

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU

AND WHAT?



JULY, 1929

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TROUBLES
are over**

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The **NEW YORK**
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NEW YORK
OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME SIX

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN;
 829 Municipal Building, New York City

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

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

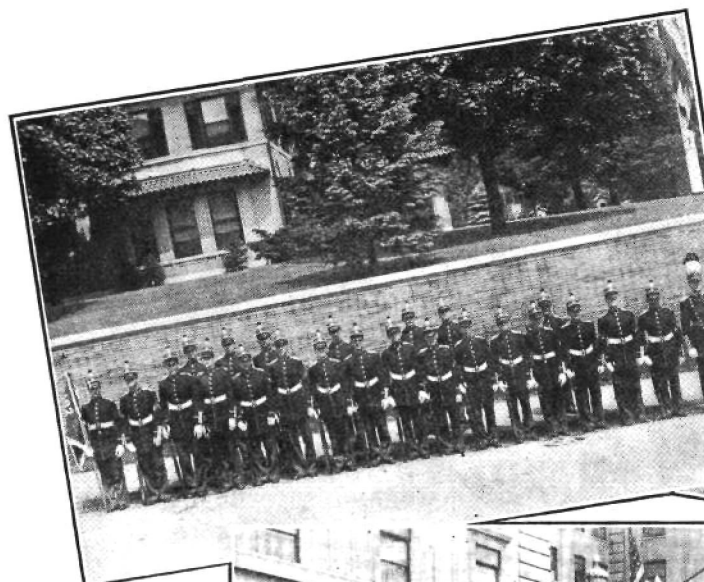
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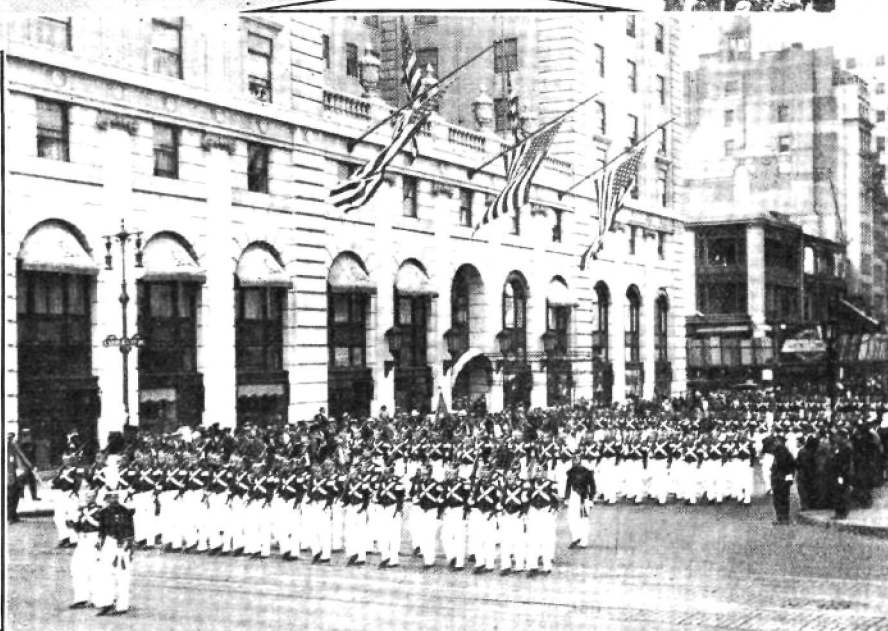
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Memories of Decoration Day, 1929



Daily Press Photo.

**NEW DRESS
UNIFORM**
1st Platoon,
106th Collecting
Company
102nd Medical
Regiment



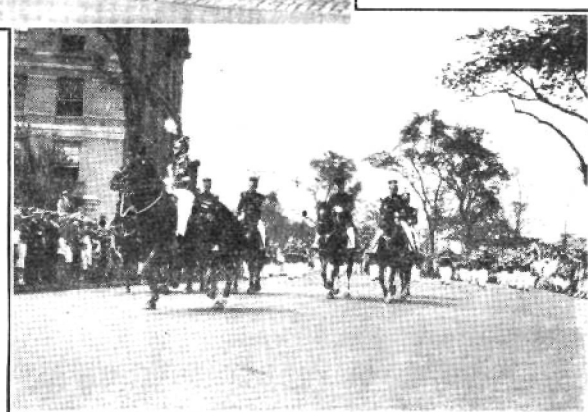
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**NEW YORK
NAVAL
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**71st
INFANTRY**



Daily Press Photo.

COL. SALISBURY AND STAFF

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COL. DeLAMATER AND STAFF

General Summerall's Address to U. S. N. G. Officers

THE following interesting address to the officers of the National Guard Association of the United States was delivered by General Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff of the Army, at its convention in Hot Springs, Arkansas:

One is expected to prepare a formal lecture to be read on an occasion of such momentous importance as this and it is only fair to say that I have prepared such a paper, but after being here this morning and seeing so many old friends, so many familiar faces, so many men who have been through varied experiences that we have all shared in the last 30 years, if it does go back that far with some of you, I don't see how I can keep my face and get up here and read a paper to you. If you were strangers to me and we did not think in terms of the same unit, if our foundation of knowledge, our present conception of duties and our vision for the future were not so identical, I think I might read you some formal, academic statements that might have some merit, but perhaps would not accomplish the same purpose, and so I am going to substitute for a formal paper a talk, which perhaps may be more useful and will at least enhance that sympathy which has bound most of us together for so many years.

You have had before you already the Assistant Secretary of War to whom the Secretary has delegated the administration of the National Guard. You have had General Hammond, who so ably represents the Militia Bureau and who conducts under the law and the regulations of the War Department all of the details of the administration of the National Guard. I am sure that you have had from them the point of view of the War Department. They perhaps have explained some of the problems that confront them in their administration and your understanding is such that it would be redundant for me to dwell upon any of the details concerning the carrying out of the National Defense Act as it pertains to the National Guard.

Indeed if I should speak to you on behalf of the War Department General Staff the field to be covered would be very restricted. The National Defense Act of 1920, which revised the status of all of the components of the Army of the United States, allotted to the General Staff very few functions. While they were few in number they were extremely important in their significance and in their application. About all the functions enumerated in the National Defense Act for the General Staff were those of preparing plans for the National Defense, for mobilizing the man power and for demobilizing it. It might be expressed in one sentence; anything that the General Staff does, therefore, is predicated upon the necessity for that act

to be in consonance with the legal authority vested in it of preparing plans for the National defense and for mobilizing the man power.

Fortunately the dominant influences in the National Guard today have had experience in two very considerable wars, one a war of the greatest magnitude and one a war of perhaps less magnitude but of very far-reaching consequences. I will not mention the mobilizations of 1911 and 1916 or other military activities in which many of you have participated in connection with civil disorders. They would not be a test really of mobilization. There was in 1898 a test of mobilization of a large part of our then available man power. Many of you attended the camps in preparation for service in Cuba and you have recollections of the hardships, the great errors that were made, the unnecessary suffering and loss entailed by reason of a lack of plan for mobilization and lack not only of a plan but of knowledge of how to mobilize even a quarter of a million of men. All of you had experience or knowledge of the effort to mobilize in 1917 and the subsequent conduct of the mobilization camps in this country.

Briefly, at no time were our men brought together under conditions which should be contemplated in mobilization. They were so occupied in a struggle for existence and for the preservation of such health as could be preserved that training was almost negligible. The lack of equipment for training was emphasized in both cases. When we sent troops to Cuba in 1898, to Cuba and to Porto Rico, you will remember they had not been prepared for the service that they were to undergo and they gained their knowledge of campaigning in the face of the enemy. In 1917 it took us more than nine months before even a regular division had trained and was equipped to occupy a sector; more than fourteen months after we entered the war or about 14 months before any regular division was considered suitable to enter upon a small offensive operation and from then on to the end of the war for our divisions in varying degrees to be placed in the line of battle. That is great food for thought for the men who were charged by law with preparing plans for the National Defense and for mobilizing the man power.

Necessarily we must have some military organization before we can even attempt a mobilization. The National Defense Act has given us a very considerable military organization for this framework and for the early stages of a military campaign. We cannot contemplate an enemy like we had in 1898, nor can we contemplate again having interposed between us and the enemy friendly nations, who are able to restrain and extend the battle until twelve

or eighteen months have passed for us to get ready. We have, therefore, been compelled to adopt certain fundamental conclusions upon which to act and the first of these conclusions is that the Regular Army, whatever it may consist of, and the National Guard must constitute the first line troops; they must be kept available for immediate mobilization with what they have. It is much less important that we should have a given number of men than that the number of men which we do have shall be effective. The General Staff, therefore, has directed its efforts towards creating in the small Regular Army and the small National Guard relatively a force which can respond instantly and take its place in the field of operations with a reasonable degree of efficiency. Unless we did that then the whole foundation system must topple.

You see, therefore, why it is so important to effect a proper progressive organization for the Regular Army and the National Guard; why the training should be directed along the most recent developments in the art of war; why the equipment should be that which will deliver effective fire from the initial moment of engaging. These means are secured first of all by education, our service schools and the schools established among the troops of the Regular Army and the National Guard for those who cannot attend the service schools. We believe our service schools contain the proper principle of the art of war as it is known today. We are not preparing for the war of 1898 or of 1917 but we are preparing for some other war if it should come, based upon different arts and directions of those arts. These schools are all open to the National Guard. We are eager to have as many as we can secure within limitations to attend these schools. We are supplying as instructors officers who have been trained in those schools and we feel that today the training of the Regular Army and the National Guard is such as is sound, efficient and capable of assimilation by every one concerned.

War as you know is the effort of average man. If we attempt to establish anything in a military formation which requires supermen or an application of super-knowledge that thing will fail. There may be here and there an outstanding character, who by his powers will exercise a great deal of influence, but they are not the men who are going to solidify and give effect to a great army of soldiers. We must depend upon the average man as an officer and the average man as a soldier to be found among the American people.

The next step in making plans for National Defense is the mobilization of the man power. We are of all nations most blessed with population, with a type of virility among our men, provided we will correct the errors discovered in 1917 and 1918 among our youth, and with a National spirit or a spirit of Nationalism, I will say, which makes us as patriotic, if not more patriotic, than people who live under any other form of Government. There is no question that when men are made to feel the responsibility for any particular institution they will be loyal to that institution. It is so in your business, in your family and community relationships and it is so in the nation. We, therefore, have no fear of the spirit of our people in case the safety of our country should come in question. With that knowledge that any action on the part of our Congress and our Chief Executive for the protection of the nation would receive the proper support of the people, we must build our plans for procuring

the man power. It is not so difficult to get a list of men from every community in the country as it is to receive, care for and incorporate those men into an armed force.

During the last war the draft legislation was a classic and we can use it safely for the future. It was evolved strangely enough by almost an accident as General Crowder has related it. Perhaps you know the story. He was ordered one afternoon by the Secretary of War to have what they call "draft" legislation, because that was the inherited term from the Civil War, which didn't prove successful, prepared by the next morning. He was working at night in his office with his assistants and the next morning early he had a draft. A member of Congress came into his office and saw he was very much occupied and asked the General what he was doing. He said he had to get a draft law ready for the Secretary within the hour but he couldn't find out any way of registering the man power of the country to execute this law and this gentleman replied, "Well, if we can register the population to vote in one day I don't see why we cannot register them to respond to the military call in one day by the use of the election machinery." You know from there on how the law was devised. The Governors through the Adjutants General used the election machinery; the man power was registered I believe in one day when it was given out, although the law was enacted only a month after it was prepared and went into effect six weeks after it was prepared. There was no trouble in the registration of the man power.

That is the plan for the future. The General Staff has prepared a draft of legislation calculated to accomplish, with such improvements as experience taught then and has taught since, the registration of the man power in one day. If that law should be passed by Congress in time of peace we should be that much further ahead in our plans for mobilizing the man power; if it is not enacted until after an emergency you can readily see that we shall be delayed by the time required to secure such an enactment. At any rate, as I have intimated before to the Adjutants General, we have prepared the regulations under which we propose to have this law operate. It will take only a very short time for the Adjutants General, in compliance with the Governors' request, to carry out the part of the States in registering the man power for a selective service draft.

There can be no doubt that under the Constitution the President does not need such a law. Repeated decisions of the Courts and the opinions of our highest legal talent have given that decision, but the President never has exercised that power and it is considered by all as desirable that Congress itself should take the initiative in an act so vital to the individual freedom and liberty of the American citizen. Congress is the custodian of those liberties, ordinarily it is very jealous of them, and we do not wish to undertake any line of action which would cause the slightest feeling that the individual constitutional liberties of the citizens of this country are in any way being violated.

The securing of the man power, as I have said, is the least of our problems. If we will visualize now a mobilization the Regular Army and the National Guard would move at once; the Regular Army as soon as cars could be spotted, with its six infantry divisions to be concentrated as they were moving and its three cavalry divisions and such auxiliary troops as are in being.

(Continued in August issue)

New York's Rifle and Pistol Matches

By the State Ordnance Officer

IT was a wonderful week of weather for the annual state matches and the matches of the New York State Rifle Association at Camp Smith, Peekskill, June 9 to 15, which brought out some four hundred rifle and pistol experts. All the events were well contested and records were broken in many which had stood for years. One of these was the Adjutant General's Match, won by the three men from Company G, 107th, with a total score of 419 out of a possible 450 at 600 and 1,000 yards. The 107th also broke the brigade match record score in winning the 54th Infantry Brigade

Lt. H. C. Gibb—107th	134
Sgt. P. W. Zeckhausen—107th	133
Cadet Ewbank—U. S. M. A.	133
Cpl. M. Skelly—107th	132
Pvt. W. M. Affelder—107th	131
Cadet Bowyer—U. S. M. A.	131
R. B. Stringfellow—Civ.	131
Maj. H. J. Paddock—10th	130
Cadet Strauss—U. S. M. A.	130
Cadet Hansborough—U. S. M. A.	130
Lieut. W. Sturcy—71st	130



107th Infantry Team

trophy with a total twelve men score of 1,656 out of 1,800 at three distances.

West Point again set a fast-shooting squad of cadets across the Hudson and their team carried off the Cruikshank Trophy for a year's residence at the Point.

Another team of contenders came from the District of Columbia National Guard—Company E, 121st Engineers. They were always dangerous and among the "topnotchers" in many events.

The Members Match was the opening event on Sunday afternoon, June 9th. It was a "snappy" course—one-half the Class "A" rifle contract. Private R. A. Devereaux of the 107th nosed out a three 137 tie by making 138 and thus winning the gold medal. The first twenty in this match were:

Pvt. R. A. Devereaux—107th	138
Pvt. J. H. Overbaugh—10th	137
Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald—107th	137
Cadet Ausman—U. S. M. A.	137
Cadet Weber—U. S. M. A.	135
Pvt. N. Davids—107th	135
Capt. E. Rafter—71st	135
Cpl. K. Kemp—71st	134
Cadet Berg—U. S. M. A.	134

Monday morning at 8 o'clock the first team match of the State Rifle Association was staged—The Old Guard Trophy Match—for civilian rifle clubs affiliated with the N. R. A. The Engineers and the 107th generally take turns as to who will polish it up the next year by alternately winning it. This year the latter took it from the former with no promises (it's a "loving bowl" and holds gallons). They finished as follows:

1. Seventh Regiment Rifle Club (Team 2)	266
2. 102nd Eng. Rifle Club (Team 1)	261
3. Seventh Regiment Rifle Club (Team 3)	260
4. Seventh Regiment Rifle Club (Team 1)	260
5. Ft. Orange Rifle Club	260
6. Co. E Rifle Club, N. G. D. C.	260
7. U. S. Military Academy (Team 1)	259
8. 71st Regiment Rifle Club	254
9. 102nd Eng. Rifle Club (Team 2)	252
10. 102nd Eng. Rifle Club (Team 3)	231
11. U. S. Military Academy	(Unfinished)

In the Company Team Match of the Rifle Association, also shot on Monday morning, the 107th again won but only by a margin of four points from one of the U. S. Military Academy teams. The scores:

Company L, 107th Inf.	374
U. S. Military Academy	370



10th Infantry Team

Company B, 102nd Eng. 368
 Company E, 121st Eng., N. G. D. C. 367



102nd Engineers Team

Company C, 107th Inf. 366
 Company E, 174th Inf. 365
 Company F, 102nd Eng. 359
 Hq. & Serv. Co., 102nd Eng. 358
 Company I, 165th Inf. 346
 Company L, 108th Inf. 342
 Company F, 10th Inf. 340
 *Team No. 1, 165th Inf. 334
 *Team No. 2, 165th Inf. 314
 *Team No. 3, 165th Inf. 299
 304th U. S. M. C. Res. 245
 Team No. 1, Hq. Det. 27th Div. 237
 Team No. 2, Hq. Det. 27th Div. 210

*Practice teams—not official.

Individual high scores: Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald, Company L, 107th Inf., 98; Pvt. Harry B. Parsons, Company E, 121st Eng., N. G. D. C., 98; out of possible 100.

In the Cruikshank Trophy Match, Monday afternoon's event, six-men teams, the U. S. Military Academy defeated the 102nd Engineers by just one whole bulls-eye, winning by five points. The twenty-one teams entered finished as follows:

Team No. 1, U. S. Military Academy 561
 Team No. 1, 102nd Eng. 556
 Team No. 1, 107th Inf. 554
 Team No. 1, 10th Inf. 550
 Team No. 2, 102nd Eng. 548
 Team No. 2, 107th Inf. 546
 Team No. 1, 108th Inf. 544
 Company E, 121st Eng., N. G. D. C. 544
 Team No. 1, 165th Inf. 538
 Company E, 174th Inf. 532
 Team No. 3, 107th Inf. 518
 Team No. 2, U. S. Military Academy 516
 Team No. 2, 10th Inf. 513
 71st Inf. 511
 Team No. 2, 108th Inf. 505
 Team No. 2, 165th Inf. 492
 Team No. 3, 102nd Eng. 487
 106th Inf. 473
 Hq. Det., 27th Div. 401
 14th Inf. 374
 2nd Batt., N. Y. N. M. 369

High individual scores: 1st Lieut. T. A. Riley, Company E, 121st Eng., N. G. D. C., 97; Pvt. P. H. Agra-

monte, 107th Inf., 97; Lieut. W. J. Elkins, 10th Inf., 97; Sgt. P. M. Lambert, 108th Inf., 97; out of a possible 100.

The big event Tuesday morning was the famous Mc-Alpin Match, teams of eight, representing any state or federal troops. All the teams were from New York State except the one from West Point, which finished third. The match was won by the 10th Infantry's team. The results were:

1. State New York (10th Inf.) 974
 2. State New York (107th Inf., Team No. 2) 940
 3. U. S. Military Academy 939
 4. State New York (107th Inf., Team No. 1) 932
 5. State New York (102nd Eng., Team No. 1) 925
 6. State New York (165th Inf.) 875
 7. State New York (108th Inf.) 861
 8. State New York (102nd Eng., Team No. 2) 789
 9. State New York (Co. E, 174th Inf.) 6 men 753
 10. State New York (14th Inf.) Unfinished
 11. State New York (106th Inf.) Unfinished

High individual scores: Sgt. R. A. Nott, 107th Inf., 137; Lieut. A. Gormsen, 102nd Eng., 137.

The Rogers Match, Tuesday afternoon, an individual mid-range match of the Rifle Association, was a spirited contest with nearly one hundred entries. Sgt. Perley Wood of Company G, 10th Infantry, Oneonta, lining up a pretty record of 99 out of 100 and placing his only shot outside the bulls-eye, a four, as the first shot, it took a "possible" to beat it and after the match no possible was discovered.

The scores of the first twenty-two were:
 Sgt. Perley Wood—10th Inf. 99



One of the Naval Militia Teams on Their Boat Anchored at Roe Hook

Sgt. P. N. Lambert—108th Infantry 98
 Sgt. W. C. Hollenbeck—108th Inf. 98
 Sgt. P. W. Zeckhausen—107th Inf. 97
 Cadet C. C. Smith—U. S. M. A. 97
 Lieut. T. A. Riley—121st Eng., N. G. D. C. 96
 Cadet F. T. Berg—U. S. M. A. 96
 Sgt. R. A. Nott—107th Inf. 95
 Lieut. A. Gormsen—102nd Eng. 94
 Sgt. T. A. Moore—107th Inf. 94
 Cpl. W. C. Fisher—107th Inf. 94
 Cadet Eubank—U. S. M. A. 94
 Sgt. Guy W. Moore—174th Inf. 94

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 14]

"What the National Guard Offers to the Citizen of the State"

By MAJOR GENERAL HASKELL

EDITOR'S NOTE—This article was originally used by General Haskell as a radio talk. Several regimental commanders have requested copies for recruiting material. It is believed that it will be interesting to all of our readers and is therefore published in full.

I HAVE been asked to talk to you for a few minutes this evening on the subject of "What the National Guard offers to the Citizen of the State."

It is my sincere and, I believe, well founded opinion that nothing in the State has more to offer, and that in no other way can a young man obtain the benefits that he can from a period of enlistment in the National Guard, always provided of course, that he takes himself and takes that enlistment seriously and makes use of the opportunities for self improvement, for healthy recreation and for making pleasant and valuable friends that the Guard will afford him.

It would be foolish to say that we have no undesirable men in our ranks. In 20,000 men you are always going to find some who are not up to standard. However, I can and do say that such men do not last long. The pace is too swift. All regiments must keep themselves trained down to a fine point. The undesirable or the slacker who has managed to slip in undetected will soon be found out, and he will either be completely remodelled or completely removed. He can take his choice, but one of the other of these things is bound to happen.

Therefore I believe that the young man who joins the New York National Guard joins what is on the average the finest body of clean and earnest young Americans that can be found in the country, men with whom he will like to associate and men with whom his father and mother will like to have him associate.

Don't think that I am over-praising our citizen soldier. I must say again that not all of our 20,000 measure up to this standard. But I can say that this is the standard, that we are all trying to conform to it, that we are approaching nearer to it year by year. It is our ambition to have a man finish his enlistment in the National Guard better physically, mentally and morally than when he joined, and I believe that in the majority of cases we succeed. "Good company" therefore is the first and one of the best things we have to offer.

Next we can add to the words "good company" the words "in good quarters." The people of the State of New York have always appreciated their National Guard and have always insisted that the Guard must be provided with good armories and with good summer camping grounds.

Taking our New York armories in the aggregate, some 75 of them altogether, the State can well be proud of them. Several are really magnificent buildings. A few are inadequate or have been worn out. Governor Smith has promised that these will soon be replaced by modern buildings, and that alterations to the fullest extent that

can be authorized will be made to all that need such alterations.

Outside of their military features all armories provide club rooms and recreation facilities, many of them facilities that a prosperous athletic club would be proud of. Nearly all armories have basketball courts, many have, in addition, a regular gymnasium and bowling alleys, some have fine swimming pools, all have target ranges. Many regiments maintain athletic coaches for mass athletics and to develop promising material. New York National Guardsmen have represented America in the Olympic Games and have won innumerable other prizes.

All armories have company rooms which have been fitted up by the companies themselves so that in all cases they are comfortable and in many, really luxurious club rooms. Pool or billiard tables are often available and in many of our up-state towns the State Armory is really the best young man's club in the town and is so recognized. Most armories are therefore fine young men's clubs in addition to their military use.

When the Guardsman goes to camp in the summer he finds the same story. Camp Smith, at Peekskill, is already one of the finest military camps in the country and is being further improved every year. To the old-timer it may seem too luxurious but we have given up the idea that the civilian soldier, fresh from his office or shop, must be made uncomfortable and must be toughened by hardships. Camp Smith provides board floors and cots, good shower baths, mess halls and a fully equipped hospital. The latter, I am glad to say, is never full. We are a healthy lot. But it is there if it is needed and its presence has already saved several lives. The large recreation building contains a reading and writing room, pool and billiard tables, a general store with a soda fountain and restaurant and a theatre for moving picture shows and other entertainments.

Out of doors, in addition to splendid target ranges and drill fields, we have three regular baseball diamonds, one of them kept in big league shape for match games. We have a concrete swimming pool 500 feet long which will, and in fact has accommodated a whole regiment at a time. One hot day last summer one regiment, with the Colonel and his staff in the lead, marched down and dove in by companies, and there was lots of room to spare.

The State also owns a large tract of territory north of the actual camp ground, running as far north as Anthony's Nose, and including the Bear Mountain Bridge and its eastern approach. Through this country we have built twenty miles of trails for walking or horseback riding

and here, in these woods and hills, we stage our combat exercises during field training. Let me urge all families who expect soon to bring the Ford or the Rolls Royce out of winter quarters to stop at Camp on some trip during the summer. You will find a military camp for training and a recreation center for healthy enjoyment which I think will surprise you.

At Pine Camp, just south of the Thousand Island district, where our mounted troops go for training, and at Fort Ontario, near Oswego, which is our coast artillery camp, you will find similar conditions.

Now you probably think that I have devoted considerable time telling you what a fine lot we are and what a pleasant time we have, and have been keeping very quiet in regard to the fact that we really do some hard work.

I have done this intentionally because I believe that the average recruit who applies to the National Guard for enlistment does so after a very simple process of reasoning. First he wants to know whether he is going to have a good time and then how much hard work he will have to do.

If he is the right kind of a man we can promise him the good time, but if he is going to remain in the Guard he will also have to do some hard work and do it well.

He will have to report to the armory for a drill of from an hour and a half to two hours on one night a week during the year, possibly with a short holiday during one of the summer months. He will have to report at camp for a fifteen day field training period every summer. During this latter period he will drill from 8 to 11:30 every morning and from 1:30 to 3:00 every afternoon except on Sundays. At 6:00 o'clock every evening he will take part in regimental evening parade and at various times he will be called upon for guard, for cleaning up and for other duties. He will have a full day but he will usually have two or three hours in the afternoon for athletics and recreation and unless he becomes an officer or non-commissioned officer his evenings will be his own.

During his armory drills he will first be expected to drill for several months with a recruit squad until he learns his individual duties as a soldier, then he will go to his company to learn his place in the team-work of the company and the regiment.

This entire course of training will benefit him physically. It will improve his bearing and his physique. He will learn the necessity of discipline and of team-play—valuable lessons in civil as well as in military life. He will also learn how to shoot a fire arm, possibly how to ride a horse, how to set up a telephone, how to give first aid in case of injury and how to defend himself and his country in case of necessity.

If he is ambitious, the door of promotion is wide open to him. Whether he becomes a non-commissioned officer or finally an officer depends on himself alone. Practically every one of the highest ranking officers in the New York National Guard started their military careers as privates in the recruit squad.

This will take extra time, extra ability and a large amount of hard work. As a professional soldier I am often amazed at the work that is put in by our National Guard officers; men who have to earn a living in addition to their military duties. No more earnest or hard working body of men exists in the country today, and to belong to them is an honor for any man.

Our prospective recruit can choose any branch of the service that attracts him. The New York National Guard embraces every important unit that modern military science calls for. Infantry, cavalry, artillery of every kind, air service, engineers, medical and signal units, trains, horse drawn or motorized. Our prospective recruit can walk, ride a horse or drive a motor as he desires.

I have not yet said anything about pay because as a matter of fact I feel that few of the National Guard serve on account of the pay. Whatever may be their reasons for original enlistment they continue because they like the work and the companionship, because the spirit has caught them. However, the pay is not an inconsiderable item. The Federal Government now pays every man a day's pay for every armory drill and for every day of field duty. This amounts to from fifty or sixty dollars a year in the case of privates, to six or seven hundred dollars a year in the case of higher officers. Some of it will go for company dues, to provide for full dress uniforms, for company dances or other parties, for little extras at the camp company messes, for uniforms and equipments in the case of officers, but a greater or lesser portion will always remain for the individual use of the man who has earned it.

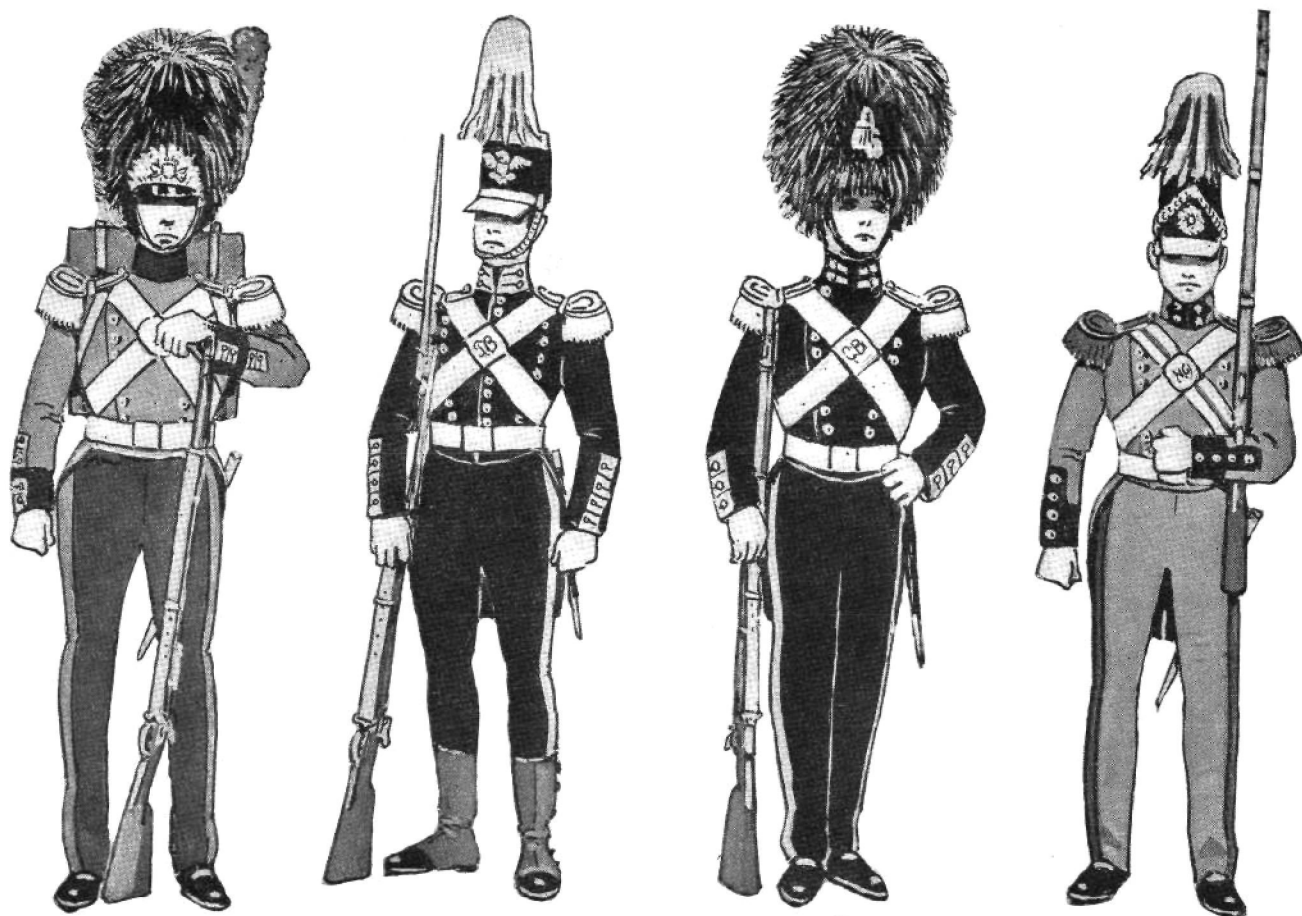
However, the greatest thing we have to offer I have kept for the last. That is the real spirit of the Guard. It is an inspiration to belong to it. The Guard believes in itself. It has over a hundred years of history and tradition behind it. It has served the State and the Nation in the past and it is determined to be ready to serve them in the future whenever the next call shall come. No matter how ignorant of this spirit a man may be when he joins, no matter how indifferent to it he may be at the start, the average man cannot escape being caught up by the tide and carried along in spite of himself. No real man can fail to be thrilled by the service rings on his regimental colors, by the service streamers which commemorate service in 1812, in the War of Secession in the '60s, in Cuba, Porto Rico or the Philippines in 1898, on the border in 1916 or at the breaking of the Hindenburg Line or in the Argonne Forest in 1918.

The National Guard has much to offer that I can tell you about and that I have tried to describe briefly this evening. It has still more to offer that I cannot tell you about. You must learn it for yourselves. It cannot be described. It is the spirit of comradeship, of pride in honorable achievement in the past, of determination not to fail should a call come in the future. It is the greatest thing we have to offer and it is the one that cannot be described, that must be experienced to be known.

Remember, finally, however, that in exchange for all of this we expect much in return. We are jealous of our reputation and we are in a position to pick our men, to accept only those whom we believe will carry on the work. The loafer, and the man who is not clean in mind and body has no place with us. He will soon be eliminated even if he does succeed in getting in. On the other hand, the real man, no matter what his wealth or lack of it, no matter what his position in society, no matter what his religion, no matter what his race, can find a place in the National Guard and can then learn much better than I have been able to tell you what it is that the National Guard has to offer to the citizen of the State, and why many men stay in it year after year, long beyond the term of their original enlistment periods.

Regimental Historical Sketches

By GENERAL DeWITT CLINTON FALLS



212TH ARTILLERY (Supplementary)

IN the July, 1925, number, the NATIONAL GUARDSMAN published a Regimental Historical Sketch of the 212th Artillery giving the regimental uniforms worn since its organization as the 12th Regiment of Infantry in 1847. The original regimental organization was made by the consolidation of the following independent companies:

Companies, Light Guard, City Musketeers, Tomkins Blues, City Blues, Guard Lafayette (later renamed), Webster Guards, Lafayette Fusiliers, Independence Guard, Baxter Blues, Baxter Guard (later renamed), National Greys, New York Riflemen (later renamed), Black Rifles.

Each of these organizations had its own distinctive uniform which was discarded for a regimental uniform when the consolidation took place, as shown in the previous article. THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN has been able to secure information in regard to the uni-

forms of four of these independent companies and if any authentic data in regard to the others is sent to the writer, care of THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, it will gladly publish it in a subsequent article. The organizations shown in the above sketch, reading from left to right, and the companies they became in the 12th, are as follows:

Light Guard—Company A. Red coat, blue trimmings; blue trousers, red stripe; bearskin hat with red plume.

Tomkins Blues—Company C. Dark blue, white trimmings; shako black with white plume and silver trimmings.

City Blues—Company D. Dark blue, white and gold trimmings; bearskin hat.

Baxter Guards (later renamed National Greys)—Company I. Cadet grey, black trimmings, red stripe on trousers; shako black with brass trimmings, red and white plume.

THE "CAMINO REAL"

FOR many years after the discovery by Columbus, Spaniards searched the Spanish Main and through the jungles of Panama or, as it was then called, "Castilla Del Oro" for the shortest route to the

South Sea. Pedrarias Davila, the Cruel, who is said to have accounted for over two million Indians, founded the ancient city of Old Panama, August 15th, 1519. The despoliation and overthrow of the Incan Empire was accomplished from Panama and it soon became the storehouse for the bullion of Peru. On the North or Caribbean Coast another stronghold of Spain, "Nombre de Dios" developed when Diego de Albitas was stranded there. Between these two points a road across the Isthmus was constructed passing over the great continental divide, through the dense tropical jungle, over swamps and up the steep sides of hills down to the open "sabanna" country around Old Panama.

This road or trail, built by slaves, many of whom died of their labors, still exists to this day. The narrow slit through the veritable solid mass of torrid vegetation, in many places topped by a ceiling of vine and creeper, the sixty miles paved with rocks, is still passable. In the wet season the shrubs, bush and trees luxuriate and render progress difficult but nevertheless possible for men armed with "machetes".

The trail was known as the "Camino Real" or the Royal Road, but a more fitting name for it would have been the Road of Death. For more than a hundred and fifty years long mule trains packed gold across the Vinculum like cordwood. A gold train usually consisted of thousands of mules, gaily caparisoned and with jingling bells, each with its load of gold. In the van and in the rear marched armed men, while with the mules files of Indian and African slaves stumbled along under the lashes of their drivers.

Throughout the length of the road these poor slaves experienced the intense cruelty of their Spanish masters. The halt and the lame were ruthlessly stricken down. Rather than unchain these unfortunates, the Spaniards lopped off their heads to free the chain and it can well be said that the "Camino Real" was paved with dead men's bones and every inch of the way stained with blood. In addition, the cutting and building of the trail through the unhealthy fetidness of the jungles cost the Castilians thousands of their sturdiest slaves. Many of the slaves

escaped, taking to the jungles where they and their forbears banded together as Hillmen or "Cimarrones".

As "Cimarrones", the former slaves attacked and robbed the gold trains repeatedly. A mixture of Indians and Negroes with an occasional renegade white man, they became the valuable allies of the English and French Pirates who supplied them with arms to the common end. Unlike their allies, the "Cimarrones" soon organized and had a King, were commanded by Captains and wrought havoc on their former cruel masters.

In this way, all the gold that left Old Panama did not reach "Nombre de Dios" nor did all that fell into the hands of the Pirates reach the Atlantic. Many were the marauders and avengers who failed to get clear of the terrible jungles, dying with their spoil hidden away in the silence of the mangrove forests and amid the mucid undergrowth adjoining the "Camino Real".



Ruins of "Old Panama."

Speaking of the "Incas Gold" we saw an article in a recently issued newspaper giving an account of the 25th anniversary of the American occupation of the Pana-

ma Canal Zone

The only official cognizance taken of the anniversary was a brief statement issued by the Panama Canal Bureau of Statistics and the annual dinner of the Society of the Incas, which was held in Panama City with about 25 members in attendance.

The Society of the Incas is composed of Americans who came to work on the canal in 1904 or previously. Nearly all of the active members here are still employed by the canal organization, only a few having quit canal service to engage in business of their own or to enter the employ of private companies. General W. C. Gorgas, then a colonel in the Army Medical Corps, was one of the most enthusiastic organizers of the society and it was he who suggested the name Incas as descriptive of the pioneer work being accomplished by the Americans who came to Panama as early as 1904.

It was recalled that in the first years of the American occupation drinking water was bought at 5 cents a can. Great precaution had to be taken because of impurities in the water, sanitation and modern water systems being entirely lacking in those days.

Paved streets were not in existence in those days, members of the Incas Society remembered, and those who

ventured out after dark were compelled to carry lanterns to avoid falling into rain pits in the alleys that served as highways. Mud ankle deep was a commonplace and the only centers of recreation were saloons where the danger of attack by the natives was constantly present.

tional Guard, in 1912. In 1915 he was commissioned Brevet-Major-General in the New York National Guard. He is still active in the military service of New York, after forty years of continuous duty, being the Commanding General of the 87th Infantry Brigade.

General Dyer served as Captain and Major in the Spanish-American War, receiving warm official commendations for his fine work. He served as a Brigadier-General on the Mexican Border in 1916. When the New York National Guard was



Above: Ruins of Treasury "Old Panama." Pacific depository for the "Inca" gold from Peru before its transportation across Panama by the "Camino Real."



Right: Ruins of the Cathedral "Old Panama." Soldiers within—U. S. Infantry on manouvers in Republic of Panama.

DINNER TO GEN. GEORGE R. DYER

Over one thousand of the admirers of Brigadier General George R. Dyer greeted him at the dinner tendered to him in the Hotel Commodore, New York City, on the evening of June tenth. It was almost like a family gathering, even though it was so largely attended, for all seemed to be personal friends of long standing through the General's long, prominent career in civic and military affairs. General George Rathbone Dyer, Brevet-Major-General, the son of Governor Elisha and Nancy Anthony (Viall) Dyer, of the ancient Rhode Island Dyer family, was born in Providence, R. I., in 1869, and is a direct descendant of Roger Williams. He attended private schools in his native city and St. Paul's School at Concord, N. H., completing his education in Berlin, Germany.

General Dyer has served the City and State of New York on numerous occasions and is at this time Chairman of the New York State Bridge and Tunnel Commission, which has built the Holland Tunnel. He has also been a member of the Armory Board for the past seventeen years and was Chairman of the Mayor's Military Committee during the World War.

He was Chairman of the Committee appointed by the Governor to revise the Military Law of New York State which became operative in 1924.

General Dyer has had a long military career in the service of the Nation and the State of New York. He enlisted as a private in Co. K, 7th Regiment, in 1889, and worked his way up through the various grades until he was commissioned Brigadier General, New York Na-

called into service in the World War and the State was left without military protection, General Dyer was designated by the Governor as Chairman of a Board to assist the Governor in organizing an adequate military force to protect the lives and property of the inhabitants of the State and to advise the Governor as to measures to be adopted to safeguard State and Municipal property and public utilities.

In August, 1917, the Governor placed General Dyer in command of all State troops in Greater New York and four adjoining counties. Later he was placed in command of the entire military forces of the State, holding this command until the return of Major-General O'Ryan.

Upon the completion of the World War General Dyer was cited for meritorious service during the World War and also awarded the New York State Conspicuous Service Cross.

Before the dinner the invocation was given by Major James N. Connelly and after the splendidly served menu Major General John F. O'Ryan, as Toastmaster, introduced Colonel Francis L. V. Hoppin, Mr. Peter P. Prunty and finally General Dyer, himself.

The speeches paid wonderful tribute to the character of the honored guest, whose life had been so full of deeds for the welfare and betterment of his city, state and country.

A bronze bust of Abraham Lincoln was presented to General Dyer in behalf of his friends, by Mr. Prunty, who had so successfully acted as Chairman of the Dinner Committee.

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JULY, 1929

TEAM WORK — DISCIPLINE

AS the field training season is on the following editorial from the *Fifth Corps News* is pertinent and timely.

Military operations are like any business—any game. They are conducted in accordance with certain rules and regulations which may not be violated.

Teamwork in carrying out these rules and regulations is here more necessary than in business or a game, for if anything goes wrong the mistakes must be paid for, not in a monetary way, not with a piece of smashed machinery, not with a lost game, but with the most valuable thing on earth—human life.

Again, the nature of military employment makes system and order absolute necessities. Large numbers of men must be assembled and moved about in a limited area. They must be cared for, fed and fought. Hence it is that each man and each unit must play the game strictly according to the rules. If they fail to do so, confusion and disorder are bound to result. Orders and regulations must provide for everything in detail and they must

be observed both in the spirit and the letter if we are to expect teamwork under such conditions.

A discipline which responds willingly and unhesitatingly to orders and regulations, whatever be the circumstances, is the only means for insuring such teamwork as is here contemplated.

The more important the operation, the more critical the situation, the more the necessity for teamwork—the more the necessity for discipline. Without either of these, the handwriting on the wall will spell but one word—disaster.

GRADUATION DAY AT WEST POINT

THE annual June festivities of Graduation Day at the U. S. Military Academy at West Point always thrill the thousands who attend this great military function when the well-trained, athletic young men, from all parts of these United States, get their lieutenant's bars and start on their army career—among them the future commanding generals of our yet unbeaten army. In the ranks this year were many former National Guardsmen, who won their way to West Point through service in the Guard.

The June picture was exactly as so beautifully described by Edwin C. Hill recently in the *N. Y. Sun*:

"The sun's rays glorify the most impressive and inspiring tableau that an American citizen can find in his whole United States.

"From north to south the regiment of cadets sweeps its blue-gray mass across the width of the Plain, battalion by battalion, company by company; thirteen hundred young lads taken from the plain people, sons of butchers and bakers and candle-stick makers, and tuned and trained in the perfect coordination of mind and body.

"From the northwest edge of the Plain the Stars and Stripes, dominating symbol of this tableau, snaps flatly in the stiff breeze; back of it the frowning bastions of Stone Mountain and Anthony's Nose, with a glimpse of the shining Hudson flowing between—a painted flag upon a painted background."

When one looks upon these young men, as well-trained in courtesy and manners as in discipline and military tactics, he is led to believe that there is a lot of character teaching the cadet prayer which one can read in the chapel. It is a prayer worth reading because it is lived outside the chapel as well as recited inside. It begins, of course, with an invocation to God, and then it goes on:

"Strengthen and increase our admiration for honest dealing and clean thinking, and suffer not our hatred of hypocrisy and pretense ever to diminish. Encourage us in our endeavor to live above the common level of life. Make us to choose the harder right instead of the easier wrong, and never to be content with a half truth when the whole can be won. Endow us with courage that is born of loyalty to all that is noble and worthy, that scorns to compromise with vice and injustice and knows no fear when truth and right are in jeopardy."

And that's why they build real men at West Point.

The N. Y. N. G. are working at field training in the three big New York military camps—Camp Smith, Pine Camp and Ft. Ontario.

General Haskell's Editorial

FIELD TRAINING

LAST month's GUARDSMAN would have been the logical issue in which to publish an editorial on our field training but I wanted to write at that time on our inspections and so had to hold over until July some things which I wish to say to you in regard to our 1929 field training.

In the first place I ask every one to remember that during the two weeks that you are in camp, very nearly as much time will be devoted to actual instruction as during all the rest of the training year. We have at least 62 hours of actual drill time in camp; forty-eight armory drills at one hour and a half each figure 72 hours. Therefore fully fifty per cent of our progress in training will be made in camp. If we make the most of this time not a moment must be lost, and the moments will go fast and once lost cannot be recovered. Even more than in the armory it is vital to plan all work in advance; to go out on the drill field or target ranges or maneuver area completely prepared for the subject which is to be taught.

Next, remember that instruction will not be confined to the drill fields. The new man will be learning from the time he reaches the armory to put on his uniform until he takes it off again at the armory on his return. Whether he learns good methods or poor methods, whether he comes back a better soldier or a poorer one will depend on the older men in his unit, officers, non-coms and privates. Most of his drill ground instruction will, of course, come to him through his officers and sergeants and it must be and usually will be, good, but a great deal of his future attitude towards military life will be formed in his company street, in his mess hall and in his squad tent. If the older men are careless, indifferent, chronic complainers or slackers, he will be an unusual man if he does not follow the crowd and turn out the same way. On the other hand if they are men who take a pride in the uniform, the service and the work connected therewith, the new man will soon figure out that any

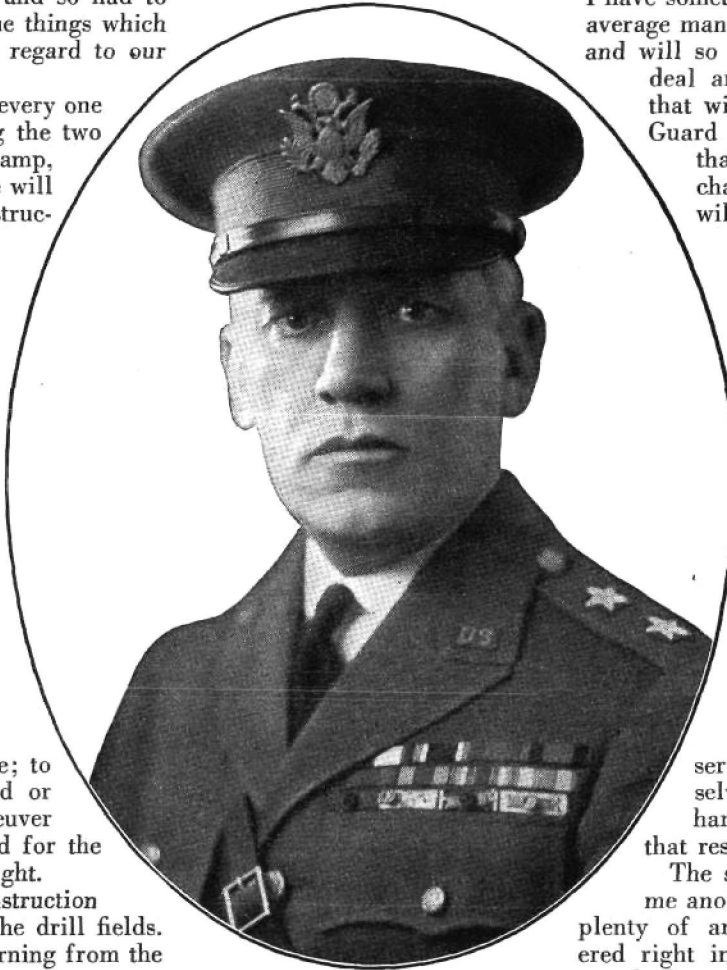
other attitude is going to bring him nothing but discomfort and tribulation and will govern himself accordingly.

In spite of considerable evidence to the contrary that I have sometimes met, I believe that the average man wants to be a good soldier and will so turn out if given a square deal and a fair chance. I think that with the New York National Guard the average man will have that square deal and that fair chance. I know that nowhere will he find better camps than we have nor camps where his comfort and recreation are given more consideration. We shall work hard, we shall have hot weather and wet weather, but we shall do all we can in administration to give all of our officers and men good quarters, good food, good instruction and facilities for amusement and athletics. With this as a start let all of us older soldiers do our best to impress our newer members with the fact that we respect our service, our uniform and ourselves and are willing to work hard and cheerfully to show that respect.

The subject of recreation gives me another thought. I believe that plenty of amusement can be discovered right in the camp itself to keep everybody entertained for his full tour

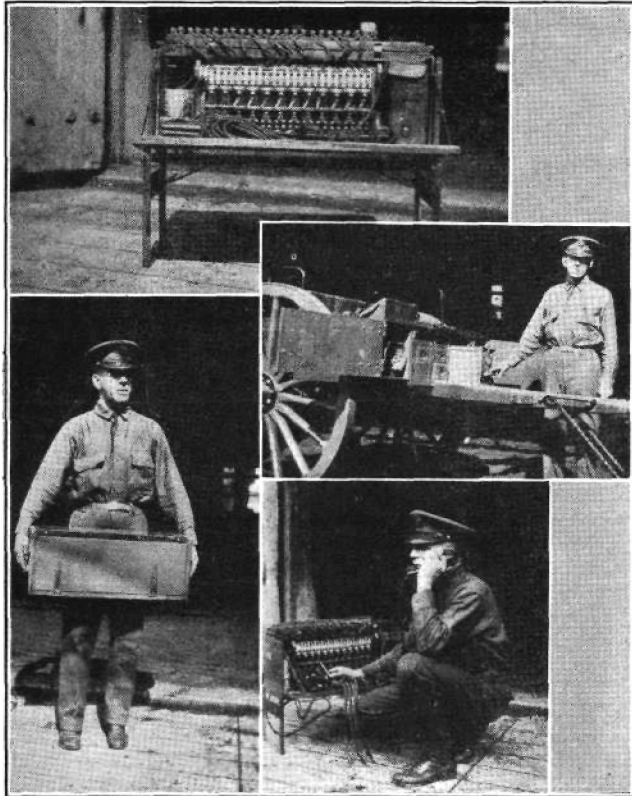
of duty. I approve of the trips to New York City which up-state regiments take from Camp Smith on trips to the Thousand Islands from Pine Camp, but I do feel very strongly that the man who, for his amusement, tries to get out of camp as soon as he can get free is not going to get the most benefit out of his tour but rather is going to do exactly what he does with his average evening at home when he really has an opportunity to do something different in many cases better. I want to ask every Colonel especially to try to arrange plenty of athletic games, plenty of regimental entertainments and to try to have so much worth while doing in camp that the men will not have to look elsewhere.

And finally in all competitive events, in all events of which a permanent record is [CONTINUED ON PAGE 23]



Communications

Equipment De Luxe



BEING prompted by the article on "Communications in the 369th Infantry" in the April issue, the First Battalion, 104th Field Artillery sent pictures of the Switchboard Chest Assembly used by Headquarters Battery. This consists of a chest, with folding legs, containing a twelve drop switchboard, a type EE telephone, a tool kit, two dry cells, a buzzer, a night light, and a terminal strip. These are so compactly arranged that the chest, when closed, takes the place of the large drawer in the left side of the Artillery Cart.

The pictures show (1) a close up of the chest with top and front opened, (2) its position in the Artillery Cart, (3) closed, and (4) in operation.

The soldier in the pictures is Sgt. J. J. O'Connell of Battery B, the constructor of the chest. Sergeant O'Connell is nearing the completion of 30 years' service in the N. G. N. Y. He started in the Sixth Battery and continued with it when it became Battery C, First Field Artillery, and later 104th F. A. After the war when the regiment was reorganized he transferred to Battery B where he is now serving. He added another 100% medal to his collection last year.

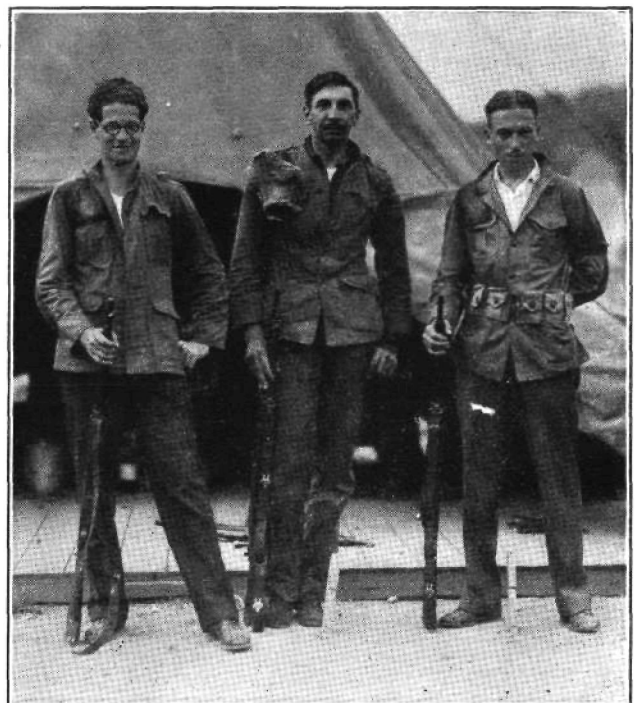
NEW YORK'S RIFLE AND PISTOL MATCHES [CONTINUED FROM PAGE 6]

Pvt. A. Townsend—10th Inf.	93
Cadet Fulton, U. S. M. A.	92
Pvt. W. M. Affelder, Jr.—107th Inf.	92
Cadet Adcock—U. S. M. A.	92
Pvt. R. A. Devereaux—107th Inf.	92
Cadet Weber—U. S. M. A.	92
Lieut. L. G. Duncan—N. Y. N. M.	92
Pvt. A. McLinden—102nd Eng.	92
Pvt. Theo. Harrell—121st Eng., N. G. D. C.	92

This match was followed up by the Wingate Short-Range Off-Shoulder Match of the State Rifle Association's program, Sergeant Norling of the 107th Infantry collecting the trophy with a score of 48 out of 50, eighty men competing. The scores of the first eighteen were:

Sgt. A. Norling—107th Inf.	48
Cpl. R. L. Deverall—107th Inf.	45
Capt. F. Wenneis—107th Inf.	45
Sgt. Mulhall—102nd Eng.	45
Lieut. T. A. Riley—121st Eng., N. G. D. C.	45
Pvt. N. Davids—107th Inf.	45
Sgt. W. J. Breitsman—108th Inf.	44
Cpl. K. Kemp—71st Inf.	44
Pvt. R. A. Devereaux—107th Inf.	44
Sgt. J. Hanrahan—71st Inf.	44
Sgt. B. Masko—10th Inf.	44
Sgt. T. Dooley—102nd Eng.	44
Pvt. A. A. Tomelden—121st Eng., N. G. D. C.	44
Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald—107th Inf.	44
Sgt. J. Jelinek—71st Inf.	44
Sgt. R. A. Nott—107th Inf.	44
Lieut. A. Gormsen—102nd Eng.	44
Pvt. J. H. Orrobaugh—10th Inf.	44

The fourth day was started with the Brigade and Headquarters Matches, some [CONTINUED ON PAGE 24]



Company G, 107th Infantry, Winners and Record Breakers, Adjutant General's Match



245th COAST ARTILLERY

BATTERY G NOTES

Major Edward J. Reilly drilled for the last time May 21. In view of this fact and to show the regard that they have for the "Major," the boys of Battery G held a "bean supper" in the mess hall. Immediately after drill we all sat down to hot dogs, beanhole beans, coffee and cake. Naturally not much talking was done then. In fact, it appeared as though some had been a long time in training for this event. After the supper had "bean" devoured the lights were turned out and our ex-Mess Sergeant Al Muller, who is an expert pastry chef, came triumphantly in with an enormous cake, decorated with crossed cannons, lights and Major Reilly's picture in the center. The inscription was "From the Boys of Battery G." Muller had been planning this surprise for weeks and Major Reilly's pleasure was his reward. This didn't end the presentations because Al Frick on behalf of the men of the outfit turned over the gift from them of an ornamental inkstand with a clock and fountain pens. The Major was quite touched by this and in his acknowledgment speech said that Battery G had always been his favorite company and that this affair was a real tribute. He further recounted some of his experiences of many years ago in the National Guard. From these stories it would seem that the young fellows of today aren't any different from those of the old days. Major Reilly is an interesting speaker and got a big "hand" from the boys. Some of the others of the outfit were heard from, mainly Captain Munske and his "dismount Napoleon" story and Johnny Green with his dialect story. The affair broke up about midnight. Acknowledgment is made to Charley Johnson for his co-operation with Ed Mahoney and DeCallies in starting the "bean supper" idea in the battery.

Our Supply Sergeant, Thomas J. Allen, was present in all his newly married splendor. He is scheduled to be decorated with the order of the "waffle iron."

The indoor baseball hounds are practising weekly before drill in preparation for camp and the renewal of the battles between the Non-Coms and Mussolini's All Stars. Some nifty headwork has been exhibited but due to the hard floor and the Army shoes the foot work is sort of slippery. Which adds variety to the straight baseball. Harry Heinsohn has been burning them over the plate like a leaguer and some fine stick work has been shown by Schere, Manz and Boyd.

Herb Holz, our diminutive mechanic, is signing over for his fifth hitch and threatens war if Al Frick, who signed up in 1923 with him, doesn't ship over. It may be that Major Reilly's remarks may change Al's mind for him.

A most pleasing sign in the outfit is the work of the new men in recruiting. Most of the new men since last camp have accounted for the string of recruits we have secured.

102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT

105TH COLLECTING COMPANY

There will never be another word against our "dress" uniforms. Our company turned out 100% for the Memorial Day parade. Modesty forbids our saying we looked swell—but we know we made a nice showing.

On Friday, June 14, the company paraded in White Plains and the two companies, all in the new uniforms, received applause all along the line for their trim appearance.

Our supply sergeant is being run ragged getting set for camp—by the way—meet Sgt. Cordy, supply sergeant, 105th Collecting Company. The old supply sergeant feels his demotion and never shows his face except at drills! Yeh?

Private Elio is pushing Corporal Falco for the entertaining honors of the company.

Well—come on, camp—we are ready.

14th INFANTRY

"M" COMPANY

Everybody in old M Company was "tickled pink" when the last issue of the GUARDSMAN was received and we turned to the attendance record, for lo! like Abou-Ben-Adhem, "our name led the rest" in attendance with 93%. We are especially proud of this because all of our men drilled on their own drill night. The unfortunate part of it, however, is that we cannot pick up on our rolls and mark present the six men on our waiting list, because cruel fate has limited our maximum strength to seventy.

The old waiting list still persists in spite of transfers of men. Evidently "Give 'em hell and make 'em like it" works.

The old chevron maker is working overtime for M Company, for several of our men have passed exams for promotion and now "Steeplechase" Strohm and "Sheik" Pagnotta are sporting sergeants' chevrons, while Matty Bonora, Bill Gilson, "Noisy" Grasso and "Silent" Anker Anderson, late of the First Engineers, U. S. A., are strutting around with two stripes.

It is not only new enlistments we are getting, however, but also re-enlistments. Our top soldier, Al Seitz, re-upped for another hitch, his third; Platoon Sgt. Ralph Rankin also signed on the dotted line for the third time; while our chief cook and bottle washer, Dago Red Crecco, by reason of his re-enlistment, will endeavor to make our gastronomic juices flow freely in camp this summer. Incidentally, our top kick was presented with a Dunhill cigarette lighter for unusual loyalty and efficiency.

We did not know what talent we had in our Army until

we held our Spring Military Ball and Carnival. Not only practically everybody in the company, with their fair damsels, was present, but also about one hundred and fifty guests. The professional entertaining was done by Harlem's best black orchestra, while we also had Miss Edith Conroy, late of the "Follies," and Eddie Cantor consented to let Betty Moore have time off from "Whoopee" to do her stuff for the machine gunners. It took the latter to bring out our talent. After doing her stunt she sang love songs to Charlie Gunther, made Crecco do a fancy dance and even had dignified Frank Dalesio doing the splits. The prize one-step was won by our own Frank Crecco, but he had to get Sergeant Wolf's girl, Miss May Belgard, as his dancing partner. Bonora gave an exhibition of tap dancing that would make many a Broadway star green with envy, while Collins showed us how the Charleston really should be done. Incidentally, Collins had "our" girl with him. About one o'clock, tired, but happy, our Army went home after a large evening.

121st CAVALRY

Troop B, having completed inspection with a general rating of "very satisfactory," is now preparing to go to camp.

The troop has been conducting some very pleasant social affairs, including a formal dance at the Armory, which was voted one of the best parties ever conducted by the outfit.

The troop made its usual fine showing in the Memorial Day parade in Albany, especially with its new type issue boots, which replaced the old shoes and leggings. The new boots arrived only in time for the parade.

The troop has had the honor of having its commanding officer, Capt. Harry G. Taylor, designated to command the First Squadron, 121st Cavalry. Second Lieut. Thomas D. Goodwin is commanding the troop and is also acting as adjutant of the First Squadron.

In addition to Troop B, First Squadron headquarters is now housed in the New Scotland Avenue Armory. This will mean a few promotions in the troop when the new unit is organized.

The troop is getting into shape for camp after a hectic few weeks during which it prepared for an unexpected call for rifle practice. Despite the short time for preparation the outfit made a very good showing on the rifle range.

The Wednesday Night Riding Club is completing a very successful season which will end soon when the troop horses are shipped to Pine Camp. The troop will follow soon after.

ENTERTAIN FOREMANS CLUB

The Foremans Club, consisting of forty members, were the guests of Battery E, 156th F. A., Newburgh, N. Y., at their regular meeting, which consisted of the election of officers. Captain Huddelson, the Second Battalion Adjutant, was the presiding officer and is now the past president.

After their regular meeting was over Capt. Elmer Babcock, the regular Army instructor of Battery E, gave a very interesting talk on the French 75 gun, explaining the important parts and the improvements which have

been made in the artillery guns and the artillery personnel, starting back before the days of Napoleon.

A gun crew of Battery E gave a demonstration of going into action on the drill floor, went through gun drill and gave a demonstration of night firing. This was very interesting to the visitors. Sgt. Edward Hughes was in charge of the gun crew. Sergeant Armstrong had his detail demonstrate the use of the instruments, B.C. scope, range finder, aiming circle, switch board and telephones. Sergeant Gibboney demonstrated the radio, which is the property of the Headquarters Battery. They were very much impressed with our supply room and other equipment. The foremen of the various industries are the men who determine whether our soldiers can get off to go to camp. We believe by making them acquainted with our organization they now realize that the men really do learn and become better workmen due to their training.

The Battery served them with hot coffee and sandwiches after the demonstration and they all left satisfied that they had learned something new about the guard.

106th INFANTRY

The camp tour is now a matter of history and the regiment is enjoying a well deserved vacation. The plans of Col. Thomas Fairservis to have the tour of camp ended before the advent of hot weather were knocked sky high by the weather man. To say the least, it was warm.

Two things stood out among the many things new and old which pertain to the camp. The first of these was the drilling of the recruits who, after a week of strenuous effort, were turned over to the companies and the second, but most important of all, was the excellent messes served in every company kitchen.

It has always been the good fortune of the companies to go to camp with ample mess funds in their treasury. But it has not always been the good fortune of the supply officer, Capt. Albert J. Nelson, or the mess sergeants to procure and prepare delectables that would tickle the palate of an epicure. The promotion of Capt. William J. Mangine to major and camp quartermaster and the rigid inspections of food insisted upon, provided the men with the highest grade of food that could be purchased.

The days of the maneuvers were pleasant ones for the members of the regiment. For in the shade of the wooded hills surrounding the camp, the men fought one of the greatest battles in the history of the regiment. From the time that a shot fired by the scouts indicated contact with the enemy to the last minute of fighting the men enjoyed every moment of the maneuvers. This was soldiering, the thing they had enlisted for. What did it matter if they scuffed their knees in climbing through the woods or found some foreign body crawling down their neck as they crawled through the undergrowth. The men were living in the past and to their minds, the maneuver was a thing of realism.

At the critique when the staff officers gathered with the regular army instructors the spirit of the men was commented upon by all.

During the review held in the middle Sunday, Borough President James J. Byrne and his official staff inspected the regimental area and visited among

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 28]

ARMY FIRST IN POINT OF HONOR

The Secretary of War Addresses Graduating Cadets

THE Army offers a career of honor superior to that of any other profession, James W. Good, Secretary of War, declared in an address to the 299 cadets of the graduating class of the United States Military Academy.

"You are entering a profession that can rightly claim superiority in the matter of honor," Secretary of War Good began after awarding the diplomas, "and though other professions may resent this claim, they cannot venture to assume it for themselves.

"This title to honor has been gratuitously conferred on the profession of arms since man began to recognize the nobility of courage, self-sacrifice and devotion to ideals. Until mankind changes its estimate of moral values and pays the same tribute to selfishness that it does to generosity, your calling will continue to be held the most honorable of all professions, and no amount of philosophizing or political economizing will ever deprive it of this distinction."

Calling attention to the four years spent as cadets at the Academy at the government's expense, fitting themselves for a military career, Secretary Good reminded them that the government had not maintained them and educated them to be marionette drillmasters.

"You have been prepared to meet a wider concept of service in peace and war," he said. "The Army expects you to conform to the high standards that it has set before you, but do not be content with measuring up to required standards. You have refinement of spirit, breadth of sympathy, physical and moral courage. We are not looking for too much when we expect from you new thoughts and new achievements.

"No man can tell whether the nation will avail itself of your talents and character in the awful test of war, but whether the years bring peace or conflict we know that they will bring for our nation and what it stands for—grandeur triumphs, more splendid victories than have yet been won.

"Your plain duty is to face peace as you would face war, giving all that is in you, without stint of measure, to the service of this blessed land that contains the hopes of mankind."

Commenting on the greatness of the nation, on the broad international contracts and contacts and the duties that fall to the lot of the Army officer in guarding the interests of the government, Secretary Good warned the new officers of the imperative necessity of establishing bonds of common purpose with his fellow men in civil life, remembering that when we assume the soldier we do not lay aside the citizen. His first consideration must always be the national defense, but that does not preclude a rational participation in the life of the community and a sincere interest in its problems and projects.

Speaking of leadership, the speaker emphasized the value of being "true to ideals and institutions based on conceptions of human welfare," and said that "if we call the roll of the sons of greatness and influence we shall see that they are also the sons of self-sacrifice."

In closing, Secretary Good admonished the graduating class to cling to "your ideals as you would cling to the flag placed in your keeping. They will carry you further on the road to happiness and honor than ever would self-

ishness or expediency. I envy you your youth and enthusiasm, but most of all I envy the opportunity that is yours to spend all the coming years in the service of such a country. The Army receives you with open arms."

A DE LUXE BUS SERVICE TO CAMP

A COMFORTABLE trip to Camp Smith on a Saturday or Sunday during the training season—a seat reserved just for you—seat yourself comfortably in New York and alight in front of the Recreation Building at camp—no crush—no crowding—just solid comfort all the way—don't seem possible this can be so in the summer when every transportation line is taxed to the limit, but read on—and paste this in your hat for future use.

Arrangements have just been made with the Gray Line Motor Tours, the world's largest and best equipped sight seeing service, for the operation of a service between the New York City terminal at the Hotel Waldorf-Astoria (Fifth Avenue and 34th Street) and Camp Smith.

The service will operate on Saturday and Sunday, commencing June 23rd and terminating with the week-end service of September 16th.

On Saturdays the Camp Smith Coach will leave the Waldorf-Astoria terminal at 11 a.m., arriving at Camp Smith at 1:00 p.m.

The coach will leave Camp Smith at 2:00 p.m. and arrive at the Waldorf at 4:00 p.m.

The second coach will leave the Waldorf at 4:30 p.m. arriving at Camp Smith at 6:30 p.m. and leave for the return trip at 7:00 p.m., arriving at the terminal at 9:00 p.m.

The afternoon trip from Camp Smith to New York on Saturdays is designed to afford the members of up-State units an opportunity of visiting New York over the week-end. By making reservations at the terminal upon arrival in New York, sufficient equipment can be assigned to the Sunday service to insure their return to Camp Smith.

On Sundays the coaches will leave the Waldorf-Astoria terminal at 11:00 a.m., arriving at Camp Smith at 1:00 p.m.

At 2:00 p.m. the coaches will leave Camp Smith for a tour over the Bear Mountain Bridge to the West Point Military Reservation, arriving there about 3:00 p.m., and passengers will have an opportunity of inspecting the Military Academy and viewing the evening parade and guard mount. Coaches will leave West Point at 5:45 p.m., arriving at Camp Smith at 6:45 p.m.

At 7:00 p.m. coaches will leave Camp Smith for New York, arriving at the terminal at 9:00 p.m.

One way fare between New York and Camp Smith will be \$1.50, round trip \$2.50.

The West Point trip will cost \$1.00.

The Gray Line standard type—de luxe coaches with individual leather seats—will be used.

Reservations will be accepted for accommodations on the various trips at the Gray Line Ticket Office in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel and at the general store at Camp Smith. Such reservations can be made by telephone, days or weeks ahead if desired, but reservations must be taken up before 10:00 a.m. on date of departures. On purchase of ticket, passengers will be assigned to numbered seats.

While the regular service outlined will be operated only

on Saturdays and Sundays, Veterans organizations and other associations interested in visiting the camp can arrange for special trips at the Gray Line offices in the Waldorf.

We believe that the inauguration of this service will be appreciated by our members and their friends—many of whom have been discouraged from visiting the camp by the discomfort which they were obliged to undergo.

The assurance of a comfortable seat and the advantage of retaining that seat for the entire trip is something not to be lightly passed over—we have made the trip plenty and by every means of travel except shanks mare, and we know whereof we speak.

Oak Leaves Bring Oak Room Party

ON Saturday evening, May 25th, the officers and men of Company I of the Seventh Regiment, 107th Infantry, N. G. N. Y., tendered to their former captain, now Maj. Philip Garey, a testimonial dinner in commemoration of 12 years of service with Company I and his appointment to the rank of major. The affair was held in the Oak Room of the Ritz Carlton Hotel.



The principal speaker of the evening was Lieut. Col. Ralph Tobin. The presence of Colonel Tobin made the occasion one of doubled rejoicing in that he also was recently elevated to his present rank. Colonel Tobin reviewed Major Garey's career with the Seventh and told the members of Company I many things about him. He concluded by presenting to Major Garey a personal token of his appreciation in the form of a pair of gold maple leaves. Captain Johnson, now in command of Company I, spoke in behalf of the officers and men of the company and presented an automatic service pistol to Major Garey as a remembrance of his former command.

In responding, Major Garey said that he had entertained the idea of making a formal speech for the occasion, but decided upon reconsideration to speak to the men as he had for so many years, directly and informally. While happy over his advancement and full of gratitude for the splendid gesture of the members of his old company, Major Garey stated that there was no other position in the regiment that he would rather have than that of captain of Company I. He assured everyone of his heartfelt thanks and in leaving asked only that the men of

Company I be as true and loyal to their new commander as they had been to him.

Major Van Lear Woodward expressed his sincere regrets at being unable to attend, by a telegram to Major Garey. Sgt. Thomas J. Diviney, Jr., who is chairman of the entertainment committee, presided as toastmaster.

"Vets" Still Keep Eye Trained

MR. JACOB MARKS, chairman of the rifle committee of 71st Veteran Association, writes:

"It may interest your readers to know that the members of the different regimental veteran associations are still actively engaged in rifle practice and engage in this soldierly activity on every possible occasion.

"The veteran associations of the 7th N. Y., 71st N. Y., 13th Brooklyn, Old Guard N. Y., 1st and 2nd Companies, Governor's Foot Guards, Connecticut, and 4th N. J. are banded together in an organization known as the Veteran Military Rifle Association and every year this association holds a series of indoor and outdoor matches, using the service rifle as issued and under strict army conditions.

"The series of indoor matches was completed recently with the following results:

"McAlpin Match—7th Regt. Vets. 591, 4th N. J. Vets. 565, 71st Regt. Vets. 562.

"The V. M. R. R. A. Match—7th Regt Vets. 426, 71st Regt. Vets. 420, 4th N. J. Vets. 397.

"It will be noted that while practically all the men are no longer active they have not forgotten how to shoot, which goes to prove that once a soldier always a soldier, and that also explains why veterans never grow old."

Perhaps a Good Recruit Prospect

Clyde F. Williams, 304 Third Ave., New York City. Private, Battery D, 102nd Field Artillery.

Hugh McMannus, Smith Hotel, Malone, N. Y. Private, Company F, 104th Infantry.

Charles P. Doherty, 21 Elliot St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Private, Company A, 181st Infantry.

James Miller, 1001 Elm St., Utica, N. Y. Private, Company B, 182nd Infantry.

Gerard Brodeur, 308 West 93rd St., New York, N. Y. Corporal, Battery B, 241st Coast Artillery.

Thomas H. Clare, 463 West St., New York City. Private, Battery F, 241st Coast Artillery.

Harry E. Hadlock, 1203 Marion Ave., Fordham, N. Y. Private, Company F, 181st Infantry.

Edward J. Forgette, 305 Dyckman St., New York, N. Y. Private, Battery A, 241st Coast Artillery.

Frank C. O'Brien, Utica, N. Y. (Central Construction Co.) Private, Battery G, 241st Coast Artillery.

Thomas F. McAuliffe, 147 Parkway Road, Bronxville, N. Y. Company F, 181st Infantry.

Robert A. Degan, 251 West 53rd St., New York City. Private, 26th Tank Company.

Dominic Lentini, 21 Pleasant St., Jamaica, L. I., N. Y. Private, Company L, 181st Infantry.

Eugene J. Hennessey, 68 Barlow St., Utica, N. Y. Private first class, Company L, 169th Infantry.

James H. Bartolotta, 803 Elsmere Pl., Bronx, N. Y. Private first class, Company I, 102nd Infantry.

Cyrus B. Lund, 133 East 38th St., New York City. Private, Battery A, 242nd Coast Artillery.



Keep Smiling

With the Aid of Scissors, Paste Pot and Brain Storms

Plans and Training!

Joe—I've given my wife a new spring coat.

Jack—To keep her warm?

Joe—No, to keep her quiet.

"Pardon me, sir, but you haven't paid for your purchase. These articles aren't free."

"Isn't this place a gift shoppe?"

"Will you marry me?"

"I'm afraid not."

"Aw, come on, be a support."

Delayed Communications!

"Where did you get that eye?"

"You know that pretty little woman we said was a widow?"

"Yes."

"Well, she isn't."

She—A penny for your thoughts.
He (Mr. Staylate)—I was thinking of going.

Her Father (at head of stairs)—
Give him a dollar, Viola, it's worth it.
—Lafayette Lyre.

Fetching Smile

He—I smiled at a girl last night and as she passed she gave me a smile in return.

She—What followed?

He—I did. —Capper's Weekly.

"I can trace my relatives back to a family tree."

"You mean 'chase 'em' back to a family tree?"

"No, I don't mean 'chase 'em,' I mean trace 'em, get me?"

"Well, there ain't but two kinds of things that lived in trees, birds and monkeys, and you don't have any feathers."

"Discarding a Pair"

Customer—Can I change these pants at this counter?

Clerk—Well, I'll tell you, mister, we have quite a few women shoppers, so maybe you'd better go to the dressing room in the rear.

Silent Night

I crept upstairs, my shoes in my hand,
Just as the night took wing—

And I saw my wife four feet above,
Doing the same darn thing.

Try It, Anyway

"What do you think of Czechoslovakia?"

"Well, it's hard to say."

—Life.

And He's Not a Volunteer!

"Say, Bob, where do you work?"

"Oh, I'm general in my boss's office."

"General what?"

"General office boy."

London Charwoman (to neighbor with whom she is having spat)—
What I says is, there are ladies and ladies—
an' you ain't neither!"

Looks Like a Busy Summer!

Upon our arrival in Peekskill for a military training season at Camp Smith we purchased a local paper in the "friendly town" and was surprised, in reading the account of the Memorial Day parade, to learn that "five bands and three rum corps, all Peekskill organizations, provided the music."

Must have been a lot of noise!

Brute

Medium—The spirit of your wife is here now. Do you wish to speak to her through me?

Inquirer—Yes, ask her where she put my summer underwear?

"By George, that's what I call rubbing it in," declared the poet.

"What do you mean?" asked his friend.

"I sent this magazine two poems and they sent me back three."

—Literary Technician.

Scotch Proverb

Money talks but it never gives itself away.

First to Control

Willie—Didn't Mr. Edison make the first talking machine?

Father—No, my son, God made the first one, but Edison made the first that could be shut off.

We Really Don't Believe This!

Pat—Why are you wearing so many coats on such a hot day?

Mike (carrying a paint can)—I'm going to paint me fence, and it says on this can, "To obtain best results, put on at least three coats."

—Exchange.

Butcher—I can recommend this ham, ma'am. It's thoroughly cured.

Bride—No, I don't want one that's been cured. Give me one that's never been sick.
—Montreal Star.

This Is a "Hit and Run" One!

Joe—I am burning with love for you.

Eve—Oh, don't make a fuel of yourself.

One of Our New Citizens

"Do you know Lincoln's Gettysburg address?"

"No, I don't even know his telephone number."

Happy man—Shay, waiter, find my hat.

Waiter—It's on your head, sir.

Happy man—Don't bother, then; I'll look for it myself.

A Progressive Wish

Husband—I say, if the worst comes to the worst I suppose we can go and live with your parents?

Wife—Not a chance. They're already living with their parents.

—Punch.

The Naked Truth

The Father—Marry my daughter? Young man, you couldn't even keep her in clothing.

Young Floye—But, sir, am I to blame for this modern spirit?

HOW WE STAND

May average attendance of entire Guard.....81.51%

Maximum strength New York National Guard.....	21,483
Minimum strength New York National Guard.....	18,987
Present strength New York National Guard.....	20,407

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	70

CAVALRY BRIGADE HDGRS.

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	80

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIG. HDGRS.

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

INFANTRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	28
87th Brigade	41
53rd Brigade	40
54th Brigade	35
93rd Brigade	35

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
27th Division Special Troops.....	347

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Aviation	117

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	167

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	475
102nd Engineers	500

DIVISION TRAINS, QMC

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Trains, QMC	262

STATE STAFF

Authorized Strength	137
A. G. D. Section	6
J. A. G. D. Section.....	4
Ordnance Section	25
Medical Section	3
Quartermaster Section	26

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1038
1. 174th Infantry	1157
2. 10th Infantry	1138
3. 105th Infantry	1130
4. 71st Infantry	1125
5. 108th Infantry	1112
6. 14th Infantry	1094
7. 165th Infantry	1079
8. 106th Infantry	1079
9. 107th Infantry	1073
10. 369th Infantry	1024

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	658
121st Cavalry	618

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	708

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery.....	722

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	840

ARTILLERY, 75s

Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	626
105th Field Artillery	660
104th Field Artillery	656

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment.....	670

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	733

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery.....	694

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

May average attendance of entire Guard.....81.51%

The
Honor
Space

Yours
for the
Effort

121st Cavalry		No. of Pres.	Aver. %
(1)	87.96%	Rep. and Rec'd. Abs.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	6	100
HdQRS. Troop	4	72	66
Band	4	39	36
Machine Gun Troop	4	66	55
HdQRS. 1st Squadron	4	1	100
Troop A	3	66	60
Troop B	4	66	61
HdQRS. 2nd Squadron	4	2	100
Troop E	4	63	53
Troop F	4	68	61
HdQRS. 3rd Squadron	4	2	100
Troop I	4	62	53
Troop K	4	82	67
Medical Detachment	4	28	25
		623	548
		87.96%	

102nd Med. Reg.		No. of Pres.	Aver. %
(2)	87.70%	Rep. and Rec'd. Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	14	13
Service Co.	4	78	68
HdQRS. Collecting Bn.	4	2	2
104th Collecting Co.	4	60	47
105th Collecting Co.	4	60	54
106th Collecting Co.	4	72	67
HdQRS. Ambulance Bn.	4	1	1
104th Ambulance Co.	4	50	44
105th Ambulance Co.	4	49	39
106th Ambulance Co.	4	45	40
HdQRS. Hospital Bn.	4	2	2
104th Hospital Co.	4	71	63
105th Hospital Co.	4	61	53
106th Hospital Co.	4	60	56
102nd Veterinary Co.	4	42	36
		667	585
		87.70%	

107th Infantry		No. of Pres.	Aver. %
(6)	84.31%	Rep. and Rec'd. Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	4
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	64	51
Service Co.	4	70	61
Howitzer Co.	4	49	34
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	27	26
Company A	4	57	47
Company B	4	60	41
Company C	4	65	55
Company D	4	62	52
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	18	11
Company E	4	71	64
Company F	4	64	56
Company G	4	65	48
Company H	4	65	51
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	27	23
Company I	4	61	49
Company K	4	83	67
Company L	4	62	57
Company M	4	62	44
Med. Det. Att.	4	32	32
		1071	903
		84.31%	

258th Field Art.		No. of Pres.	Aver. %
(9)	83.03%	Rep. and Rec'd. Abs.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	5	5	5
HdQRS. Bty.	5	59	53
Service Bty.	5	62	54
1st Bn. Hq.	5	3	3
1st Bn. C. T.	5	44	36
Bty. A	5	65	53
Bty. B	5	62	48
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4
2nd Bn. C. T.	5	36	31
Bty. C	5	67	56
Bty. D	5	68	50
3rd Bn. Hq.	5	43	39
3rd Bn. C. T.	5	66	50
Bty. E	5	62	53
Bty. F	5	33	29
Medical Det.	5	33	29
		682	567
		83.03%	

101st Cavalry		No. of Pres.	Aver. %
(3)	86.56%	Rep. and Rec'd. Abs.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	7	7
Band	4	29	26
HdQRS. Troop	4	66	50
Machine Gun Troop	4	64	54
HdQRS. 1st Squadron	4	2	2
Troop A	4	63	57
Troop B	4	61	50
HdQRS. 2nd Sq.	4	2	2
Troop E	4	87	72
Troop F	4	84	74
HdQRS. 3rd Sq.	4	2	2
Troop I	4	67	59
Troop K	4	87	79
Medical Det.	4	34	33
		655	567
		86.56%	

212th Coast Art.		No. of Pres.	Aver. %
(7)	83.44%	Rep. and Rec'd. Abs.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	6	6
HdQRS. Bty.	4	62	49
Service Bty.	4	70	66
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	4	42	33
Bty. A	4	63	48
Bty. B	4	68	55
Bty. C	4	62	54
Bty. D	4	65	55
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	4	18	15
Bty. E	4	64	46
Bty. F	4	67	42
Bty. G	4	64	52
Bty. H	4	66	56
Medical Detachment	4	20	18
		737	595
		83.44%	

108th Infantry		No. of Pres.	Aver. %
(10)	82.92%	Rep. and Rec'd. Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	65	53
Service Co.	4	78	65
Howitzer Co.	4	62	51
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	28	24
Company A	4	57	44
Company B	4	64	52
Company C	4	63	49
Company D	4	65	54
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	21	18
Company E	4	67	50
Company F	4	69	59
Company G	4	65	49
Company H	4	62	50
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	26	22
Company I	4	67	60
Company K	4	75	66
Company L	4	68	59
Company M	4	66	57
Med. Det. Att.	4	32	29
		1107	918
		82.92%	

27th Div. Av. Ser.		No. of Pres.	Aver. %
(4)	86.55%	Rep. and Rec'd. Abs.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Obs. Squadron	4	92	79
102nd Photo Section	4	21	19
Medical Det.	4	6	5
		119	103
		86.55%	

14th Infantry		No. of Pres.	Aver. %
(5)	84.58%	Rep. and Rec'd. Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	8	8
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	61	48
Service Co.	4	78	67
Howitzer Co.	4	65	49
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	24	23
Company A	4	63	52
Company B	4	64	48
Company C	4	64	49
Company D	4	65	57
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	23	18
Company E	4	65	51
Company F	4	63	59
Company G	4	64	51
Company H	4	67	64
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	22	19
Company I	4	66	53
Company K	4	65	57
Company L	4	61	53
Company M	4	73	70
Med. Det. Att.	4	35	31
		1096	927
		84.58%	

71st Infantry		No. of Pres.	Aver. %
(8)	83.08%	Rep. and Rec'd. Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	61	50
Service Co.	4	94	74
Howitzer Co.	4	64	51
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	27	25
Company A	4	65	52
Company B	4	63	53
Company C	4	69	60
Company D	4	60	50
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	29	23
Company E	4	58	51
Company F	4	63	55
Company G	4	68	57
Company H	4	63	54
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	29	28
Company I	4	67	52
Company K	4	69	61
Company L	4	65	56
Company M	4	63	52
Med. Det. Att.	4	33	27
		1117	938
		83.08%	

245th Coast Art.		No. of Pres.	Aver. %
(11)	81.87%	Rep. and Rec'd. Abs.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	3	7	7
HdQRS. Bty.	3	75	66
HdQRS. 1st Bn.	3	3	3
Bty. A	3	57	48
Bty. C	3	53	39
Bty. E	3	64	57
Bty. F	3	80	69
HdQRS. 2nd Bn.	3	3	3
Bty. B	3	57	38
Bty. D	3	56	46
Bty. G	3	61	50
Bty. H	3	61	50
Hq. 3rd Bn.	3	3	3
Bty. I	3	51	42
Bty. K	3	60	52
Bty. L	3	65	47
Bty. M	3	60	47
Medical Det.	3	28	24
		844	691
		81.87%	

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN for JULY, 1929

174th Infantry (12) 82.13%				106th Infantry (16) 80.82%				369th Infantry (21) 78.75%						
No. of Rep'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	No. of Rep'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	No. of Rep'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.			
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100	Regtl. Hq.	5	7	7	100	Regtl. Hq.	4	7	6	86
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	59	45	76	Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	63	42	67	Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	65	51	83
Service Co.	4	81	62	76	Service Co.	5	75	69	92	Service Co.	4	62	49	79
Howitzer Co.	4	61	46	75	Howitzer Co.	5	62	49	79	Howitzer Co.	4	63	47	74
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	27	23	88	Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	19	16	85	Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	21	17	85
Company A	4	60	50	82	Company A	5	64	45	70	Company A	4	64	55	82
Company B	4	68	56	83	Company B	5	63	48	76	Company B	4	63	48	77
Company C	4	66	45	68	Company C	5	67	54	81	Company C	4	62	47	76
Company D	4	64	49	76	Company D	4	57	45	78	Company D	4	60	51	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	36	35	99	Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	22	18	82	Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	21	18	85
Company E	4	77	74	96	Company E	5	64	49	77	Company E	4	62	46	74
Company F	4	63	49	78	Company F	5	66	56	84	Company F	4	62	47	76
Company G	4	62	34	56	Company G	5	63	47	74	Company G	4	61	53	86
Company H	4	64	54	85	Company H	5	62	51	83	Company H	4	62	43	69
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	36	27	77	Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	29	22	77	Hq. & Hq. Co. 3d Bn.	4	19	17	89
Company I	4	79	73	91	Company I	5	58	46	80	Company I	4	65	58	89
Company K	4	72	65	83	Company K	5	60	57	94	Company K	4	56	38	68
Company L	4	64	53	83	Company L	5	66	58	87	Company L	4	65	50	77
Company M	4	74	72	97	Company M	5	67	56	83	Company M	4	64	48	75
Med. Det. Att.	4	33	28	84	Med. Det. Att.	5	35	29	82	Med. Det. Att.	4	36	30	84
		1153	947	82.13			1069	864	80.82			1040	819	78.75

244th Coast Art. (13) 81.29%				105th Field Art. (17) 80.36%				27th Div. Tr. Qmc. (22) 78.16%						
No. of Rep'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	No. of Rep'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	No. of Rep'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.			
HdQRS.	4	6	6	100	HdQRS.	5	5	5	100	Headquarters	4	14	14	98
HdQRS. Bty.	4	70	56	80	HdQRS. Bty.	6	53	41	77	Motor Trans. Co. 105.	4	48	37	77
Service Bty.	4	77	70	91	Service Bty.	5	64	62	97	Motor Trans. Co. 106.	4	47	37	79
1st Bn. Hq.	4	3	2	91	Hq. 1st Bn.	5	3	3	100	Motor Trans. Co. 107.	4	54	42	78
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	45	38	84	Hq. Bty. & C.T. 1st Bn.	5	42	33	78	Motor Trans. Co. 108.	4	54	42	77
Bty. A	4	65	48	75	Bty. A	6	66	55	83	Motor Repair Sec. 103.	4	25	18	70
Bty. B	4	64	53	82	Bty. B	5	64	52	81	Medical Det.	4	19	14	74
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100	Bty. C	5	70	61	86			261	204	78.16
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	47	41	86	Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	4	4	90					
Bty. C	4	62	51	82	Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2d Bn.	5	44	34	78					
Bty. D	4	65	57	89	Bty. D	6	70	49	70					
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100	Bty. E	6	70	50	71					
3d Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	56	39	70	Bty. F	6	68	48	70					
Bty. E	4	64	51	80	Medical Det.	4	34	31	90					
Bty. F	4	64	47	73			657	528	80.36					
Medical Det.	4	31	24	77										
		727	591	81.29										

10th Infantry (14) 81.24%				102nd Engineers (18) 79.97%				106th Field Art. (19) 79.71%						
No. of Rep'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	No. of Rep'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	No. of Rep'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.			
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100	Headquarters	3	7	7	100	HdQRS.	4	5	4	86
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	55	48	86	HdQRS. & Service Co.	4	101	91	90	HdQRS. Bty.	4	61	52	84
Service Co.	5	100	85	85	Company A	3	67	49	74	Service Bty.	4	64	47	74
Howitzer Co.	5	57	43	74	Company B	3	61	51	83	Hq. 1st Bn.	4	2	1	50
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	7	25	16	65	Company C	3	63	48	79	Hq. Bty. & C.T. 1st Bn.	4	31	27	90
Company A	4	54	47	84	Company D	3	56	46	78	Bty. A	4	77	59	76
Company B	5	62	43	69	Company E	3	60	40	67	Bty. B	4	76	62	81
Company C	4	67	53	78	Company F	3	60	40	67	Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	3	3	100
Company D	5	74	61	82	Medical Det.	3	25	21	85	Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2d Bn.	4	29	25	87
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	27	24	88			499	399	79.97	Bty. C	4	67	41	61
Company E	3	63	51	81						Bty. D	4	78	63	81
Company F	4	70	58	83						Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	3	2	82
Company G	4	55	43	79						Hq. Bty. & C.T. 3d Bn.	4	32	29	91
Company H	4	65	47	72						Bty. E	4	77	72	94
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	32	29	91						Bty. F	4	68	49	72
Company I	4	76	69	91						Medical Det.	4	32	26	81
Company K	4	64	54	84								705	562	79.71
Company L	4	65	49	75										
Company M	4	72	56	77										
Med. Det. Att.	4	35	31	88										
		1125	914	81.24										

104th Field Art. (15) 81.03%				27th Div. S. Trps. (20) 78.85%				165th Infantry (24) 74.62%						
No. of Rep'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	No. of Rep'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	No. of Rep'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.			
HdQRS.	4	6	6	100	HdQRS.	4	17	11	68	Regtl. Hq.	4	7	6	89
HdQRS. Bty.	4	55	38	69	27th Div. Hq. Co.	4	53	38	70	Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	62	44	71
Service Bty.	4	67	36	83	102nd Ordnance Co.	4	37	34	91	Service Co.	4	83	77	92
1st Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100	27th Tank Co.	5	61	48	78	Howitzer Co.	4	66	43	65
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	53	23	72	27th Signal Co.	3	74	58	73	Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	22	18	84
Bty. A	4	69	61	89	102nd Motorcycle Co.	4	35	31	88	Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	61	43	70
Bty. B	4	67	55	83	27th Military Police Co.	4	58	46	79	Company A	4	69	50	73
Bty. C	4	69	55	80	Medical Det.	4	15	10	70	Company B	4	63	52	82
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100						Company C	4	66	47	71
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	30	26	88						Company D	4	66	47	71
Bty. D	4	67	54	82						Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	24	22	92
Bty. E	4	75	56	75						Company E	4	62	46	75
Bty. F	4	71	55	78						Company F	4	66	51	78
Medical Det.	4	37	37	100						Company G	4	63	46	74
		654	530	81.03						Company H	4	60	34	57

156th Field Art. (25) 72.74%				
No. of Rep'd.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.	
HdQRS.	4	6	5	87
HdQRS. Bty.	4	57	39	68
Service Bty.	3	70	64	91
		1076	803	74.62

1st Bn. Hq.	4	2	2	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	28	19	68
Bty. A	4	63	41	64
Bty. B	4	68	53	70
Bty. C	3	69	50	72
2nd Bn. Hq.	3	4	4	100
2d Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	34	28	84
Bty. D	4	65	36	56
Bty. E	5	63	46	73
Bty. F	4	67	48	72
Medical Det.	4	35	24	69
		631	459	72.74

101st Signal Bat.		No.	Aver.		
(26)	70.37%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.		4	19	17	91
Co. A		4	67	48	71
Co. B		4	64	41	64
Medical Dept. Det.		4	12	9	75
		162	115		70.37

Hdqrs. Coast Art.		No.	Aver.		
(1)	100%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		7	2	2	100
Hdqrs. Det.		6	4	4	100
		6	6		100

State Staff		No.	Aver.		
(2)	98.43%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
A. G. D. Section		4	6	6	100
J. A. G. D. Section		4	4	4	100
Ordinance Section		4	25	25	100
Medical Section		4	3	3	100
Quartermaster Sec.		4	26	25	96
		64	63		98.43

Hdqrs. 27th Div.		No.	Aver.		
(3)	94.42%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		4	26	24	93
Hdqrs. Detachment ...		4	44	42	95
		70	66		94.42

93rd Inf. Brig.		No.	Aver.		
(4)	92.77%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		4	5	4	85
Hdqrs. Co.		4	31	30	97
		36	34		92.77

54th Inf. Brig.		No.	Aver.		
(5)	91.42%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		4	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.		4	30	27	88
		35	32		91.42

52nd F. Art. Brig.		No.	Aver.		
(6)	89.13%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Bty.		4	39	34	87
		46	41		89.13

51st Cavalry Brig.		No.	Aver.		
(7)	88.75%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brig. Hdqrs.		4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Troop		4	73	64	88
		80	71		88.75

87th Inf. Brig.		No.	Aver.		
(8)	86.04%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.		5	38	32	84
		43	37		86.04

53rd Inf. Brig.		No.	Aver.		
(9)	85%	Rep. and Rec'd.	Pres. Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		4	4	4	100
Hdqrs. Co.		4	36	30	83
		40	34		85

GEN. HASKELL'S EDITORIAL

[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 13]

kept let us play the game squarely right up to the hilt. During the first tour of duty this year at Camp Smith, the captain of a company, after all shooting records were in and approved, discovered that one of his men had substituted for another on the range. He reported it at once and his company record suffered. It suffered on paper only; in every other way it gained. Our New York National Guard officers are officers and gentlemen and their companies soon discover this and reflect their attitude. Amongst 21,000 men, one-third of these men who have been with us for less than a year, we must unfortunately expect that some will try to be (as they think) "smart" and will try to "slip something over." Whenever such smartness is discovered let there be no delay in teaching the offender that the New York National Guard does not do this; that all of its regiments earn all they get, that we want to win and want to have high records, but that we want those victories and those records fairly and squarely and with no shadow of doubt cast upon them.



Major General.

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**NEW YORK'S RIFLE
AND PISTOL MATCHES**
[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 14]

having a "walk over" and others being contested. The results were:

HEADQUARTERS MATCH

102nd Engineers	1,587
51ST CAVALRY BRIGADE	
101st Cavalry	1,394
53RD INFANTRY BRIGADE	
10th Infantry	1,606
106th Infantry	1,476
54TH INFANTRY BRIGADE	
107th Infantry	1,656
108th Infantry	1,588
87TH INFANTRY BRIGADE	
71st Infantry	1,595
93RD INFANTRY BRIGADE	
165th Infantry	1,536
14th Infantry	1,445

The 71st Regiment Trophy Match of the State Rifle Association was contested by Eleven teams, the 102nd Engineers winning by a margin of ten points from the 71st team. The scores and finish positions were:

Team No. 1, 102nd Eng.	1,067
71st Inf.	1,057
Team No. 1, 10th Inf.	1,051
Team No. 1, 107th Inf.	1,034
Team No. 3, 102nd Eng.	1,034
Team No. 2, 107th Inf.	1,032
Team No. 2, 10th Inf.	1,027
174th Inf.	1,022
Team No. 2, 102nd Eng.	1,020
Team No. 2, 106th Inf.	932
Team No. 1, 106th Inf.	920

High individual score: Pvt. J. H. Overbaugh, 10th Inf., 187.

Thursday opened with the Governor's Cup, run a skirmish from 500 yards down, twenty shots on a "D" target. This is the match which gave the New Yorkers the training that led to the winning of the infantry match at Camp Perry in 1928. It would prove that some of the war time ammunition is still good, for Lieut. A. Gormsen again repeated his win of last year but by going a point stronger did not have to shoot off a tie. Over 125 made the run, the entire match being completed in 45 minutes owing to the splendid range system in operation. The following are the scores of those who made 90% or better:

Lieut. A. Gormsen—102nd Eng. . .	98
Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald—107th Inf. . .	97
Cpl. E. Rizzo—102nd Eng.	96
Pvt. W. M. Affelder—107th Inf. . .	95
Pvt. M. Rivisto—71st Inf.	95
Maj. H. P. Paddock—10th Inf. . . .	94

Sgt. E. Jelinek—71st Inf.	94
Sgt. T. A. Moore—107th Inf.	133
Sgt. O. Gormsen—102nd Eng.	94
Sgt. P. N. Lambert—108th Inf.	93
Sgt. P. W. Zeckhausen—107th Inf. .	93
Pvt. G. Sautter—107th Inf.	93
Pvt. R. A. Devereux—107th Inf. . .	92
Capt. H. Gormsen—102nd Eng. . . .	92
Cpl. J. A. Moore—107th Inf.	91
Pvt. A. Townsend—10th Inf.	91
Sgt. E. Mayhew—102nd Eng.	91
Sgt. E. Norling—107th Inf.	91
Sgt. H. Klein—102nd Eng.	90
Sgt. W. D. Hollenbeck—108th Inf. .	90
Sgt. R. L. Wilbur—10th Inf.	90
Pvt. A. McLinden—102nd Eng. . . .	90
Pvt. A. F. Hermann—107th Inf. . .	90



Lieut. A. Gormsen, Company C, 102nd Engineers, winner Governor's Cup

The Adjutant General's Match was fast and many unit teams shooting ahead of most year's form found that they were many points down from the winners, who broke the state record. The scores:

Company G, 107th Inf.	419
Company F, 108th Inf.	399
Company L, 107th Inf.	399
Company E, 107th Inf.	395
Company C, 10th Inf.	393
Hq. & Serv. Co., 102nd Eng.	389
Troop B, 101st Cav.	386

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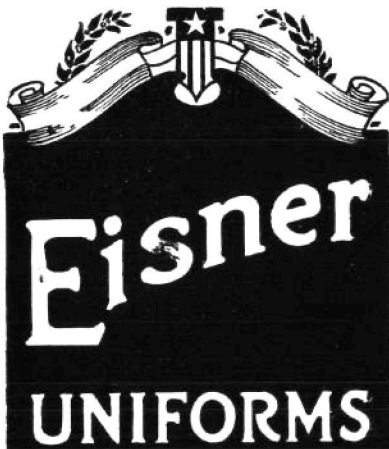
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Company C, 107th Inf.....	383
Company L, 108th Inf.....	375
Company F, 10th Inf.....	375
Company G, 10th Inf.....	374
Company B, 102nd Eng.....	374
Company F, 102nd Eng.....	360
Company K, 107th Inf.....	354
Company K, 108th Inf.....	350
Company I, 165th Inf.....	343



Sgt. Perley Wood, 10th Infantry, winner Rogers' Cup

High individual score: Pvt. James H. Overbaugh, Company C, 10th Inf., 144.

Previous record for the match was 416 made by same unit, Company L, 107th Infantry, in 1927.

High individual scores: Sgt. T. A. Moore, 107th Inf., 143; Sgt. F. English, 165th Inf., 143; Sgt. B. A. Masako, 10th Inf., 142.

The State Match, the big event of the week, occupied all the sixth day—Friday. It was won again this year by the 107th Infantry with the 102nd Engineers again the runners-up.

107th Infantry	3,820
102nd Engineers	3,786
71st Infantry	3,747
10th Infantry	3,714
108th Infantry	3,583
106th Infantry	3,386
165th Infantry	3,357

High individual score: Sgt. P. N. Lambert, 108th Infantry, 331.

On Saturday the Thurston Match was fired for a fast event, three stages of the National Match Course being fired. It was won by Lieutenant Gibb of the 107th Infantry, that consistent rifleman who manages to "bag" an event or two each year despite the brilliant youngsters who bob up each year in the field of experts. His score was only 12 down. The list of the first 22 follows:

Lieut. H. C. Gibb—107th Inf....	138
Sgt. R. A. Nott—107th Inf.....	137
Capt. W. Swan—102nd Eng.....	137
Pvt. R. A. Devereux—107th Inf...	137
Pvt. A. F. Herman—107th Inf...	136
Sgt. E. Norling—107th Inf.....	135
Cpl. J. A. Moore—107th Inf.....	135
Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald—107th Inf...	134
Capt. E. Bremser—102nd Eng....	134
Sgt. B. A. Masko—10th Inf.....	134
Sgt. H. Hutchinson—102nd Eng..	134
Sgt. W. J. Breitsman—108th Inf..	134
Sgt. Mulhall—102nd Eng.....	133
Sgt. T. A. Moore—107th Inf.....	133
Lieut. A. Gormsen—102nd Eng..	133
Sgt. P. N. Lambert—108th Inf...	132
Lieut. W. A. Willberg—107th Inf.	132
Sgt. E. Mayhew—102nd Eng....	131
Pvt. W. M. Affelder—107th Inf..	131
Sgt. O. Gormsen—102nd Eng....	130
Sgt. W. D. Hollenbeck—108th Inf.	130
Sgt. E. Jelinek—71st Inf.....	130

The closing match of the 1929 season was the famous Roe Cup Match, long range event of the State Rifle Association—10 shots at 1,000 yards. One of the younger great Gormsen rifle shots of the Engineers walked off with the cup and will serve a Danish cordial to his comrades when he fills it this winter. The first 11 of the 70 competitors follow:

Sgt. O. Gormsen—102nd Eng....	48
Lieut. H. C. Gibb—107th Inf....	47
Pvt. J. H. Fitzgerald—107th Inf..	46
Sgt. P. N. Lambert—108th Inf....	46
Lieut. A. Gormsen—102nd Eng..	46
Sgt. R. A. Nott—107th Inf.....	45
Lieut. W. A. Willberg—107th Inf.	45
Pvt. P. H. Agramonte—107th Inf..	45
Capt. W. Swan—102nd Eng.	
(protest)	45
Pvt. N. Davids—107th Inf.....	44
Cpl. P. Rizzo—102nd Eng.....	44

In the pistol matches, one of the surprises was the fight made by the 156th Field Artillery (service team of Peekskill) to take the match from the 104th Field Artillery, the per-

DISTRICT of COLUMBIA
NATIONAL GUARD
Washington, D. C.
June 20, 1929.

Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury,
State Ordnance Officer,
Camp Smith, N. Y.

It gives me great pleasure to advise you that the rifle team from Company E, 121st Engineers, enjoyed attending the annual rifle matches of the New York State Rifle Association. It is the desire of every member of the team that the company may be able to send a team up to compete with you every year.

C. S. SHIELDS,
Captain, Commanding.

petual winners. They failed by nineteen one-hundredths of one per cent. The teams finished as follows:

- Battery B, 104th F. A.86.06%
- Service Battery, 156th F. A. .85.87%
- Battery E, 104th F. A.....77.33%
- Service Battery, 104th F. A. .67.67%
- Battery E. 105th F. A.63.85%

On Thursday in the Sayre Pistol Team Match, the 101st Cavalry (2nd Squadron) needed Stanley Heim, as the 10th Field Artillery broke their winning streak with a two per cent lead—a whole lot in pistol marksmanship. The scoreboard read:

- 104th F. A.92.38%
- 101st Cav. (2nd Squad) ...90.48%
- 156th F. A.90.31%
- 101st Cav. (1st Squad.)...89.78%
- 258th F. A.80.45%
- 105th F. A.66.15%
- 27th Div. Hq. Detach.52.49%

High man (gold medal): Pvt. F. B. Monnell, 96.67%.

The State Pistol Match was fired each day of the tournament, the first match only counting for each man. The 12 medal winners who comprise the preliminary team, 6 of whom on final tryouts will represent the State of New York in the National Pistol Matches at Camp Perry, Ohio, in September, were:

- Bugler P. H. Agramonte—
107th Inf.247
- Corp. J. A. Guedalia—101st Cav.244
- Pvt. J. H. Overbaugh—10th Inf. .241
- Pvt. F. B. Monnell—101st Cav...239

- 1st Sgt. F. E. Cornell—
104th F. A.233
- Sgt. T. G. Sager—Ord. Dept....233
- 1st Sgt. W. E. Brown—
104th F. A.230
- Staff Sgt. L. B. Pennington—
105th Inf.228
- Lieut. Wm. Lockhead—
156th F. A.227



Sergeant Norling, 107th Infantry,
winner Wingate Trophy

- Pvt. 1st Cl. R. A. Devereaux—
107th Inf.222
- Sgt. V. R. Struck—104th F. A...221
- Master Sgt. J. J. Hanrahan—
71st Inf.219

The percentages of those who have made the State Rifle Team, preliminary, have not as yet been compiled

(Continued on page 32)

BRADENS

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A Story Without Words



WHOLE GUARD ON REVIEW
[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 16]

the officers. The review was performed with celerity and dispatch. Perhaps the spectators who formed the background for the regiment had something to do with spurring on the men to do their best, but as each company swept by the reviewing officer, lines were straight as arrows and the pieces were maintained at the proper slope.

Mr. Byrne was well pleased with the showing made by the regiment and expressed his thanks to the colonel for the opportunity given him to see the regiment in camp. Among the guests at a luncheon tendered the reviewing officer were a host of Brooklyn notables.

71st INFANTRY

NOTES FROM F COMPANY

Captain Grossman came back from Ft. Benning, Ga., on the 28th of May, where he went through a school of Infantry Training. We appreciate the sacrifice he went through to give us better ideas and training on the military side of life. We should appreciate such a "skipper."

We will have a new second Looie, Alisch by name, and he seems to be a square one.

On the 15th of May we played Company "E," our first game of indoor baseball this season. We lost to a score of 11-12, but made quite a good showing with a strong team.

On Memorial Day we had a 100% attendance and made a splendid showing in our Full Dress uniforms and White Ducks. Welcomed some new blood in the outfit after the Parade. They are the kind of men we want.

On the 5th of June we had a Welcome Supper after drill for Captain

Grossman. The supper was a great success because it was free. Funny how free suppers and dinners are great successes.

The men who are attending the Automatic Rifle School on Friday nights are getting along fine and we hope to have some qualifications along that line.

On the 14th of June, or Flag Day, we had out four squads and went downtown and stood at "Present Arms" for years, so it seemed.

One of the fellers went P. O. D. Alas, poor bloke, I knew him well.

Pvt. Regensberg presented the company with a new Atwater Kent radio and we wish to thank him for it here.

Don't forget camp will be here soon, get your stuff ready early.

RECRUITS — we need 'em and how!

165th INFANTRY

The new Company "I," which has just recently been converted from a Regimental Headquarters Company to a rifle company, with 90% of its personnel having no knowledge at all in the use of the rifle but with the great regimental spirit for which the 69th Infantry has always been famous, has finally taken the lead in the rifle shooting of this regiment.

With only a few months in which to prepare for camp last year, this company, then known as Regimental Headquarters Company, received orders to transfer its entire personnel to Company "I." The new Company "I" at once began to study the rifle, and, starting with the manual, they just became proficient as they were ordered to camp, and realizing the handicap the company volunteered to

[CONTINUED ON PAGE 30]

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Not Such a "Pipe Dream" These Days.

CAMP SMITH

After one week of the rifle practice of the Naval Militia and a week of the rifle and pistol matches, Camp Smith was officially opened for the field training of troops on Sunday, June 16th. The regiments of the 53rd Infantry Brigade—the 105th Infantry, Colonel Walter G. Robinson and the 106th Infantry, Colonel Thomas Fairservis, being the first troops to open the two weeks of military duty under state and federal observation and instruction. The work is interspersed with parades, athletics and other amusements to furnish the guardsmen with a genuine vacation.

PINE CAMP

Pine Camp, near Watertown and Carthage, also started its full summer of field training on June 16th, when the 101st Cavalry rode into camp six hundred strong. This camp will be the training center for the mounted services, cavalry and field artillery. As in all other camps this year there will be no Brigade Headquarters set up, as all general headquarters conduct this year's training at Camp Dix, when a Corps Area command post exercise will be held.

WHOLE GUARD ON REVIEW
[CONTINUED FROM PAGE 28]

put in extra hours of drill in camp after their hard day in order that they would not fail in the shooting of the rifle. Every night after supper the company fell out in the company street and went through the position, sighting and aiming exercises until it became so dark that it was impossible to continue any further, the result being that the company finished third in the regiment for the camp tour in shooting for the season of 1928.

But the spirit never left them and the desire to forge to the front was with them when upon return to camp there was a call for volunteers from all companies for tryouts for the Regimental Rifle Team. Out of 33 men who answered the call 26 men were from this company. Out of 24 men who composed the rifle squad in the regiment 15 were chosen from "I" Company. Unfortunately, at the last moment four men were unable to attend the state matches, but the rest distinguished themselves by placing the company 9th place in the Company Team Match out of about 27 teams and in the Winning Brigade Match it had no less than seven representatives from its company. The outstanding men in this company team are: 1st Sgt. Maloney, Sgt. O'Brien, Sgt. Hyland and Corp. Lambert. These men, it is believed, will soon be good material for the State Team.

Military Training Is Useful and Beneficial

THIS narrative from Rensselaer, while full of romance, still points out the benefits derived from military training both in knowledge and initiative. If a man is fitted, or trained, to grasp the opportunity when it comes along, success is usually ready to crown his labors. The article reads:

"It was nearly a year ago that a New York National Guardsman, hiking along a highway to Camp Smith, at Peekskill, noticed an expensive car drawn up by a spring and a chauffeur bathing a wounded hand of a well-dressed man of about 60.

"He got bit by a rattlesnake," explained the scared driver—and the young soldier went into action. With a knife he slashed the wound deeply, and with his own lips sucked from it the blood containing the deadly

venom. A tourniquet, expertly applied to the upper arm, kept the poison from the heart.

"That'll do till you get him to a doctor," said Corp. Frank J. Hofelich. The stranger asked his name, thanked him warmly, and was driven away.

"Hofelich almost forgot the incident. Only 19, he had quit school in the seventh grade to support a mother and two younger sisters. Work was scarce, so he swung a pick on a railroad section gang at \$24 a week, and made a few dollars with the National Guard. There was a girl—pretty, 17-year-old Margaret Burns—but a guy couldn't ask anybody to marry him on wages like that.

"A letter came to Hofelich at his home here the other day. It was from a New York attorney, the executor of the estate of a late John Summers. Summers, it seemed, was the man whose life Hofelich had saved, so Frank was to receive a legacy of \$20,000.

"He gulped, and read on. There was a provision in the bequest that that money was not to be paid until the day Hofelich was married!

"Margaret agreed that it would be nice to get married. She's still in high school, but after graduation there'll be a wedding—and among the presents will be a check for \$20,000."

New Bride—And what would I get if I cooked a dinner like that for you every day?

The Groom—My life insurance.

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**When the "Old Guard"
Proves Its Efficiency**

The Old Guard of Company E, Jamestown, N. Y., proved indeed its backing of the local active organization when it raised a fund to send a team in charge of Lieut. Fred W. Ellis to the state matches at Camp Smith, Peekskill, June 9 to 15. This is a good whole-hearted cooperation between the active and veterans of a National Guard unit. It cost about \$300 to send this team from the extreme western part of the state and the company funds just couldn't stand it, so the "vets" got on the job and "went over the top" again.

The Old Guard is planning to present an elegant gold medal to Company E for recruit competition in rifle practice, and Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard, will be invited here to make the presentation on behalf of the veterans.

**In Mounted Basketball
They're Good and Know It**

Battery A, in their initial entrance to the field of high finance on May 18, 1929, emerged on the long end. To make it unanimous they also took into camp the headquarters detachment team of the 104th F. A. in a closely contested game of mounted basketball. Both teams were kept moving at a fast pace due to the efforts of the official arbiter, Captain Hewes, who refereed in a creditable manner. This game was part of the

evening's program that opened a dance held under the auspices of the Transportation Department of the New York Edison Company. Practically all of the success at the dance was due to the untiring efforts of the acting commander of A Battery, Lieut. Richard A. Brown.

When a dog bites a man, that is not news—but when a man bites a dog, that is considered real news. The continual reports of Battery A's mounted basketball team defeating team after team becomes monotonous by defeating the Medical Corps of the Second Battalion, 105th F. A., at the Bronx Armory on May 20 to the tune of 9 to 4. Following this, two days later, they defeated Headquarters Detachment team of the Second Battalion by the score of 11 to 2. A return game with Medical Corps was played at the Brooklyn Armory on May 24 and the A Battery colors—orange and black—again triumphed over their adversaries. Score 9 to 5. The only reason for mentioning these victories at this time is to forestall any adverse criticism in the event of an unexpected defeat.

(That will be news.)

Polo Teams Playing for Trophies

Play for the Nadal set of silver cups recently opened the season on Gettysburg Field, Governors Island's "downtown" polo center, bringing together the Island's strongest quartet and the 105th Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G., team in the first match of the year on the army post. The individ-

ual trophies, which will go to the members of the winning side, are the gift of Lieut. Col. James Nadal, infantry, stationed at the Brooklyn Army base.

Sunday match games, with additional games on Wednesday's are to be featured by the army authorities. An effort will be made during the season to popularize polo with the general public.

Capt. Andrews of Auburn Retires

Officers of the three Auburn units of the 108th Infantry, National Guard, tendered a farewell banquet at Springside Inn recently to Capt. Frederic W. Andrews, who has retired from active Guard duty for business reasons. Captain Andrews has a long and faithful record with the military forces of the state and government. In his 20 years of service he has been promoted up through the ranks from private, corporal, sergeant, lieutenant and captain regimental supply officer on the staff of Col. J. S. Thompson, commanding officer of the 108th Infantry.

"Forward!"

The choir was rehearsing a new setting on "Onward, Christian Soldiers," for the Sunday School anniversary. At verse three the choirmaster said: "Now remember, only the trebles sing down to 'the gates of hell,' and then you all come in."

—*Tidbits.*

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(Continued from page 26)

and will be published in the August number.

The officials of the matches were:

Executive officer, Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury; assistant executive officers, Lieut. Col. Edward J. Parish, Lieut. Col. George H. Johnson, Lieut. Col. Henry E. Suavet, First Lieut. Arthur E. Lindewall; chief range officer, Capt. B. de T. Lambert; adjutant, Capt. Walter S. Mullins; statistical officer, First Lieut. Joseph Forgett; quartermaster, Maj. William J. Mangine; surgeon, Lieut. Col. Edward J. Parish.

Officers of the New York State Rifle Association: President, Lieut. Col. George H. Johnson; vice-presidents, Lieut. Col. Reginald H. Sayre, Gen. George R. Dyer, Gen. Bird W. Spencer, A. L. A. Himmelwright, Joseph E. Silliman; treasurer, Lieut. Col. Henry E. Suavet; secretary, Capt. Frank E. Rasbach; executive officer, Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury; executive committee, Lieut. Col. E. McK. Froment, Capt. F. E. Rasbach, Lieut. W. A. Swan.

NATIONAL GUARDSMEN QUALIFY FOR WEST POINT

Eight members of the National Guard of New York have qualified for admission to the United States

Military Academy at West Point, and will enter the academy on July 1. They are:

Francis I. Pohl, Battery E, 156th Field Artillery, West Point; Thomas O'Connor, Company D, 106th Infantry, Brooklyn; Robin G. Speiser, Battery E, 156th Field Artillery, Newburgh; Harold C. Donnelly, Service Company, 108th Infantry, Auburn; Sgt. William F. Ryan, Battery A, 105th Field Artillery, Brooklyn; Jack W. Turner, Service Troop, 121st Cavalry, Buffalo; Edwin M. Cahill, Company I, 108th Infantry, Auburn; Cortland W. Guthrie, Battery E, 156th Field Artillery, Greenwich, Conn.

The following men, appointed from the National Guard of New York, had just been graduated from West Point in the class of '29:

Lawrence H. Brownlee, Woodmere; James J. Fitzgibbons, New York City; Dominick J. Calidonna, Utica.

Of ten men from the New York National Guard who took the competitive examinations, eight qualified sufficiently to gain admittance to the academy.

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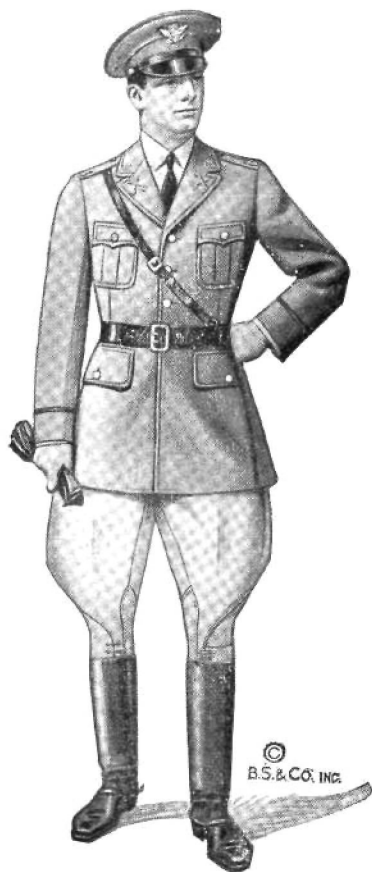
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