

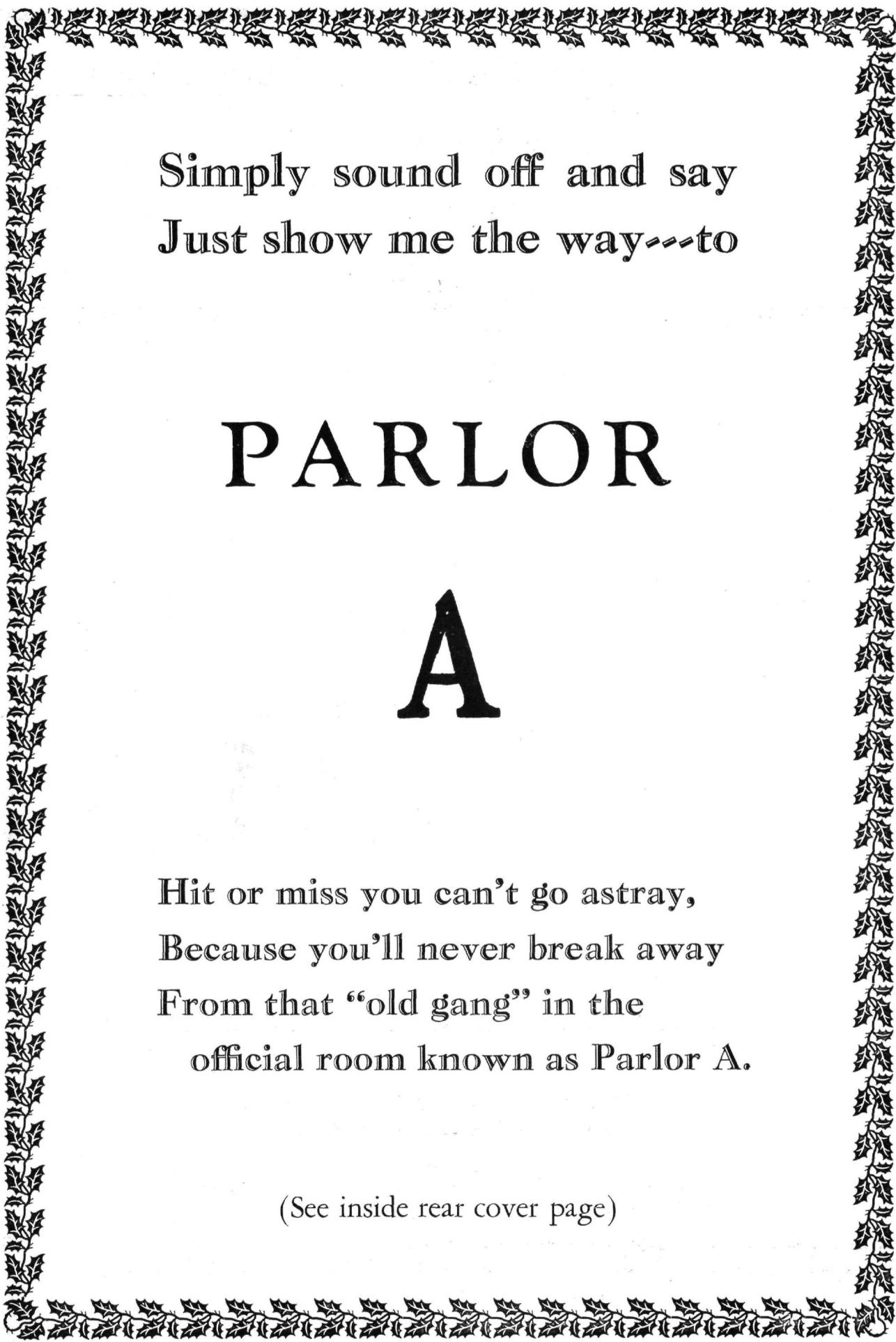
OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



DECEMBER, 1926

15c THE COPY



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Just show me the way---to

# PARLOR

# A

Hit or miss you can't go astray,  
Because you'll never break away  
From that "old gang" in the  
official room known as Parlor A.

(See inside rear cover page)

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Official State Publication



VOLUME THREE

NUMBER NINE

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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 propogation of one policy and only one: Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!"

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# The National Guard in Louisville

By THE EDITOR

THE 1926 convention of the National Guard Association of the United States held at the Kentucky Hotel, Louisville, Ky., November 17, 18 and 19, was very largely attended, forty-four states having representatives. At the last minute, the New York delegation ranks were depleted by many important business matters coming up which led to quite a few cancellations. The party was finally composed of Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the N. Y. N. G.; Brig. Gen. Robt. W. Marshall, President of the N. G. Association of N. Y.; Lt. Col. William J. Costigan, Treas. N. G.



*The Brown Hotel, Where N. Y. Delegation Stopped*

Association of N. Y.; Captain Wm. J. Mangine, Secretary N. G. Association of N. Y.; Colonel Edward McLeer, Jr., Chief of Staff 27th Div.; Colonel Elmore F. Austin, 258th F. A.; Colonel Frederick W. Baldwin, 14th Infantry; Colonel Frank H. Hines, 105th F. A.; Colonel James R. Howlett, 101st Cavalry; Colonel Thomas Fairservis, Major William H. McMullen, Jr., Captain C. V. Gunther, 106th Infantry; Colonel Bryer H. Pendry, Captain Raymond E. Williams, 245 Coast Artillery; Major John G. Grimley, Major Edward Emmonds, 369th Infantry; Captain Oliver L. Bell, 27th Div. Special Troops; Captain Joseph J. Flannery, 165th Infantry, Major E. G. Ziegler, Executive Officer 54th Infantry Brigade; Major Frederick S. Johnston, Captain James Riffe, Captain George W. Daley, 108th Infantry; Major James Macklin, Reserve; Captain George M. Conley, 10th Infantry; Captain Louis J. Camuti, 102 Medical Regiment; First Lt. William M. Molloy, 27th Division Trains,

Q. M. C.; Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Editor New York National Guardsman. Colonel Edward Olmstead, Chief of Staff of the 44th Division, and formerly of the 27th Division, accompanied the delegation, who, thanks to the energetic State Secretary Mangine, were comfortably quartered in two compartment cars, which remained in Louisville to bring the party home. All the arrangements were as complete as on the trip to St. Augustine a year ago. The Secretary had provided everything for the comfort and entertainment of the delegates, had newspapers meet the trains at the principal stops, all hotel arrangements perfected, etc. From the expression of the members of the party, he can be State Secretary for life. The Adjutant General of Kentucky had, at the last moment, changed the New York quarters from the Kentucky Hotel to The Brown, a beautiful new hotel, furnishing the best service ever enjoyed in a hotel. Queen Marie of Roumania was also a guest at this hotel during our stay.

The day before the convention opened there was an annual get together meeting of the Adjutant Generals of the United States at which the president, Adj. Gen. F. D. Beary of Harrisburg, Pa., appointed a special committee with Adj. Gen. G. A. Fraser of North Dakota as chairman, to work up a plan for better equalization of the conditions under which National Guard officers now compete with army, navy and marine corps experts in national matches at Camp Peary each year.

This special committee was named after General Beary and many officers from the floor had declared that the present rules in the rifle matches as now existing are unfair to entrants from State guard units. It was contended that regular army men have the advantage over National Guard units, with more time to devote to practice and more generous allowances for materials with which to shoot. Discussing the appropriations for the rifle matches, General Beary said:

"I believe that if the question of money to carry on the 1927 matches is properly put on Congress, we shall get the money necessary, and with an equalizing of conditions regulating entrants we shall have one of the greatest matches in history at Camp Peary in 1927."

The first session of the National

Guard Association was opened on Wednesday with President, Brig. Gen. Clifford R. Foster, St. Augustine, Fla., in the chair. The Rev. Dr. Tennis E. Gowens, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, delivered the invocation. Addresses of welcome were made by the Hon. William J. Fields, Governor of Kentucky, and Brig. Gen. Ellerbe Carter, 63rd Field Artillery, of Louisville. Everything Kentucky had was given to the delegation, except the stills, the whole-hearted welcome was responded to by the President and the balance of the morning session was taken up with routine affairs. The program for the afternoon session included an address by the Secretary of War, Dwight F. Davis, who was unable to be present, but sent a wire that his assistant would be on hand. The Assistant Secretary, Hon. Hanford McNider, told the members that the most cordial relations exist today between the War Department and the National Guard, which he referred to as "the largest element of our national defense."

"General Hammond of the Militia Bureau," said he, "comes direct to our offices with your problems and needs and then we proceed to thresh them out.

It would be up to you national guardsmen to meet any emergency which might arise in this country before we could assemble the regular army from all parts of the world.

"The National Guard brings us the sentiment of the states to which you belong and greatly assists the War Department in the shaping of its general policies.



*The Kentucky Hotel, Where Convention Met*

"Personally, I would like to see every youth of this land serve at least one year in the National Guard. It would make him a thoughtful citizen and a student of international affairs. It would also give him some idea of what brings forth patriotism to serve in your organization. It would teach him a great citizenship.

"I want to assure you gentlemen the office of the Secretary of War will open the door to every suggestion from spokesmen for the National Guard and we will give you every consideration."

The next speaker was Major General Robert C. Davis, Adjutant General of the Army. He gave a brief history of his department and declared it was prepared to function as an American institution which was a great advancement over 1917, when there was no prescribed organization for general headquarters. Of the 11,000 names in the 1926 record of his office, Adjt. Gen. Davis said, 10,000 served in the World War. He pledged support to the National Guard.

Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond, Chief of the Militia Bureau, speaking at the afternoon session, said that while the standards of military training are higher now than ever before the work of the National Guard is seriously hampered by the lack of funds. The War Department and the National Guard are necessary to each other and for that reason "it is vitally important that they develop the closest possible team work." They can not be separated in time of war, he said, therefore they should not be in time of peace. He expressed the belief "that mutual understanding and time will eventually perfect our national defense system." General Hammond said that there are 13,342 officer positions authorized in the National Guard under the present tables of organizations. For these positions 11,736 officers have been recognized and there are now 1,606 vacancies to be filled. During the year there were 2,454 separations. The figures for enlisted personnel, he said, were not so accurate and a further study is contemplated with a view to obtaining accurate data. The matter of supplies for the guard is still a perplexing problem, but he indicated that 1,000 more horses, much needed, will be bought, but even these will not fill the demand. Existing units need 12,494 horses, he said, and the new purchases will for the most part merely supplement those which have become unserviceable.

THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED

The resolutions committee was in charge of Major General Price of Pennsylvania as Chairman and Captain J. B. Hudson of Mississippi as secretary. The following were the important resolutions, report out and adopted by the Association:

WHEREAS, The National Guard Air Corps Officers on flying status undergo a physical examination by a Flight Surgeon every six (6) months on Form No. 609, which is much more thorough than the annual examination as required by A. G. O. No. 63:

BE IT RESOLVED, that the A. G. O. No. 63 examination be eliminated, in so far as it applies to officers of the Air Corps who have qualified by examination in Form No. 609.

WHEREAS, since much time and effort have been spent in building up the Divisions of the National Guard, and in recognition of the necessity for training that will enable these Divisions to be ready for emergency:

Be it, therefore, RESOLVED, that the National Guard Association go on record as favoring the assembling and training of entire Divisions in connection with Field Instruction, when practicable.

RESOLVED: That Section 90 of the National Defense Act be so amended as to provide that a regimental supply or other commissioned officer may be a caretaker.

BE IT RESOLVED: That the National Guard Association of the United States, in convention met at Louisville, Kentucky, November 17 to 19, 1926, do reaffirm their former stand in favor of legislation which will give to the disabled emergency officer retirement of the same form as that given to eight other classes of officers.

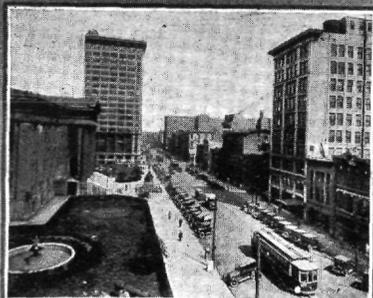
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the delegates to this convention be instructed to communicate with their respective Senators and Congressmen to urge their support for the Tyson-Fitzgerald Bill S 3027 and H R 4548, at this coming session of Congress.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the Executive Council be directed to co-operate with others interested, and leave nothing undone to further the enactment of the Tyson-Fitzgerald bill into law.

WHEREAS, civilian helpers of the National Guard have been recog-



In Louisville's Business Section



nized as being civilian employees of the National Government, being given the benefits of the compensation laws for sickness or injury while in the line of duty;

WHEREAS, these men are usually men with families to support on a limited salary;

Therefore, be it RESOLVED, that the executive committee be requested to take the necessary steps to make it possible to give these men leave for the purpose of attending the summer camps without losing their civil pay.

WHEREAS, the best interests of the National Guard require a proper replacement of animals, and a large allowance of animals at present allotted to the respective mounted organizations.

BE IT RESOLVED that the National Guard of the United States in convention assembled, direct its executive council to take such steps as will secure the funds from Congress for a reasonable replacement and increase in said animals.

WHEREAS, under existing National Guard regulations, all officers belonging to organizations only qualify for armory drill pay for drills at which sixty per cent of the minimum maintenance strength of the organization is present, and

WHEREAS, this regulation fails to take into consideration that circumstances over which organization officers have no control—weather, dominant civic activities, etc.—frequently keep men from certain drills, and

WHEREAS, constant rather than spasmodic attendance most deserves reward:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED THAT the National Guard Association, in Convention assembled, recommend that the National Guard Regulations be changed to not only permit all organization officers to receive pay for each drill attended under the present sixty per cent regulation, but in addition permit them to receive pay for all drills attended in each quarter in which the average per cent of attendance for the quarter is sixty per cent.

RESOLVED: That the National Guard Association recommends to the Militia Bureau that a study be made of the grades and pay at present authorized for United States Property and Disbursing Officers in the various states, with a view to changing regulations so as to authorize increased rank and pay for these officers in states, when the rank and pay at present authorized by regulations are not commensurate with the duties performed and the responsibility involved.

RESOLVED: It is the sense of this Convention that a dropping allowance be fixed at not less than Five Dollars (\$5.00) per enlisted man per year, based on the enlisted strength of each State as of June 30th of each year, or on some other suitable date when strengths are compiled; this dropping allowance to be made to the states as units, and then to be administered by the Adjutants General of the Respective states; this allowance to cover all classes of property ordinarily issued on clothing allowance in the regular service to enlisted men, and such other articles as might be found advisable to include therein. This in addition to the survey and I. & A. report.

WHEREAS, it has been developed that change in the National Guard Regulations, effective July 1, 1926, regarding compensation for caretakers, has resulted in a decreased efficiency in the care of animals and

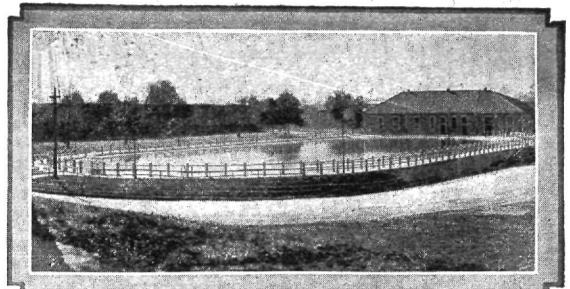
material in the hands of the National Guard, and WHEREAS, the change in table of allowances for animals, forage, gasoline and oil has also resulted in decreased efficiency in necessary training:

THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Guard Association, in Convention assembled, directs the Executive Council of the Association to lay the matter before the Secretary of War, and take such steps as will restore allowances and compensation as provided previous to July 1, 1926, or such modification thereof as will not handicap the care of animals and material, and in efficiency, as is reflected in the present allowance for this purpose.

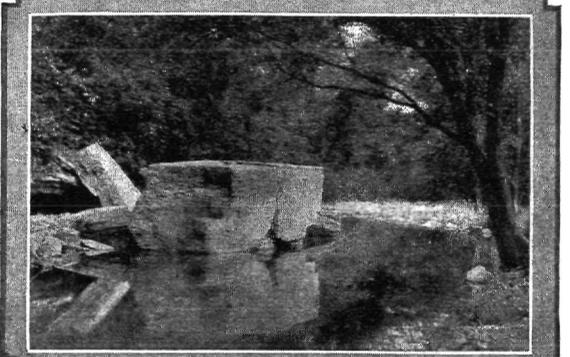
BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that if necessary appropriate action be directed to secure from Congress these necessary additional funds.

The following proposed legislation, submitted by the Militia Bureau to the Secretary of War and to be included in the War Department legislative program, 1926-1927, was approved by the Convention:

(Continued on page 8)



Scenes in Louisville's Beautiful Parks



# Service In Aid of Civil Authority

By LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM R. WRIGHT

(Continued from November issue)

THE pre-Revolutionary history of the militia ended in 1775 when the existence of the Regiment of the City of New York and of the Independent companies, as organized by the English Governor, finally terminated. Many of the officers and men answered the call of the Continental Congress. Some died upon the battlefields of the Revolution, or languished and expired in British prisons; others achieved distinction in the Continental Army and lived to enjoy the blessings of peace and freedom when the conflict terminated.

Reorganized in 1786 by the new government, the militia soon was called into service, when, in the Spring of 1788, occurred the famous "Doctors Mob" in New York City. The public mind had been excited for several months in respect to the desecration of the graveyards of the city for the purpose of supplying medical students with subjects for dissection, and on Sunday, April 13th, circumstances occurred which directed public attention to the New York Hospital, located on Broadway at the head of Pearl Street. A large crowd gathered in front of the buildings, forced the doors, destroyed the anatomical specimens, and was infuriated tenfold by discovery of the remains of the dead partially dissected. Several medical students who were in danger of serious violence from the mob were rescued by the Mayor and conveyed to the jail for safekeeping. On the following day the mob again assembled at the hospital in large force and the efforts of the Governor and Mayor to disperse the violent assemblage were in vain. The houses and offices of physicians in the neighborhood were searched, Columbia College was invaded, and finally the mob assembled at the jail to take vengeance upon the students and physicians there locked up for safety. The Mayor hastily dispatched a company of Militia to the jail for its protection. They were assailed with stones, sticks and dirt, but succeeded in reaching their objective. A second detachment of twelve men which arrived an hour later was not so fortunate. Their arms were seized and broken and they were glad to escape with their lives. Meantime the strong bolts and bars of the jail resisted the assaults of the mob, and all efforts to force an entrance through the windows were stubbornly and successfully baffled by its defenders. As the day closed another detachment of the militia was ordered to the jail to raise the siege, and was accompanied by Gov-

ernor Clinton, Mayor Duane and Baron Steuben. They were received with a shower of stones and brickbats, by which some were knocked down and Baron Steuben was felled by a blow on the head and seriously wounded. The Governor thereupon gave the order to fire. A point-blank volley sent the mob reeling from the street, and the riot was over. But the excitement continued for some time; many physicians and medical students fled from the city, and detachments of Infantry and Artillery were under arms and on guard at the jail for several days. The number killed was reported to be five, and seven or eight more were wounded.

On the 17th of August, 1797, John Young was executed for the murder of Deputy-Sheriff Berwick. Young was an English musician employed at "the theatre" and had murdered the sheriff's officer in the park in attempting to escape from arrest for debt. There had been no execution in New York for murder for many years, and as executions were public spectacles and excitement and indignation were at fever pitch, a breach of the peace was apprehended. Governor Clinton therefore ordered out the uniformed militia of the city, to whom the articles of war were read, after which they escorted the sheriff and the culprit from the jail to the place of execution "in the fields beyond the New York Hospital," corner of Broadway and Lispenard Street. A square was formed by the militia around the gallows, and the execution was witnessed by ten thousand people. The historian does not so state, but apparently, with the possible exception of Young, "a pleasant time was had by all."

Two years later, on June 13, 1799, a desperate attempt was made by the convicts to escape from the State prison, located at the foot of Christopher Street. They seized the keepers and such of the prisoners as were not disposed to join in the revolt, but before they could force the gates they were attacked by the guard, and after several were wounded the desperadoes were compelled to surrender. The "Gazette" says: "The companies of the First Battalion of Artillery were forming for review when information came that the prisoners were forcing the gates and making their escape. The companies marched out to the prison on the run, and were soon followed by many other uniformed companies." However, their services were not needed as the insurrection was suppressed before their arrival.

In 1812 the militia was reorganized and

three of our present regiments can be identified; the present 244th as the 9th Regiment New York State Artillery, the 258th as the 3rd Regiment, New York State Artillery, and the 107th as the 11th Regiment, New York State Artillery, the artillery arm being apparently fashionable at that time.

The earliest service ring authorized by the Adjutant General is carried by the present 244th and reads "Execution of George Hart, January 3rd, 1812." The service was undoubtedly similar to a previous instance which we have recorded.

During the war of 1812 the New York City militia was frequently called out to man the batteries defending the harbor or to build new ones. The 244th has been awarded rings for New York Harbor, June 5th to July 28th, 1812; West Battery, May 23rd to June 1st, 1813; Sag Harbor, May 1st to August 1st, 1814; Brooklyn Heights, August 15th, 1814, and again on October 4th, 1814. The 107th was also ordered out at intervals for manning the batteries and we learn that "garrison duty proved to be no holiday amusement, and the young soldiers, many of whom were unaccustomed to manual labor, welcomed the arrival of other troops and the order for their return to New York."

At this time there was on Manhattan Island a battery of light artillery near the present corner of 6th Street and Broadway, the West Battery (Castle Garden) now the Aquarium, the North Battery on the North River near the foot of Hubert Street, and the Gansevoort Battery about a mile further north, near Greenwich Village. There were also fortifications at the Narrows and on Staten and Governor's Islands, also barracks on Bedloe's and Ellis Islands. During 1814 new works were erected on account of rumors that an immense British fleet was planning approach either by the bay or Long Island Sound, and were named respectively Fort Greene at Brooklyn Heights and Forts Fish and Clinton in Harlem. Troops were also sent to the easterly end of Long Island to prevent the landing of troops at that point.

Peace with England was signed on the 24th of December, 1814, and for the next twenty years the militia was able to devote almost their entire time to normal organization and training and made good progress therein.

There were only three breaks in this tranquility. On the 2nd of April, 1824, a battalion of the 11th Regiment (present 107th) paraded under Major Wilson to

aid the sheriff of the county in preserving order at the execution of John Johnson for murder. It is recorded that "at the west end of the Bridewell in City Hall Park the battalion received the prisoner, who was brought out of the prison yard in a cart, seated upon a coffin, and dressed in white, with black ribbons upon his cap. The battalion formed a square around his conveyance, and proceeded with difficulty through a vast and turbulent concourse of people to the place of execution, Second Avenue and Thirteenth Street, on the Stuyvesant farm. The weather was extremely cold, and, although there was no disturbance unusual to such occasions, the military duties of the battalion were laborious and exceedingly unpleasant."

Again on the 19th of November, 1825, this same battalion, then known as the "National Guards" and attached to the 2nd Regiment of Artillery, was ordered out to preserve order at the execution of James Reynolds. Although special apprehension was felt that the mob might attempt a rescue, and although an immense mob crowded and jostled the soldiers, the execution was duly carried out at a spot near where Bellevue Hospital now stands, at that time "a wild and rough locality, and far beyond the city limits."

In 1826 the Third Regiment N. Y. S. A. (present 258th) performed duty in connection with a "Flour Riot." As a more serious disturbance for the same cause occurred in 1837, we shall describe only the latter occasion in detail.

The year 1834 inaugurated a period of special activity for the militia. There were seven calls upon them in the thirties, four in the forties, five in the fifties, eight, including the great Draft Riots, in the sixties, and this strenuous period did not close until the widespread Railroad Riots were put down in 1877. These forty odd years represent the most turbulent time in our civil history, a time when the civil authority seems to have been utterly unable to prevent the outbreak of serious disturbance and was forced time and again to call upon the militia to protect the homes and the very lives of law abiding citizens. From these troubles the civil power of the State emerged tested, strengthened and assured, and since 1877 all disturbances have been due mainly to industrial conditions and have been promptly and firmly handled.

Another interesting fact is in evidence. In the thirty-three calls for military assistance made between 1812 and 1877, twenty-eight were from New York City. The Anti-Rent troubles in the Helderberg section in 1839 and the Canal Riot in Buffalo in 1849 are the first occasions on which a recorded disturbance occurred outside of this main center of population. By 1877, however, either the turbulent

elements in the city had quieted down or the forces of law and order had been recognized as too strong to tamper with, for since that date the metropolitan district has been afflicted with only two troubles requiring the use of troops; (the Fire Island disturbance of 1892 and the Brooklyn trolley strike of 1895), and all other service has been performed in other parts of the state.

Returning to the details of events we find the 107th, which in 1826 had again been reorganized and designated as the 27th Regiment of Artillery, very largely holding the center of the stage. Their first appearance was in 1834 at a very serious election riot. At this period great political excitement prevailed in New York, and the bitter hostility which existed between the opposing parties was remarkable and dangerous. Every State and city election occupied three successive days and as there was only one polling place in each ward, there was great opportunity for the exercise of "strategy." The Sixth Ward was noted as a favorite battle ground and was well and justly called "The Bloody Sixth." On the first day of the election, April 8th, 1834, rumors were rife that the Anti-Bank, Democratic and Irish citizens of the Sixth Ward had blockaded the polls, prevented the Whigs from voting and successfully made their world "safe for Democracy." On the second day the Whigs received reinforcements from other wards and attacked in force to break the blockade, with the result that after a series of engagements both parties maintained their positions on the field of battle. In the forenoon of the third and last day the Democratic forces organized a strong counter attack, which descended upon Whig headquarters at Masonic Hall, on Broadway near Duane Street, and a terrific battle was soon in progress. The city authorities tried to interfere but whenever the police appeared, both parties unanimously turned upon them, drove them away in disorder and then resumed the original "discussion." The attack on Masonic Hall was finally repulsed and the Democratic assailants retired to their own strongholds. A rumor, however, immediately spread that they were attempting to break into the State Arsenal, which occupied the block bounded by Center, Elm, Franklin and White Streets, to secure arms with which to renew the conflict. The Whig army at once rushed to the arsenal. Fences were scaled, the rear doors were forced, the more active mounted from the shoulders of their comrades into the second story windows and the keys to the arms chests having been secured, bristling bayonets greeted the forces of "Democracy," which soon enthusiastically hastened to the scene. Meanwhile the Mayor, Hon. Gideon Lee, seems

to have decided that "the boys are really going too far," and called upon Major General Morton for military aid, the police politely but firmly refusing to have anything more to do with the affair. The 27th Regiment, under the command of Colonel Linus W. Stevens, was at once ordered out and proceeded to the arsenal yard, to which they were immediately admitted. The irregular garrison laid down their arms and retired, and the regiment continued to "hold the fort" until the next morning, when (the election having been completed and the result announced), it was dismissed with the thanks of the Mayor.

Early in July of the same year, however, both the 27th and the 9th were again on duty on the occasion of the Abolition Riot. The question of the abolition of slavery had been raised by a small but growing party of enthusiasts. The civil authorities and the public generally had no sympathy with these abolitionists and adopted the attitude of "let them rave," but the idea of negro equality inflamed the lower and more ignorant classes and serious events soon began to transpire. Early in the evening of July 9th, a mob assembled in front of the Chatham Street Chapel, forced the doors, filled the church to overflowing and listened for an hour to violent anti-abolition speeches. They then adjourned for a short time to the Bowery Theatre, where they completely wrecked the benefit performance of Faren, an English actor, and then having warmed up to the job, proceeded to the residence of Lewis Tappen, a leading abolitionist, in Rose Street, where they forced an entry, threw the furniture into the street and set the house on fire.

On the next evening, having thoroughly enjoyed themselves on their previous expedition, the mob again assembled, and although the mayor chased them around all night with two squadrons of cavalry, no determined measures were adopted and at least a dozen buildings were wrecked or injured.

By the morning of July 11th the authorities and citizens were thoroughly alarmed. A large number of special policemen were appointed and the entire military force of the city was ordered under arms, the 27th Regiment being assembled at the Arsenal. As night approached, the streets filled with excited people, Tappen's store was attacked, the African Church in Centre Street was assailed and the church of Dr. Ludlow in Spring Street, was broken open and its contents thrown into the street. The quarters of the colored people were stoned and in some cases destroyed and they themselves were pursued and beaten.

(Continued on page 26)

## Louisville Convention

(Continued from page 5)

(a) To authorize United States property and disbursing officers to dispense with certain formal statutory requirements in making contracts to be performed within 60 days and not in excess of \$500.00 in amount.

(b) Authorizing National Guard officers to disburse funds for payment of caretakers, for payment of officers and enlisted men of the National Guard for training under Section 94, National Defense Act, and for the purchase of coffee and incidental supplies while traveling to and from encampments without giving bonds for safekeeping and disbursement of such funds.

(c) Amending Section 90, National Defense Act, authorizing the employment of more than one civilian as caretakers.

(d) Amending Section 67, National Defense Act, authorizing officers and enlisted men of the Regular Army on duty with the National Guard, when traveling on duty in connection with the National Guard and when authorized to travel by privately-owned automobile, to receive three cents per mile in lieu of railway and Pullman fares.

(e) Amending Section 97, National Defense Act, authorizing officers, warrant officers and enlisted men of the National Guard, while traveling in privately-owned automobiles attending assemblages, etc., to receive three cents per mile in lieu of railway and Pullman fares.

WHEREAS, the progress of the National Guard has for several years been retarded by the failure of the budget to provide sufficient appropriation for the proper development along the lines laid down in the National Defense Act, and

WHEREAS, this Association has approved a number of resolutions which call for additional funds, and

WHEREAS, the budget items now being considered are inadequate, be it therefore

RESOLVED, that the Executive Committee of this Association is hereby directed to take the necessary steps to bring these facts to the attention of the Congress of the United States and to use every effort to increase the budget items in order to enable the National Guard to progress in an orderly way; the necessary amount for this purpose being in the judgment of this Convention not less than \$1,500,000.00.

WHEREAS, Tables of Organization of July, 1926, for Infantry Divisions N. G. do not authorize warrant officers for either Division or Brigade Headquarters, and

WHEREAS, for the proper function-

ing of these Headquarters, Warrant officers are as necessary for the National Guard as for the Regular Army:

BE IT RESOLVED, that the National Guard Association approve, and its officers and Executive Council seek to obtain, such change in Tables of Organization as will place the number of warrant officers authorized for National Guard Division and Brigade Headquarters on a parity with that in the Regular Army Tables.

WHEREAS, the present Tables of Organization provide for a captain and second lieutenant for the Regimental Headquarters Company of an infantry regiment, and the Brigade Headquarters Troop of a Cavalry Brigade, and a captain and first lieutenant for the Headquarters Battery of a regiment of Field Artillery, and

WHEREAS, these organizations are approximately the same size as the Rifle Companies and other major organizations of the regiment, all of which have three officers assigned to them; and

WHEREAS, for engineer regiments the tables provide that the Plans and Training Officer shall be in the grade of First Lieutenant; therefore

BE IT RESOLVED by the National Guard Association, in Convention assembled, that a first lieutenant, in addition to the officers now allowed by the Tables of Organization, be provided for each of the Headquarters Companies, Batteries and Troops of Infantry and Field Artillery regiments and Cavalry Brigades, and that the grade of the Plans and Training Officer for the engineer regiments should be increased to that of Captain, and that the Executive Committee of this Association take the necessary steps to urge that these changes be made by the War Department.

RESOLVED: It is the sense of this Convention that Section 110, National Defense Act, should be amended to strike out that part which refers to eligibility and requires that Staff Officers must be selected from the militia. That the Militia Bureau change the present regulations pertaining to State Staff Corps and Department and adopt substantially the former regulations in effect prior to July 1st, and eliminate the necessity of applying to the Militia Bureau for allotment in each individual case. That regulations be so worded that the Adjutant General of any state, if he so desires, may control the grade so long as the total number of officers named in the table is not exceeded; the table adopted included a strength up to 2,000, 3 not above majors; 4, not above captains. Up to 4,000, 2 Lt. Cols., 4 majors, 3 captains. 6,000,

6 Lt. Cols., 2 majors, 5 captains 8,000, 6 Lt. Cols., 3 majors, 7 captains. 12,000, 6 Lt. Cols., 6 majors, 10 captains. 18,000, 6 colonels, 3 Lt. Cols., 6 majors, 15 captains. Above 18,000, 6 colonels, 6 Lt. Cols., 6 majors, 18 captains.

WHEREAS, the War Department carries on an intensive publicity campaign for the Regular Army, the Organized Reserves, the R. O. T. C., and the Civilian Military Camps, for the purpose of recruiting, and propaganda favorable to the above military organizations, through the medium of the public press, magazines and other publicity channels, and

WHEREAS, only a limited effort in that direction has been, or is contemplated, which includes the National Guard: therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the National Guard Association of the United States requests and urges the Chief Militia Bureau to establish in the Militia Bureau a section thereof, which will accomplish for the National Guard, the same benefits as derived by the first and third components of the Army of the United States.

RESOLVED: This association is vitally interested in the promotion of rifle practice. To this end it is believed the National Matches should be held annually, and that the United States should participate in the International matches.

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED: That the officers of this Association are hereby authorized and directed to make every effort to have the War Department change its present policy upon the National matches and to approve the holding of these matches annually, and that the sum of five hundred dollars from the treasury of this Association be subscribed and paid to the National Rifle Association for the purpose of assisting in defraying the expenses of the International Team, which should be trained and sent to Rome to compete in the International matches in the spring of 1927.

WHEREAS, the present plan of military defense of this nation places heavy dependence upon the civilian population in time of emergency, and

WHEREAS, the promotion of rifle practice, particularly among the schools, colleges and civilians of this nation, is a most important step in the training of the citizens for the defense of the nation, and

WHEREAS, the National Rifle Association, with its fifteen hundred clubs and twenty thousand members, is doing a splendid and patriotic work;

BE IT RESOLVED that we heartily indorse the work of the National Rifle Association and urge our members to co-

(Continued on page 11)

## Colonel Martin Dinner of 71st a Huge Success

THE Colonel Martin dinner to the Seventy-first Regiment Veteran Association, commemorating the ninety-ninth birthday of Colonel Henry P. Martin, was given at the Hotel Astor on Saturday evening, November 13th. This event, held each year on his birthday, was the eighteenth annual event, and the most successful of all Colonel Martin dinners, which have been provided for in his legacy. A silent toast was offered in his honor, and the memory of all departed comrades of all wars was also observed.

This year's dinner was most auspicious because four of the old veterans present knew Colonel Martin. Major Heustis, a Civil War veteran, eighty-nine years of age, who served under Colonel Martin, spoke in glowing terms of the high ideals and charming personality of the absent host; Colonel William G. Bates, for many years commander of the Seventy-first Regiment and a veteran of the Spanish-American and World Wars, told of his fond recollections of Colonel Martin; Captain Joyce, a Spanish-American War veteran, also expressed his high regard for the departed veteran, and Major Frederick C. Kuehnle, a Spanish-American War veteran, also described his pleasant associations with the highly respected Colonel Martin.

Comrade R. S. O. Lawson, president of the Seventy-first Veteran Association, made the introductory, following the salute to colors, and he also acted as toastmaster during the dinner. Captain Wm. T. Crocker, D.D., chaplain, recited the invocation. Other speakers of the evening included Colonel Walter A. Delamater of the Seventy-first Regiment; Captain Harry Maslin, president of the Twenty-seventh Division Association and a Spanish-American and World War veteran; Hon. Louis A. Cuvillier, chairman of Military Affairs of the Assembly, and Dr. Raymond Brown, chaplain of the Seventy-first Regiment, who was made assistant chaplain of the veterans' organization.

After the very delightful dinner the board of stewards passed cigars and provided an attractive and very elaborate program of entertainment. It included community singing led by Comrade Fred Bohlig; a cornet solo, piano solo, a monologue, songs, and a comedy boxing act. Miss Evelyn Laska, the daughter of the Veteran Association, appeared in fancy costumes and sang several catchy songs. She was presented with a large bouquet of flowers and later praised for her efforts by President Lawson.

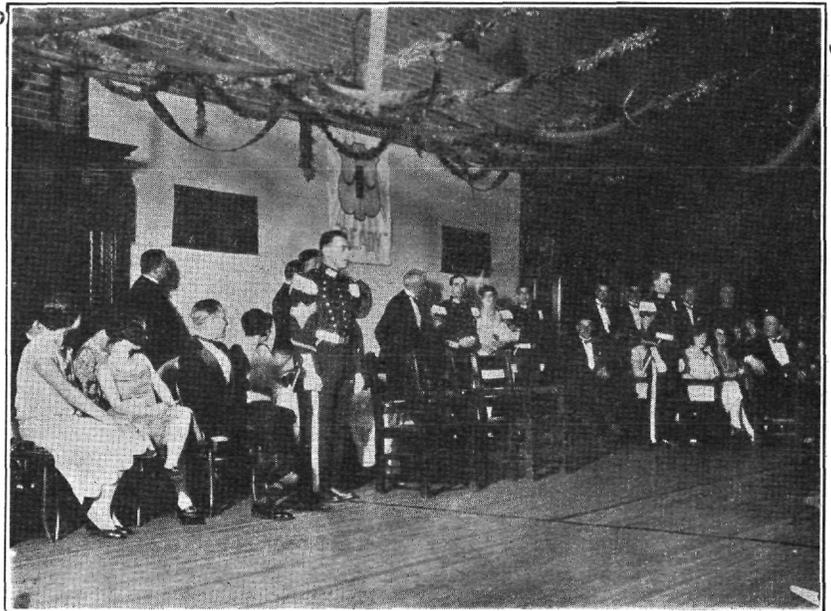
May the memory of Colonel Martin be cherished forever!

## Sergeants Association 71st Adopt Daughter at Formal Dance

AT the formal dance and Hallowe'en Party of the Sergeants Association, 71st Inf., N. Y. N. G., held on Saturday, October 30, 1926, at the Armory, Miss Nancy H. Maslin was adopted "Daughter of the Sergeants." Nancy is the thirteen-year-old daughter of Captain Harry Maslin, who served twenty-eight

Sergeants' Association. Miss Maslin was presented with a diamond studded regimental Sergeant's pin and a large bouquet of roses.

Capt. Maslin and Colonel Delamater then spoke to the guests. After the speeches the Association passed in review before their new daughter to the strains



years in the 71st Regiment, and who is President of the 27th Division Association at the present time.

The "Adoption Ceremonies" were carried out in a very pretty and military manner and were much enjoyed by the guests. At 11:30 P. M. First Call sounded, which was the signal for all the guests assembled in the hall to take seats on the south side of the drill hall. At 11:45 Assembly sounded and all the sergeants of the association went out to the corridor to take their positions in the ranks. At the same time Sergt. Quinn, Vice President of the Association, made a welcoming speech to the guests.

At twelve o'clock midnight the Sergeants' Association in full dress uniform, marched into the dance room in column of squads to the tune of the Regimental Song and formed line facing the platform, on which were seated Capt. and Mrs. Maslin, Colonel and Mrs. Delamater and Sergt. Edward Miles, President of the Association.

Miss Maslin was then escorted into the dance room by Sergt. Levy, Sergt. Kaufman and Sergt. Meighan, who were the guard of honor. The Sergeants came to hand salute when Miss Maslin entered. Sergt. Levy, Secretary of the Association, presented Miss Maslin to Sergt. Miles, who adopted Miss Maslin on behalf of the

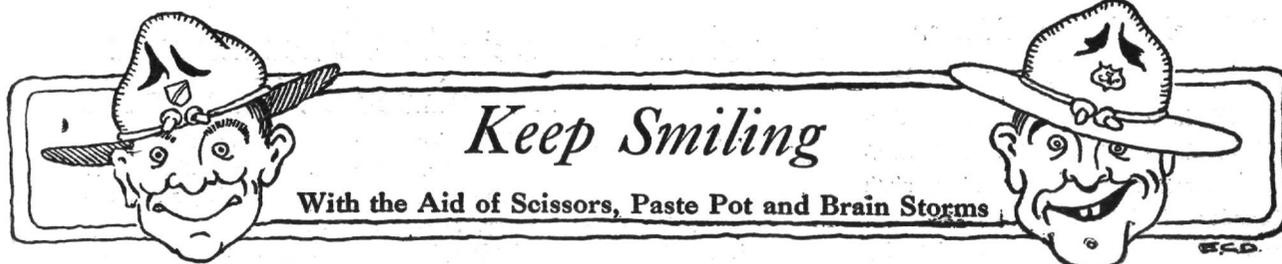
of "Pack Up Your Troubles in Your Old Kit Bag," the tune of Co. "D", 105th Inf., the company commanded by Capt. Maslin in the World War.

The Committee in charge of the dance arrangements consisted of the following men: Sergt. J. Tapers, Chairman, Sergt. C. Smith, Sergt. M. Colnick, Sergt. C. Dwyer, Sergt. D. Ranlet, Sergt. J. Vize, Sergt. H. Zichowsky, Sergt. J. Bradner and Sergt. S. Montano.

The Officers of the Sergeants' Association are: Regt. Sergt. Major E. Miles, President; 1st Sergt. D. F. Quinn, Vice President; Sergt. J. Levy, Secretary; 1st Sergt. S. Meighan, Treasurer; 1st Sergt. H. Kaufman, Financial Secretary, and 1st Sergt. J. Stearns, Sergeant-at-Arms.

Among the guests present were Colonel and Mrs. Walter A. Delamater, Major and Mrs. Edward Dougherty, Capt. McFarlane, Capt. Hertzog, Capt. Presnell, Capt. Utter, Lieut. and Mrs. C. Bisneus, Lieut. and Mrs. William C. Wohlfarth, Lieut. Sullivan, Lieut. Rafter, Lieut. Williams, Lieut. Reilly and Lieut. Meisner.

The Sergeants' Association, 71st Inf., N. Y. N. G., organized on September 19th, 1926, will have more important news to tell our fellow soldiers and our friends as the winter passes on. Just keep your eyes open for news as you will be sure to find some in every issue of the "Guardian."



### Back to the Days They Carried Spears!

We nominate for the Hall of Fame one Christopher Columbus on two counts: the first is because he never made a series of farewell speaking tours; the second is because he was the first Italian immigrant who did not start a pressing shop or a banana stand.

—*Missouri Outlaw.*

\* \* \*

He (fed up): I never want to see a tennis ball again.

She (more fed up): No, I s'pose not—you seem to play just as well without them.

—*Goblin.*

\* \* \*

"I hear Jack has spent over \$1500 since he's been in college.

"That's nothing; so's his ole man."

—*Wash. Cougar's Paw.*

\* \* \*

He calls his sweetheart "Vacuum" because she can't be filled.

—*Mugwump.*

\* \* \*

He (poet lover): My fair one, you reign supreme in my heart. Without you all would be dark and dreary. When the clouds gather and the snow and hail beat upon me, then I think of you. Then come the warm southern winds—the storms break, and through the dying showers I see your love shining bright and clear. My rainbow!

She (factory girl): Hey, is this a weather report or a proposal?

—*Witt.*

\* \* \*

Ezckiel wants to know how hard Santa Claws.

—*Cornell Widow.*

\* \* \*

"Under separate cover," wrote the piano company, "we are shipping you our latest model."

—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

\* \* \*

Our laundress earns her living by working the soil.

—*Rutgers Chanticleer.*

\* \* \*

Pater: So you learned barrel making in college. What was your college yell? Frater: Hoops, my dear!

—*Oregon Orange Bowl.*

### Another Rear-Seat Driver

It was a dear old lady's first ride in a taxi, and she watched with growing alarm the driver continually putting his hand outside the car as a signal to the following traffic. At last she became angry.

"Young man," she said, "you look after that car of yours, and watch where you are going. I'll tell you when it starts raining."

—*The Christian Evangelist (St. Louis).*

\* \* \*

Lady of the house: Haven't you finished yet, plumber? Dear, dear! Look at all that water!

Plumber: Now don't you worry, ma'am. I'm used to gettin' my feet wet!

—*Goblin.*

\* \* \*

1st Roommate: Hey, throw me some of that chewing gum.

2nd Roommate: This isn't chewing gum. It's a package of razor blades, but here you are!

—*Vanderbilt Masquerader.*

\* \* \*

Nurse girl: You mustn't ask so many delicate questions, Johnny. Don't you know that curiosity once killed a cat?

Johnny: What did the cat want to know?

—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

\* \* \*

Turn: Gosh, but Joe worries a lot about punctures. Every five minutes he jumps out and looks at all four wheels.

Bull: Yeah. He's just like a woman—always worrying about attire.

—*Black & Blue Jay.*

\* \* \*

### In Louisville, Ky.

"Where you all goin', 'Little Bit'?"

\* \* \*

I stood on the deck at midnight,  
A strong wind blew over the sea,  
It swept my hat into the ocean,  
Oh, bring back my bonnet to me!

—*Boston Beanpot.*

\* \* \*

A young woman sent a dollar for a recipe: "How a Girl May Keep Her Youth." The answer she got for her money was: "Never introduce him to another girl."

### Gobble! Gobble! Gobble!

First New Yorker—Let's spend Thanksgiving here in Louisville.

Second New Yorker—No, not with the Bourbon at thirteen dollars a quart!

\* \* \*

### He Was Born an Englishman

An Englishman strolled into a dinner where the majority of the guests were Scots. He stood the national programme as long as he could, then, at the limit of his endurance, he rose to his feet and said:

"I was born an Englishman, I am proud to be an Englishman, and please God I shall die an Englishman!"

There was dead silence for a few moments, until an old Scot got up and said: "Man, ha'e ye nae ambeetion?"

—*The Efficiency Magazine.*

\* \* \*

### Pulled Off in Kentucky!

Just because "the bootjack" was made in prison there is no reason it should be stolen in Kentucky. Heredity shouldn't go so far down the line!

\* \* \*

Bones—"Last night when I got home my wife had my chair drawn up before the fire, my slippers ready for me to put on, my pipe all filled, and"—

Herm—"How did you like her new hat?"

\* \* \*

At first he acted quite properly. He crooned soft words that were meant for no one else's ears. Gradually she seemed to warm up to his advances. Why couldn't she be like others? Why was she so backward? Finally he lost all control of himself. He spun her around several times. He kicked her none too gently. He grew red in the face and let out several violent oaths. It certainly is hard to start a Ford on a cold morning.

—*Carnegie Puppet.*

\* \* \*

Mr. Bam—"Why don't you ask Mrs. Snooper to return some of the things she borrowed from you since they've moved into that apartment across the hall?"

Mrs. Bam—"Because I'm afraid she'll ask me to return those I've borrowed from her, and I'm two pans ahead of her now!"

—*The Goblin.*

## Louisville Convention

(Continued from page 8)

operate in every way in the furtherance of this work.

**RESOLVED:** By the National Guard of the United States, in Convention assembled, that we hereby reaffirm our position heretofore declared with regard to our status, and that we favor appropriate amendments of the National Defense Act so that the Federally recognized National Guards shall, at all times, whether in peace or war, be a component of the Army of the United States, its status under the Constitution being preserved so that its Government when not in the service of the United States shall be left to the respective states, and that all Federally recognized officers thereof shall be duly appointed and commissioned therein.

**RESOLVED, FURTHER:** That the President of this Association appoint a special committee to make a study as to the appropriate legislation required, and that the Executive Committee be requested to promote passage of such legislation.

**RESOLVED:** That the National Guard Association, in Convention assembled, go on record as endorsing the "Report of the Military Affairs Committee, National Convention, American Legion," and adopted by the 1926 convention.

**WHEREAS,** the Congress of the United States, by the enactment of the National Defense Act, as amended, provides the only adequate military policy for the protection of our Country that the nation has ever known; and

**WHEREAS,** the said National Defense Act drafted by the best military minds of the Nation, constitutes the National Guard of the United States as one of the three components of the Army of the United States and as a major portion of the Nation's first line of defense; and

**WHEREAS,** recent appropriations have been too small to permit the development of the National Guard in accordance with said act; and

**WHEREAS,** there is need for larger appropriations to permit allocation, organization and support of the number of National Guard Units required by the said Act for the safety of the Nation; and

**WHEREAS,** such failure has rendered it impossible for the said Act to be effective, and has, therefore, exposed the whole Nation to the physical and financial danger of unpreparedness for the Nation's defense; and

**WHEREAS,** the proper training and development of the National Guard should authorize each unit to hold the

number of drills set forth in said Act; and

**WHEREAS,** more money is needed for the adequate care and protection of federal animal and material equipment through the employment of a proper number of caretakers; and

**WHEREAS,** because of the exhaustion of war time surpluses, increasingly larger appropriations will be needed for the replenishment of equipment, and also of clothing through the establishment of proper allowances; and

**WHEREAS,** it is essential to training that target practice be encouraged, and that National small arms competitions be held each year; and

**WHEREAS,** certain units essential to make of the National Guard an effective and balanced fighting force should be organized without delay;

**BE IT RESOLVED:** That for the purposes above mentioned and for the vital needs of the service, the National Guard Association, in Convention assembled, directs its Executive Council to support on its behalf such endeavors as will secure an allotment of Federal funds to the Militia Bureau for National Guard purposes sufficient properly to organize, equip and train the present National Guard, and such yearly increments thereto, as shall complete the organization of a National Guard of 250,000 officers and men.

And this Convention further recommends that the entire National Guard render to the Executive Council all needed support to accomplish this object.

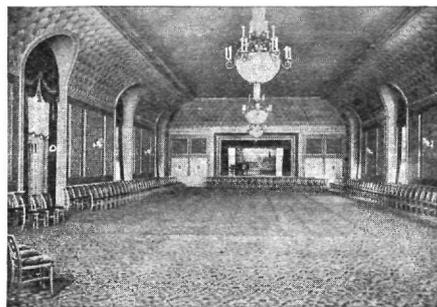
**RESOLVED:** That this Association expresses its appreciation of the whole-souled hospitality with which it has been entertained by the officers and ladies of the Kentucky National Guard, the people of Louisville, and the Commonwealth of Kentucky.

### THE SOCIAL SIDE OF CONVENTION

On Wednesday evening, the annual banquet was held in the beautiful ballroom where the convention enjoyed its business sessions. The arrangements were perfect and the dinner splendidly served. After the coffee and cigars appeared, Joseph T. O'Neil, presiding as Toastmaster, introduced Gen. J. Tandy Ellis, Colonel Madden of the Fifth Corps Area, Maj. Gen. Robert H. Tyndall of the Thirty-eighth Division, Indianapolis, and Brig. Gen. H. H. Denhardt, lieutenant governor of Kentucky, who assured us of the reality of the southern hospitality of Old Kentucky and of the beauty of its surroundings with its blue grass and mountain ranges.

After the banquet, the ballroom was cleared and dancing enjoyed.

Thursday afternoon many delegates journeyed by busses and ferry to Jeffersonville and inspected army equipment and property at the United States government



*The ballroom where the meetings, banquet and dance were held.*

quartermaster's depot, being guests of Col. R. R. Hannay, in charge. After looking over pack saddles of the latest type, and having short demonstrations of other equipment, the delegates partook of an old-fashioned army mess.

A military horse show and polo game were given at the Armory by the 138th Field Artillery Thursday night for the delegates, following a reception and tea for women held at 5 o'clock at The Kentucky.

A large number of delegates took advantage of a trip to Mammoth Cave, while others visited Lincoln's Birthplace, about sixty miles from Louisville.

The Convention accepted a most cordial invitation to hold next year's convention in St. Paul, Minn., probably early in October.

### THE NEW OFFICERS

The new officers elected were:

Maj. Gen. William G. Price, Jr., of Pennsylvania, president; Gen. G. A. Fraser, North Dakota, vice president; Col. E. A. Walsh, Minnesota, secretary; Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, of Kansas, treasurer.

Additional members of the executive committee from the respective corps areas are:

First Corps Area—Lieut. Col. M. A. Campbell, Vermont. Second Corps Area—Brig. Gen. J. A. Ellison, Delaware. Third Corps Area—Brig. Gen. W. Gardner Waller, Virginia. Fourth Corps Area—Brig. Gen. L. A. Toombs, Louisiana. Fifth Corps Area—Brig. Gen. Frank A. Henderson, Ohio. Sixth Corps Area—Brig. Gen. John A. Garrity, Illinois. Seventh Corps Area—Col. H. J. Paul, Nebraska. Eighth Corps Area—Gen. Charles W. Harris, Arizona. Ninth Corps Area—Brig. Gen. George A. White, Oregon.

Maj. Gen. Milton J. Foreman of Illinois, veteran of thirty-five years of service, was made honorary president for life.

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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*Business Manager*

DECEMBER, 1926

## MERRY CHRISTMAS!

**P**REDICTIONS that great cities like New York and London could be destroyed quickly by poison gas bombs hurled from airplanes caused delegates to the preparatory disarmament convention in Geneva to attach special importance to their discussions on chemical warfare.

The United States, Great Britain, France and Belgium, some of which countries have been on opposite sides on important technical problems, are at one in agreeing that factories normally employed for chemical purposes, including dye works, can quickly be adapted to the manufacture of poison gases.

They are not at one, however, on the question of penalties to be imposed upon any country which may violate its solemn pact not to resort to gas operations.

France, which is the only country which has ratified the anti-poison gas treaty of Geneva, has come out flatly in favor of reprisals in the form of gas warfare on any country which violates its agreement not to use gas. In this proposal France was supported by Belgium, Bulgaria, Czecho-Slovakia, Finland, Poland, Roumania and Jugo-Slavia, but she was opposed by the delegations of the United States, Great Britain, Italy and Japan.

**D**ON'T forget to turn in the old "6" at the end of the month and get a supply of the new "7s".

**W**HEN the slogan "Hang up the baby's stocking" was written, silk stockings and grown up "babies" were not in vogue.

**R**EMEMBER that Rochester is the "Flower City" of the state so don't forget to look your best at the convention next month.

**T**HESE are ice making days for Camp Smith in preparation for next summer's field training. Pine Camp and Ft. Ontario started their frigid manufacturing weeks ago.

**T**HE Army and Navy has always been a fifty-fifty consideration in our defense system, so why not a tie on the gridiron? 21 to 21 would seem to be the proper solution! So Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue!

**I**N speaking at the National Guard Association convention in Kentucky last month, Adjutant General Foster of Florida said:

"The National Guard is not receiving necessary federal support and has not been permitted to reach the strength provided for under the existing law," he said. "The units lack proper and necessary equipment and proper allowance of animals. The training periods have been reduced. This kind of action may endanger our national safety to serve the political aim of retrenchment and economy."

This is of vital importance to the country and to the National Guard. Congress has put on the statutes the necessary legislation for the insurance of our national safety, but laws are nothing if funds are not provided to carry them into effect. It is discouraging to try and train under the Defense Act and to find so many handicaps to obey its mandates, because lack of appropriations void the act. Economy is all right if it doesn't become a disease.

**I**N addressing a peace conference in Chicago recently, Major General John F. O'Ryan, formerly in command of our National Guard, upbraided peace workers for their lack of unity and their failure to temper visionary views with businesslike methods. He said: "The unity and discipline of war time would solve in this generation the problem of ending war.

"War is a highly organized business supported by governments. It does its thinking without prejudice. It is disciplined.

"Peace? We have fifty-two organizations in the United States working separately and independently to attain it. Their leadership varies in efficiency and objectives.

"One group would have all the boys pledge themselves never to bear arms. Another would prevent children from playing with tin soldiers. Another would cut the military pictures out of school text books. One wants the League of Nations without the World Court, and another wants the court without the league.

"Only as a last resort they get together to pray.

"To insure world peace, we must maintain our defense against war. Some of you won't like to hear me say that. But only when we prove the worth of a substitute for war can we disband our armies.

"We have extremists—the military men who call everybody a pacifist if he as much as suggests peace, and the pacifist who would put the cart before the horse and abolish all armies in the belief that war would then disappear.

"But man, not armaments, is the trouble maker. We must work for peace by developing the mechanism of peace in a business-like fashion."

**H**APPY NEW YEAR!

# General Haskell's Editorial

## Why Do We Train To Fight?

THE answer is, we learn to fight that we may learn to protect. People are prone to forget fundamental principles that govern human nature among which are two elements, namely, that of the right of possession and the right of gain, and as long as these two elements exist, just so long will it be necessary to protect.

It is also well to remember, in combating pacifists' one-tracked arguments, that no law ever written of itself protects, and even law itself is but an expression of right. It must be enforced by those designated to carry out law — a maintenance of that right. The verdict of a jury, or the sentence of a judge, would many times amount to naught if there was not a trained, armed force in the background to uphold such law and order if those upon whom justice placed a penalty rebelled and with friends and sympathizers started a riot. And of course the limited force in the background would be unable to cope with rioters if it was not properly trained and equipped for just such an emergency. Such expert training in discipline and use of arms furnishes the reasons a hundred soldiers can break up and dispel a mob of thousands.

In the United States there are three laws — National, State and Local (city, village or town), governing those within its borders. But to those who come from without, or to those who go from within, these become subject to the laws of other nations, and these laws are termed International. As laws within borders must be maintained by proper authority, so without the borders must be maintained prop-



erly constituted authority to enforce as well as to protect.

No successful government would last or enjoy any peace within or without its borders if it was not backed up by an adequate army and navy, trained and ready to quell a disturbance from within or an invasion from without its domain.

Let's have peace as long as we can but don't let us forget that such peace is maintained often because would-be disturbers know we are equipped and ready to maintain such peace and protect the homes and possessions of our people.

We don't take out fire insurance because we favor fires but for the protection of our possessions.

We don't maintain the Army, the Navy, the Marine Corps and the National Guard because we want war but because we want to enjoy to the limit our homelife and possessions.

The man who doesn't carry adequate fire insurance today is considered a fool. We would hate to think what we would be considered by the powers of the world if our legislators failed to maintain an adequate defense.

*Wm. N. Haskell*

Major General.

# General Ward's Santiago Dedication Address

AT the dedication of the monument erected at Santiago, Cuba, to the memory of the soldiers of the 71st Infantry Regiment, New York Volunteers, cut and description of which appeared in our November issue, Brigadier General Franklin W. Ward, the Adjutant General, representing the Governor, delivered the following stirring dedicatory address:



"Who can look upon the face of this historic field, without an impulse to give thanks to Almighty God for the victory that was achieved here?

"Who can gaze upon the range of these surrounding hills without offering a prayer to the Lord of Hosts that those whose courage and sacrifice were here crowned with victory will live forever in the hearts of their people?

"In the rush and circumstance of the ordinary pursuits of our citizens, some are prone to become indifferent to the memory of the gallant men whose heroism made victories, such as this, a living fact. But when the shades of forgetfulness darken the lamp of national pride and appreciation for the military gallantry and self-sacrifice of its soldiers, then shall that nation begin the drift toward the stagnant waters of abnormalcy and the sinister rocks of national oblivion.

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget.

"In 1898 the United States of America was chosen by the Supreme Ruler of its destiny to strengthen its faith

in Christian justice, without hate, and without malice; to reiterate by force, their Country's unwavering faith in its Declaration—that all men, under God, are created equal and that governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that when any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it.

"With the highest sensibilities of the impressiveness and solemnity of this occasion, His Excellency Alfred E. Smith, the Governor of the State of New York, sent me here today, to act as his personal representative at the dedication of this memorial to the soldiers of the 71st Regiment of New York Volunteers.

Having consistently advocated the legislative action that authorized this monument, His Excellency was most sincere in his expressions of regret that his duties at home would not permit him to be here in person.

It is the first memorial in honor of their soldiers that the eleven millions of people of the State of New York have caused to be erected upon foreign soil. It is designed to fittingly commemorate a victory in which their sons honorably and heroically participated. In truth, a victory which appealed to the pride and the idealism of all American people as strongly and emphatically as any military triumph in the history of the United States, because it terminated a war that had been declared, not solely by the mandate of our central government, but rather by the great voice of our people.

"That united voice of America which has always vibrated with sympathy for those who manfully and honorably endeavor to secure their freedom from the domination of an enthralling monarchy.

"That powerful voice which comes from the hills and the plains, the woods and the farms, the shops and the work-rooms! Indeed, the voice that comes from the homes of the plain American people, and one resonant with passion for a permanent peace and a right to live, by the grace of God, as a people who are free and independent.

A voice in which ruthless war and the brutalities of armed conflict never has and never will become a dominating factor. A voice that calls for noth-

ing which belongs to other nations, and has no note of predatory ambition, or covetous jealousy—but withal contains a fearless strain which unfalteringly warns civilization that it will resent, to the limit of its resources, the evil currents of oppression, aggression and opposition to its eternal faith in the principles of liberty and humanity.

"And so we are here, not to weep for those gallant men who shed their blood upon this alien field, but rather to salute the memory of their gallantry and to venerate them for the noble example of American manhood they established here, and for the glorious deeds they accomplished in order that the honor of their Country might be preserved, and that their neighbors of this fair land might, like themselves, be free.

"So, with all the warmth and grateful impulses of our hearts, we have come here to-day to unveil this bronze typification of the volunteer soldier of the Spanish-American War; the memory of whose valor and self-sacrifice we seek to honor, to glorify and to immortalize.

Lord God of Hosts, be with us yet, Lest we forget, lest we forget.

## *The Fast 107th Hockey Team*

The new hockey team of the 107th Regiment will make its debut against the Crescent Athletic Club of Brooklyn in the final game of the amateur triple-header which will be held in Madison Square Garden December 15th, for the benefit of the press and sport bays of the Cathedral of St. John the Divine. The benefit will be under the auspices of the Metropolitan League.

Austen Harrison, a veteran stick-wielder, is captain of the 107th Regiment team and around him the new club has been built. The 107th Regiment will be represented at the opening by 1,000 of its members in dress uniform, who will be seated in a special section. The delegation will be accompanied by the 107th Regiment Band.

## *258th Field Artillery To Hold Review*

The 258th Field Artillery has issued invitations to a review and parade in their armory, Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue, for Saturday evening, December 18th. The reviewing officer and guest of the evening will be the Hon. Henry Bruckner, President of the Borough of the Bronx. There will be dancing in the board of officers room at 10:30.

# The Whole Guard on Review

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

## 106th INFANTRY

Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, division commander, was the reviewing officer at the first review held in the armory since the visit to the borough of Queen Marie. The review was of short duration, the regiment not being on the floor over forty minutes, but filled with interesting events. From the time adjutant's call was sounded to the dismissal of the colors, the program moved with clocklike regularity. The general seemed pleased with the exhibition drill of Company L, and the short regiment drill which opened the review program.

The movements of the men in the mess drill, under the command of Col. Thomas Fairservis, were faultless and executed with machine-like precision. Following the exhibition drill came evening parade and the dismissal of the colors concluding the review of the month. While the men were enjoying dancing on the armory floor, the officers entertained their guests in the squad room. Receptions were held in the company rooms, which presented a pretty appearance, many of them in their Christmas attire of holly and other greens.

Social activities are keeping the men busy these evenings, as the calendar is well filled with dances, smokers, basketball games and, of course, the usual holiday parties. Probably the most interesting one of these affairs to the regiment as a whole is the turkey shoot to be held during the week of Christmas. Some interesting contests developed in the Thanksgiving matches when Col. Fairservis presented six ten-pound gobblers to as many winners in the various matches. In the enlisted men's pistol match, three contestants tied three times for the prize bird. A similar situation arose in the officers' pistol match when Lieut. A. Lindewall nosed out Capt. Edmund K. Johnson, of the Howitzer Company, by one point in the shoot-off.

The final scores were: Sergt. Carton, Enlisted men's pistol match, 23 out of a possible 25; Lieut. Lindewall, Officers' pistol match, 24 out of a possible 25; Lieut. Fred M. Dardingkiller, Jr., Officers' rifle match, 23 out of 25; Sergt. Morrell, Enlisted men's rifle match, 23 out of 25; Capt. Johnson won the Officers' bowling contest, with 187 points, and Sergt. Zeffler won the Enlisted men's bowling match with 192 points.

Excellent dancing, singing and a beautiful display of costumes marked the annual show given by the Thespians of Company A last month. Some 4,000 persons

## Officers of the Military

### Athletic League

1927

Colonel Walter A. DeLamater, 71st Inf., *President*.

Colonel Bryer H. Pendry, 245th C. A., *1st Vice Pres.*

Colonel James R. Howlett, 101st Cav., *2nd Vice Pres.*

Commander Frank R. Lackey, 2nd Bn. N. M., *3rd Vice Pres.*

Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, 102nd Med. Regt., *Treas.*

Lieut. H. J. Johnson, 245th Art., *Financial Secy.*

Lieut. Col. Chas J. Dieges, A. G. D., *Cor. Secy.*

Capt. Frank W. Baldwin, Jr., 14th Inf., *Rec. Secy.*

crowded Kismet Temple to enjoy the many amusing songs and dances which formed the greater part of the musical comedy, "Kathleen." The soldier actors and their lady friends who made up the chorus put on a splendid performance and evoked the warm applause of the large audience. A substantial sum was realized for the company treasury, insuring a plentiful supply of "ham and" at camp next summer. Capt. Albert F. Hogle, company commander, and his men worked hard for several months putting in many nights on rehearsals, but the results were gratifying.

Thursday, December 15, saw the first company review held at the armory in many years. Under the command of Capt. Edward F. Duffy, the members of Company K gave an excellent exhibition drill in honor of the former members of the old Twenty-third Regiment, now members of Company K. Veterans Association, 23rd Regiment. The reviewing officer on this occasion was Rodney C. Ward, a grandson of the late Col. Rodney C. Ward, first colonel of the 23rd Regiment. During the ceremonies Mr. Ward presented the company with several bronze statues and a handsome clock, presented to the late colonel by the second provisional regiment at Peekskill. In a short address Mr. Ward related how his grandfather, who was one of the organ-

izers of K Company, had received the trophies. The veterans were entertained at a reception held in the company rooms following the review.

Other interesting events held in the armory by the members of the regiment this month were the basketball game and dance of Company C, in the squadroom on Wednesday, December 8. The following night the annual smoker of the Service Company was held in the squadroom and proved a huge success. The squadroom was crowded a few nights later when the members of Company I held their annual dance, realizing a substantial sum for their mess fund.

In preparation for Christmas, the squadroom, company rooms and the Officers' Club have been decorated with Christmas trees and appropriate greens. Many parties are in the making and the approach of the new year will be welcomed at the armory with the usual ceremonies.

## 106th FIELD ARTILLERY

The sudden death of Captain Lorne Rung Hewitt of Battery D on November 12th has thrown a pall of deep sorrow over the regiment.

Captain Hewitt was an example of American citizen soldier, untiring in his efforts, exacting in the proper performance of every duty and always with the motto of the Regiment, "Deeds not Words," in mind, he was loyal and most helpful to the Regiment, always and ever cheerful in spirit and manner, esteemed by all with whom he came in contact.

Captain Hewitt was born in Buffalo, N. Y., November 20, 1897. His military record is as follows: Enlisted as private, Company A, 65th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., October 26, 1914; appointed corporal, January 17, 1916; transferred to Battery B, 3d Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., July 11, 1916; drafted, August 5, 1917; commissioned 2d lieutenant, 65th Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., February 11, 1920; accepted February 16, 1920; 2d lieutenant, 65th Field Artillery, N. G. N. Y., November 22, 1920; accepted, December 6, 1920; 1st lieutenant, Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G., April 12, 1922; accepted, April 21, 1922; captain, Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G., December 13, 1923; accepted, December 17, 1923. United States Service. Mustered into U. S. service, August 5, 1916; mustered out, March 2, 1917; mustered in, August 3, 1917; honorably discharged, March 31, 1919.

The funeral was held in the Armory and Battery D acted as an escort.

## 71st INFANTRY

One of the finest reviews of the fall season was tendered by the regiment on November 16th to Major General Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff United States Army. The review was preceded by a dinner given by Colonel Walter A. Delamater at Hotel McAlpin. The table decorations were superb and representative of General Summerall riding to the Capitol at Washington to take charge of his new job was a feature in the center of the head table. The dinner was one of the best ever served in the hotel.

The review itself was given before a well-filled armory of the friends of the regiment and the music by the 71st Inftry. Band under the leadership of Warrant Officer Lambert L. Eben was a feature of the evening.

At the close of the review Company F, Captain George L. Lounsbury commanding, gave a splendid close order drill followed by an equally good exhibition of Guard Mount by Company L, Captain William Anthony commanding.

During the evening Private M. Ber- man of the Headquarters Company rendered several very good vocal selections.

The regiment made a splendid appearance, wearing for the first time its new distinctive full dress uniform. This is the first time since 1916 that the regiment was thus uniformed.

B Company wishes to point out to all who are interested in "vital statistics" that there are five sets of brothers in the company. They are Sgt. Geo. Roure and Corp. M. Roure, Corp. T. E. Dore and Pvt. M. T. Dore, Sgt. J. Geier and Pvt. 1cl. John Geier, Pvts. Charles Killoran and John Killoran, Corp. Max Spatz and Pvt. 1cl. Charles Spatz. We believe that this establishes a record for family groups in any one company, at any rate it is a mighty fine reason for others to join (with their brothers).

The new athletic suits have arrived and the distinctive company insignia illustrates our desire to have the rest of the Guard trail along behind.

The new restaurant in the Armory, where a fine dinner—soup to coffee—is served for fifty cents Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday nights by a prominent caterer, is a big success. The cooking is done in our new military kitchen, one of the finest in the country. A la carte if desired. Friends of the regiment are invited. Ask the men!

### They Do.

"Married men should wear something to indicate plainly that they are married," says a critic. They generally do by wearing a suit of the year before last this year and next.—*London Opinion.*

## 156th FIELD ARTILLERY

The fifth and finest annual dinner of the Service Battery held sway at the Forbush Inn with an estimated attendance of nearly one hundred persons. The dinner was unanimously proclaimed to be the biggest and best ever held by this unit. The program included after dinner speeches by many prominent local and visiting men introduced by the toastmaster, Captain C. H. Forbush, among whom were Gen. W. H. Hay, U. S. Retired, Col. R. A. Egan, Reg. Commander, Chaplain W. P. McKeon, Capt. J. Townsend Cassidy, Capt. S. H. Needham, Milan E. Goodrich, Franklyn Montross and James A. Apgar, who as president of the village, pledged his co-operation and reminded the boys that the town appreciated their work and would assist them at every turn.

Entertainment was offered by James Marshal, of Newburgh, in the form of ballads and catchy songs well delivered and equally as well received.

## 14th INFANTRY

### NEWS FROM COMPANY "H"

Following the review of the regiment on November 23rd by Brigadier General Hugh Drum, U. S. A., the members of Company H, together with their friends and guests, attended a dance in the company rooms. Refreshments were served and a good time was had by all.

Lieutenant Eddington tells a good story of the time when Private Zielsky was a recruit in the company. Private Zielsky, in passing by Lieutenant Eddington, rendered a very fine, snappy salute, "fingers extended and joined," etc., but it was rendered with the left hand. The Lieutenant queried Private Zielsky if that was the way that he had been taught to salute. "Yes sir," was the answer. "But," said the Lieutenant, "you were taught to salute with the right hand." "I know that, sir," replied Zielsky, "but I'm left handed."

At the time that this was being written, preparations were being made for the annual Barn Dance and Masquerade of the Company which was to be held on December 1st. If it is anywhere as good as last year's, it will be a corker!

### COMPANY "K" NOTES

A visit of inspection was made by our Battalion Commander, Major R. L. Van Dewater. After visiting the various groups, such as the automatic rifle, rifle, bayonet and recruit schools, he expressed himself as being satisfied with the progress being made by the Company in its work.

Feeling that the Company should not only be the best in the Regiment but the largest as well, two recruit teams were

formed from the two platoons in the Company for the purpose of bringing in the class of men we would like to have with us. The Captain offered a prize of a theatre party to the squad bringing in the largest number of recruits over four; Lt. Dose offered the choice of a wrist watch or serge uniform to the individual man in the Company bringing in the largest number of recruits. The first platoon team under Lt. Dose is composed of Harrington, Rigby, Purick, Rehben, Cartabuke, Donley, Demarest, Riem, Hicks and C. J. Smith; the second platoon team, under Lt. Stanton, is composed of Britten, Sibbers, Cooluris, Clarke, Fitterer, Giblin, Lawson, Lebenns, R. J. Paquet and Van Lusky.

The bowling team expects to hold a match game with the Howitzers in the near future.

On Tuesday evening, November 9th, Colonel John F. Klein reviewed the provisional Long Island Battalion—Co. I, Co. K, How. Co.—at the Flushing Armory. The program consisted of a Battalion Review, Formal Guard Mount, which was excellently staged by Co. "T", a Fire Demonstration by the cannon jostling Howitzer Co., and a demonstration of a Section in Attack by none other than ourselves.

We might also say at this time that every man in "K" Company has a roll collar and paid for it himself, which shows that the good old company spirit is coming back.

We are not sure whether "T" Company wanted to show us up or not when they challenged us to a rifle match on their range, but they beat us just the same, the score being 414 Co. "T", 404 Co. "K."

We had a real old-time blowout in our armory November 23rd in the way of movies and eats. The show was composed of several reels of instructive films which were taken at West Point. To top it off, we gave a live turkey to the holder of the lucky number, Private Cartabuke being the winner.

### DIRECT FIRE FROM COMPANY M

#### By Indirect Fire

You surely missed a good time if you did not attend Company M's dance on November 3rd, at the Armory. To the harmonious strains of Anderson's Hum Dingera, 166 people, according to the number of tickets taken in at the door, danced every dance, in fact they did all possible to wear out their shoe leather. No one came up for breath until refreshments were served. During intermission Francis Chartier (the dancing machine gunner) gave an exhibition of the Charleston that equals anything seen on the big time circuit. Socially and financially the dance was a big success.

On Friday, November 26th, the following members of the Company made up a theatre party and journeyed over to New York to see "The Big Parade" at the Astor Theatre: Captain David J. Nielson, Lt. D. J. McVeigh, 1st Sgt. George Gillane, Sgts. George Peters, Herman Cramer, Michael Kelly, Wm. Gillane, Leo Chambers, Alfred Seitz, Corp. Ben Dwork and Pvts. Edward Shenker, Joseph DiMartino, Anthony Dealto, Joseph Leponis and Wilbur Moore. The theatre party was given by the Captain to the men who did the most efficient work during the last camp tour. Every one enjoyed the picture thoroughly, taking special interest in the work of the machine guns as depicted on the screen.

Since the last issue the following men have enlisted in the Company: John F. Wakeley, Arthur Sapienza, Alfonso De Rosa, Robert Henkel and Roscoe W. Clark.

During November we lost our Top Soldier, "Irish Willie" Sullivan, as his father is going to Europe and leaving his business in the hands of the aforementioned Ex-First Sgt. Young Sullivan was unable to re-enlist, as he felt that he would be unable to do justice to both the company work and his work in civil life. George Gillane, the big boy with the rosy cheeks and the broad shoulders, who was senior Sergeant, has succeeded him as First Sgt. George Peters has been made Platoon Sgt. of the 1st Platoon, and John Heim Platoon Sgt. of the 2nd Platoon. Having passed stiff written examinations, the following men are now proud possessors of Sergeant's stripes: Leo Chambers, James Prendergast, Wm. Gillane and Alfred Seitz, while Ralph Rankin and Ben Dwork are now Corporals.

#### COMPANY "E"

Capt. Francis V. Hunt's men are very busy in preparing for the coming indoor season and all hope to make it as successful as the recent outdoor one has been.

The "E" Company baseball team, under the supervision of Lt. Laurence G. Gorman and Lt. James J. McDonald and the expert handling of the team captain, D. Bagley Gorman, succeeded in capturing the inter-company baseball trophy again, which made it two in a row for the boys. The track team, with the coaching of Doc Woods and such stars as Al Collins, of Manual and Paulist A. C.; F. Yoos, Paulist; D. B. Gorman, I. C. B.; W. Yoos and Jerry Gorman, late of Manual, who is now in search of higher education at Georgetown. Jerry held the quarter mile scholastic title three years running. We were able to add two more cups to our collection.

Our football team, better known as the

Victorian A. C., under the coaching of Doc Woods, has had a most gratifying season to date, with six victories, one tie and no defeats to its credit, which is no more than was expected with such brilliant stars in the backfield and line as "Big" Tom Feeley, "Cyclone" Bill Ross, "Hurry" Ferd Yoos and "T. N. D." Jim Gillen.

The "Vic" are holding their annual football dinner at the Hotel Madrid, Saturday evening, December 4.

The N. C. O. C. of Company "E" have completed all arrangements for their annual winter ball to be held on Lincoln's Birthday Eve at the armory.

#### 105th FIELD ARTILLERY

On Wednesday evening, November 10th, at the regular monthly battalion review, Battery "C" again was successful in defeating their opponents at a mounted basketball game. This time we beat Battery "A" to the tune of 17-2—not such a tough game—but at least amusing and thrilling to our audience. Much to the disappointment of the fans, there were no jerseys torn, but take it from "C" Battery, it was a hard job not to tear their opponents' shirts. Sgt. Ericson was the only one whose shirt was torn, but it was nothing to speak of. Sgt. Carter, because he had a blue jersey and "A" Battery also had blue jerseys, thought that "A" Battery might become confused and pass to him, so he purposely wore it, but no luck. "A" Battery knew their men and how. Sgt. Pfeifer tried several snappy, long "forward passes"—a couple of which were successful—but guess we could still stand a little practice along those lines. Sgt. Pfeifer and Sgt. Carter accounted for most of the baskets for Battery "C". But, all in all, the entire team showed up well, including "C" Battery's three substitutes, Pvts. Cusky, Naughton and Peppard, who played part of the second half. More about them later.

On Saturday evening, November 27th, Battery "C" is having an affair at the Armory when they will face The Trotters Riding Club of Brooklyn at Mounted Basketball. Also Mounted Melee and some trick riding, and we hope some of our readers will attend.

"C" Battery's heartiest congratulations to Lt. Andrews on his having received his commission as Captain. Long may he wave. We hate to lose him, but our loss is Headquarters Det. and C. T.'s gain.

Incidentally, Battery "C" still claims the undisputed championship Mounted Basketball honors of N. Y. State, and we are always willing to play any National Guard unit regardless of where their Armories may be located. Just write Bat-

tery C, 105th F. A., attention Sgt. Pfeifer.

#### 105th INFANTRY

Two hundred and sixty-seven former members of Company K, 105th United States Infantry, attended the reunion banquet held in the armory last month in observance of the fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the company.

Preceding the banquet an impressive military parade under command of Captain Ralph Hamilton took place. The old guard escorted by Company K and the Boy Scout Band under the leadership of Lawrence Harris, moved from the Monument through Glen and Warren streets to the armory.

General Loyal L. Davis, ex-officers and sergeants of the company directed the formation of the parade.

When everyone was seated in the banquet hall the toastmaster, General Loyal L. Davis read the "Honor Rolls" of all men who gave their lives as a result of or during the war service. This was an impressive ceremony, all men standing at attention.

Rev. Dr. Lyon Caughey gave the invocation and the guardsmen were seated at one of the best turkey dinners ever served in a city that knows "good birds."

Those who spoke were Colonel Seldon W. Mott, of New Haven, Conn., former captain of Company R; Major John H. Barker, First Lieutenant Willis F. Bentley, Lieutenant Frank Morehouse, First Sergeant Frank B. Brown, Sergeant William R. Bullard, First Sergeant Nelson A. Moss, Captain Clifford M. Marsh, Captain Russell M. L. Carson.

The following officers were elected:

President, Captain Russell M. L. Carson; first vice president, Lieutenant Frank D. Morehouse; second vice president, Lieutenant Willis F. Bentley; first sergeant, Lieutenant Fred D. Squires; quartermaster sergeant, Earle F. Stickney.

#### 244th COAST ARTILLERY

This department wishes to extend the heartiest of Christmas wishes and greetings for the New Year to the Army, Navy, Marine Corps, the police force of Philadelphia and the Elks' Club of Oswego. Nothing momentous has occurred since the last issue, and we have been so worried over whether or not we have enough for this year's Christmas tree, that all the usual facile functionings of our imagination have been gummed up. So the world will have to wait until the first number of the New Year, which, we promise, will be full of bright, snappy notes which the Battery Commanders are now at work upon.

# WHEC to Broadcast NYNG Convention

By CAPTAIN WILLIAM J. MANGINE

WITH your kind permission, consideration and attention, the writer will endeavor in this article to touch briefly upon the salient points of the coming convention of the National Guard Association of the State of New York, which will be held at the Hotel Seneca, Rochester, New York, January 14 and 15, 1927, Friday and Sat-



General Robert W. Marshall, President.

urday, respectively. If you set out to read the news to follow please do not skip any part of it for every last word is important.

To permit all of the officers of the Guard to take in the convention, who otherwise would be prevented from attending on account of the annual state and federal inspections, Division Headquarters, on special request, has set aside all inspections which would ordinarily be scheduled for January 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, 1927. It is hoped that the officers will show their appreciation of this forethought by doing their utmost to attend the convention.

All speeches of the evening of the banquet will be broadcast from station WHEC, which is located in the Hotel Seneca. Among the speakers who have been invited to attend as guests of the Association are our Commander-in-Chief, Alfred E. Smith; Major James J. Walker, New York City; Major General Creed C. Hammond, Chief of the Militia Bureau, and Brigadier General Milton A. Reckford, ex-President,

National Guard Association of the United States; Major General John F. O'Ryan, Major General Charles W. Berry and Generals Wm. Varbeck, J. Leslie Kincaid, Louis W. Stotesbury and George Albert Wingate. A reception committee headed by Hon. Martin B. O'Neil, Mayor of Rochester, and Hon. John F. Dinkey, President, Rochester Chamber of Commerce, will welcome the delegates at the opening session on behalf of the City of Rochester.

Major Arthur T. Smith, 108th Infantry; Major Kenneth C. Townson, 101st Cavalry; Captain William J. Graham, Naval Militia, and Captain Walter D. Edwards, 102nd Medical Regiment, together with the officers of their respective organizations, will comprise the local military committee in charge of publicity, entertainment and other activities in connection with the handling of the coming convention. A monster military ball is now being discussed by the above named committee and if found to be practical, will be included as a special feature on the evening of the banquet.

Sightseeing trips to the Eastman Kodak Company and the Bausch and Lomb Optical Company and other points of civic and historic interest, will be personally conducted by Mr. P. B. Van Deusen, convention secretary, and Mr. A. D. Heggie, secretary military affairs committee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce. Complete details of these side trips will await the delegates upon their arrival in the convention city.

Captain George M. Conley, General Passenger Agent's office, Albany, N. Y., Main 1920, Ex. 17, and Mr. William M. Blake, City Passenger Agent's office, 466 Lexington Avenue, New York, Murray Hill 8000, Ex. 459, have been officially designated as the committee to handle all railroad reservations in connection with the convention. Captain Conley will look after the upstate units, while Mr. Blake will act in a similar capacity throughout the metropolitan area. These representatives of the New York Central Railroad will issue "fare and one-half rate certificates" and it is urged and recommended that their services be utilized to the fullest extent. They will call or write all Commanding Officers and offer their heartiest co-operation—their reliability and dependability may be assured.

The Hotel Seneca will be the official headquarters of the Association. Mr. H. Stanley Green, managing director, strongly emphasized and impressed the writer with the fact that the hotel was ours during our stay in Rochester. There can be only one interpretation or guess as to the "hotel was ours," and Mr. Green already has shown his sportsmanship and keen conception of a "military convention" by his ever willingness, readiness and eagerness to do all within his power for the comfort and good will of the incoming delegates. The rates at this hotel are very reasonable, and it is with pleasure we quote these rates, which will be as follows:

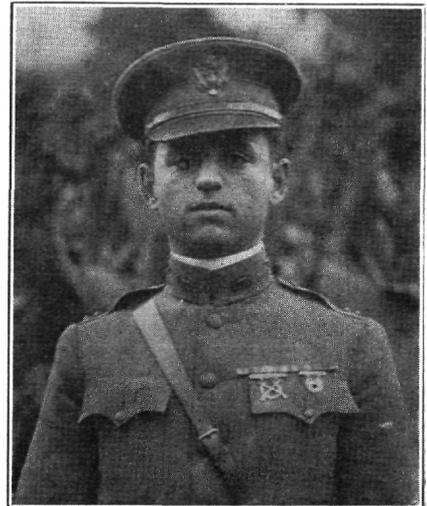
## THE RATES—EUROPEAN PLAN

Rooms equipped with one large double bed—Hot and cold running water, single, \$2.00 and up; double, \$3.50 and up. Shower bath, single, \$2.50 and up; double, \$4.00 and up. Tub bath, single, \$3.00 and up; double, \$5.00 and up.

Rooms equipped with twin beds and shower, \$5.50 and up.

Rooms equipped with twin beds and tub, \$6.00 and up.

Rooms equipped with two double beds and bath (four persons), \$8.00 and up.



Captain William J. Mangine, Secretary

Suites, parlor, bedroom and bath, single, \$8.00 and up; double, \$10.00 and up.

Fill out your hotel reservation card and mail it before it is too late.

The cost of the banquet dinner, including cigars and cigarettes, pro-

grams, community song books, music and other legitimate expenses incidental thereto, will be in the neighborhood of \$5.00 per plate.

Colonel Walter A. DeLamater, President, Military Athletic League, New York National Guard, has been called upon to look over the situation with respect to staging some sort of military athletics. In any event the delegates desiring to do so may see one of the fastest basketball quintets in the country in action at the local armory on the second night of the convention.

A special committee on the promotion of attendance to the convention has been designated by the President and will consist of all Brigade, Regimental and separate Battalion and Company Commanders.

Take it all in all at the last two conventions, you possibly thought you had a good time at Buffalo, and perhaps a better time at Syracuse, but wait, just you wait and see if we are not correct in the assertion that the time coming to you at R-O-C-H-E-S-T-E-R is by far going to be the best time of all—barring none!

Rochester, the Flower City, convention city of the National Guard Association of the State of New York, has grown since its founding in 1789 to a city of 336,000.

It is beautifully located on the banks of the Genesee River, which has a fall of 261 feet in three cataracts within the city limits.

We are noting below a few points of interest which the visiting officers may desire to visit:

The Eastman Theatre, of course, and a drive out East Avenue (as far as Pittsford if you have the time), a world-famed thoroughfare, lined with stately trees and magnificent homes. Visit all the parks, if you can, but by all means visit Durand-Eastman, the second largest (484 acres), but perhaps the most beautiful, with its frontage of four miles on Lake Ontario.

An excellent panorama of the city is had from Cobb's Hill (Monroe Avenue at Highland), and if you love flowers, visit Highland Park and Reservoir. Close by, then, is Genesee Valley Park with its more than 600 acres, cut by the Genesee River and the Barge Canal. On your way you pass the new University.

Industrial Rochester has much that will appeal. Trips through Kodak Park, the Bausch & Lomb Optical Company, some of the great clothing factories, and other interesting places may be arranged on application to the proper authorities.

If your stay is longer you will want

to make Rochester your headquarters for excursions into the beautiful fruit country along Lake Ontario, and to the Finger Lake region to the east and south—Conesus, Canandaigua, Seneca, Cayuga, Skaneateles, Owasco and Keuka, to mention only part of them.

Full information about any of these trips can be had from the Convention and Publicity Bureau of the Chamber of Commerce, or from the Automobile Club of Rochester.

### 71st Veterans in Cuba

Dispatches from Havana report the safe arrival of veterans of the 71st New York Volunteers on their way to Santiago de Cuba, where a monument erected by New York State in memory of the men of the 71st who were killed in the Battle of San Juan Hill July 1, 1898, was unveiled December 12.

Adjutant General Franklin W. Ward is the representative of Governor Alfred E. Smith. The delegation includes Senator Duncan T. O'Brien, Senator Leonard R. Lipowicz, Assemblyman Louis A. Cuveillier, James S. Long, Deputy Surveyor of the Port of New York; Major Fred L. Kuhnle, Captain Harry Maslin, Captain Walter Joyce and Sergeant George Wessels.

The delegation was met at the dock by Ambassador Crowder, the embassy staff and representatives of the Cuban government, and attended a luncheon at the American Club.

### Polo in the Guard

The polo teams of Squadron A, 101st Cavalry, 107th Infantry, 104th and 105th Field Artillery regiments are whipping into fine shape and many swift games are expected this winter during the annual armory tournament.

One of the good games being looked forward to is scheduled for the 105th F. A. Armory in the Bronx on December 15th, between the teams of Squadron A and the 105th Field Artillery.

## Browning, Gun Inventor, Dead

JOHN M. BROWNING, inventor of the Browning automatic rifle, the Browning machine gun, the automatic pistols, the Winchester rifle and other modern arms, died in Liege, Belgium, Nov. 26th, at the age of 71. He had gone to that country to perfect his latest invention, an "over and under" double-barreled shotgun. His father was a gunsmith in Ogden, Utah and Browning developed as an expert early in life, turning out his first original gun when but thirteen years of age. He invented the automatic pistols of .25, .32, .38 and .45 caliber, manufactured by the Colt's Arms Company in America and by the Fabrique Nationale in Belgium.

The .45 automatic was adopted by the United States army and navy in 1911. Finally, he brought out an automatic shotgun and an automatic sporting rifle, manufactured by the Remington Arms Company. For Mr. Browning seemed to have little personal pride of inventorship and was content to let the great majority of his weapons be known not by his own name but by the names of the manufacturers—Winchester, Colt and Remington.

The World War set him to work again to improve upon his machine gun. He brought out a water-cooled, recoil-operating machine gun with belt feed, and then a light machine rifle, which, in February, 1918, endured a test of continuous fire for more than forty-eight minutes and was pronounced by army officers the finest machine gun in the world.

It was adopted by the Allied armies, but the war ended before it could come into general use. In April, 1923, at the request of the chief of ordnance of the United States army he produced a gun with a range of six miles, shooting 120 bullets a minute, heavy enough to penetrate airplane armor. He also devised a combination of three guns, controlled by a single trigger, capable of literally "spraying" the air for miles with 3,600 bullets a minute.

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Decatur 3592*

# HOW WE STAND

Average attendance for entire Guard.....75%

Maximum authorized strength New York National Guard..... 21,822  
 Minimum strength New York National Guard..... 18,946  
 Present strength New York National Guard ..... 21,243

## DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength ..... 61  
 Headquarters and Headquarters De-  
 tachment, 27th Division..... 67

## CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength ..... 69  
 51st Cavalry Brigade..... 77

## FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength ..... 32  
 52nd Field Artillery Brigade..... 47

## INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength ..... 27  
 87th Infantry Brigade..... 36  
 53rd Infantry Brigade..... 38  
 54th Infantry Brigade..... 35

## SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength ..... 318  
 27th Division Special Troops..... 340

## AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength ..... 118  
 27th Division Air Service..... 124

## SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength ..... 163  
 101st Signal Battalion..... 167

## ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength ..... 475  
 102nd Engineers ..... 518

## MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength ..... 631  
 102nd Medical Regiment..... 655

## DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.

Maintenance Strength ..... 247  
 27th Division Train, Q. M. C..... 261

## DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN

Maintenance Strength ..... 63  
 102nd Ammunition Train..... 64

## STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS

Authorized Strength ..... 137  
 Ordnance Department ..... 19

## INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength ..... 1,038  
 1. 10th Infantry ..... 1,284  
 2. 105th Infantry ..... 1,240  
 3. 369th Infantry ..... 1,207  
 4. 174th Infantry ..... 1,076  
 5. 108th Infantry ..... 1,168  
 6. 165th Infantry ..... 1,137  
 7. 14th Infantry ..... 1,133  
 8. 106th Infantry ..... 1,128  
 9. 71st Infantry ..... 1,124  
 10. 107th Infantry ..... 1,076

## CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength ..... 587  
 101st Cavalry ..... 600

## SEPARATE TROOPS

Maintenance Strength per Tr..... 63  
 1st Cavalry (3 Troops)..... 183

## MACHINE GUN SQUADRON

Maintenance Strength ..... 241  
 51st Machine Gun Squadron..... 290

## ARTILLERY 75s

Maintenance Strength ..... 602  
 156th Field Artillery..... 696  
 105th Field Artillery..... 684  
 104th Field Artillery..... 674

## ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength ..... 647  
 106th Field Artillery..... 698

## ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength ..... 646  
 244th Coast Artillery..... 787

## ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength ..... 703  
 245th Coast Artillery..... 1,092

## ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength ..... 705  
 212th Coast Artillery..... 763

## ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength ..... 647  
 258th Field Artillery..... 718

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

October, 1926—Average attendance for entire Guard.....75%

The Honor Space



Yours for the Effort

(1) 89%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS. ....	5	2	2	100
Headquarters Detach. ...	5	33	31	88
Troop A .....	5	81	72	89
Troop B .....	5	80	69	71
Troop C .....	5	82	73	88
Medical Detachment .....	5	11	10	91
	289	257	89	

(2) 88%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters .....	5	8	8	100
HdQRS. Collecting Bn....	4	70	62	88
Service Co. ....	5	2	2	100
104th Collecting Co. ....	4	48	59	81
105th Collecting Co. ....	6	62	40	64
106th Collecting Co. ....	6	61	44	71
104th Ambulance Co. ....	5	55	50	90
105th Ambulance Co. ....	5	45	36	80
104th Hospital Co. ....	5	62	54	87
105th Hospital Co. ....	4	66	62	93
106th Hospital Co. ....	6	68	62	90
102nd Veterinary Co. ....	5	44	41	92
HdQRS. Ambulance Co. ....	5	1	1	100
HdQRS. Hospital Bn. ....	5	2	2	100
106th Ambulance Co. ....	4	50	42	83
	644	565	88	

Company I .....	5	86	74	86
Company K .....	5	75	62	83
Company L .....	5	69	57	83
Company M .....	5	83	74	89
Med. Det. ....	5	36	34	94
	1294	1081	83%	

(6) 83%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters .....	5	10	10	100
HdQRS. Co. ....	5	72	59	83
Service Co. ....	5	123	112	91
Howitzer Co. ....	6	66	50	76
1st Bn. Hq. Co. ....	6	42	38	90
2nd Bn. Hq. Co. ....	5	36	29	80
3rd Bn. Hq. Co. ....	5	35	30	87
Company A .....	6	67	58	86
Company B .....	5	83	75	90
Company C .....	5	73	53	72
Company D .....	6	69	54	78
Company E .....	5	71	58	82
Company F .....	5	85	63	74
Company G .....	6	57	63	91
Company H .....	5	65	56	85
Company I .....	5	69	51	74
Company K .....	5	68	56	82
Company L .....	5	56	42	75
Company M .....	5	70	59	84
Medical Detachment .....	4	35	27	77
	1252	1043	83%	

Company D .....	5	66	56	85
Company E .....	5	64	52	81
Company F .....	5	69	56	80
Company G .....	5	69	52	76
Company H .....	5	68	49	73
Company I .....	5	65	46	71
Company K .....	5	70	55	78
Company L .....	5	70	60	86
Company M .....	5	66	46	70
Medical Detachment .....	5	34	32	92
	1155	922	80	

(3) 87%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters .....	5	6	5	90
Headquarters Troop .....	5	59	51	87
Service Troop .....	5	70	47	67
1st Squadron HdQRS. ....	5	25	24	95
Troop A .....	5	64	57	89
Troop B .....	5	59	50	84
Troop C .....	5	64	54	84
2nd Squadron TdQRS. ....	5	25	23	89
Troop E .....	5	72	65	90
Troop F .....	5	72	69	96
Troop G .....	5	66	61	92
Medical Detachment .....	5	30	29	98
	612	535	87%	

(7) 82%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Observation Sq. ....	5	104	84	81
102nd Photo Section. ....	5	17	15	89
Medical Officer Attached .....	5	2	2	90
	123	101	82%	

(10) 78%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS. ....	6	5	5	91
HdQRS. Btry. ....	7	105	95	91
Hq. 1st Bn. ....	6	3	3	100
Battery A .....	6	75	58	77
Battery C .....	6	79	58	73
Battery E .....	6	84	62	74
Battery F .....	6	87	70	81
Hq. 2nd Bn. ....	6	3	3	100
Battery B .....	6	84	64	77
Battery D .....	6	77	62	80
Battery G .....	6	71	53	74
Battery H .....	6	80	59	74
Hq. 3rd Bn. ....	6	3	3	100
Company I .....	6	70	55	78
Company K .....	6	82	67	82
Company L .....	6	81	62	76
Company M .....	6	75	56	75
Medical Detachment .....	6	25	19	78
	1089	854	78	

(4) 87%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters .....	5	7	7	100
Headquarters Co. ....	5	24	22	95
Service Co. ....	5	87	82	93
Howitzer Co. ....	5	29	24	83
1st Bn. Hq. ....	5	33	27	81
Company A .....	5	82	76	93
Company B .....	5	64	57	89
Company C .....	5	68	60	88
Company D .....	5	60	51	85
2nd Bn. Hq. ....	4	26	21	83
Company E .....	3	68	63	93
Company F .....	5	61	50	83
Company G .....	5	67	60	90
Company H .....	5	74	68	92
3rd Bn. Hq. ....	5	26	21	79
Company I .....	5	67	48	71
Company K .....	5	94	78	83
Company L .....	4	65	57	80
Company M .....	5	55	48	87
Medical Detachment .....	5	36	34	94
	1093	954	87	

(8) 81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters .....	5	11	11	100
HdQRS. Co. ....	5	67	64	95
Service Co. ....	5	89	71	80
Howitzer Co. ....	5	62	49	78
Company A .....	5	67	50	75
Company B .....	5	71	54	76
Company C .....	5	70	52	74
Company D .....	5	69	51	74
Company E .....	5	64	53	83
Company F .....	5	75	66	87
Company G .....	5	66	55	83
Company H .....	5	66	50	75
Company I .....	5	65	53	81
Company K .....	5	64	51	80
Company L .....	5	67	49	73
Company M .....	5	72	58	79
1st Bn. Hq. Co. ....	5	21	18	86
2nd Bn. Hq. Co. ....	5	22	18	81
3rd Bn. Hq. Co. ....	5	19	18	93
Medical Detachment .....	5	35	29	84
	1142	921	81	

(11) 78%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Troop B .....	5	59	53	89
Troop G .....	5	63	43	58
Troop M .....	4	65	51	77
	187	147	78	

(5) 83%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co. ....	5	82	71	86
Service Co. ....	4	106	99	93
Howitzer Co. ....	4	67	56	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn. ....	5	26	20	77
Company A .....	5	69	49	71
Company B .....	3	74	48	65
Company C .....	5	71	57	81
Company D .....	4	84	74	88
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn. ....	3	29	25	65
Company E .....	4	72	61	85
Company F .....	5	76	69	90
Company G .....	5	77	63	82
Company H .....	5	78	64	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn. ....	5	34	24	69

(9) 80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS. ....	6	6	6	100
HdQRS. Co. ....	6	63	54	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn. ....	5	28	18	64
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn. ....	4	33	28	86
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn. ....	5	27	22	80
Howitzer Co. ....	5	66	58	87
Service Co. ....	5	84	77	91
Company A .....	5	74	56	75
Company B .....	7	69	49	71
Company C .....	5	64	50	77

(12) 75%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS. ....	5	6	6	100
HdQRS. Battery .....	5	67	52	78
Service Battery .....	5	71	65	91
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty. ....	5	68	52	76
Battery A .....	5	65	49	75
Battery B .....	5	64	48	74
Battery C .....	5	66	43	66
Battery D .....	5	56	41	74
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty. ....	5	18	15	83
Battery E .....	5	62	42	67
Battery F .....	5	65	42	64
Battery G .....	5	64	45	66
Battery H .....	5	65	53	80
Medical Detachment .....	3	22	22	97
	759	575	76	

(13) 75%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS. ....	7	7	7	100
HdQRS. Co. ....	7	61	46	76
Service Co. ....	7	104	97	94
Howitzer Co. ....	7	54	35	65
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn. ....	7	26	22	86
Company A .....	7	57	38	67
Company B .....	7	55	42	76
Company C .....	7	70	51	73
Company D .....	7	66	46	70
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn. ....	7	32	30	93
Company E .....	7	63	46	73
Company F .....	7	60	42	70
Company G .....	7	63	47	74

Company H	7	65	46	71
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	7	38	34	89
Company I	7	69	51	74
Company K	7	67	42	63
Company L	7	65	52	79
Company M	7	69	56	82
Medical Detachment	7	33	18	57
	1124	848		75

(14) 74%

71st Infantry		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS.	5	10	10	100	
HdQRS. Co.	5	61	38	62	
Service Co.	5	86	77	89	
Howitzer Co.	5	60	35	58	
Medical Detachment	5	35	28	79	
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	5	32	25	79	
Company A	5	62	44	70	
Company B	5	66	54	81	
Company C	5	64	38	58	
Company D	5	66	50	75	
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	5	27	23	87	
Company E	5	65	50	77	
Company F	5	70	53	75	
Company G	5	62	53	86	
Company H	5	63	45	71	
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	5	31	25	81	
Company I	5	63	45	71	
Company K	5	66	44	67	
Company L	5	67	44	65	
Company M	5	68	53	78	
	1124	834		74	

(15) 72%

27th Div. Spec.		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS.	5	11	10	91	
27th Division HdQRS. Co.	5	55	37	68	
102nd Ordnance Co.	5	31	25	81	
27th Tank Co.	5	63	38	60	
27th Signal Co.	5	70	56	80	
102nd Motorcycle Co.	5	41	29	71	
27th Military Police Co.	5	55	38	68	
Medical Detachment	5	17	13	76	
	343	246		72	

(16) 70%

14th Infantry		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS.	5	8	8	100	
HdQRS. 1st Bn.	5	23	16	69	
HdQRS. 2nd Bn.	5	21	15	70	
HdQRS. 3rd Bn.	5	24	16	64	
HdQRS. Co.	5	65	39	60	
Service Co.	5	79	46	58	
Howitzer Co.	5	66	56	85	
Company A	5	63	38	60	
Company B	5	64	47	74	
Company C	5	66	45	67	
Company D	5	62	43	69	
Company E	5	65	45	70	
Company F	5	63	30	48	
Company G	5	66	33	49	
Company H	5	75	58	77	
Company I	5	67	58	85	
Company K	5	71	64	90	
Company L	5	64	42	66	
Company M	5	82	72	89	
Medical Detachment	5	34	20	59	
	1128	791		70	

(17) 70%

104th Field Art.		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS.	5	5	3	60	
HdQRS. Battery	5	48	34	71	
Service Battery	4	73	55	71	
1st Bn. Hq. & C. T.	5	39	30	77	
Battery A	5	79	55	69	
Battery B	5	76	53	70	
Battery C	5	79	52	65	
2nd Bn. Hq. & C. T.	5	34	28	81	
Battery D	5	79	57	73	
Battery E	4	77	44	57	
Battery F	5	70	50	72	
Medical Detachment	4	16	15	98	
	675	476		70	

(18) 69%

105th Field Art.		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS.	5	6	5	90	
HdQRS. Battery	5	48	36	75	
Service Battery	5	67	55	81	
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	3	3	100	
1st Bn. Hq. Battery	4	28	22	76	
Battery A	5	74	47	63	
Battery B	5	67	43	64	
Battery C	5	78	57	73	
HdQRS. 2nd Bn.	3	5	4	83	

2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	5	62	46	74
Battery D	5	81	48	60
Battery E	4	64	38	60
Battery F	4	68	41	61
Medical Detachment	4	34	27	79
		686	472	69

(19) 69%

106th Field Art.		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS.	6	6	6	100	
HdQRS. Battery	6	66	37	57	
Service Battery	6	68	47	68	
Hq. 1st Bn.	6	3	3	89	
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	6	29	20	69	
Battery A	6	71	53	75	
Battery B	6	79	55	70	
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	3	3	93	
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 2nd Bn.	6	29	22	76	
Battery C	6	74	53	72	
Battery D	6	62	44	71	
Hq. 3rd Bn.	2	2	1	50	
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 3rd Bn.	6	30	22	75	
Battery E	6	77	63	82	
Battery F	6	68	40	58	
Medical Detachment	5	61	16	52	
		698	485	69	

(20) 69%

102nd Eng.		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS.	5	9	9	100	
Company A	5	64	43	68	
Company B	5	61	41	67	
Company C	5	68	46	67	
Company D	5	64	40	63	
Company E	5	66	45	68	
Company F	5	61	35	57	
Company G	5	104	86	83	
HdQRS. & Service Co.	5	20	11	54	
Medical Detachment	5				
		517	356	69	

(21) 68%

174th Infantry		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS.	5	7	6	88	
HdQRS. Co.	5	64	43	67	
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	5	21	18	83	
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	5	25	20	78	
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	5	32	27	85	
Service Co.	5	89	60	67	
Howitzer Co.	5	64	19	30	
Medical Detachment	5	36	29	82	
Company A	5	64	55	86	
Company B	5	64	37	58	
Company C	5	61	37	61	
Company D	5	63	36	57	
Company E	5	68	55	80	
Company F	5	63	40	63	
Company G	5	63	43	69	
Company H	5	64	42	65	
Company I	5	61	40	65	
Company K	5	61	53	87	
Company L	5	58	45	77	
Company M	5	63	35	56	
		1091	740	68	

(22) 68%

244th Coast Art.		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS.	6	6	4	67	
HdQRS. Battery	6	64	45	70	
Service Battery	6	83	67	80	
Medical Detachment	6	34	20	59	
1st Bn. Hq.	6	4	4	100	
1st Bn. Det. & C. T.	6	61	47	78	
Battery A	6	61	37	60	
Battery B	6	74	44	60	
2nd Bn. Hq.	6	4	3	83	
2d Bn. Hq. Det. & C. T.	6	62	43	70	
Battery C	6	69	50	72	
Battery D	6	70	49	69	
3rd Bn. Hq.	6	3	3	100	
3d Bn. Hq. Det. & C. T.	6	68	49	71	
Battery E	6	64	42	65	
Battery F	6	70	37	53	
		797	544	68	

(23) 68%

258th Field Art.		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS.	5	6	6	97	
HdQRS. Battery	5	64	31	49	
Service Battery	5	69	55	80	
1st Bn. HdQRS.	5	2	2	90	
1st Bn. Combat Tr.	5	34	23	67	
Battery A	5	69	52	75	
Battery B	5	64	44	66	
2nd Bn. HdQRS.	5	4	3	75	
2nd Bn. Combat Train.	5	46	34	74	
Battery C	5	68	43	63	
Battery D	5	69	26	38	

3rd Bn. HdQRS.	5	4	3	70
3rd Bn. Combat Train.	5	42	32	75
Battery E	5	73	60	82
Battery F	5	69	48	69
Medical Detachment	5	35	29	84
		718	491	68

(24) 68%

27th Div. Trains Q. M. C.		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS.	6	15	13	85	
Wagon Co. 103.	6	50	33	65	
Wagon Co. 104.	6	58	37	64	
Wagon Co. 105.	6	55	38	70	
Wagon Co. 106.	6	44	32	73	
Motor Repair Section 103	6	22	14	63	
Medical Detachment	6	17	12	72	
		261	179	68	

(25) 66%

101st Sig. Bat.		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hq. & Hq. Co.	4	24	18	75	
Company A	5	66	40	61	
Company B	4	65	43	66	
Medical Dept. Det.	4	11	8	77	
		166	109	66	

(26) 64%

156th Field Art.		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS.	5	6	5	83	
HdQRS. Battery	5	51	31	61	
Service Battery	5	78	72	92	
Medical Det.	5	41	29	72	
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	5	39	25	64	
Battery A	5	72	28	39	
Battery B	5	66	34	52	
Battery C	5	74	55	75	
2d Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	5	45	35	76	
Battery D	5	71	44	62	
Battery E	5	66	41	62	
Battery F	5	87	48	56	
		696	447	64	

(27) 59%

369th Infantry		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS.	5	9	9	100	
Hq. Co.	5	69	40	58	
Service Co.	5	101	54	54	
Howitzer Co.	5	68	41	60	
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	5	34	18	52	
Company A	5	71	42	59	
Company B	5	67	43	64	
Company C	5	70	41	59	
Company D	5	62	58	93	
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	5	35	20	51	
Company E	5	69	23	34	
Company F	5	68	36	56	
Company G	5	70	38	54	
Company H	5	72	40	56	
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	5	43	34	80	
Company I	5	74	53	71	
Company K	5	97	30	31	
Company L	5	75	45	59	
		1261	746	59	

(28) 80%

HdQRS. 27th Div.		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS. 27th Division	4	25	24	96	
HdQRS. Det. 27th Divn.	3	42	30	71	
		67	54	80	

(1) 91%

54th Brigade		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS.	5	5	5	100	
HdQRS. Co.	5	30	27	90	
		35	32	91	

(2) 85%

51st Cav. Brig.		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Brigade HdQRS.	5	5	5	100	
HdQRS. Troops	5	73	61	84	
		78	66	85	

(3) 84%

53rd Brigade		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
HdQRS.	5	5	5	100	
HdQRS. Co.	5	33	27	82	
		38	32	84	

(4)	83%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>52nd Field Art. Brigade</b>					
Brigade Hdqrs.	5	47	39	83	100
Hdqrs. Troop	5	40	32	79	

(5)	76%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>87th Brigade</b>					
Hdqrs.	5	37	28	76	55
Hdqrs. Co.	5	33	26	80	

(6)	96%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>Ord. Dept. Det.</b>					
Ord. Dept. Det. S.C.&D.	4	19	18	96	

(7)	54%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>102d Am. Train</b>					
Rep.	6	64	35	54	
	6	64	35	54	

**Company I, Flushing, Has Rifle Team**

COMPANY I has organized a rifle team and from the showing made in its first match, in which it defeated its opponent\* by ten points, it is going to prove as successful as the basket ball and football teams, which are outstanding features of the outfit's athletic activities.

The manager is, at present, busily engaged hunting matches. He has succeeded so far in arranging a series of

three matches with Company K of Hempstead, also an auto-rifle match with the same company. Negotiations with the local division of the Naval Militia have as yet arrived at no definite conclusion, but a match in the near future is looked for with interest by both outfits, as there is a great deal of friendly rivalry between the two units. The rifle matches will take place on Company I's fifty-yard indoor range and the auto-rifle match on the range at the Armory in Brooklyn.

The team is being coached by Sgt. "Al" Tooker, who five years ago coached one of the finest teams the company has ever had. This team, which was disbanded because of the concurrent expiration of the enlistments of several of its members, lost but one match in the three years of its existence. The members of the team squad are: Sgt. F. Millar, Cpls. Colvin, Hubner, Sullivan and Knab and Pvts. Dabour and Edmonds.

Cpl. Colvin and Sgt. Millard took first and second place respectively in Company I's annual indoor medal shoot for qualified men.

Teams interested in matches can get in touch with the manager at the State Armory, Northern Boulevard, Flushing, by mail or calling Flushing 0427.

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You can be of the greatest assistance in the matter of obtaining subscriptions to the Guardsman if you will forward on the first of each month the names and addresses of the members of your organization who have been Honorably Discharged.

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*Major, Ordnance Dept., N. Y. N. G.*  
**Business Manager**

**47th Regiment**  
**Veteran Association**

The annual meeting of the Veteran Association of the 47th Regiment will be held in the old Armory, now quartering the 27th Division Trains, Q. M. C., on Monday, December 13, at 8.15 p. m. After the election of officers, for the ensuing year, a "campfire" will be held and the entertainment committee promise some novel features for the program.

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# "Len" Taylor -- "Scrounger"

by

PRVT. ART. W. GRAHAME

Regimental Headquarters Co., 106th Infantry

Illustrations by Art. W. Grahame

"LEN" TAYLOR was our Champion scrounger. By a "scrounger" I mean simply a man who scrounges. However, for the benefit of the uninitiated, a further explanation of this foreign sounding word, the invention of our Citizen Army who served during the recent rumpus, may not be entirely out of order.



"LEN" TAYLOR--SCROUNGER.

We will take the case of a man who has lost his overcoat. It is not necessary to enter into details as to *how* he happened to lose it. The horrible fact remains that Mister Buck-Private So-and-so is at this particular and specific time lacking of and minus one perfectly good and absolutely necessary Army overcoat. "Show-down" Inspection is a matter of but a few short hours away, and it will mean the forfeiting of a pay-check or two to make good the deficiency if he is found by the Inspecting Officer to be short of this item. Now, nobody wants to forfeit a pay check for any reason at all, but particularly, not as payment for lost kit. What is to be done? What? What would *any* "good" soldier do under these circumstances? Why, everybody knows the answer to that! He goes the rounds of the *other* Company's lines and keeps right on going or "snooping around" until he accidentally runs across an overcoat unwatched, unattended and all alone. He is a sympathetic fellow, this citizen-soldier, and . . . well he hates to see good overcoats lying around looking lost, helpless and lonesome, so he just decides to bear it company for an indefinite period. In short, he "scrounges" it. The deficiency in his kit is thus made good, and everybody's happy! The erstwhile owner of the scrounged coat then proceeds to scrounge another from some other place for himself, and thus it goes merrily along.

As I have said, "Len" Taylor was our Champion Scrounger, and incidentally, the most popular man in our outfit! Or at least, in our Company. Many a "full kit" in our Company at Inspection time was due entirely to Len's kindness in "finding" articles of kit, clobber or gear (call it the name by which you best know it) with which to make good any existing

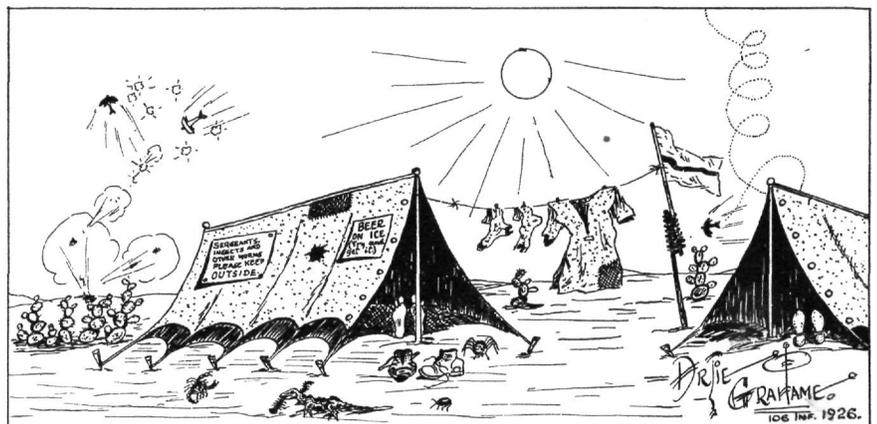
deficiencies. There was hardly a man in the Company who had not been helped by him at some time or another along this particular line in which he specialized. His was the ability to procure anything from almost anywhere, or nowhere as the case might be, at any time. He could think of the most original and daring schemes for the successful consummation of his plans, and his supply of sheer nerve was absolutely unlimited, added to which, as you shall shortly learn, a mere trifle like a vast difference in rank was not of the slightest consequence to him. There was a story going the rounds of the Camp at one time that he had, on a dare, removed a hymn book from the Padre's person and had substituted therefor a deck of cards and a pair of dice, without the Worthy being any the wiser, but I am not in a position to vouch for the accuracy of this.

The incident which I am about to relate took place in the summer of 1916 out on the Sinai Desert" . . . somewhere East of Suez where . . . "there ain't no Ten Commandments and a man can raise a thirst." This is the place which Kipling must have had in mind when he wrote the line "the heat would make yer blinkin' eye-brows crawl." Heat!?!? Whew! . . . Ye gods and little fishes! One hundred and thirty-seven in the shade all day from 8 A. M. until 6 P. M., an' I'm not lyin' to ye either. Outside the tents it was worse—it was worse even than that! I have yet to see the man who could stand on that hot sand on one spot for more than thirty seconds without moving his feet—or blistering them! And that, too, in spite of the thickness of the soles of our Army shoes. Barrack bags,

which were kept stacked outside the tents, got so hot that it was painful to touch them, while it was utterly impossible to try to get anything out of them, irrespective of how badly it was wanted. The supply of water was rationed to three and one-half pints a man a day, and this had to serve us not only for drinking, but for washing and shaving as well. It is quite safe to say that cleanliness wasn't merely "next to Godliness" here—it was next to impossible! To be sure, the officers had their drinks—a variety of them. The cupboards in their mess were well stocked with such luxuries as whisky, gin, brandy, benedictine, vermouth, creme de menthe and the like, while the sergeants and other higher "non-coms" had all the beer they wanted. Mister Poor Ordinary Buck Private, however, had to be content to go dirty and unshaved so that he could conserve his water supply—and warm at that—to be used to dampen his parched throat. And let me tell you, parched throats were more plentiful than perspiration in Hades.

Things continued along their more or less dreary way in this manner for some time. Aside from an occasional air-raid and the excitement attendant thereon, things were slower than a turtle marathon on a lake of black molasses. We endured the heat. We endured the shortage of water. We cursed the heat. We cursed the shortage of water. We cursed everything and anything, and then we cursed each other and were cursed by all. In between times we tried to pick out the fellow who came closest to a fair resemblance of Jack Johnson, and endeavor-

(Continued on page 27)



".....EAST OF SUEZ WHERE.....A MAN CAN RAISE A THIRST!"

## Aid of Civil Authorities

(Continued from page 7)

Finally the mob assembled in great force in Spring Street, and threw up two barricades behind which they prepared to defy all efforts to dislodge them. The city authorities still hesitated to adopt firm measures. The 27th had been ordered to the City Hall early in the evening, but Colonel Stevens had wisely and absolutely refused to move until supplied with ball cartridges, which were not forthcoming until the mayor and aldermen discovered that he was entirely in earnest. A large body of cavalry had attacked the barricade and although they broke through one barrier, they were obliged to retire before a shower of missiles. A small force of infantry was ordered to Spring Street, but failed to impress the mob, and finally at 11:00 P.M., the 27th was ordered to march to the scene of disorder, and at once did so, accompanied by the city officials and followed by an immense crowd of disorderly persons. When the regiment reached the corner of Spring and Sullivan Streets, it was greeted with a shower of stones and bricks from the safe vantage of the house tops, but pushed silently forward until



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halted by the barricades near Varick Street. By this time the city magistrates, amazed and alarmed by the size and violence of the mob, were suffering extremely from "cold feet," and importuned Colonel Stevens to retire at once and not to attempt the folly of further enraging the enemy. The Colonel's reply was that they had requested him to disperse the mob and that he was going to do that very thing, but that if they did not wish to be participants or principals in the possible resultant carnage, they were at full liberty to retire. As retirement in any direction by this time meant passing through about a mile of seething mob, the prospect was far from alluring. While this discussion was going on, the regiment had partially removed the barricades and it now pushed rapidly forward and with the point of the bayonet drove back the rioters in confusion. Arriving at the intersection of Varick and Spring Streets, a square was rapidly formed and charges made in different directions to split the mob, which, finally convinced that their opponents meant business, broke away and gradually dispersed.

Although the militia was on guard for another day, and a few minor disturbances occurred, the backbone of the mob was broken and an extensive and dangerous riot was brought to an end:

(Te be continued)

## "Len" Taylor, "Scrounger"

(Continued from page 25)

ored to imagine what Jack would have looked like after one summer of Sinai sunburn. We had plenty of time on our hands, as an Army Regulation forbade the performance of anything that looked like work between the hours of 7:30 A.M. and 6 P.M. We were allowed to go swimming in the Suez only on condition that we wore our sun-helmets while in the water! All in all we were a pretty sad and sorry bunch, and I have a hazy recollection of one of the gang "getting the works" for so far forgetting himself as to mention snow and ice one particularly hot day. It is a commonly accepted belief, however, that no man is allotted a greater burden than he can bear, so it was not at all to be expected that these conditions would be allowed to continue sine die. And right here is where Mister Len Taylor, Scrounger, comes into the picture.

"Len" blew into Camp from over the sand-hills to the north one blistering afternoon at about two o'clock, riding a mule which he had "borrowed" from the Transport Section earlier in the day. Neither bit, bridle nor stirrups encumbered his mount; a piece of rope (borrowed with the mule) twisted loosely around the nose, took the place of a bridle, while a couple of square yards of frayed, well-worn Army blanket did duty as a saddle. Len himself was dressed in the style which was typical of the "Desert



TYPICAL OF THE "DESERT-SOLDIER"

soljer," shirt opened from neck to waist, revealing a deep, broad chest, gorilla-like in its hairiness. The sleeves had been torn away at the point where they joined the shirt, and from the resultant exposure, his big were the color of burnt coe. His sun-helmet, stuck on the back of his head, allowed a mass of wild-looking, tawny-colored hair to all but completely obstruct the sight of one eye. He wore the conventional khaki "shorts" which, judging from their appearance, had never been to a laundry. Nor had soap been spilled on them since the day they first came from the supply stores. His pedal extremities, stuck into unlaced Army Elevens, dangled but a few inches from the ground, except when they were lifted to deliver a kick behind Mister Mule's steenth rib. Len wore neither socks nor leggings, and what was revealed by the absence of these would never have gotten him past the door-man at even the



"HIS PEDAL EXTREMITIES, STUCK INTO UNLACED ARMY 'ELEVENS', DANGLING BUT A FEW INCHES FROM THE GROUND."

cheapest of leg-shows—or revues, if you like that name better.

The minute he hove into sight, the few of us who knew him best concluded that there was something brewing which would stand closer investigation. Len didn't love the heat and the sun so much as to go meandering among the sand dunes at 2 P.M. on an August day just for the pleasure he got out of doing it. Nosirr, there was always method in his madness. So we arose in a body and sallied forth to meet him and learn what had happened. Maybe the war was over, and he was coming to tell us of it. Maybe they were giving us a change of rations—small square biscuits instead of large round ones—or perhaps something even more exciting than that. Who knew? Wasn't the battered-looking wreck who was now approaching us none other than "Len" Taylor himself? Then anything was possible. He could have told us, if he liked, that he had just ordered General Murray away from General Headquarters, and was himself going to take charge of the British Forces in Egypt from now on, and we'd have believed him without question. He could have told us that he had decided to "quit and go home" and that he had got the Chief Medical Examiner to "mark him unfit" so that he could "swing it"—we would have believed him. However, we were hardly prepared for the shock of the news which he spilled!

Yes, he had important news. Yes, he would tell us. If we promised to "keep our mouths shut." Maybe he would get us all a little drink, too. Maybe several drinks. We were all ready to drop dead, and to do so twice if necessary. However, we thought he was just a trifle crazy on this occasion—anything is liable to happen to a man who goes prowling around the Sinai Desert at 2 P.M. on an August day—so we thought it best to humor him a bit. Yes, we promised we wouldn't breathe a word of it even to our

Mothers—in fact not even to our Sweeties. . . . And . . . then . . . he . . . told . . . us!!!

It seems as if Len had been hanging around the Rail Head yards looking for what he had never lost. While there he saw a sight which, he said, "nearly made me eyes pop out o' me ead an' me heart stop beatin' for a coupl-a hours or so." Two car-loads of—but could it be possible?—of WHISKY, all being unloaded, case after case, by a mob of Egyptian laborers, closely watched by M. P.'s and a crowd of about seven or eight hundred thousand thirsty, dry-throated buck-privates, representative of nearly every Regiment in the British's Egyptian Expeditionary Force. While the unloading was being done, conveyances of every description excepting airplanes and baby carriages, were backing up and carting the stuff away to the various hospitals, officers' messes, etc., in that territory. "Len" sat there on his mule and watched until the last of the trucks, ambulances, "G. S." wagons and "Ford tourings" had disappeared, carrying with them their precious burdens. He watched it all in silence, meanwhile racking his brain for some scheme to procure "even wan case of it."

After the job of unloading and carting away was completed, but twelve cases remained, and these were taken and piled on the front porch of the \*R. T. O.'s office, and an armed guard placed over them! The problem which now confronted Len was how he was to proceed in getting a case of whisky from right under the nose of a sentry who was armed with a rifle with bayonet fixed!

"What y'u thinkin' of doin' now, Len?" queried one of the gang, "killin' the sentry an' grabbin' the grog?" thereby expressing just what was in the minds of all of us. There wasn't one sun-baked individual among us who could see any other way of doing it, and, I must confess, we were just a trifle reluctant to proceed along these lines! However, we were to be spared that. "That's not what I was thinkin' o' doin'," replied Len, "I had a much better scheme thort out. An' it's goin' ter work. An' we're goin' ter get that booze ternight, ain't we mule? So if you fellers want'r meet me on the other side o' th' third sand-hill over t'ards Yebnah way, I think me an' me mule will be there along about 'arf past eight ternight, an' maybe perhaps we will probably have somethin' ter drink along with us. Move on mule." We turned to look at each other in amazement. What new idea could he have dug from the back of his head now, that was going to see him safely thru an expedition of this kind? True enough, he had pulled off some pretty daring stunts since the time he became associated with us, but grab-

(Continued on page 30)

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# Recommendations of Military Affairs Committee of Legion

THE report of Military Affairs Committee of the American Legion adopted at its annual meeting in Philadelphia and endorsed by the National Guard Association at its meeting in Louisville last month follows:

1. We reaffirm the action of our previous conventions on military policy.

2. We pledge anew our faith in the fundamental principles enunciated in the National Defense Act of 1920, as amended.

3. We believe the minimum requirements for National Defense should be as follows:

(a) A regular army of 12,000 officers and 125,000 enlisted men, in addition to the recently authorized increase in the Air Corps.

(b) A National Guard of 190,000, to be increased by annual increments to 250,000 in 1936.

(c) The training of all field, line and staff officers of the Reserve Corps, together with the enlisted personnel of the organized reserves, for a period of 15 days every three years.

(d) A Reserve Officers' Training Corps adequate to provide 5,000 Reserve Officers annually.

(e) A Citizens Military Training Camp of 50,000 men.

(f) The procurement, development and maintenance of such material and camps as will properly equip all the above components and the further maintenance of an adequate war reserve for three field armies.

4. We, the American Legion, hereby call upon Congress to provide adequate appropriations for the carrying out of the above program for National Defense.

5. We demand immediate passage of the Barsum Bill, now known as the Fitzgerald Bill, which provides just and equitable treatment for disabled emergency officers of the World War.

6. In order to more effectively provide for the common defense, we favor the immediate passage of the Johnson Capper Bill, known as the Universal Draft Act, for the elimination of slackers and profiteers and as a measure of preparedness.

7. We respectfully recommend that Congress make provision for a National Guard Armory in the District of Columbia.

8. We heartily endorse the work of

the National Rifle Association in its efforts to spread the doctrine of rifle marksmanship in high schools and colleges throughout the nation and urge that our individual members and posts co-operate in every way in the furtherance of this work, and we favor the holding of the National Matches annually, and the participation of the United States in international competitions.

9. We recommend an extension of time for the presentation of recommendations for awards and citations for veterans of the World War and proportional representation on the Board of Awards to the component parts of the Army of the United States.

10. We recommend that a study be made by the War Department of a better co-ordination of the civilian components of the Army of the United States, to the end that their co-operation may result in a more effective national defense.

11. We favor the removal of all discrimination existing in the present Army Pay Readjustment Act.

12. We recommend readjustment of Army Posts so as to secure maximum efficiency.

13. Believing that teaching of national defense to the youth of the nation is the highest patriotism, the American Legion stands resolutely for military training in the high schools, colleges and universities, and pledges itself actively to oppose those pacifists, radicals, communists and others who are endeavoring in every way possible to stop such training.

## The Recruit Problem.

"How long do you want to enlist for?" asked the recruiting sage.

"Duration," replied the applicant.

"Duration? They ain't no war."

"War, hell! Duration of peace!"—*American Legion Monthly.*

## Dismiss the Company!

Mrs. Carstairs—And this is my husband's den.

Mrs. Ruperts—How interesting. What's his hobby—lions or opium?—*Exchange.*

## For the Inner Bird!

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

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

## Obituary

### Colonel Merritt Haviland Smith

COLONEL Merritt Haviland Smith, until recently chief engineer of the New York City Department of Water Supply and one of the chief engineers of the Catskill Aqueduct system for the city, died December 9th at the Harper Hospital, having been ill all fall. He was sixty-four years of age and his funeral was held December 12th from his late home in Yonkers, the 104th F. A. and 51st M. G. Squadron furnishing the military escort.

He was a graduate of the Pennsylvania Military Academy, and practiced civil engineering until his appointment to the Water Department in 1914. During the Spanish-American War he served as a captain and as a major in the First United States Volunteer Engineer Regiment in Porto Rico. He originally joined the National Guard as a private in Company F, Seventh Regiment, in 1880, and served nine years, during which he became corporal and sergeant. He joined Squadron A as a private in 1896, became a corporal and sergeant, and later lieutenant and captain, and was elected colonel on May 23, 1912, of First Cavalry. In 1914 he was transferred to the First Regiment of Field Artillery.

### N. R. A. Gallery

#### Rifle Matches

THE National Rifle Association of America, through the co-operation of the War Department and the State Adjutant General, is inviting National Guard units, now that they are armed with the 22 calibre new Springfield (one of the best small bore rifles manufactured), to participate in the individual, company and regimental team military matches provided in their winter indoor program for 1926 and 1927. Enough copies, giving the conditions of these matches, have been sent out so that each unit commander will receive a copy. This is a match conducted by mail and proves most interesting, besides furnishing further incentive to the promotion of armory training in preparation for field firing next summer.

### New C. O. for

#### 102nd Am. Train

Captain William MacRossie of the Service Battery, 105th Field Artillery, has been transferred to the 102nd Ammunition Train, White Plains, as commanding officer.

## "Len" Taylor, "Scrounger"

(Continued from page 27)

bing a case of booze from right before the eyes of an arrogant R. T. O. and a watchful and ever-suspicious sentry, was, we thought, just where he was biting off a lot more than he could conveniently chew! However, he said or did nothing which would tend to enlighten us further; instead, with a muttered "Cherre, mates, see y'u later—got ter go put me mule back," he kicked his mount in the ribs with the heel of his unlaced and certainly not at all petite boot, and disappeared behind the Company mess-shack, leaving us to dope things out as best we could.

"R. T. O."—"Railroad Transport Officer." His duties combine those of Station-Master with those of seeing to the quick moving of troops, guns, supplies, ammunition, etc. Usually a crabbed old Captain or Major who is too old for the strenuous life of the front-line trenches.

The scene must now be shifted and the stage set for the next act. It is now eight P.M. Sitting, squatting or lounging on the sand behind "the third sand-hill over to'ards Yebnah way," a group of sun-baked, dry-throated exiles could be

seen, waiting impatiently, but with a marked degree of expectancy, for something to happen, meanwhile killing time by watching the big kangaroo-rats playing around in the starlight. "D'y'u think he'll make it, Jimmie?" someone asked, nervously. "Y'u dum right he will," replied the party addressed. "He's Len Taylor, ain't he? And he sed he'd make it, didn't he? An' he all'ws does as he sez, doesn't he? Y'u dum right he'll make it. Let's wait, mates—let's wait."

We will now follow Len in an effort to learn just how he intended to proceed in the execution of this particular bit of scrounging, which has caused so much concern among his buddies.

At 8:30 P.M. or thereabouts, a tall, dark, huskily-built *Corporal*, newly shaven and bearing every trace of having been recently washed, neat in an almost (for out there) new uniform, approached the office of the R. T. O. Entering, he halted at the proper and prescribed distance from that officer, clicked his heels sharply together, the fingers of his right hand rising to the brim of his cap (caps were worn after 6:30 P.M.) in a smart, soldier-like salute. "WELL, WOTINELL D'YA WANT?" bellowed the R.T.O. in a voice loud enough to render the use of the Bell Telephone unnecessary. "Beg pardon, sir," said Len, modulating his voice al-

most to a whisper (for the smart, snappy-looking Corporal was none other than our old friend, suitably garbed for the occasion!), "but can you tell me, sir, please sir, what time the next train leaves, sir, for Kantara, sir?" "Oh, yes," replied the R. T. O., lapsing into a normal tone, seeing that this particular Corporal was neat-looking, had saluted, stood stiffly at attention while addressing him, and had said "sir" a number of times, and in short, had seemed to have been even a trifle afraid of him. "Yes, at 10:30 tonight." "Thank you, sir," said Len, as, again saluting smartly, he executed a snappy right-about face and marched from the room . . . only to come to a halt just outside the door, on the porch beside the sentry and his pile of whisky cases. He looked at the sentry, who returned the stare. From the sentry he looked to the heap of whisky cases, and then back again to the sentry. Then, turning, he again addressed the R. T. O., and in a voice loud enough to carry several blocks, demanded, "FROM HERE, SIR?" "Certainly, you damned fool," returned the R. T. O., "whereinell else do you expect from?" "Oh, very well, sir, thank you, sir," replied Len, as stooping, he gathered up a case of the precious whisky and disappeared into the night in the direction of spot where he had left his mule tethered.

## REAL BOXING BOUTS

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*It's the fellow looking for a reputation who gives you a good show!*

## Ideal Athletics for 71st Infantry

IN these days training in the up-to-date military organization may be mental. All are very necessary in the development of the ideal soldier and especially if we are to get the most out of our military organizations in times of peace in the making of better citizens and in building better bodies.

It goes without saying that athletics in nearly all of its branches plays a most important part in military physical development. In fact, the employment of athletics in military training has been progressive for many years and particularly since the World War.

The 71st Infantry is starting upon a very ambitious and active program for this winter. In the first place, it was decided that to get the best results, in participation and training, a Physical Director should be employed who would be especially equipped for athletic leadership and who would be an inspirer and leader, as well as a trainer.

The regiment was most fortunate in securing as its Physical Director Mr. Leslie T. Wood, a Colgate University man and a graduate of Springfield College. Mr. Wood has had five years' experience as a Y. M. C. A. Physical Director and during the war was Physical Director of the Officers' Training School at Camp Gordon, Ga. He was coach of Rutgers College from 1919 to 1921 and coach of the New York City high schools from 1922 to 1926.

Mr. Wood will be on hand every drill night to direct athletic training and will be assisted by committees. The wide scope of our athletic training this winter will be seen from a glance at the completeness of this organization, viz:

### ATHLETIC COMMITTEES FOR 1926-1927

Captain Arthur L. Macfarlane,  
General Chairman

Baseball—1st Lieut. John J. Williams, Co. K, Chairman; Lieut. Cuthbertson, How. Co.; 1st Sergt. Vise, Co. B; Sergt. Rich, Co. E.

Boxing and Wrestling—Lieut. Maher, Co. L, Chairman; Sergt. Hedlund, Hdq. Co.; Corp. Maki, Co. A; Corp. Pollack, Co. F; Pvt. Cusick, Co. A.

Gymnasium—Lieut. Kranz, How. Co., Chairman; Lieut. Maher, Co. L; Sergt. Allen, Co. G; Pvt. Kennedy, Co. B.

Rifle and Pistol—Lieut. Martens, Chairman; Lieut. Rafter, 3rd Bn. Hdq. Co.; Sergt. Kovacs, Co. A; Sergt. Tapers, Co. B; Sergt. Kovacs, Co. H; Sergt. Barrett, Co. K; Corp. Hain, Co. D.

Basketball—1st Lieut. Charles F. Bisenius, Co. E, Chairman; Lieut. Gott,

Co. I; Corp. Frye, Co. B; Corp. Chankalian, Hdq. Co.

Bowling—Lieut. Berg, Co. G, Chairman; Lieut. Macsalka, Co. E; Lieut. Reilly, Co. A; Lieut. Veazie, Co. K; Sergt. Crom, How. Co.

Billiards and Pool—Lieut. Smith, Co. F, Chairman; Lieut. Firms, 1st Bn. Hdq. Co.; Staff Sergt. Nagel, 3rd Bn. Hdq. Co.; Sergt. Barrett, Co. K.

Tennis—Lieut. Scholey, Chairman; Lieut. Brown, Hdq. Co.; Lieut. Gleason, Co. H; Sergt. Burreigh, Co. A.

Track—Lieut. Grossman, Chairman; Lieut. Komanseck, Co. A; Sergt. Forrestal, Co. B; Sergt. Meyers, Service Co.

The basket-ball tournament is now under way. This will be followed by indoor baseball, billiards and pool and bowling tournaments, and the men are out on their training preparatory to the battalion and regimental games.

No outside athletic activities will be permitted to interfere with the athletics of the men of the regiment this year. The armory is one of the finest in the United States for indoor athletics. The gymnasium is splendidly equipped and its equipment will be put in perfect condition. The billiard and pool tables and bowling alleys are always kept in first-class condition. The running track, baseball diamond and basket-ball court on the drill room floor have been newly laid out correct according to regulations and are models of indoor athletic facilities.

As Colonel DeLamater's special message on athletics to his men states:

It is the policy of the regiment to interest as many as possible of its personnel in participation in athletics, rather than to develop or foster a comparatively few star performers. This may not develop record breakers for the first year or two, but it cannot but be productive of the most benefit to the greatest number of men and will accordingly work for the better physical condition of the regiment as a whole, which the Seventy-first believes is the real function of military athletics.

Everybody "go out" for athletics, enjoy the Armory and its facilities; it is your club house and a real one, too. Go to the Armory direct from business, put on your athletic "togs" and get out and do a little training; then go downstairs to our new dining room, get a good warm meal, and you will feel like a new man. Tell your friends about the live organization you now belong to and bring them down to the Armory.

You will never "really" succeed in life unless you have energy and determination. "Wake up" by means of recreational training in the 71st, and become a "live wire" and a happy, healthy soldier and man.

## Opportunities in Civil Service

Few realize the opportunities that civil service employment offers.

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## The Pistol Trophy Won by Rochester



Members of the winning team are:  
Captain Charles F. Moshier, First Lieutenant Clarence M. Olsen, First Sergeant W. J. Jensen, Sergeants C. P. Slobbe and E. L. Mitchell.

Reviewed by  
**General Vandervilt**

THE 102nd Engineers were reviewed by General Cornelius Vanderbilt on Monday evening, December 13th. Following the review, the General (who commanded the regiment during the World War) presented a Stand of Colors to the 102nd Engineers Post of the American Legion, commanded by Lieut. Thos. Burke. The General was donor of the colors.

The Legion Post was also presented with the Old Guard Trophy won by them in the State Rifle Matches at Peekskill last June. This is the first time that a Legion Post has won the Old Guard Trophy.

The Regimental Band under Warrent Officer Geo. Briegel appeared in the new full dress uniform and presented a dazzling spectacle.

The scarlet coatee trimmed with black braid and gold buttons, the dark blue trousers with broad red stripes piped with white, the white belts and cross belts topped with a black shako excels any uniform now worn by Guard organizations.

A drill by the First Battalion under Major P. J. Walsh followed the presentation. Company "D" executed the

Manual of the Bayonet, and Company "E" a Physical Drill.

**On War Department  
Ammunition Board**

Special Orders No. 290, War Department, just issued, shows the appointment of the New York State Ordnance Officer on the Ammunition Board. It reads:

A board to consist of—

Brigadier General Colden L'H. Ruggles, Assistant Chief of Ordnance.

Colonel Alexander J. Macnab, Jr., Infantry.

Lieutenant Colonel George C. Shaw, Infantry.

Commander Eugene E. Wilson, United States Navy.

Lieutenant Colonel Townsend Whelen, Ordnance Department.

Lieutenant Colonel Frederick M. Waterbury, Ordnance Reserve.

Major Ralph S. Keyser, United States Marine Corps.

Major Clair W. Baird, Coast Artillery Corps.

Major Wallace L. Clay, Ordnance Department.

Major Herbert O'Leary, Ordnance Department.

Major Littleton W. T. Waller, Marine Corps Reserve.

Major Francis W. Parker, Jr., Ordnance Reserve.

Captain James L. Hatcher, Ordnance Department.

Mr. K. K. V. Casey.

is appointed to meet at the call of the senior member thereof for the purpose of determining the type of arms and ammunition to be used in the national and international matches for the year 1927, and making the necessary tests for the selection of the same.

**M. A. L. Active  
Under New Leadership**

THE first meeting of the Military Athletic League under its newly elected officers was held in the 71st Infantry Armory on Saturday afternoon, December 11, 1926. Colonel Walter A. De Lamater presided and most of the National Guard and Naval Militia organizations stationed in New York City were represented. At this meeting it was determined to hold the annual novice meet and the M. A. L. championships during the present winter and to revive the military tournament, which is to run one week, next Fall. The novice meet will probably be held in February and the championships in March, due notice of which will be mailed to all organizations at an early date.

## EYES RIGHT!

It is difficult to parade on Main Street without an "Eyes Right" for the Big Store at Clinton and Main.

It's a show place of Rochester. Convening National Guardsmen are cordially invited to look around.

*We'll be "at attention"  
to serve you*

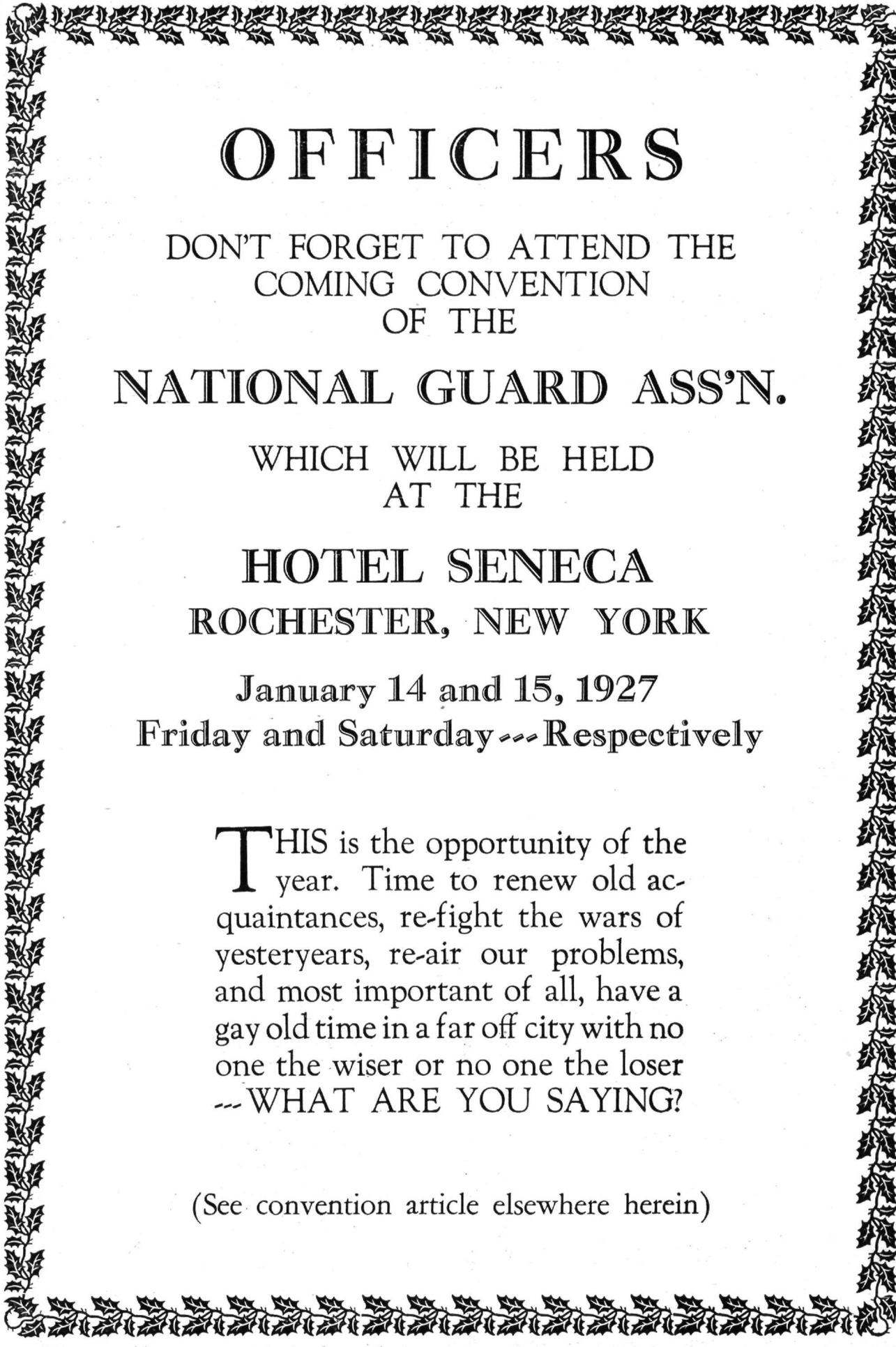


**Sibley, Lindsay & Curr  
Company**

## National Guard

When I first put this uniform on  
I said as I looked long and hard,  
"What a wonderful thing  
Are these trappings, by jing,  
That I wear as a national guard."  
There is something that catches the eye,  
That surely delivers the goods,  
This uniform splendid  
With martial looks blended,  
Will make the foe take to the woods.  
The sword lends a finishing touch,  
But I feel that I walk upon eggs,  
I fear I'll get mangled  
If it should get tangled  
And stage a mix-up with my legs.  
But still I am bound to feel proud,  
I'm a sight to inspire any bard,  
I'm my country's preserver,  
I live but to serve her,  
As one of her national guard.  
So bring on the banquet at will,  
I am ready to fall for it hard,  
If I fight like I eat  
The foe will get beat.  
So hurrah for the national guard.

—ELVIRA MILLER SLAUGHTER  
in *The Louisville Herald-Post*.



# OFFICERS

DON'T FORGET TO ATTEND THE  
COMING CONVENTION  
OF THE  
NATIONAL GUARD ASS'N.

WHICH WILL BE HELD  
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HOTEL SENECA  
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January 14 and 15, 1927  
Friday and Saturday --- Respectively

THIS is the opportunity of the  
year. Time to renew old ac-  
quaintances, re-fight the wars of  
yesteryears, re-air our problems,  
and most important of all, have a  
gay old time in a far off city with no  
one the wiser or no one the loser  
--- WHAT ARE YOU SAYING?

(See convention article elsewhere herein)



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(Actual Size)

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	U. S. Dist. Service Cross	N. Y. State Aquaduct Service	N. Y. State Spanish Am. War	N. Y. State Aid to Civil Authority	Veteran Corps Artillery		N. Y. Con- spicuous Service Cross	

Miniatures are carried in stock to which new decorations are added from time to time.

American soldiers and sailors are entitled to wear miniatures which are replicas awarded to them for honorable service, as well as the insignias of military and patriotic societies of which they may be members.

**Americans! On Guard!!**

"They should be proudly worn by all men at every opportunity to offset the ravings of misguided pacifists and other similar individuals who attempt to undermine the high ideals and principles of our beloved country."

