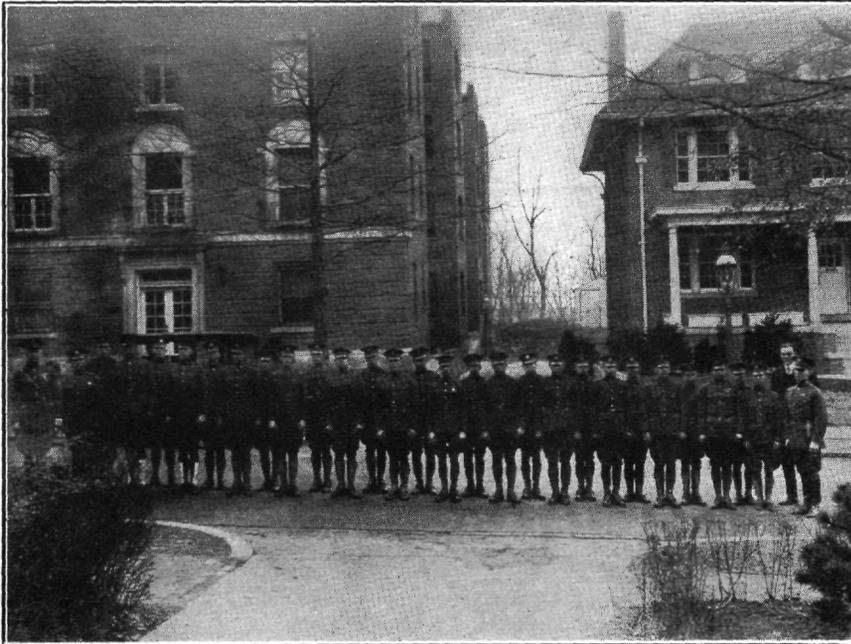
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New York City

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Legion Commander Leads Battery

Headquarters Battery, 156th F. A., N. Y. N. G., Newburgh, N. Y., commanded by Captain Arthur E. Brundage, State Commander of The American Legion

This battery was the only New York guard unit present at the inauguration. The battery also attended and marched as an escort to its commanding officer at the recent National Convention of The American Legion at Philadelphia.



Kind Words From an Advertiser

THE following letter, which speaks for itself, has been received from William Wachtel, Military Tailor, whose advertisement appears elsewhere in this magazine. It shows that the advertising columns of the "Guardsman" are consulted by the members of our organization and that it pays to advertise in our magazine.

"Considering the good results previously obtained by advertising in the New York National Guardsman I want to insert another series of ads using the same amount of space as before, and to appear in the next issue.

"I might further add that the advertising in the New York National Guardsman produced far better results than any other medium."

From N. Y. to N. J.

The campaign's over, as you know,
And favorite sons elected;
We hear the old "I told you so"
And "Just what I expected."
The orators no longer shout,
As peace succeeds the din,
And as the Smith-Mills case goes out
The Hall-Mills case comes in.

—Syracuse Post-Standard.

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27th DIVISION SPECIAL TROOPS

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SHREDDED WHEAT

It is so thoroughly cooked that every particle of it is digested. It contains all the rich, body-building elements of the whole wheat grain, including the bran which is so useful in promoting bowel exercise. Two Biscuits make a nourishing, satisfying meal. It is ready-cooked and ready-to-eat.

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Insignia

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His coming successor.

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AUTOMATIC SELF-LEVELING ELEVATORS

(OTIS MICRO DRIVE)

**Eliminates Accidents Due to Tripping,
and Improves Service**

OTIS ELEVATOR COMPANY

Offices in All Principal Cities of the World

71st Vets Have

Big Meetings

RECENT monthly meetings of the Seventy-first Regiment Veterans Association have been the most interesting in the history of this organization, due largely to the efforts of President R. S. O. Lawson who is now serving his second term in office. Members of this organization turn out in large numbers for each meeting because of the enthusiasm and pep which he injects into gatherings.

President Lawson has planned a series of talks by prominent men for these meetings. Col. Theodore Roosevelt spoke at the September meeting and those present were so delighted with him that they made Teddy an honorary member of the Association. At the October meeting the Rev. Harry L. Everett, Ph.D. spoke, his subject, "The Punch of a Man," being very much enjoyed.

This Association meets in the Veteran's Room in the armory, 34th Street and Park Avenue, on the third Monday of each month at eight o'clock. The November meeting will be the 525th meeting, to be held on the 15th.

H. N. OLMSTEAD
COMPANY

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Try one tablet and see how quickly the pain disappears
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DOES NOT AFFECT
THE HEART

NON-HABIT
FORMING

3 TABLETS 15 CENTS
10 TABLETS 40 CENTS

AT ALL DRUG STORES

The Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 19)

guests attended, among the guests present being Lt. Col. B. W. Kearney. The outfit went to the Range in the morning and did some very good target practice, and at one o'clock were set to eat. All were satisfied with the exception of Cpl. Leland Zedda Anderson, better known as "Andy Gump" of the "Clothespin Squad," who could not get enough clams.

105th FIELD ARTILLERY

Battery "B", after their two weeks of active and efficient training at Pine Camp, N. Y., has returned, and with real enthusiasm, tackled the winter schedule.

Captain J. C. Orgill, recently assigned as Battery Commander, has planned a real instructive and interesting season, which is sure to promote the proper Esprit-de-Corps in the battery.

Big things in the social and athletic whirl may be expected during the coming winter months, as "B" Battery's mounted basket-ball team has displayed some very clever work in practice games and anticipates before the close of the season to show that "B" Battery "knows its stuff."

Lieutenant C. Simpson, recently transferred from Headquarters Detachment to this Battery, has been extended a hearty welcome by the officers and men.

102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT

Colonel and Mrs. Salisbury played host to the officers of the regiment stationed in New York City at a lobster supper on October 30th, 1926. Needless to say that every one present had a very enjoyable evening. Mrs. Salisbury had some wonderful favors, and the time was spent in playing games and dancing.

The Staff and Command School, under the direction of Colonel Rhoads and Captain Stark, regular army instructors, will be held on November 9th and 13th, at the Headquarters Armory. This will be the first time the officers of the staff have received this instruction, and it has created a great deal of interest.

The units in greater New York are preparing for their Annual Thanksgiving Dinner. The writer understands that everyone is fasting in order that they may do justice to MASTER TURKEY. We will have about three hundred men to take care of this time, as several new units have been formed since last year. The Band, under the direction of Warrant Officer Gartland, is to render a concert during the dinner. The men look forward to this dinner, as it brings everyone together and a real good old fashioned meal is served with all the trimmings.

The companies throughout the state are reporting wonderful results in the way of recruiting and entertaining. The 106th Hospital Company, of Albany, report some wonderful social activities. They also report that good times are in store for the future. The 104th Collecting Company, of Rochester, reports a record stag which was held recently. Some good bouts went over big. Also the music and food served went over in good style. Captain Kraft and his men are on their toes and the company is well recruited, which is proof enough that the men are enjoying everything. The 106th Ambulance Company, of Ticonderoga, reports through their Company commander, Lieut. Bowers, that they have participated in several parades and hikes recently. Lieut. Bowers is trying in every way possible to make the company one of the best in the regiment. If he keeps on the way he is going, it sure will be. The 105th Hospital Company, of Corning, reports that their new armory is shaping up in good style and that recruiting is going along nicely. Captain Auringer reports that his men are displaying a great deal of interest in the coming examinations for West Point. The 104th Ambulance Company, of New York City, recently held a dance which was voted the best the company ever put over. Things are humming in the Headquarters Armory. The units are recruiting well, and a great deal of interest is being shown the various sports and entertainments which are being held. Major Hennen, with the Collecting Battalion, is rapidly moulding it into shape. The new company needs a great deal of attention. Captain McCarthy is assisting the Major in his hard task.

Camp Smith Canteen

IT will interest those members of the New York National Guard who performed their field training at Camp Smith this year to know that the amount of rentals received was the largest in recent years.

The proceeds were devoted to the purchase of new equipment which excited so much favorable comment, and the entire outfit is now the property of the New York National Guard.

The fact that the equipment has been paid for from the first year's receipts is one on which the members of the Guard may pride themselves—it is a feat not often accomplished in private business, and speaks for itself as to the manner in which the canteen affairs were administered.

"I'm all ready to marry jack."
"I hope you get it, my dear."

—Wabash Caveman.

General Summerall Asks Press Aid

Major General Charles P. Summerall, recently appointed Chief of Staff of the United States Army, declared yesterday at a farewell luncheon given in his honor by the Advertising Club, that national defense depends as much upon the press and advertising men who mold public opinion as it does upon the military forces.

"It is a great responsibility to be entrusted with the defense of a nation," said General Summerall, "and I should hesitate to assume this burden without the approval and support of the members of the press and the advertising men, for they can make or break an army through the force of public opinion which they create."

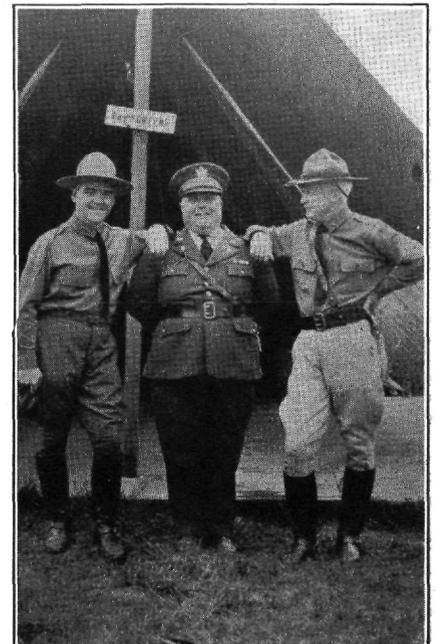
He said advertising was the greatest single force for good that could exist in a free country, declaring "it has made our newspapers independent of evil influence and has left them free to express unbiased opinions on all questions of public safety and welfare without hesitation."—N. Y. Herald-Tribune.

But He Probably Understood

A young man fell in love with a girl who did not return his affection. After he had proposed to her several times she lost her temper and replied:

"Look here, I ain't going to marry you—never. I wouldn't marry you, not if you was the last man on earth, and I don't want nothing to do with you. Is that plain English?"

"It is plain enough," replied the unabashed suitor, "but it isn't English, you know."—Exchange.



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This handsome two piece cap ornament designed especially for the enlisted man is made in heavy rose gold plate. The Eagle is hand cut and being a separate and distinct piece is raised on a solid back.

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



Designed
 by Sgt. Nat Schreiber

**Military Athletic League
 of New York State**



The M. A. L. is a part of your organization. Your commanding officer has appointed a delegate. Consult him about M. A. L. events.

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Imported whipcord	\$60.00
Beaver overcoats	85.00
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No extra cloth required

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Programs, showcards, and tickets for armory entertainments are planned and executed by us at reasonable prices.

New Regulation OVERCOATS
 Finest quality—superior workmanship

FOR DRESS—

Caps and
 Sam Browne Belts

Write for Catalog No. 600

Outfitters to the Military since 1847

RIDABOCK & CO.
 149-151 W. 36TH ST.
 NEW YORK, N. Y.

National Guard League Umpires

THE mortality amongst officer umpires in our National Guard baseball games was so serious in past years that it was felt that a change was necessary for 1926 and games this year were umpired by the Ferris brothers of Peekskill.

By mortality we do not mean that our umpires suffered bodily injuries, but their mental anguish was evidently so great that it became the regular thing for the umpires to call upon the officer in charge after each game and say "Never again, I've had mine."



Messrs. Leo and Ray Ferris are evidently made of sterner stuff for they last- ed through the entire season, met many trying situations with courage and judgment, and added greatly to the orderly and "professional" character of the games. To unprejudiced observers their decisions seemed fair and just and while occasions came up when strenuous protests were made, the near riots which have characterized previous seasons were totally lacking and discipline was maintained throughout the season.

Mr. Leo Ferris who officiated behind the plate and was umpire in chief first started as umpire in 1910 at the Peekskill Military Academy and with the Peekskill Arrows as traveling base umpire. At the close of war he umpired for the K. of C. at Verplancks Point and Peekskill and at the old Hudson River League Park in Buchanan, also at Danbury, Brewster and Ossining. In many of these games such players as Joe Dugan, Rosy Ryan, Mose Fuller and Jimmy

Distinguished Shots N. Y. N. G.

DURING the past few years the New York National Guard has kept up its pace with other units of the military forces in creating Distinguished Marksmen and Distinguished Pistol Shot. This is done through the consistent hard training of the National Match teams. Any member of these teams who becomes a medal winner three times in such national matches is cited in War Department orders and issued one of the coveted solid gold U. S. badges bearing the white enamel target. The badges are similar in design with the exception that the rifle badge is a trifle larger.

Until recent years we seldom saw one being won by a National Guardsman, now over two dozen may be seen on the breasts of expert shots in the state and three of the Guardsmen have the distinction of having won both.

The great number of those won are by active service men—Army, Navy and Marines.

DISTINGUISHED MARKSMEN

Total throughout Country—950
Total from New York State—17

F. C. Achenbach, Sgt., Ordnance Dept.	1923
*P. H. Agramonte, Pvt., Co. G., 107th Infantry	1924
D. B. Aldred, Corp., Co. G., 174th Infantry	1923
D. S. Baker, PFC, 2nd Bn. Hq. Co., 174th Infantry	1923
K. K. V. Casey, Civilian, formerly 1st Lt., N. Y. N. G.	1923
*R. A. Devereux, PFC, Co. G, 107th Infantry	1924
H. C. Gibb, 1st Lt., Co. L, 107th Infantry	1925
J. M. G. Gouverneur, 1st Lt., 102nd Engineers	1924
L. A. Holtman, Sgt., Co. A, 71st Infantry	1925
H. H. Jones, Sgt., Co. L, 108th Infantry	1924
A. B. Leavitt, Civilian, formerly Pvt. Co. D, 7th Infantry	1923
*C. C. Martens, 1st Lt., Co. A, 71st Infantry	1924
H. Purvis, Jr., Staff Sgt., 102nd Engineers	1925
T. G. Sager, Sgt., Ordnance Dept.	1925
J. M. Scott, 1st Sgt., 174th Infantry	1923
F. C. Smith, Sgt., Co. I, 10th Infantry	1923
J. Sulger, Capt., C. A., N. Y. N. G.	1923

(NOTE:—* Both Distinguished Marksmen and Distinguished Pistol Shots.)

DISTINGUISHED PISTOL SHOTS

Total throughout Country—223
Total from New York State—6

*P. H. Agramonte, Pvt., Co. G, 107th Infantry	1925
*R. A. Devereux, PFC, Co. G, 107th Infantry	1925
S. M. Heim, Pvt., Troop B, 51st M. G. Squadron	1925
*C. C. Martens, 1st Lt., Co. A, 71st Inf.	1925
C. J. L. Sundberg, Civilian, formerly Pvt. Co. K, 65th N. Y. Vol. Inf. (War with Spain)	1924
F. M. Waterbury, Lt. Col., Ordnance Dept.	1924

Ring took part. In 1920 he was appointed by Mr. T. E. Crowley, Jr., as Umpire-in-Chief of the games in the N. Y. Central League. He was selected in the fall of 1924 to act as umpire for the N. Y. Central Lines Championship games at Coalburg, Ohio, and Albany, N. Y. He also acted as Umpire-in-Chief for the Hudson River Scholastic League and has worked in nearly every large town or city in New York State.

Mr. Ray Ferris who umpired for us on the bases started playing ball at Drum Hill School in 1908 at the age of 14 as outfielder and catcher. He caught on the champion team of 1909-10 of that School and was the team's leading base runner and batter. During the summer he played semi-pro ball with "Cracky" Holden as pitcher. They formed the battery of Peekskill Military Academy of the year 1910-11 when Al Schacht of Altrock and Schacht pitched for High School of Commerce against them. After school they continued as a semi-pro battery for a period of 16 years meeting the best and

winning over 75 per cent of their games. Mr. Ferris was refused by three branches of the service in 1917 on account of his weight, 116 lbs, but was finally accepted in the draft and sent to Camp Upton. He was transferred later to Camp Devens and went overseas with the 41st Division. His army service was of physical advantage to him for he escaped wounds or injury and in fact recovered the use of his throwing arm which had been rendered useless by catching cold before entering the service. He continued playing ball in the semi-pro ranks at Poughkeepsie, Red Hook and Peekskill also South Norwalk until 1925. He started umpiring in the Hudson Scholastic League in 1924 and is still playing and umpiring. He has played every position on the field, pitching and winning one 16 inning game, score 1—0, in 1912.

"I got my education at Princeton."
"Sue 'em, brother, sue 'em."

—Columbia Jester.

\$1,500 for Infantry Marching Song

BELIEVING that the Infantryman of the American Army should have a rousing march song, a song that will express the spirit of the doughboy, who forms the backbone of the fighting forces of the country, the Infantry Journal, official publication of the United States Infantry Association of Washington, announces a contest for the music suitable for that song with a cash prize of \$1,500 to the winner. The Infantryman of our Army has never had a truly representative marching song, one that he could call his own. He needs such a song, and the association of Infantry officers has arranged for this contest to stimulate its production.

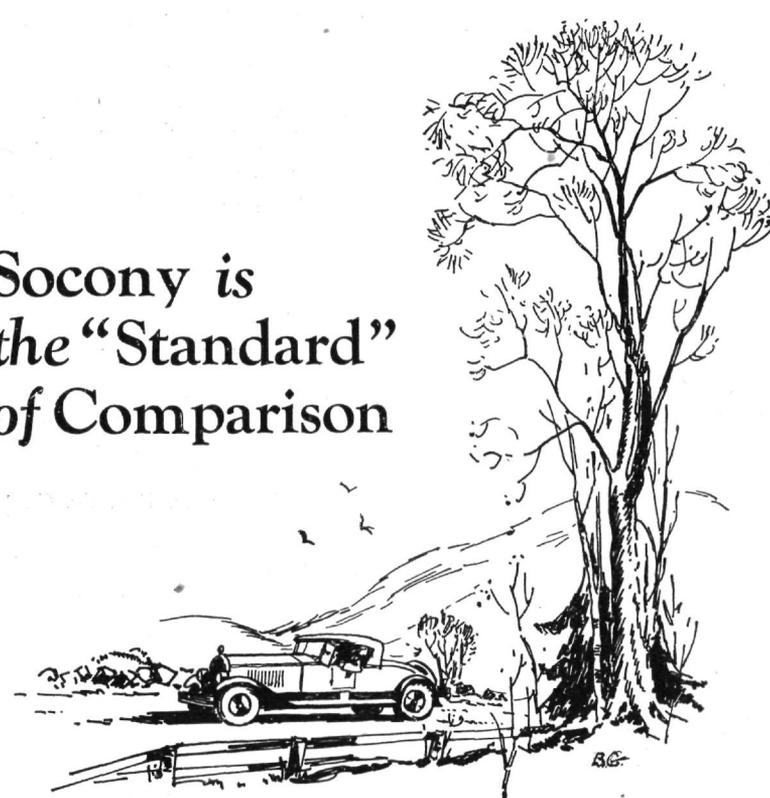
The American doughboy's history is the history of the Army. The pages of the nation's peace-time and the war-time record of accomplishments are full of the glowing accounts of his deeds. His spirit of devotion to country, his vigor and enthusiasm, need to be set to music so that the doughboy of today and of tomorrow can put forth in song the traditional glories of this principal branch of the country's military service. A song is wanted that any man can sing or shout; one that will thrill him to the marrow; a marching song that will carry him along under the load of his pack as he swings along bent on missions for the honor of his country. No music for an anthem or a hymn is wanted, but music with vigor and pep, suitable for a marching song.

It is hoped that the best-talented song writers of the country will assist in this commendable endeavor. The contest opened November 1 and closes July 1, 1927. Further details may be obtained from the Infantry Journal, Washington, D. C.

71st Inf. Sergeant Returns From Arctic

SERGEANT P. C. OSCANYAN, JR., of Co. B, has returned to duty after being away on leave. He was in charge of radio for the University of Michigan Greenland Expedition.

The expedition was gone from the United States for three months and during that time a base camp was set up some 50 miles in from the sea coast, north of the Arctic Circle. A radio station was established with a portable receiver and transmitter, working on a wave length of 40 meters, the first time that this had ever been done in Greenland and the first time in the history of the Arctic that an expedition had been set ashore and left to its



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own devices with radio being the only connecting link with the vessel which had carried the party up and was to take it back. Everything went off without a single hitch.

Pilot balloons for the charting of currents of the upper air were sent up at the base camp and by a party which went into and on the inland ice. S. P. Fergusson of the U. S. Weather Bureau, with Sergt. Oscanyan, as assistant, established a new Arctic record for the United States to hold, when they sent up balloons to which were attached meteorological instruments. The instruments are returned to earth

when a timed fuse device burns through a rubber band and deflates the balloon which carries the instruments. Heights of 2500 meters were reached.

B Company now lays claim to being the only N. Y. National Guard company holding Arctic records in its care for Uncle Sam.

He's Still Around

Whatever became of the president of the luncheon club who, a few years back, would announce, "I am requested to inform Brother X that his grip in the checkroom is leaking?"—*Detroit News.*

Cuban Memorial to 71st to Be Dedicated

By J. B. PEARMAN, 71st Veterans Association

A MEMORIAL to commemorate the service of the Seventy-first Regiment in the Spanish-American War is to be erected on the highest point of San Juan Hill, where the New York volunteers engaged the enemy in 1898. Arrangements have been made for the dedication of the memorial on December 12th, 1926, and it is expected that it will be a memorable event and one that will tend to further cement the friendly relations existing between the republics of the United States and Cuba. San Juan Hill is two miles from Santiago.

The memorial will be a bronze statue of a Spanish-American War Veteran standing eight feet high and weighing about eight tons, designed by Joseph P. Pollia, the sculptor. The monument will stand on a natural boulder about six feet tall, marking the location of the trenches which the Seventy-first men occupied. A replica of a block house stands less than one hundred feet away, being a reproduction of one that was attacked when the successful charge was made.

The Seventy-first was the only regiment from New York State that accompanied the army of invasion in Cuba in 1898 and one of its companies was the first of the volunteers in the United States to go fully armed and equipped in preparation for the Spanish-American War. The regiment, as everyone knows, gave a good account of itself under fire, having twelve killed in action, seventy-four wounded, and many others died within a short period on account of the hardships of the service.

In 1923 the subject of a memorial at San Juan Hill was discussed at meetings of the Seventy-first Regiment Veteran,



Association and a committee was appointed to take action. A bill was introduced into the Legislature and passed, appropriating \$10,000 for the purpose. A Commission was appointed by the Governor of the State of New York, and in November, 1924, seven of the New York State Commission visited Cuba. Through

the courtesies of the President of the Republic of Cuba and working with the cooperation of General Crowder, United States Ambassador, General Consul Francis R. Stewart and others, a site was selected for the memorial. The appropriation was not sufficient and a new bill was introduced for an additional amount, which was granted.

Those attending the dedication will leave New York on the palatial S. S. "Pastores" of the United Fruit Company, on December 4th, at 11 o'clock, arriving in Havana on the morning of the 8th, under the management of Simmons Tours. Automobiles will take the party to the Hotel Inglaterra, Havana, where room accommodations will be provided. While in Havana the party will visit points of scenic and historic interest in this picturesque old Spanish city and see its varied amusements and attractions.

At Santiago, after the unveiling and other ceremonies, various features will be enjoyed. The party will return on the "Calamares," leaving Havana on the 16th and arriving in New York on the 19th. The inclusive fair will be \$300 per person.

Members of the New York State Commission are: Capt. Walter I. Joyce, chairman; Senator Duncan T. O'Brien, vice-chairman; Sergt. James S. Long, secretary; Major F. C. Kuehnle, Capt. Harry Maslin, Sergt. Geo. H. Wessel, Assemblymen Cheeney, Eden, Garnjost and Cuvillier, Senator Lipowicz and Comrade Long. Six of the above are members of the Seventy-first Veteran Association. Further information regarding this memorial may be secured from Capt. Joyce, 32 Union Square, New York.

When Winter Comes

Slippery ice
—very thin,
Pretty girl
—tumbled in.
Saw a boy
—on a bank,
Gave a shriek
—then she sank.
Boy on bank
—heard her shout.
Jumped right in
—helped her out.
Now he's hers
—very nice,
But—she had
—to break the ice.

—Pup.



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No. 218.

September 18, 1926.

Detail for the Boards

BOARD NO. 1 (Miscellaneous) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel Adolphe H. Hugué, Infantry, (DOL), President.
Lieut. Colonel T. L. Rhoads, Medical Corps, (DOL).
Major Lucien H. Taliaferro, F. A., (DOL).

BOARD NO. 2 (Infantry) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel Wade H. Hayes, Infantry, N. Y. N. G., President.
Major L. D. Ayers, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
Captain William F. Lee, Infantry, (DOL).

BOARD NO. 3 (Infantry) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel W. A. DeLamater, Infantry, N. Y. N. G., President.
Major J. H. O'Connor, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
Captain William F. LeLe, Infantry, (DOL).

BOARD NO. 4 (Infantry) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel J. J. Phelan, N. Y. N. G., President.
Lieut. Colonel W. F. Costigan, Infantry, N. Y. N. G.
Major T. F. Maguire, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
Captain Arthur J. Stark, Infantry, (DOL).

BOARD NO. 5 (Infantry) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel T. Fairservis, Infantry, N. Y. N. G., President.
Major Charles F. Nicol, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
Captain J. R. L. Gibbons, Infantry, (DOL).

BOARD NO. 6 (Infantry) to meet at Troy, N. Y.
Colonel Walter G. Robinson, Infantry, N. Y. N. G., President.
Major John W. Foos, Infantry, (DOL).
Major Alson J. Hull, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

BOARD NO. 7 (Infantry) to meet at Buffalo, N. Y.
Captain John H. Burns, Infantry, (DOL).
Lieut. Colonel R. K. Robertson, Infantry, N. Y. N. G., President.

Captain James W. Curtis, Infantry, (DOL).
Captain W. Garrison, Infantry, (DOL).
Captain J. S. R. Ruben, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

BOARD NO. 8 (Infantry) to meet at Albany, N. Y.
Colonel Charles E. Walsh, Infantry, N. Y. N. G., President.
Lieut. Colonel Charles L. Mitchell, Infantry, (DOL).
Captain Samuel C. Payne, Infantry, (DOL).
Captain Daniel Hannon, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

BOARD NO. 9 (Infantry) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel F. W. Baldwin, Infantry, N. Y. N. G., President.
Major Lewis R. Adams, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
Captain Hugh T. Mayberry, Infantry, (DOL).

BOARD NO. 10 (Infantry) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel William A. Taylor, Infantry, N. Y. N. G., President.
Captain Walter Hibbard, Infantry, (DOL).
Captain Leo Fitz Nearn, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

BOARD NO. 11 (Infantry) to meet at Syracuse, N. Y.
Colonel John S. Thompson, Infantry, N. Y. N. G., President.
Major Frederick M. Armstrong, Infantry, (DOL).
Major H. H. Farmer, Infantry, N. Y. N. G.
Major George H. Clark, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

BOARD NO. 12 (Infantry) to meet at Rochester, N. Y.
Colonel John S. Thompson, Infantry, N. Y. N. G., President.
Major A. T. Smith, Infantry, N. Y. N. G.
Major George H. Clark, N. Y. N. G., Medical Corps.
Captain Barrett DeT. Lambert, Infantry, (DOL).

BOARD NO. 13 (Field Artillery) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel Frank H. Hines, F. A., N. Y. N. G., President.
Captain R. T. Heard, F. A., (DOL).
Captain David S. Rumbough, F. A., (DOL).

BOARD NO. 14 (Field Artillery) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel Elmore F. Austin, F. A., N. Y. N. G., President.
Major Lucien H. Taliaferro, Field Artillery, (DOL).
Captain P. J. Vetter, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

BOARD NO. 15 (Field Artillery) to meet at
Binghamton, N. Y.

Colonel Charles G. Blakeslee, F. A., N. Y. N. G., President.
Captain O. N. Schjerven, F. A., (DOL).
1st Lieut. Archibald W. Moos, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

BOARD NO. 16 (Field Artillery) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel Charles G. Blakeslee, F. A., N. Y. N. G., President.
Major Philip L. Thurber, Field Artillery, (DOL).
Major E. A. Campbell, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

BOARD NO. 17 (Field Artillery) to meet at Buffalo, N. Y.
Colonel William F. Schohl, Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G., President.

Captain John W. Faulconer, Jr., Field Artillery, (DOL).
Captain L. J. Strong, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
BOARD NO. 18 (Field Artillery) to meet at Newburgh, N. Y.
Colonel R. A. Egan, Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G., President.
Major J. C. Donovan, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
Captain S. H. Needham, F. A., (DOL).
Captain Victor L. Oleson, Field Artillery, (DOL).

BOARD NO. 19 (Cavalry) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Lieut. Colonel Lawrence Beattie, Cav., N. Y. N. G., President.
Captain D. B. Cullinane, Cavalry, (DOL).
Captain D. D. Davis, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

BOARD NO. 20 (Cavalry) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Major H. H. Eleston, Cavalry, N. Y. N. G., President.
Captain Oliver L. Holman, Cavalry, (DOL).
Captain Hector J. McNeile, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

BOARD NO. 21 (Cavalry) to meet at Rochester, N. Y.
Major Charles L. Clifford, Cavalry, (DOL), President.
Major Kenneth T. Townson, Cavalry, N. Y. N. G.
Captain W. D. Allen, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

BOARD NO. 22 (Coast Artillery) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel W. I. Taylor, CAC., N. Y. N. G., President.
Major Willis C. Knight, CAC., (DOL).
Major F. W. Bradner, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

BOARD NO. 23 (Coast Artillery) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel William Ottman, CAC., N. Y. N. G., President.
Major Frederick A. Price, CAC., (DOL).
Major Daniel E. S. Coleman, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

BOARD NO. 24 (Coast Artillery) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel John J. Byrne, CAC., N. Y. N. G., President.
Major Charles A. Clinton, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
Captain Cedric F. Maguire, CAC., (DOL).

BOARD NO. 25 (Coast Artillery) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Lieut. Colonel Bryer H. Pendry, CAC., N. Y. N. G., President.
Major John F. Kahle, CAC., (DOL).
Major Frank W. Bradner, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

BOARD NO. 26 (Signal Corps) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Major A. C. Otto, Jr., S. C., N. Y. N. G., President.
Captain Fred G. Miller, S. C., (DOL).

BOARD NO. 27 (Ordnance) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Captain R. D. Beck, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
Lieut. Colonel F. M. Waterbury, Ordnance Dept., N. Y. N. G., President.

Major Selby H. Frank, O. D., U. S. A.
Major J. H. O'Connor, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
BOARD NO. 28 (Q. M. C.) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel J. Weston Myers, QMC., N. Y. N. G., President.

Major Edmund B. Gregory, QMC., (DOL).
Major F. W. Splint, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
BOARD NO. 29 (Q. M. C.) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Major Edmund B. Gregory, QMC., (DOL), President.

Major W. E. Corwin, QMC., N. Y. N. G.
Captain C. T. Graham-Rogers, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
BOARD NO. 30 (Medical) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel A. Salisbury, M. C., N. Y. N. G., President.

Lieut. Colonel T. L. Rhoads, M. C., (DOL).
Lieut. Colonel R. T. Wadhams, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
Major F. W. Splint, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

BOARD NO. 31 (Medical) to meet at Buffalo, N. Y.
Major J. C. Grabau, M. C., N. Y. N. G., President.
Major G. McK. Hall, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
Captain L. J. Strong, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

Captain L. S. Ruben, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
BOARD NO. 32 (Air Service) to meet at New York, N. Y.
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Captain Curtis Wheeler, A. S., N. Y. N. G.
BOARD NO. 33 (Engineers) to meet at New York, N. Y.
Colonel F. H. Humphreys, C. of E., N. Y. N. G., President.

Major C. D. Bless, M. C., N. Y. N. G.
Captain Peter E. Bermel, C. of E., (DOL).
BOARD NO. 34 (A. G. D.) to meet at Albany, N. Y.
Lieut. Colonel Burton H. Mull, A. G. D., President.
Lieut. Colonel Charles L. Mitchell, Infantry, (DOL).
Major James F. Rooney, M. C., N. Y. N. G.

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July 10th, 1926.

In accordance with General Orders No. 7, Adjutant General's Office, Albany, N. Y., April 8th, 1926, as promulgated by G. O. No. 5, Hq. N. Y. N. G., April 21st, 1926, and G. O. No. 3, Hq. 10th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., June 23rd, 1926, the soldier mentioned in the above subject is ordered to report for field training between the dates of August 8th to 22nd, 1926, inclusive.

The peace time performance of the military duty called for in the orders referred to herein is of a compulsory nature and something over which the soldier has no choice, other than to report at the fixed time to the properly appointed place of assembly for the annual tour of field encampment.

This letter is written in the kindest of spirit as we are endeavoring to clarify the exact problem which confronts the "employee", in order that there may be no misunderstandings, inconveniences or positions lost as a result of such military service. It is also hoped that we may gain your full sympathy, personal support and wholehearted cooperation at a time when it will be most appreciated.

Frankly speaking we firmly believe that after fifteen days of intensive training, clean living, substantial food, respectable bedtime hours, etc., this soldier will return to his civil pursuits better equipped to "give you a full day's work" than if he were to take his vacation elsewhere. The change of atmosphere, army discipline and courtesy and scheduled bugle calls, will all have a tendency to furnish the necessary "room for improvement" so vital in the success of any business.

It is earnestly requested that in instances where the employer makes "special allowances" with the employee for the period of camp duty, that the undersigned be notified of any such arrangements, in order that proper mention of same may be officially made to the Chamber of Commerce and the local press, as well as in the state-wide publication of the New York National Guardsman.

On behalf of the officers and members of this organization a cordial invitation is extended to you and your friends to pay us a visit during our stay at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York. We urgently trust that you will accept our kind offer and guarantee the trip to be one worth while. There are no restrictions as to when you may come—a surprise is our specialty.

In concluding I wish to reiterate what has already been said and to "thank you" in advance for anything which you may do for the "peace time citizen soldier", whose devotion to God and Country carries with it the little sacrifices which history has proved means so much towards the preservation of our "loved ones". All this is to the end that there may be forever perpetuated the proverb of "Peace on earth, good will to all mankind."

Respectfully yours,

WM. J. MANGINE

Captain, Commanding

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