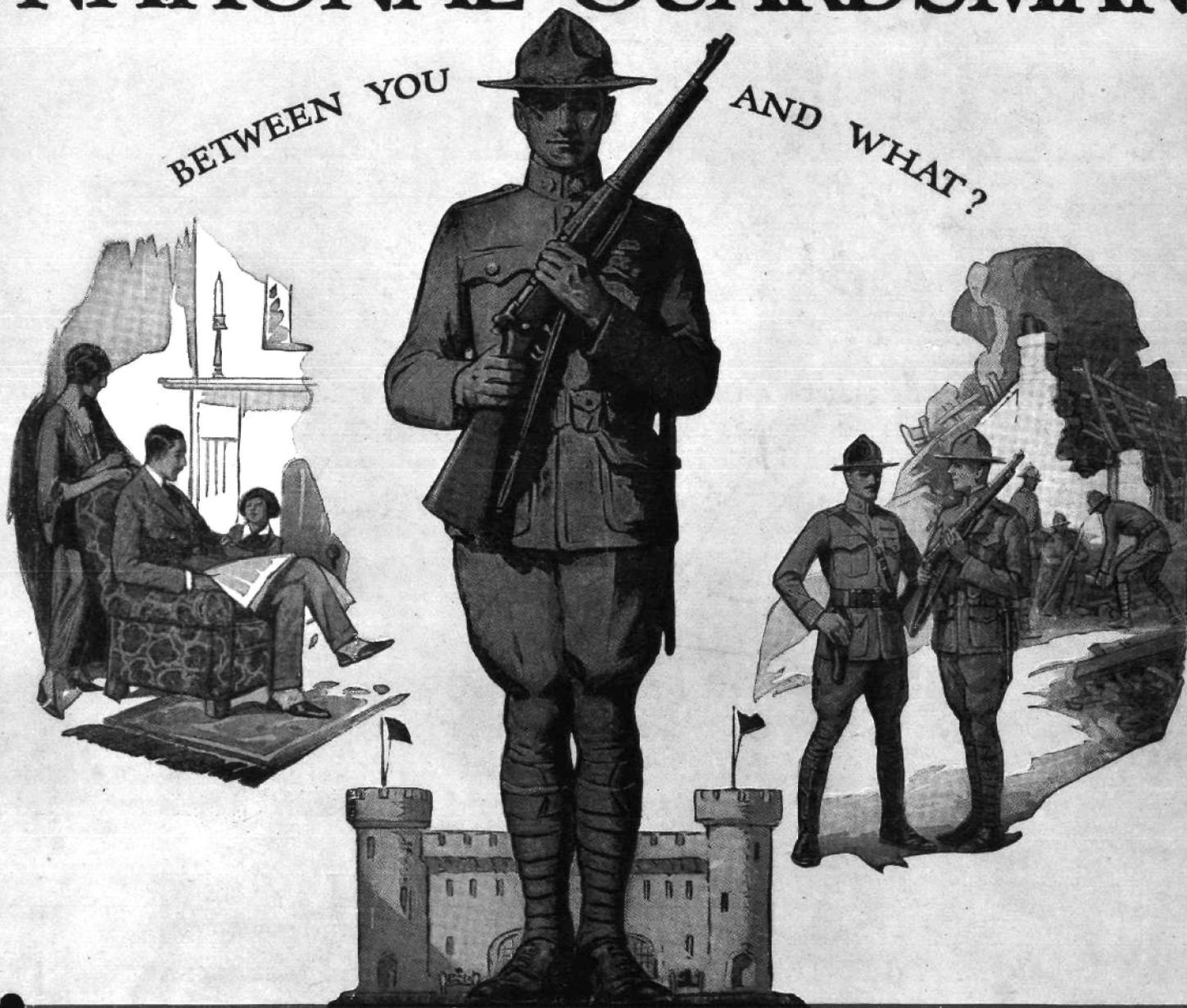


OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU

AND WHAT?



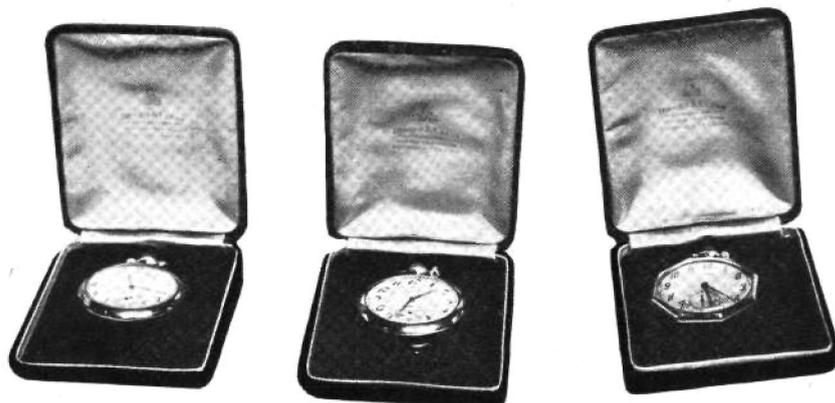
MARCH, 1925

15c THE COPY

# Gold Watches Offered

## AS STIMULUS TO RECRUITING

By Lt. Col. Chas. J. Dieges, Secretary, M. A. L.



Brigadier General George R. Dyer, 87th Infantry Brigade makes official recruiting announcement during Athletic Tournament at 102nd Engineers Armory on March 12th, 1924.

## Prizes for Recruiting

Handsome prizes will be presented to the three individual enlisted men of Greater New York National Guard Organizations who secure the largest number of Recruits. The contest to begin on the night of these games, March 12th, 1924 and end March 12th, 1925 winners to be selected by Brig. Gen. Edward J. Westcott, Adjutant Gen. N. Y. N. G.

**1st. Prize** - Solid 14 karat Gold watch - Waltham Movement.

**2nd Prize** - Twenty year Gold Filled Case - Elgin Movement.

**3rd Prize** - Ten year Gold Filled Case - Standard Movement.

*(See inside of last cover for rules governing contest.)*

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)



VOLUME ONE

NUMBER TWELVE

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

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

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

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

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# *Who Will Follow Our Lead?*



COLONEL LUCIUS A. SALISBURY  
Commanding 102nd Medical Regiment

## *Good Business!*

102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT, N. Y. N. G.

Has Contracted for

One Full Page Advertisement for One Year

IN THE

*New York National Guardsman*

Why is this good business? Because it helps support a magazine that is much needed and appreciated throughout the rank and file of the New York National Guard. Because by securing a page by the year, the Medical Regiment can divide same in smaller spaces and sell to advertisers and really make money on the business. We can certainly come out even and have some space for ourselves besides. By securing eight eighth pages each month for the one time rate, we can make one hundred dollars clear a month on the proposition.

**Help the Guard and Help Yourselves!**

# The Story of the State Camp

By Lieutenant Colonel William R. Wright

(Continued from February issue)

## PART II. EARLY HISTORY

SO far as can be learned, the first white man to gaze upon the present site of the State Camp was our old friend Henry Hudson, an Englishman in the employ of the Dutch East India Company, who on account of his Dutch affiliations, is often referred to as Hendrik. In one of the company's ships, the "Half Moon," he sailed to the westward on March 1609, with the intention of discovering a short way to China.

Henry naturally ran into North America, as did all others who tried this route, and after exploring the coast from Cape Cod to Cape May, he sailed into New York Bay in September. Locating the mouth of the Hudson (or as it was then called Mohegan or Mauritius) River, he thought he had the Northwest passage cinched, and proceeded joyously up its waters. He seems to have been a persistent sort of a chap, for he kept going, expecting indications of Chinese habitation to appear at any moment, until he ran fast aground some hundred miles up. This in itself was a notable achievement, as the ships of those days would float on a heavy dew.

Pulling off and giving up at last, he returned to Holland, still minus the northwest passage but with glowing accounts of his new river, which was subsequently named in his honor.

The tradition that Henry discovered Captain Niles calmly steering the ferryboat "Rockland" from Tarrytown to Nyack or vice-versa and that this was the origin of the ferry vendetta which still flourishes has been thoroughly investigated and found like the premature report of Mark Twain's death to be "slightly exaggerated." In justice to Captain Niles, recently gathered to his fathers, let it be said that he personally never advanced such a claim. He did not even assert that the "Rockland" was the original steam driven vessel on the river and in fact became highly incensed when such a statement was made to him.

Reports of Henry's discoveries were so glowing that a Dutch West India Company was formed which despatched several ships at intervals and founded several colonies in what was then called the New Netherlands. Amongst the early settlers was one Olaff Stevensen Van Cortlandt, a soldier in the employ of the Company, who arrived in 1638 and in whom we are particularly interested.

The Indians of the Hudson River Valley consisted of several tribes. The Kitchawans occupied the territory near the present camp. They had fortified villages

at Croton Point, Verplanck's Point and one named Sackhoes, near the present Peekskill, also Wishqua at Annsville, and Wickapy in the vicinity of Anthony's Nose. Fish and game, wolves and bear, abounded, beavers were caught and maize was cultivated. It is very surprising to also find reports of the presence of bison, or buffalo.

The colonists noted the land and the existence of the fur trade with enthusiasm. Trade in land and skins was worked on a steady bull market. Piquancy was added to the game by the knowledge that an Indian, like Cousin Egbert, could be pushed just so far. There was always the chance that he might suddenly and un-

reasonably become peeved, ignore the rules, and spring a forward pass with an axe. If you intercepted one of these forward passes, you automatically lost the game, together with all chances of making the "All American" team.

However the Indians of the Hudson River Valley were on the whole good sports. They seldom kicked over the traces. They could not understand how a Dutch hand or foot on one side of the scales could outweigh an ever increasing pile of skins on the other, but they accepted it as a natural if regrettable fact. If you claimed to own the land on which they lived and wished little pieces of paper to prove it, that was also all right



A MAHIKAN INDIAN CHIEF FROM THE HUDSON RIVER BELOW ALBANY

Note his war club, the shape of which is common in his region, the thunderbirds painted or tattooed on his face and his belt embroidered with dyed deer's hair. His totem, the Tortoise, is at his feet. This man and the three Mohawk Chiefs shown following formed a party which visited England in 1709.

if it made you any happier and you did not bother to move them out. As the Wildcat would say: "Land was something they had nothing else but." Anything they got for it was therefore pure velvet.

Under this happy working out of the law of supply and demand, more and more solid burghers came across the ocean to this new Eldorado, pushing up the river to get the earliest quotations. One of these settlements was made by Jan Peek, who, mistaking the present Annsville Creek for the main channel ran aground in the former, erected a habitation and spent the winter. This settlement subsequently became known as Peekskill or Peek's Creek; "kill" being the Dutch for creek. The original name for this stream was the Pacquintuck.

Families soon became identified with certain localities. Washington Irving speaks of the Van Cortlandts of Groatan, or Croton Point, and the Van Grols of Anthony's Nose. His account of the naming of the latter promontory in honor of Anthony Van Corlear, the town trumpeter of New Amsterdam, is given in his Knickerbocker History of New York. No other reason having been discovered for the title in question we publish his account of the christening with the sole remark "Interesting if true."

*"It must be known that the nose of Anthony Van Corlear was of a very lusty size, strutting boldly from his countenance like a mountain of Galconda, being sumptuously bedecked with rubies and other precious stones, —the true regalia of a king of good fellows, which jolly Bacchus grants to all who bouse it heartily at the flagon. Now thus it happened, that bright and early in the morning, the good Anthony, having washed his burly visage, was leaning over the quarter railing of the galley, contemplating it in the glassy wave below. Just at this moment the illustrious sun, breaking in all its splendor from behind a high bluff of the highlands, did dart one of his most potent beams full on the refulgent nose of the sounder of brass—the reflection*

*of which shot straightway down, hissing hot, into the water, and killed a mighty sturgeon that was sporting beside the vessel! This huge monster, being with infinite labor hoisted on board, furnished a luxurious repast to all the crew, being accounted of excellent flavor, excepting around the wound, where it smacked a little of brimstone; and this, on my veracity, was the first time sturgeon was eaten in these parts by Christian people. When this astonishing miracle came to be known to Peter Stuyvesant, and that he tasted of the unknown fish, he, as may well be supposed, marvelled exceedingly, and as a monument thereof, he gave the name Anthony's Nose to a stout promontory in the neighborhood; and it has continued to be called Anthony's Nose ever since that time."*

Be that as it may, our friend Olaff Van Cortlandt or Van Cortland had resigned from the military service, become a merchant and brewer and prospered exceedingly. In 1642 he married Annetje Lockerman, in 1643 his oldest son Stephanus was born, in 1649 he was made a captain of the Burgher Guard, the militia of that period, and in 1684 he died after a busy and honorable career.

His son Stephanus became one of the great figures of the colony. Well educated, enterprising and with a good business head, he went in for becoming a large land-holder. The colony of New Amsterdam had become New York after its seizure by the British in 1644, but Stephanus accepted and prospered under the new rule. In 1677 he acquired a special license to purchase land from the Indians, as he desired. He went about it busily, and soon owned the land from the Croton River to Anthony's Nose, and from the Hudson to the present Connecticut line.

In 1697, by grant of the King (William III) of England, the Lordship and Manor of Cortland was created and Stephanus, the First Lord of the Manor, after again cannily securing a special deed of confirmation of his holdings from its Indian residents, settled down in his manor

house and trading center near the Croton River on an estate of 87,713 acres with none to dispute. He was now indeed "sitting pretty," but unfortunately he died in 1700 after only a short period of enjoyment of his new honors. In 1668 he, like his father, had joined the militia, but commissioned first as Ensign, he rose later to be Captain and finally Colonel of the whole force. He married Gertrude Schuyler and in 1677 became the first American born Mayor of New York, holding that position practically until his death.

Tradition says that for the purpose of surveying the lands to be included in the royal charter of 1697, Stephanus Van Cortlandt started from the Croton in a per-i-auger, having on board a party of surveyors, accompanied by several Indians, who were designed to act as pioneers; proceeding up the Hudson, they disembarked at Anthony's Nose, where the Indians were immediately started on a day's walk, or journey, as they termed it, into the wilderness (20 English miles) to mark the northern and eastern boundaries of the eighty-seven thousand acres to be included in the grand domain. Van Cortlandt and some of the party remaining on Anthony's Nose near the red cedar tree which was to mark the northwest corner of Van Cortlandt manor, and the southernmost bounds of Adolph Philip's patent, and now marks the dividing lines between Westchester and Putnam counties, and the northern limit of the present State Camp.

From this time until the War of Independence the history of this territory consists of rapidly increasing settlement and steady "easing out" of the original Indian inhabitants. The latter appears in the main to have been accomplished peaceably. There were a few outbreaks, in one of which the Kitchawancs had fifteen hundred warriors in the field, but we do not read of the great Indian wars or Indian massacres which occurred in other parts of the Colonies. By 1776 the country south of Albany and the Mohawk Valley seems to have been solidly won for the white race. After their experience with the original Dutch traders the Hudson Valley Indians probably decided that none but the Scotch could possibly compete with the latter in business, and sadly moved on to look for some softer pickings.

To follow the history of the Van Cortlandt family through this period we find Pierre Van Cortlandt at the outbreak of the Revolutionary War appointed President of the Committee of Public Safety and subsequently elected Lieutenant Governor of the State, and in the absence of Governor Clinton on military duty, the

(continued on page 31)



Part of Dug Out Canoe used by Hudson River Indians

# Chemical Warfare

By Captain Adrian St. John



THE Corps Chemical Officer, Captain Adrian St. John, formerly a New York National Guard Officer with the 102nd Engineer regiment, delivered a short, impromptu talk on Chemical Warfare to the Reserve "Line and Staff" Class at their Central Conference on the evening of February 5th.

Captain St. John, in brief stated as follows:

"I am going to attempt to tell you something about Chemical Warfare in the 15 or 20 minutes allotted me but I feel that even with this limited time to jump right in to what the Chemical Service is doing without explaining its position in our National Defense Policy or its position in international negotiations would be a complete waste of effort. Everyone knows that as far as paper documents go Chemical Warfare is wiped from the field of battle. Sensible people who make their living by occupations other than legal or international law realize that paper documents are only as definite and as compulsory as their signers. There has been but two new ideas developed in international negotiations within the last 200 years and these two, namely, the World Court and the International Chamber of Commerce have absolutely no effect on the use of chemicals in war. Therefore we are concerned with documents which have been tried and found wanting in the past. We are concerned with things that we know to be useless when the crisis arrives.

History records Leagues to prohibit war as early as 1345; and even before that time there were negotiations which had that basic idea. Although the papers boomed our Limitation of Armaments Conference and tried to impress on the American people that it was a brand new

idea conceived by an American mind we know that such conferences are as old or older than the U. S. itself. It must be admitted that some of them were successful, but most of them were failures. The most important and successful one that very closely parallels the American Disarmament Conference was the one negotiated between Argentine and Chile between 1893 and 1902. This Disarmament Conference together with other documents calling for compulsory arbitration, perhaps better known as the "Argentine Formula," has been lived up to the present time. This is the most successful of all the conferences and its success is due to the fact that all arrangements were made by British and Argentine financiers, negotiated with bankrupt countries and by their control of finances forced the signing nations to live up to the agreements.

There is no parallel to this in our last Disarmament Conference. There is nothing in our Disarmament Conference that makes it any more binding than the past Hague Conferences. The clauses concerning the use of chemicals in warfare as laid down in the Hague Conferences of 1898 (signed 1907) differ in only a few words from the clauses on Chemical Warfare as now incorporated in the Limitations of Armaments Agreements.

That fact of history proves that in a crisis for national existence the very lawyers who made their living by drafting up the original clauses will be called in and make double the amount to pick flaws in the same clauses when it is necessary to break them. Whether or not the lawyer mind will be satisfied, if national existence requires, the clauses will be broken.

The National Defense Act of 1920 or-

ganized as a separate branch of our army the Chemical Warfare Service and allotted them definite duties. These duties have been augmented and changed considerably since the act was passed due to changing circumstances in world affairs.

Briefly, the present War Department policy in regard to Chemical Warfare is this:—The service is charged with preparing an adequate defense against the use of chemicals and in so preparing defense they are permitted to investigate offensive war gases and their tactical use. In order to solve the defense problems against such an offensive the Chemical Warfare is also charged with the training for the defense against chemicals of the entire army. They are to be so organized that after hostilities start they shall be able to use gases offensively if the enemy should instigate such use.

\* \* \* \* \*

In the event of war the Chemical Warfare will move to supply points sufficient defense equipment to supply 10% of the mobilizing units. With this 10% equipment they will train all the mobilized units in defense prior to the time they use the Concentration Area. The defense equipment will remain at the Concentration Area and the troops when they reach the front will be supplied with every gas defense equipment if the occasion demands. At the outbreak of hostilities one Chemical Regiment, war strength, will be organized and trained ready to take the field. The basic training, however, will be entirely in the use of Smokes, Lachrymators and Incendiaries which are the chemicals not prohibited by any treaty. This regiment, however, will not take the field until the enemy has started its use of chemicals. Up to this time Smoke and

Lacrymators in chemical weapons may be used in battle by all branches of the army, but this is not definitely determined. Smoke and Lachrymators will be used in Candles and Grenades and in certain Artillery Shells.

\* \* \* \* \*

A brief summation of the tactical use of lethal chemicals in war will now be

tion. It requires enormous quantities to build up the concentration, but the concentration once built up will kill quickly. The king gas in this class is Phosgene which kills in three seconds when the proper concentration has been built up. It disappears in 3 to 6 mile winds in about five minutes in the open and in about fifteen minutes in terrain covered



given. During the World War there were 54 different gases in use. Toward the end of the war this number dwindled to approximately 12 and further research and development since the war have permitted us to retain approximately 8 good war gases. For the purpose of getting a quick conception of their uses we may divide lethal gases up into two classes, persistent and non-persistent and then consider under each of these classes the king gas of the crowd. The non-persistent gas means one that dissipates rapidly in the air. It is difficult to retain its concentra-

with brush or woods. In hollows where the air circulation is bad it will remain about one-half hour. It only requires a small amount of the gas when this amount is in the proper concentration to cause death, in fact the quantity that can be scooped up in the face piece of a mask when putting the mask on is sufficient to cause death. That is one of the reasons why the mask is "cleared" after it is adjusted. Phosgene can only be used in large capacity weapons and weapons that have a fairly rapid rate of fire.

(To be continued)

## New York State Rifle Association

THE annual meeting of THE NEW YORK STATE RIFLE ASSOCIATION, Vice President, Lt.-Col. Reginald H. Sayre, in the chair, was held Saturday, February 28. It was an enthusiastic meeting and many important matters were discussed at length. It was also decided to again hold the Association's annual matches in conjunction with State Matches at Peekskill early in June. The treasurer's report by Captain Henry E. Evans showed a healthy balance and Major William H. Palmer's secretary's report showed a heavy gain of new members for the year 1924. The following officers were elected:

President—Lt. Col. George H. Johnson,  
1st Vice-Pres.—Lt.-Col. R. H. Sayre,  
2nd Vice-Pres.—Gen. George R. Dyer,  
3rd Vice-Pres.—Gen. George W. Wingate,  
4th Vice-Pres.—Gen. Bird W. Spencer,  
5th Vice-Pres.—A. L. A. Himmelwright,  
Treasurer—Lt. Henry E. Suavet,  
Secretary—Major Wm. H. Palmer,  
Executive Officer—Lt.-Col. Fred M. Waterbury.

### BOARD OF DIRECTORS

(Extra members to serve to 1928)  
Lt.-Col. Eugene McK Froment,  
Lt.-Col. Nicholas Engel,  
Lt. Philip Rhineland.

Member one year to fill vacancy  
Captain Frank E. Rasbach.

## Peace Terms

By Lieutenant John W. Kersey  
245th Artillery, N. Y. N. G.

IT is unfortunate that the average veteran of the World War saw the National Guard only in days of War. As in the case of all bodies of men hastily raised for whom supplies and equipment must be prepared after their call to arms, the efficiency of peace times was impaired. There were no days of frolic, but few play periods, and only the minimum of leaves possible in the stern days of 1917 and 1918. Constant moving about, transfers of station, and replacement of personnel did not permit of the building up of smooth running organizations typical of the National Guard in peace times. In the messes, due to the difficulties of transportation, it is true that the "army bean" held regal sway.

So it is that, except for the satisfaction of having done a job well, of the comrades gained, and the friendships made and of the benefits of having seen other sections of the world than their own country, the late war veteran's thoughts of service in the National Guard are, frequently, reminders of days of many hardships.

Many newly enlisted men came to the 1924 encampments in expectation of undergoing the hard driving schedule characteristic of the war days. Living conditions similar to those of the recent past were anticipated.

Their eyes have been opened, and they are not slow to express their amazement. The tales they heard back home were not understood. It is to be regretted that their older brothers who wore the olive drab during the war were unable to get a glimpse of the National Guard as it functions in normal times.

## NEW COMMISSIONS

1st Lieut. Archibald W. Moss for assignment to Medical Dept. Detachment 104th Field Artillery.

2nd Lieut. John R. Wals, for assignment to Co. E, 105th Infantry.

2nd Lieut. William O. Strong, for assignment to Co. C, 107th Infantry.

Captain Harold P. Dick, D. C. 10th Infantry has been commissioned and assigned to Medical Department detachment.

1st Lt. Joseph T. Hart has been commissioned and assigned to Company E, 165th Infantry.

2nd Lieut. Thomas B. Boose has been recently commissioned and assigned to 1st Battalion Headquarters 71st Infantry.

## Artillery School Conducted by Non-commissioned Officers

By Sgt. Alfred M. Funk  
Battery "G," 245th Artillery

TO the 245th Artillery, N. Y. N. G., belongs the unique distinction of having a school for enlisted men conducted entirely by non-commissioned officers. Battery "G," Captain Edward J. Riehl commanding, is the organization which conducts the school.

There are five sections, namely, Basic Course for Corporal's Warrant, Advanced Course for Sergeant's Warrant, Expert Gunner Course, First Class Gunner Course, and Second Class Gunner Course. The first of these is the basis for all original appointments of non-commissioned officers of the line. It consists of a series of six lectures delivered by the senior instructor. These are interspersed with examinations following each two lectures. These lectures cover artillery instruction to qualify each man for rating as first class gunner, and infantry to and including the school of the platoon. A third feature of the lectures is a subject named "Principles of Command." In this last, particular stress is laid upon the phases of strict, but amicable discipline, and proper methods of enunciation of commands. The prerequisites for this course are a rating of second class gunner or a recommendation therefor and nomination for the course by at least one non-commissioned officer. Those who pass the examinations in the theory are appointed acting corporals in order that they may be further tested, with regard to their ability to lead men. If they then are qualified, in the opinion of the senior instructor and other members of the instruction staff, they are recommended for promotion to the grade of corporal if, or when, vacancies occur.

The Advanced Course for Sergeant's Warrant is given by the senior instructor to those corporals whose special efficiency places them in line for promotion. It consists of a special course of six lectures on artillery and infantry with regular examinations. The artillery covered enables the student to qualify as expert gunner. The infantry covers the school of the company and guide instruction, with particular attention to the so-called "finer points of the game."

The Expert Gunner Course is conducted to qualify as experts all first class gunners who are not taking the Advanced Course for Sergeant's Warrant. It affords an opportunity for the private as well as the non-commissioned officer to be rated as expert gunner. The class is limited to ten men in each section in order to provide individual instruction.

The First Class Gunner Course is given to all men who have qualified or who can

qualify as second class gunner. As its name indicate, it covers the requirements for the first class gunner examination. The Second Class Gunner Course is similar in structure to the First Class Gunner Course, being designed to qualify all men who are not second class gunners.

The gunnery courses are held on drill nights in the period allotted to artillery instruction. The splendid equipment in the armory of the regiment make it possible to provide practical instruction as well as lectures on the theory. The First Class Gunner Course is divided into three sections, covering the plotting room and instruments, observing instruments and their use including aiming and laying of guns, and definitions C. A. D. R. with characteristic features of warships.

The Second Class Gunner Course is divided into four sections covering drill and nomenclature of the twelve-inch rifle, the U. S. Magazine Rifle, powder, primers, projectiles and fuses, and cordage, gins, shears, blocks and tackles.

The battery personnel is divided into a similar number of sections. The same instructors teach the same subject each period and the sections report to a different class each week. Thus no man receives the same instruction over again, unless he needs it.

The Warrant Courses are given on nights other than drill night at the mutual convenience of the students and the senior instructor. It can readily be seen that if a candidate for promotion reports for class on an extra night he possesses that pep and enthusiasm which is so necessary to the success of the non-commissioned officer.

The instruction staff consists of Sgt. Alfred M. Funk, senior instructor and supervisor; Sgt. Henry S. Hill, plotting room and instruments; Sgt. George H. Frick, Jr., observing instruments and their use including aiming and laying of guns; Sgt. Walter A. Fossa, definitions C. A. D. R. and characteristic features of warships; Sgt. William Bartels and Corporal Joseph J. Feeley, powders, primers projectiles and fuses; Corporal Harold Thornton, drill and nomenclature of the twelve-inch rifle; Corporal Albert A. Fossa, Expert Gunner Course; Corporals Herman C. Krieg and Peter E. Donellon, cordage, gins, shears, blocks and tackles.

The staff is excellently qualified by both experience and knowledge of theory. Sgt. Funk is serving his third enlistment and his fifth year as expert gunner. Sgts. Hill, Frick, and Fossa are serving the fifth

enlistment and their third year as expert gunners. Sgt. Bartels is serving his third enlistment and his second year as expert gunner. Corp. Feeley is serving his third year and is an expert gunner. Corp. Thornton is serving his second enlistment and is recommended as a candidate for rating as expert gunner. Corp. Fossa is serving his second year and is an expert gunner. Corp. Krieg is serving his second enlistment and is recommended as candidate for rating as expert gunner. Corp. Donellon is serving his third year and is recommended as a candidate for rating as expert gunner. It will be noted that the number of reenlistments in the staff is remarkably large.

The school has been functioning for three years, and the results are apparent in the governmental reports upon the efficiency of the battery as well as in the reports of the various boards convened to examine enlisted men in gunnery. The idea of the school was conceived by the battery commander. The writer planned the structure and outlined the courses of instruction. The battery commander is highly pleased with the general efficiency of the staff. Much credit is due to my brother non-commissioned officers for their constant and diligent devotion to duty. Without their enthusiastic support and cooperation the school would never have been successful.

### UNITED FOR THE UNION'S CAUSE

BINGHAMTON last month conducted a very successful Home Beautiful Exposition in the local armory and among the features was a large booth, located in front of the raised platform used by the orchestra, and occupied by the Army, Navy, National Guard and Veterans of Foreign Wars, and all worked harmoniously to advance the interests of their respective organizations. Local units of the Tenth Infantry, N. Y. N. G., provided machine guns, range finding and signaling apparatus, a stack of arms, automatic rifles, ammunition of various kinds and military equipment. The booth was centered with the national and post colors of Richard J. Hoyt Post, 78, Veterans of Foreign Wars. These colors were flanked on either side by the company flags of Companies E and H, Tenth Infantry, N. Y. N. G. Recruiting literature of the various organizations, a supply of Federal bonus blanks and other material of interest to young men of military age and to veterans, was on hand for distribution to visitors.



**T**HE Military Athletic League, which is again "coming into its own" in popularity with the officers and athletes of the National Guard, held its annual novice meet in the 102nd Engineer Armory on Riverside Drive, Friday evening, February 20. There was a good sized attendance and plenty of aspiring novices putting up good fights and close finishes for the handsome gold medals. The officials were a snappy bunch of workers and kept the nine track and field events humming—in fact it was faster than a three-ring circus.

The 369th Infantry paraded a battalion to the armory with its excellent band which furnished fine music throughout the events.

Another feature of the evening was the first appearance of athletes from the Air Service Unit, who captured three medals among a squad of ten men competing.

The athletes of the 13th Coast Defense Artillery, known as the old 13th, finally carried off the point trophy with 40 points, an overwhelming lead over the Engineers, who were second.

The most notable performance turned in by the novices was in the 300-yard run when John Cornehlson, Jr., of the 14th Infantry, was clocked in 36 3-5 seconds in winning the event.

The summaries:

100-yard dash—Won by John Halloran, 165th Infantry; Harold Perkins, 244th Artillery, second; Robert Simmons, 27th Division A. S., third; Robert Link, 106th Infantry, fourth. Time—0:11 2-5.

75-yard sack race—Won by D. Jansen, 13th C. A. C., second; J. Finn, 13th C. A. C., third; S. Eglatz, 13th Infantry, third; Raymond Weick, 106th Infantry, fourth. Time—0:12 4-5.

300-yard dash—Won by John Cornehlson, 14th Infantry; William Roeklein, 13th C. A. C., second; J. Finn, 13th Infantry, third; S. Eglatz, 13th Infantry, fourth. Time—0:36 3-5.

1000-yard run—Won by Garret Byrnes, 60th Infantry Band; Harold Thomas, 27th Division A. S., second; C. Williams, 13th C. A. C., third; no fourth. Time—2:33.

220-yard low hurdles—Won by Ben Adams, 13th C. A. C.; William Mair, 102nd Engineers, second; Herbert Still, 102nd Engineers, third; Sam Greenwood, 13th C. A. C., fourth. Time—0:30 4-5.

200-yard obstacle race—Won by Charles Geiger, 13th C. A. C.; E. Gorsman, 102nd Engineers, second; Louis Pauldy, 165th Infantry, third; J. McLaughlin, 13th C. A. C., fourth. Time, 1:00.

Running high jump—Won by John Thomas, 102nd Engineers, with 5 feet 4 inches; H. Appel, 13th C. A. C., with 5 feet 3 inches, second; George Workman, 13th C. A. C., with 5 feet 1 inch, third. No fourth.

12-pound shot-put—Won by E. S. Meltzer, 13th C. A. C., with 40 feet 9 3/4 inches; Kerbey Vredenberg, 102nd Engineers, with 40 feet 7 1/4 inches, second; Robert V. Simons, 27th Division A. S., with 40 feet 4 1/2 inches, third; E. Bratten, 13th C. A. C., with 39 feet 7 inches, fourth.

One-mile relay—Won by 102nd Engineers (H. Mack, Maddock, J. Mack, Still); 13th C. A. C. (Yats, Oster, Ferry, Biers), second; 106th Infantry (Snyder, Link, Brown, Wick), third. Time, 3:51.

Point score—13th C. A. C., 40; 102nd Engineers, 21; 165th Infantry, 15; 27th Division A. S., 7.

\* \* \*

As we go to press the military athletes are pushing west to be present at the Military Athletic League Olympic Championship Meet in Buffalo, March 7th, under the auspices of the 174th Infantry Athletic Association. The great Finns, Paavo Nurmi and Willie Ritola will be seen in feature events.

Among the events scheduled are a 75 meter dash; 300, 600, 1000 meter runs, 200 meter hurdle, 1200 meter relay—4 men team and two bicycle events.

\* \*

The M. A. L. has also scheduled a big championship meet in the 106th Infantry armory, Brooklyn, for Saturday evening, April 11, open to members of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia.

The games start at 7.45 p.m. sharp and there will be dancing at the conclusion to

the music of the 106th Infantry band.

Besides the gold, silver and bronze medals, three handsome prizes will be given organizations coming first, second and third with highest number of points. These trophies were presented by Governor Smith, Major General Berry and Adjutant General Westcott.

### Athletics for the Enlisted Man

In pursuance of Colonel De-Lamater's policy of gaining, holding and centering the enlisted man's interest in the 71st Infantry, a very extensive athletic program was developed and is being carried out.

This program includes basketball, indoor baseball, gymnastics and track. The so-called indoor sports comprise bowling and billiards.

The basketball competition was arranged to create the maximum interest of the entire regiment. A round-robin tournament was arranged for the companies in each battalion. The games were played on the battalion drill nights because this eliminated the largest number of alibis. The four battalion tournaments were successfully completed and the two highest teams in each battalion were scheduled in a regimental round-robin tournament. This is still in operation and will probably extend until the end of March.

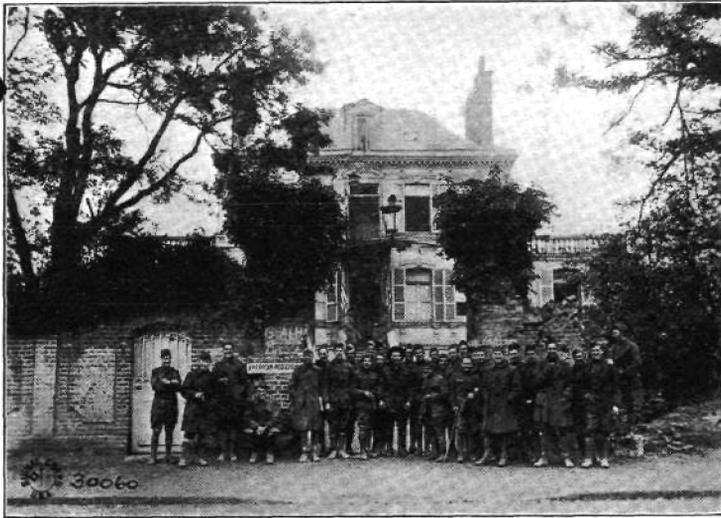
It was found that by the end of the battalion tournaments sufficient enthusiasm for basketball had been stirred up to get the teams to play on nights other than their drill nights. The regimental tournament was arranged to divide the games among the battalion drill nights equally.

A regimental referee was appointed and equipment purchased.

By the beginning of the regimental tournament, Lt. Pedersen, as coach, has gotten a line on the outstanding players and a Regimental Team. The first game played was a practise game with the 101st

(Continued on page 24)

# A Few War Pictures



### NOT SO BAD FOR A SOLDIERS' CLUB

Experience in the last war taught all governments that soldiers even during fighting days must have some enjoyment during intervals when in the rest camps. Here is shown a very home-like picture of the New York Soldiers' Club at the Corbie rest camp, for the 27th Division. The Soldiers just arrived from the front—Corbie Nord, near Amiens, France, October 27, 1918.



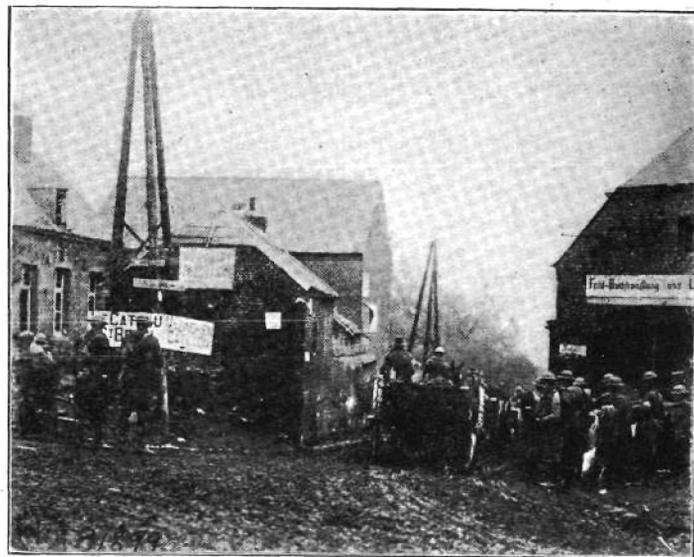
### GOOD TELEPHONE CONSTRUCTION

An interesting war picture showing men of the 117th Field Battalion Signal Corps (formerly 1st Bn. Mo. Signal Corps), Cos. B & C, installing telephone lines to front line trenches by way of old Culvert. Montigny, France, March 12, 1918.



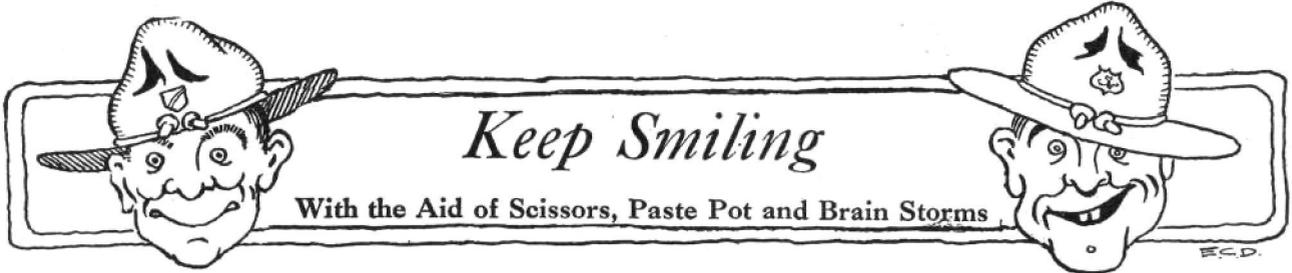
### ONCE A BEAUTIFUL CATHEDRAL

When the 27th Division were at Albert, Somme, France, September 15, 1918, they viewed the terrific havoc wrought by concentrated shell fire on the above beautiful cathedral. The soldiers climbing over the wreckage, whom you could hardly recognize even after learning their names, are left to right: Major A. L. Howe, 102nd Field Signal Battalion; 1st Lt. C. S. Callaway, Adjutant 102nd Field Signal Battalion; and Major H. B. Battenberg, Acting Adjutant of Division.



### A TOWN CAPTURED BY THE 27th DIVISION

This little scene of action is the town of St. Souplet, Nord, France, captured October 17, 1918, by the 27th Division, our own New York National Guard troops. The picture was taken four days later, while the New York boys were in possession of the town.



## Keep Smiling

With the Aid of Scissors, Paste Pot and Brain Storms

[NOTE: Here's a step-sister to our heading, "Keep Smiling."]

### "Keep A-Goin'!"

Ef you strike a thorn or rose,  
Keep a-goin'!  
Ef it hails or ef it snows,  
Keep a-goin'!  
'Tain't no use to set an' whine  
When the fish ain't n yer line;  
Bait yer hook an' keep on tryin',  
Keep a-goin'!  
When the weather kills yer crop,  
Keep a-goin'!  
When you tumble from the top,  
Keep a-goin'!  
S'pose you're out o' every dime,  
Bein' so ain't any crime;  
Tell the world you're feelin' prime—  
Keep a-goin'!  
When it looks like all is up,  
Keep a-goin'!  
Drain the sweetness from the cup,  
Keep a-goin'!  
See the wild birds on the wing;  
Hear the bells that sweetly ring;  
When you feel like sighin', sing!  
Keep a-goin'!

FRANK L. STANTON.

\* \* \*

General Bullard found one German soldier equal to three Allied soldiers. Germany didn't.—*New York Herald Tribune.*

\* \* \*

Rear-Admiral Fiske says the race is becoming effeminate. By the way, what does "effeminate" mean nowadays?

—*Cleveland Press.*

\* \* \*

### Like the "69th," He Had An Answer!

An Irishman applied for a job at the gas works.

"What can you do?" asked the foreman.

"Almost anything, sor," said the Irish. "Well," said the foreman, who was a bit of a joker, "you seem to be all right—could you wheel out a barrow of smoke?"

"Sure, fill it up for me."

\* \* \*

### Join the Guard and Keep It Covered!

It always makes a bald headed man mad when the "Star Spangled Banner" is played out of doors.

\* \* \*

A girl with red lips + chap + taxi  
= Girl with chapped red lips.

—*Boston Beanpot.*

### He Knew His "Hay Foot, Straw Foot!"

Inspecting Officer—What is the most important thing in the care of the soldier's feet?

Soldier—To keep them in step, sir!

\* \* \*

### The Boomerang

When a bit of sunshine hits ye,  
After passing of a cloud,  
When a fit of laughter gits ye  
And yer spine is feelin' proud,  
Don't forget to up and fling it  
At a soul that's feelin' blue,  
For the minute that ye sling it,  
It's a boomerang to you.

CAPTAIN JOHN CRAWFORD.

\* \* \*

"Oh, Betty, some one has taken my cold cream."

"May be it was vanishing cream."

\* \* \*

### Duly Witnessed

"Say!" bellowed the sergeant, prodding the dusky rookie with his foot. "Wake up, you! Why wasn't you out to stand reveille?"

"Oh, dat's all right, sarge; yo' don' need to worry about me. Why, I could see it from hyah!"

—*American Legion Weekly.*

\* \* \*

Reporter—And what does Goldstein give as the cause of the accident?

Doctor—Search me—both arms are broken and he can't say a word.—*Mink.*

\* \* \*

Harold—My girl has had too much education.

Harry—How come?

Harold—Why she calls Child's Restaurant La Cafe des Infants.

\* \* \*

### The First Fall Style

Unlucky Eve had lost her dress,  
But Adam with contrition  
Alleviated her distress  
With a re-leaf expedition.

—B. C. B.

\* \* \*

Prof.—Why are you always late to class?

Stude—Because of a sign I have to pass on my way here.

Prof.—What has that to do with it?

Stude—Why it says, "School Ahead: Go Slow!"

—*Tennessee Mugwump.*

### Copy This, But Give Us Credit!

Coach—Call your shot.

Firer—A four at nine o'clock.

Coach—No, it is marked as a four at ten o'clock.

Firer—Dam this daylight savings time: I always forget about it.

\* \* \*

I know an old Sergeant named Sinnitt, Since the Army had spears he's been in it, They've got him at last, he says its too fast,

This one twenty-eight to the minute.

\* \* \*

"Breakfast in France should be cheap."

"How's that?"

"One egg is un œuf (enough)."

\* \* \*

Sister steals my matches,

Sister lifts my gin;

When sister says her prayers in church,  
I meet her eye, and grin.

—*Lehigh Burr.*

\* \* \*

### Essential

Publisher—"But what makes you think you can write popular songs?"

Embryo Lyrist—"Oh, you don't know what silly ideas I have!"

\* \* \*

"A man may be down but he's never out." Yet a mustache is always down when it first comes out.

\* \* \*

Co-Ed—"Is Miss Sassifras fast?"

Soph—"Is she fast? She's so fast she can drink water out of a sifter."

BOLL WEEVIL.

\* \* \*

"Are you working," the boss inquired. "No," said the poet, "I'm inspired." "So am I," said the boss. "You are fired."

\* \* \*

Jack—"You look sweet enough to eat."

Mable—"I do eat. Where shall we go?"

\* \* \*

Barber—Pretty short, sir?

Customer—Yes, I am. Put it down on the book. Much obliged for reminding me of it.

# Here and There in National Guard Circles

By the Editor



The Regimental Headquarters Company of the 71st Infantry, has arranged to present a playlet, a travesty on Shakespeare's "Othello," written, directed and produced by members of the Company, for Saturday evening, March 21st. After the play refreshments will be served and an orchestra will provide music and dancing. \* \* \*

Invitations are out for a review by Brigadier General Cornelius Vanderbilt, of the 102nd Engineers, at their armory, Fort Washington Avenue, on Monday evening, March 16th. General Vanderbilt, now on the organized Reserve Corps of the U. S. A. was Colonel of the Engineer Regiment in 1917 when it entered the World War. \* \* \*

Maj. Higginson, 105th Field Artillery, Brooklyn, is making plans to hold in the armory next month a horse show. The Clermont Avenue battalion will sponsor the equine exhibit; civilian and military classes are to be arranged and many prizes will be gathered together before the show. \* \* \*

Col. Thomas Fairserus and his staff of the 106th Infantry will tender a review March 20th to George J. Ryan, President of the Board of Education. \* \* \*

The Inauguration ceremonies at Washington on March 4th, cut out the attendance of National Guard Units, owing to the expressed wish of President Coolidge to limit the size of the parade and reduce the expense and pomp of the inaugural ceremonies in general. \* \* \*

Lt. Henry E. Suavet, business manager of The New York National Guardsman, has been spending a week in the western part of the State in the interest of the publication. \* \* \*

At the annual meeting of the Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, held in Washington recently, it was decided to hold the National Matches at Camp Perry, probably commencing the latter part of August. It was also decided to change one feature of the match by substituting 400 yards rapid fire, prone, on a "B" target for the usual 300 yards rapid fire on an "A" target. The time limit of one minute and ten seconds will remain the same but "fives" will only be scored for

those shots registering in the "V" circle, which represents a sixteen-inch circle within the twenty-inch bullseye, marked with a white line. It is understood that both the State of Ohio and the government will make many improvements to the ranges at Camp Perry which will add many more targets and additional comforts to the growing attendance of national riflemen.

The inspections throughout the National Guard of the State are nearly completed and the various organizations are now completing their winter armory schedule in preparation for the annual field training the coming summer. \* \* \*

The cavalry will train again at Ft. Ethan Allen, Vt., in July. We hope that all the tentative dates as submitted will be finally approved so that we may publish the full list in the April issue. \* \* \*

Major General Charles W. Berry is working on a plan to have the field training of 1926 include a Division Camp at Pine Camp, the government reservation near Watertown, N. Y. \* \* \*

The Howitzer Companies of the infantry regiments are preparing to take up sub-calibre practice in the armories, using 22 cal. ammunition. \* \* \*

It is understood that the 107th Infantry has accepted the invitation to shoot the Bisley rifle match in England and will send a team over some time this summer. \* \* \*

The 102nd Engineers has added weekly boxing bouts to their entertainment program at their Riverside Armory. \* \* \*

Rear Admiral Josephthal, commanding the Naval Militia, was tendered a review by the 258th Artillery last month. \* \* \*

There was a conference of Quartermasters in Washington early this month which was attended by Lt.-Col. James Tabor Loree and Major Foster G. Hetzel of the 27th Division staff. \* \* \*

Major Kenneth C. Townsen of the 101st Cavalry, Rochester, has gone abroad for a couple months on a business trip. \* \* \*

In awarding the Brigade prizes the past year for the figure of merit in rifle practice, organizations attached to Headquarters and those of the 53rd Infantry Brigade did not qualify as no unit made at least 50%. In the 54th Brigade first honors went to Co. F, 10th Infantry (Walton) with a figure of merit of

109.05; second, Co. F, 108th Infantry (Medina), 60.83; third, Co. L, 108th Infantry (Elmira), 50.50. In the 87th Bridge, first honors were captured by Co. E, 174th Infantry (Jamestown), 72.16; second, Co. I, 165th Infantry (New York City), 57.57; third not won. \* \* \*

The State Matches will probably be held this year the week of June 7th to 13th, inclusive. \* \* \*

Polo, basket ball, boxing bouts and reviews continue to be the social features at the various state armories during the winter season. These are varied now and then by an athletic meet, or a rifle or pistol match. \* \* \*

The members of the guard in general are pleased to see the return of the Military Athletic League activities. They are putting on some good meets and the officers of all organizations are cooperating in putting the events over. \* \* \*

The Tank Company of the 27th Special Troops will not be with the other units at Peekskill this summer as they are scheduled to go to Camp Meade, near Washington, D. C. \* \* \*

The National Guard lost an ardent supporter in the death of Arthur E. Oothoudt, of Walton, February 18th. Captain Oothoudt has been armorer in the Walton armory for twenty years. His service in the national guard covered a period of some thirty years. He was second lieutenant of the 33rd Separate company when the Spanish-American war broke out in 1898, and served with the Walton guardsmen. In 1899 he was promoted to first lieutenant and on June 10, 1901, to captain, a position he held until July 27, 1904, when he resigned to become armorer. During the World war he went out with Company F and when most of the Walton guardsmen were transferred to the 107th Infantry, he remained with Company F, First Pioneers, as supply sergeant, seeing service in France and with the American Expeditionary Forces in Germany. He was a great soldier, a great National Guardsman, who in thirty-five years in the Guard, saw duty in two wars from enlisted to commission and back to enlisted, a crack shot, a correct "paper man," a good instructor, always cheerful and helpful and always a 100 per cent. duty man in several thousand drills and duty calls.

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)



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

Free to All Active Members of the Guard

*Editorial Office*  
829 Municipal Building  
New York City

LT. COL. FRED. M. WATERBURY, *Editor*

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1ST LT. HENRY E. SUAVET, Ord. Dept., N. Y. N. G.  
*Business and Advertising Manager*

MARCH 15, 1925

WITH the present March issue THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, completes its first cycle—Volume No. 1 is closed. The magazine was started for specific objects, many of which have been accomplished. Its greatest mission was to interest the members of the National Guard of the State in a paper, all their own, in which they could enjoy reading about their sister organizations of the State, keep up with the military progress and through publicity contest with each other the right to stand "No. 1" in strength, attendance, athletics, or proficiency in the various activities of training—the reports from all over the State of the popularity of the magazine, tell us we have been successful. However nothing advances, nothing expands, unless it is continually worked over and the goal of its success continually pushed to new heights. We are not satisfied with ourselves—far from it. We want more advertisements to help the paper's financial success. We want more snappy military news, more good stories, more constructive criticism, more loyal, united support. The quality of THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN has started a number of similar publications in many states and we want to keep at the head of the procession. Help us to make Volume Two twice as good as Volume One. Remember it is your magazine.

IT is with regret we learn of the sudden death of Major Lee O. Wright of the Ordnance Department, U. S. A., killed in an airplane accident recently in Texas. Major Wright was an indefatigable worker for the improvement of small arms and had done much towards the advancement of the latest models. He contributed an article to this magazine last June in reference to pistol improvements. Major K. K. V. Casey of the Dupont Powder Company announced at the N. R. A. meeting in Washington recently that he would donate a "Lee O. Wright Trophy" for annual competition at the N. R. A. matches.

\* \* \*

IN the proposed War Department appropriation bill the National Guard will be allotted \$29,736,186, the total budget recommendation. Although this is \$37,056 below the current appropriations, the total available for the next fiscal year will be larger, since the committee re-appropriated \$1,500,000 carried over from the present year. This increase, the report declared, was necessary to prevent a reduction of the personnel from 187,000 to about 137,500. The report said the guard had increased by 35,000 since February, 1924.

\* \* \*

THE United States Army Almanac has just been issued by the Recruiting Publicity Bureau and Major A. G. Rudd, Chief of the Bureau, has prepared an article in which he says that until recent years Americans have known very little of their peace-time army. He says that excitement has always been high during our larger wars and our uniformed defenders then have been much in the public eye. But the danger once passed, we have cherished the hope that it would not occur again and permitted our army to dwindle accordingly.

"Although time and again this hope has proved a delusion, nevertheless it has resulted in our peace-time army being so small and widely scattered that the average citizen has had little or no chance to know of its activities," says Major Rudd. "Consequently he has thought of the army only as a war machine. But the truth of the matter is that the army has had at least twelve years of peace to every one of actual war, and during these normal periods the American soldier has made a most enviable record in aiding the economic development of the United States."

The almanac portrays the aim and activities of the various branches of the service; something of the traditions, customs and life of a soldier; information of army training schools wherein the enlisted man may increase his usefulness to society, and convincing evidence of the United States Army in a constructive role. The almanac says that the army has always been the nation's great outpost, ever on guard to fight fires, floods, disease, disaster or the enemies of our institutions. It has carried the flag into the wilderness and desert and then made it possible for man to dwell there in comfort and safety.

\* \* \*

WE hope we are of a generous disposition and therefore we don't mind having our neighbors in the military game use articles they find to their liking in THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN, but we are selfish enough to complain a little if they don't give us credit for same. We always give credit, and of course we like the same treatment.

\* \* \*

WE were so glad to read in the daily press recently that the Prince of Wales had saved suspension by sending his dues to the Newspaper Pressman's Union at the eleventh hour. As we are publishing a royal good paper, no one can tell when he might be "working at his trade" and making ready and running the edition of THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN.

# General Berry's Editorial

## *An Easy Way to Avoid Danger*

CHILDHOOD tales were wont to inform us of a method of escaping from danger which was said to be used by the Ostrich. This bird when hard pressed simply hid his head in the sand, and here the story ended, but we were led to suppose that all was well.

Such a method commends itself on account of its simplicity and should be more generally tried out and its value tested by those who are credulous.

With the advent of modern life an important step forward has been taken and a new twentieth century method has come to the fore. It is a trifle more complex than the plan adopted by the ostrich but it is claimed to be equally effective. "Pass a law which forbids the danger" is all that is required. This formula judging from the chattering which is going on, seems to have emanated from the Parrot family.

It is a cause of wonder that those who lived in our early colonies did not think of such a simple procedure. How much it would have saved them in loss of life and property; to say nothing of the mental anguish and anxious fears by which they were constantly assailed. One regrets that no trial was made before the Indian raids, and the invasion of the French from the North.

In New York City two large defensive departments cost nearly fifty million dollars a year. This might be saved by passing a few laws covering all the danger points, and then abolishing the police and fire departments.

This simple method of avoiding danger is now being taken up on a larger scale to prevent all future wars. A New York Daily informs us that a society of women will see to this, and that they will have laws passed making it "illegal to prepare for, declare, or carry on war." For obvious reasons this law will be circulated in all languages, and special measures and approved signs used for those who cannot read.

These ladies apparently desire no protection for themselves or their belongings outside of the law. They know that now they live in peace and security, and if any threat were made against their life or property there is a law against it and that is enough. The agencies by which the law is enforced do not seem to enter into question, none are apparently needed, as they are to be done away with, according to their own statements.



Quoting from the *New York Times*, the following is ascribed to this Society:

"I affirm it to be my intention never to aid in or sanction war, offensive or *defensive*, international or civil, in any way, whether by making or handling munitions, subscribing to war loans, using my labor for the purpose of setting others free for war purposes, or helping by money or work any relief organization which supports or condones war."

This formula is to be used whenever our country is in extremity as a guiding note for these dear people, one of whom claims to have worked for the passage of the measure abolishing the state militia of Wisconsin.

As in every modern movement, however, there are some people who are not yet convinced of the efficiency of such methods, and like the man from Missouri, require to be shown. Members of the National Guard seem to have the notion that a man's first duty is to his home and country. Some have even advanced a theory that a man has no right to a home and family unless he is ready to protect them with his life, if necessary.

World peace is a wonderful thing, the desire and hope of civilization throughout the ages and the way to its realization has been plainly marked for the last two thousand years, namely, "Do unto others as ye would they do unto you."

*A. W. Berry*

# *Soldier Boxing Bouts of Real Merit*

## WEDNESDAY NIGHTS

102nd ENGINEER ARMORY

8:30 P. M.

Reserved Seats . . . . . \$1.65

Floor Seats . . . . . \$1.10

4000 Gallery Seats . . . 50 Cents

168th Street and Broadway - New York City

## BOUTS WORTH WHILE

14TH INFANTRY ARMORY  
EVERY SATURDAY NIGHT

8:30 P. M.

Reserved Seats.. \$1.65

Floor Seats..... \$1.10

2500 Gallery Seats 75 Cents

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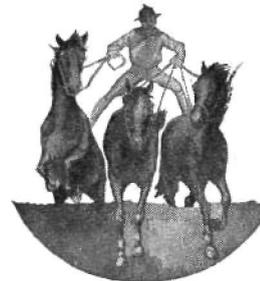
Coolidge's Inauguration

Governor Alfred E. Smith was unable to attend President Coolidge's inauguration and New York State was represented by Lieutenant Governor Seymour Lowman, who had in his party, his daughter, Miss Caroline Lowman, Mrs. Florence Knapp, Secretary of State, Mr. Mitchell, his Secretary, Colonel J. Weston Myers, Major David B. Lawyer, the Governor's military sec'y and Maj. G. Foster Hetzel.

## *Military Athletic League*

— of —

*New York State*



ARE YOU READY?

M. A. L. CHAMPIONSHIPS

— ON —

APRIL 11th

AT THE

106th INFANTRY ARMORY

LETS GO — MAKE IT THE BEST EVENING

# The Whole Guard on Review

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

## 107th INFANTRY

THE annual meeting of the officers of the Regiment was held in the Board of Officers room at the Armory on February 13th.

The civil officers of the association are elected for the year at the annual meeting and Major Palmer, retired, was unanimously elected secretary for the 45th consecutive year. Major Palmer, who joined the 7th Regiment in 1875, is still "going strong" and he attributes his youthful age to his active association with the "boys" and is a shining example of the advantage



of keeping in the game. After the regular routine business of the meeting was disposed of, the officers adjourned to the Field & Staff Room where they were regaled with a supper served from the Regimental mess and listened to some entertaining reminiscences from several distinguished ex-officers of the Regiment, who were invited guests.

The Junior officers of the Regiment, those who have received their commissions during the year, always look forward to this meeting with keen enjoyment for during the course of the evening they are given an opportunity to display their talents in song and story.

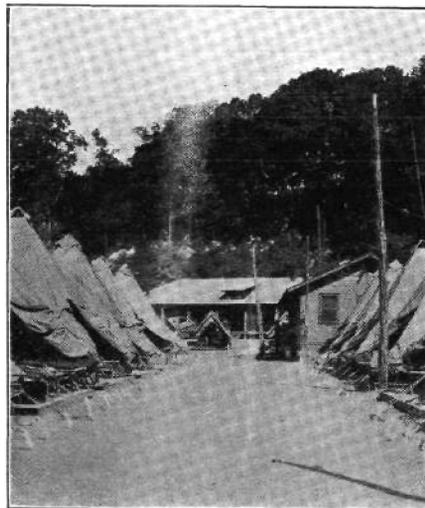
EN GARDE! En Tierce! En Quatre! Allongez le Bras! Touche'!! Such is the strange language which emanates from the Library each Tuesday and Thursday



## Officers of the Military Athletic League 1924-1925

- Col. James P. Cooke, *President*  
106th Infantry
- Lt. Col. Thos. W. Sherman, *1st Vice-President*, 53rd Inf. Brig.
- Capt. Fred. W. Baldwin, *2nd Vice-President*, 14th Infantry.
- Lt. Harold I. Sammis, *3rd Vice-President*, 2nd Battalion, N. M. N. Y.
- Major Herbert J. Lucas, *Treas.*, 44th Division.
- Lt. Col. Chas. J. Deiges, *Cor. Sec.*, A. G. D. N. Y.
- Lt. Jos. A. Rozell, *Rec. Sec'y*, 27th Div. Train, Q. M. C.

evening accompanied by the clicking of steel against steel and the stamping of feet. If you will peek in the door you will see pairs of young men facing each other foil or epee in hand attired in plastron, mask and gloves, looking for all



the world like Martians with the maitre d'armes standing by, giving a lesson in fencing. Fencing is one of the most graceful and requires more concentration of thought than almost any other sport—is splendid exercise for it flexes every muscle and it is a sport that everyone should practice. The men of our Regiment ought to take advantage of the instruction which is offered twice a week, especially the officers of the Regiment for the sabre drill is not very different and it would be valuable instruction in the handling of their sabres. A season's lessons will make a good fencer of anyone who would apply himself. Professor Murray is the master at arms and his record

is his recommendation, for he and Professor Koch the expert with broad sword and single stick, have been instructors at the New York Athletic Club for thirty-three years.

Again we have to offer congratulations to two junior officers, Sergeant William O. Strong of Company C and Sergeant William Hamilton, Company H, as second lieutenants.

The annual inspection and muster of the regiment took place the week of February 16th.

## 71st INFANTRY

COLONEL DE LAMATER has appointed a committee to decide upon a suitable full dress uniform for the regiment. It is expected that the uniforms will be a reality by October.

The Inter-Company Indoor Rifle Matches, the first three of which were fired during February, showed the results of the instruction given the men of the Company A by the men representing the company on the Regimental Rifle Team. The first match fired, the Banks Trophy Match (20-man team) was won by a score of 1078 out of a possible 1400, E Company being second with 1040, and G third with 928. The Zabriskie Trophy Match (10-man team) was won with a score of 440 out of a possible 500, Company E again being second with 422, and B third with 408. The Martin Trophy Match (8-man team) was won by a score of 505 out of a possible 560, this score being the highest since 1911, when Company K won the trophy with the same score. Company B was second with 470, and H third with 465. The three trophies were on display in the Company Room after the Regimental Drill on Wednesday, February 18th, when Colonel De Lamater addressed the Company, congratulating it upon its winning the trophies, and giving a very interesting talk on their history.

On Friday evening, February 20, at 8 P.M. services were held in the Veteran's room for the late Lieut.-Col. Francis H. Lomax, U. S. A. retired, who died in California, February 11th, the body being brought to New York for burial. Prior to the Spanish-American War Colonel Lomax was a lieutenant in the 71st Regiment, resigning his commission early in 1898. On the outbreak of hostilities in May of the same year, he reenlisted in the regiment as a private and served as an enlisted man in the 71st, N. Y. Volunteers throughout the Cuban Campaign. After muster-out of the service he was appointed second lieutenant in the U. S. Army, reaching the rank of Lieut.-Col. He served during the World War and retired two years ago. The regiment paid a worthy tribute to a true patriot.

## 165th INFANTRY

EVERY day in every way we continue getting letters and letters. Among the varied and many epistles to arrive at the gates of the Editorial sanctum (we want the Editor to note that we capitalize anything pertaining to Editor) was the following, well meant but indeed optimistic.

NATIONAL GAURD

69th Army, New York.

Dear Sirs,

How old mus i be to join the National Gaurd as i am 5-5 in hite now. Do we get paid by week or month. Plese answr at once by return mail,

Yours truly,

Mr. X. Y. Z.

P.S.—How long mus i be before i get Lt as i am ready to work for the rank.

The spirit is there, men, but where does he get that "we" stuff. As for the acquisition of rank; well that remains to be seen. Some of us become "ranker" than others in a very short time, while others require longer periods. However, with such an ambitious start he should be very "rank" indeed within a short space of time.

Captain Louis Doan has been dashing around town these days with a very broad smile spread upon his very open coun-

tenance. It was only last evening, that your scribe found out the cause and now we feel for him indeed. At any rate we wish he and his future bride every happiness and joy that can be had. Our very best to you both. If you intend making Washington a port of call, let us give you a few addresses which may and may not prove beneficial. We've never met your fiancee.

Answers to the Cross Word puzzle have not been forthcoming with any great amount of alacrity. Can it be that it was difficult. Impossible. We know a Q.M. officer who almost solved it. Send 'em in, boys, and let's look them over.

Nothing lacking in the effort to be of interest and entertain well, the Commanding Officer has had a radio installed in his room. The poor radio ran a weak second to the tumultuous riot of voices at the Mayor Collins' Review. There were too many loud speakers for any one machine to handle.

It was a rare treat to have as reviewing officer on the evening of the 18th, the acting Mayor, William T. Collins. Mayor Collins had with him an entourage distinguished and awe-inspiring. Judges, Magistrates, Commissioners and whatnot. Ye Gods, a President or so would have been overlooked. Judge Cornelius Collins,

Judge Freschi and the Honorable Mr. Atwater were all for holding a Court. Yours truly couldn't see that as the advantages were not noticeable. Then along came the possibility of the State Athletic Commission going into action. Besides our own Commissioner Colonel John J. Phelan, we were everlastingly dodging rights and lefts from Commissioners Brower and Muldoon. We hope sincerely to reach the age of Commissioner Muldoon and will be happy if we then disport half his vigor and vitality. He was a treat to see.

The Intelligence Officer established a new department for the command, when the newspaper cartoonist took over his quarters for a studio. If that bird knew what he was doing after the first fifteen minutes, he's unsinkable. A careful scrutiny of the cartoons, coupled with a diligent verbal argument finally proved to each of us, that the lines depicted on the pad, were us. When we're "mugged" for the Rogues Gallery, we hope the likenesses will be equally as "good." The various sitters called for Roman and Greek noses, with studies abandon. A look at the crowd and one wondered if "roamin" and "creek" wouldn't have been more to the point. We bridged that however.

No. 1



THE TOP—Your enlistment is about out. Hope you are going to sign up again.

PRIVATE BLANK—Not on your life. Never again, I'm through. Say, you wont be able to find me within a mile of the armory ten minutes after my time is out.

No. 2



RECRUITING SERGEANT.—How about joining up?

WILLY BOY—Ha! ha! That's a joke, I can have more fun with my off time than playing soldier, and besides I've "a cutie" that keeps me busy evenings. Join up! Ha! ha! Again, not for me.

After the ceremonies on the floor, Mayor Collins and his staff proceeded to the Colonel's room and there delivered one of the prettiest addresses ever emitted within its historical walls. We are more than happy to transcribe a portion of it.

"Colonel Phelan and guests: \* \* \* The record of the gallant 69th has long been the theme of spirit-stirring song and chivalrous story. Since the day of its organization as a regiment it has been among the first to respond to every call of our Government in the hour of peril, and its record of bravery on the field of battle has brought a thrill of joy to the men of your own race and blood and a feeling of pride to men of every race composing this Republic. No one better than the trained and disciplined soldier knows the horror of war and the train of suffering and devastation which follows in its wake, but until such time as there is a firm will towards peace among the nations of the earth, it is the solemn and sacred duty of this government to have in readiness regiments like this against a day of possible evil. We all pray with John Boyle O'Reilly:

'God send us peace and keep red  
strife away,  
But should it come, God send us men  
and steel;  
The land is dead that dare not face  
the day,

When foreign danger threatens the common weal?

"The Kellys, the Burkes and the Shays composing this fighting unit of a sturdy race, which marches homeward when the fight is done and the danger over, to be absorbed again into our life of peaceful pursuit, represents all that is best in our system of National Defense. No race on the face of the earth embraces citizenship in this land with the earnestness and swiftness of the men of your blood, no adopted citizen forswears his allegiance to his former rulers with such genuine and unequivocal joy as the Irishman. He has no hesitancy, he needs no prodding to shake off the "subject" and become the citizen. That is why he will fight with all the ardor of his soul, with all the strength of his sturdy arm to preserve this Republic for all time. It is for this reason that I cannot refrain from exclaiming to the 69th in the words of J. I. C. Clarke:

"Here's thank God for the race and the sod."

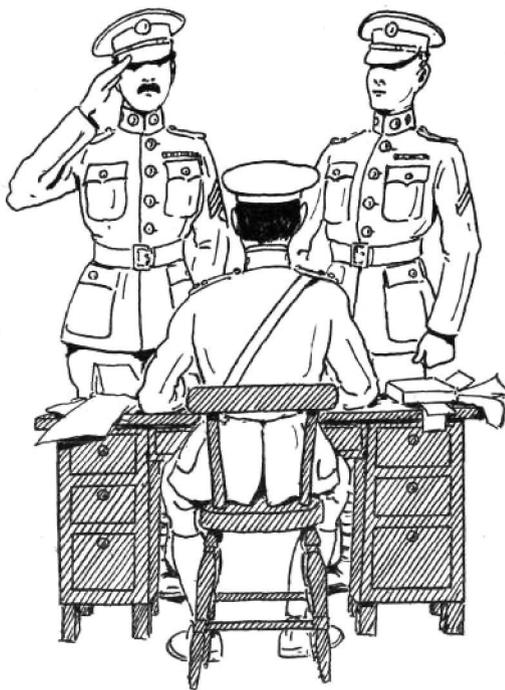
None other than our own Colonel "Wes" Myers was among those present. His Aide was sporting a very sore looking eye and upon inquiry, Colonel Myers explained that it was his understanding that the Aide had fallen out of a "Three letter word, meaning something with four legs and one foot," The answer is b-e-d.

Can you imagine an Aide falling out of bed? We'll at once change that to "Aid."

Since last we met, the Old Guard Ball has passed on to the annals of the Command. We did a bit of passing ourselves but must with all candor admit, that we were not quite up to the standard of previous years. Only fell asleep once the following day. Previous records show that a minimum of five naps in the morning was the poorest showing heretofore. We are inclined to believe that environment coupled with a disturbed piece of mind might have been established as the alibi. One never can tell about these ladies. What? On to Buffalo and may the best man win. WE'LL BE THERE.



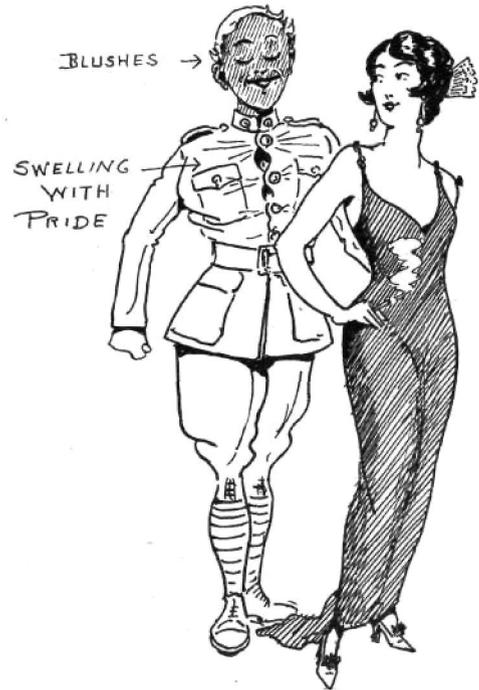
No. 3



THE TOP—With the Captain's permission, I think it's time we had a Company Dance.

THE CAPTAIN—Right, Sergeant, and be sure you get some live ones, and speedy workers.

No. 4



SHE—You know, I'm just crazy about soldiers. I think they're the grandest things, and you look so wonderful in your uniform. I should think you'd want to wear it all the time.

PRIVATE BLANK—Oh—ch—really.

## 27th SPECIAL TROOPS

THE enforced absence from the armory during the Auto Show deprived the 27th Tank Company Basketball Team of the opportunity to practice for more than two weeks, and materially affected their team play, so as the result they suffered two crushing defeats during January. The fast-travelling and experienced team of the 4th Separates of the 27th Division Special Troops of Yonkers swamped the Tankers by a 41 to 19 score. By close guarding we held them to a 17 to 7 score in the first half, but their team work was not to be denied and they scored very heavily in the second half.

The Fort Slocum Basketball Team completely outclassed us and outplayed us. Using practically three teams, they amassed a total of 42 points to our 18. They are indeed to be envied for the number of excellent basketball players in their squad.

In a practice game we were very unfortunate in that Hanst, our sterling forward, turned his ankle so badly that he will be on the sidelines for some time, if not the balance of the season.

Our greatest accomplishment to date was the defeat we administered to the 4th Separates in a return game by a score of 16 to 15. The first half ended 8 to 6 in our favor, the game being close at all times. Lieut. Schaeffer led both teams in scoring—he caged four field goals and

one from the foul line, the last field goal being made with only ten seconds to go, deciding the issue.

## 101st CAVALRY

WHAT promises to be the biggest event ever held in the 101st Cavalry armory in Brooklyn, will be on April 16, 17 and 18 when the 101st Cavalry Circus takes place. The committee in charge of the circus is hard at work and the troopers are putting forth every effort to make it a big success. Much credit is due Major Thurston Dexter of the Medical Detachment for his untiring work on the committee of general arrangements. Meetings are held every Sunday afternoon at the Cavalry Club when details are worked out and plans formulated. The big feature of the circus will be the Covered Wagon Days scene when the rough riding class, under Captain Reginald Brayley, dressed as Indians, will show up to advantage. All kinds of stunts have been worked up, one in which men will Roman ride with other men hanging on the horses tails while they gallop around the ring. Another attraction will be bucking horses ridden by the three genuine Wyoming cowboys, attached to the outfit and calf roping by Jim Moore, another cowboy who won first honors at the last rodeo in New York. In addition to the chariot

race and other thrilling events there will be clown stunts galore and a costume parade. Pretty girls will sell pink lemonade and peanuts to the spectators and it is expected that a capacity crowd will fill the armory the three nights of the circus. Admission will be one dollar for all seats.

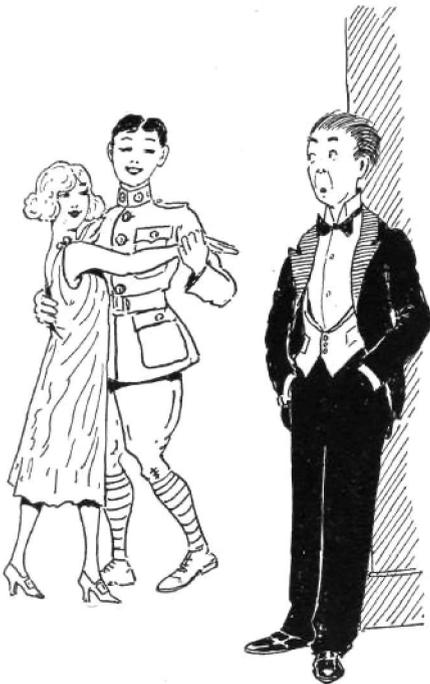
One of the best polo matches this year was witnessed recently when the all American team composed of Kinney, Grannis and Blackwell played an exhibition game with a selected Class A team for the benefit of the Cathedral of St. John the Devine. On the same evening the 101st Cavalry B team composed of Mortensen, Brachtel and Wilson defeated the Brooklyn Riding and Driving Club.

The Inter-troop polo tournament for the Love trophy is well under way and has created considerable interest among the various troops. Last year the cup was won by Troop A.

"Max" the popular tailor of the Brooklyn squadron is back in our midst after being on duty with the 104th Field Artillery. Max got a great reception on his return to the Brooklyn armory and the old timers were glad to hear his familiar call of "Locker."

The 101st Cavalry basketball team started the season with a rush and won seven games straight. In the National

No. 5



HIS CUTIE—Excuse me, but I only dance with real men now.

WILLY BOY—Oh—er—d——

No. 6



THE TOP—Well, old man, going to re-enlist?  
PRIVATE BLANK—Sure! Pershing is right. "Upon every able body citizen there rests the obligation to keep himself fit to defend his country in time of need."

Guard tournament the team defeated the 105th Field Artillery, 14th Regiment and 101st Signal Battalion. Their first defeat was when they encountered last year's N. Y. City guard champions, the 106th Infantry and lost 25 to 18. On the team are several ex-college stars including Allie Formosa, Love, Wood, Heney, "Buddy" Arnold, Compbell, Kelso, Baradel and Johnny McMahon.

Inspection at the 101st was held during the week of March 1st and Colonel James R. Howlett was well pleased with the showing of his command.



The Private's equestration class which will put on the music ride for the Spring exhibition during May is being coached by Sergeant William Boettyer and it is expected that the class will ride this year in the old time full dress cavalry uniform which will add greatly to the spectacle.

Lt. Frank Hamilton of the Medical Detachment recently took a plunge into the sea of matrimony and has been receiving the "congrats" of his fellow officers.

The headquarters troop mounted wrestling team, winners of last year's tournament has issued a challenge to the various troops of the squadron to compete in the 101st Circus April 16, 17 and 18.

Captain Daniel Culliane was busy greeting his many friends from Essex troop when they came over and won several classes in the Invitation Indoor Polo Tournament held recently at the 101st armory.

Now that signs of spring are here the troopers are thinking about camp which will be from July 26 this year at Fort Ethan Allen. They are also looking forward to the opening of the farm at Huntington, L. I.

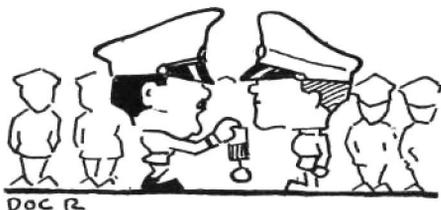
Don't forget the 101st Cavalry Circus, April 16, 17, 18! Come one—come all.

### 244th COAST ARTILLERY

GENERAL Charles P. Summerall reviewed the 244th on Friday, February 13. It was his first review as commander of the Second Corps Area, and he seemed very well pleased with the showing made by the regiment. His very evident interest in the officers and men, and in the affairs of the command would seem to indicate

that our relations with him will be of the most pleasant sort, and we are indeed fortunate in having as a successor to our friend General Bullard an officer who is so desirous of cooperating with us in our work. There were a larger number of guests present than usual at the review, and in addition to the reviewing general there were: Gen. Peter Murray, Gen. Johnston Hagood, Gen. Gordon G. Heiner, Col. H. G. Price, Col. Frank H. Lawton, Col. Paul L. Freeman, Col. Louis D. Conley, Col. James E. Austin, Col. Wm. Ottoman, Lt. Col. Stephen O. Fuqua, Major Benj. M. Bailey, Sir James and Lady Hackett, and many others. The regiment did well considering the fact that we were not able to have a preliminary drill. During evening parade the officers and men who had done 100 per cent. duty during 1924 were decorated, and while the temptation is strong to chronicle their names, we doubt whether we could arrogate to ourselves the space necessary. A dinner was given for Gen. Summerall before the review, and supper and dancing, as usual, followed the ceremonies.

The regimental basketball team won the first game in the N. Y. State Championship. Their opponents were the 102nd Medical, and the score was 42-16. Lieut. Phillip J. Jolley, the manager of the 244th team, informs us that the next game will be with the 101st Signal Corps.



The third of May is the tentative date set for the dance of Battery E, in the ballroom of the Pennsylvania Hotel.

Battery F and the 3rd Bn. Combat Train have new pianos, and all and sundry are invited to call and either listen or perform on 'em,—or both.

Anyone writing a book of similies is welcome to these:

As composed as a line captain at a review.

As industrious as an adjutant.

As motionless as a recruit at attention.

As nonchalant as an orderly.

As graceful as a bass-drummer.

As enthusiastic as an armorer.

Major Miller reports hearing the Dyanshine Company's new radio station OGEE in Texas. They were broadcasting a program of Polish music.

Decoration Day is not far away, and that means the annual steeplechase for mounted officers. If anyone has one of those electric steeds to donate, the writer offers to furnish a new fly sheet and a second-hand halter.

We looked in at the dog show last month with a view to entering the First Battalion Hq. dog, but they had no classes for gamboling red canines, so Virginia stayed locked up in her kennel.

### 105th FIELD ARTILLERY

RECOGNITION of his twenty years of service in the National Guard and his five years of administration as Colonel of the 105th. Field Artillery Regiment was accorded Colonel Robert W. Marshall by the officers of the command. The celebration was climaxed on the evening of February 14th when Col. Marshall was the guest of honor at a dinner tendered at the armory by the Quadrant Club, the officers club of the Second Battalion. Over 100 of the present and former officers of the regiment were on hand for the dinner and Col. Marshall was presented with a handsome silver tray. Lieut. Colonel Frank H. Hines was toastmaster and talks were delivered by Brig. Gen. W. O. Richardson, Majors Clyde A. Sillick, Russell A. McGraw, M.C., Wyman D. Herbert and Clarence H. Higginson and Captains David Rumboldt, Thomas Miley, George Sheddton, David Wiley (Chaplain) and a number of other officers. The speakers reviewed Col. Marshall's twenty years of service and some of the old timers told stories of his days as a rookie in the old Second Battery, which was the predecessor of the regiment he now commands. Col. Marshall responded, highly praising the National Guard as a training school for men in any walk of life. He urged those who have undertaken service in it to stick strictly to a policy of loyalty to superior officers.

Another event of interest to the 105th during the month was a visit paid to the Bronx armory, on February 21st, by the Commander in Chief, Governor Alfred E. Smith. The Governor, accompanied by his staff, called to view the first Bronx Exposition and was accorded full honors by the military units that were assembled for his reception. Lieut.-Col. Frank H. Hines and the regimental staff received the chief following the ceremonies at the Exposition.

Major Clarence H. Higginson, commanding the First Battalion, put on another thrilling show for the Battalion review held at the Brooklyn armory on February 19th last. Members of the brigade staff and officers of the Second Battalion were guests of Major Higginson at a reception following the review.

# How We Stand

Maximum Strength New York National Guard	29,364
Minimum Strength New York National Guard	18,821
Present Strength New York National Guard	21,578

## DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	26
27th Division Headquarters	24

## CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	70
51st Cavalry Brigade	80

## FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	41

## INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	27
87th Infantry Brigade	54
54th Infantry Brigade	46
53rd Infantry Brigade	33

## SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	329
27th Division Special Troops	388

## AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength	146
27th Division Air Service	162

## SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	188
101st Signal Battalion	171

## ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	474
102nd Engineers	495

## MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	423
102nd Medical Regiment	472

## DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Train, Q. M. C.	240

## DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	63
102nd Ammunition Train	58

## STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS

Maintenance Strength	137
Ordnance Department	24

## INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1,037
1. 10th Infantry	1,388
2. 105th Infantry	1,316
3. 108th Infantry	1,219
4. 71st Infantry	1,177
5. 107th Infantry	1,175
6. 106th Infantry	1,141
7. 174th Infantry	1,130
8. 14th Infantry	1,123
9. 165th Infantry	1,110
10. 369th Infantry	946

## CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	589
101st Cavalry	701

## SEPARATE TROOPS

Maintenance Strength Per Troop	63
1st Cavalry (3 troops)	212

## MACHINE GUN SQUADRON

Maintenance Strength	241
51st Machine Gun Squadron	378

## ARTILLERY, 75s

Maintenance Strength	600
104th Field Artillery	775
105th Field Artillery	779
156th Field Artillery	777

## ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	646
106th Field Artillery	751

## ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength	646
258th Field Artillery	681

## ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	636
244th Coast Artillery	782

## ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENCES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	1,025

## ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	739
212th Coast Artillery	704

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

January, 1925

The  
Honor  
Space →

Yours  
for the  
Effort

(1) 94%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>101st Cavalry</b>				
Headquarters	5	6	6	100
Headquarters Troop.	4	66	62	95
Service Troop.	4	84	78	94
1st Squadron H'dq'rs.	4	20	20	100
Troop A	4	67	63	93
Troop B	4	63	61	97
Troop C	4	65	59	91
2nd Squadron H'dq'rs.	4	25	21	86
Troop E	5	99	92	93
Troop F	4	98	95	97
Troop G	4	73	67	91
Medical Detachment	4	39	39	100
	705	663		94

(2) 88%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>1st Cavalry</b>				
Troop B	5	77	72	93
Troop G	4	70	66	95
Troop M	4	64	48	76
	211	186		88

(6) 86%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>107th Infantry</b>				
Headquarters	5	7	7	100
H'dq'rs Company	4	59	39	65
Service Company	5	93	84	91
Howitzer Company	5	69	63	92
H'dq'rs & H'dq'rs Co. 1st Battalion	5	23	20	85
H'dq'rs & H'dq'rs Co. 2nd Battalion	5	20	19	93
H'dq'rs & H'dq'rs Co. 3rd Battalion	4	24	20	83
Company A	4	53	39	73
Company B	5	73	59	81
Company C	5	73	64	87
Company D	5	65	54	82
Company E	5	70	58	83
Company F	5	71	65	90
Company G	5	85	78	92
Company H	5	71	66	92
Company I	5	60	48	80
Company K	5	79	65	82
Company L	5	65	58	89
Company M	4	68	58	85
Medical Detachment	5	35	35	100
	1163	999		86

(3) 87%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>165th Infantry</b>				
Headquarters	5	10	10	98
H'dq'rs Company	5	68	60	88
Service Company	5	91	84	92
Howitzer Company	5	64	54	85
1st Bat. H'dq'rs Co.	5	21	19	88
2nd Bat. H'dq'rs Co.	5	20	18	87
3rd Bat. H'dq'rs Co.	5	17	16	91
Company A	5	64	54	85
Company B	5	67	55	82
Company C	5	62	51	83
Company D	5	67	53	80
Company E	5	62	53	85
Company F	5	72	65	89
Company G	5	64	57	88
Company H	5	71	61	86
Company I	5	70	70	100
Company K	5	65	54	83
Company L	5	64	54	85
Company M	5	63	50	79
Medical Detachment	5	32	30	93
	1114	968		87

(4) 87%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>71st Infantry</b>				
Headquarters	5	10	10	100
H'dq'rs Company	5	61	49	79
Service Company	5	78	71	91
Howitzer Company	5	64	49	78
1st Bat. H'dq'rs Co.	5	21	17	83
2nd Bat. H'dq'rs Co.	5	31	27	88
3rd Bat. H'dq'rs Co.	5	23	21	92
Company A	5	66	60	91
Company B	5	71	61	85
Company C	5	82	71	87
Company D	5	62	55	90
Company E	5	74	69	93
Company F	5	62	48	77
Company G	5	66	55	84
Company H	5	66	59	90
Company I	5	69	59	85
Company K	5	80	72	90
Company L	5	77	67	87
Company M	5	75	68	91
Medical Detachment	5	38	31	81
	1176	1019		87

(5) 86%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>Regiment 102nd Medical</b>				
Headquarters	4	7	7	100
Service Company	5	40	37	91
Band Section	5	28	27	96
104th Collecting Co.	6	55	45	83
105th Collecting Co.	5	65	57	87
104th Ambulance Co.	6	53	47	89
105th Ambulance Co.	5	48	42	89
104th Hospital Co.	5	86	70	81
106th Hospital Co.	5	74	62	84
102nd Veterinary Co.	5	34	28	82
	490	422		86

(7) 85%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>101st Signal Battalion</b>				
H'dq'rs & H'dq'rs Co.	7	35	29	81
Company A	5	69	62	90
Company B	4	56	46	82
Medical Detachment	6	11	9	80
	171	146		85

(8) 84%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>10th Infantry</b>				
H'dq'rs & H'dq'rs Co.	7	81	77	95
Service Company	6	71	62	88
Howitzer Company	5	64	54	85
H'dq'rs & H'dq'rs Co. 1st Battalion	5	25	18	74
H'dq'rs & H'dq'rs Co. 2nd Battalion	5	29	23	82
H'dq'rs & H'dq'rs Co. 3rd Battalion	7	45	39	87
Company A	6	79	65	82
Company B	5	70	47	67
Company C	5	96	76	79
Company D	6	85	70	82
Company E	6	85	65	77
Company F	5	81	70	86
Company G	6	70	62	89
Company H	5	87	70	81
Company I	5	99	88	89
Company K	7	89	77	87
Company L	8	90	83	91
Company M	7	87	79	91
Medical Detachment	5	33	27	83
	1366	1152		84

(9) 84%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>105th Infantry</b>				
Headquarters	6	9	9	100
H'dq'rs Company	7	68	56	82
Service Company	6	122	102	83
Howitzer Company	5	64	50	78
1st Bat. H'dq'rs Co.	7	42	39	94
2nd Bat. H'dq'rs Co.	6	33	28	85
3rd Bat. H'dq'rs Co.	7	39	33	84
Company A	8	74	57	77
Company B	8	94	87	93
Company C	8	70	54	78

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Company D	8	71	58	81
Company E	7	75	58	78
Company F	6	81	71	88
Company G	6	82	67	82
Company H	6	78	71	91
Company I	6	84	66	78
Company K	4	85	72	85
Company L	9	61	50	82
Company M	8	80	76	95
Medical Detachment	7	34	27	80
	1346	1131		84

(10) 84%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>51st Machine Gun Sq.</b>				
H'dq'rs & H'dq'rs Det.	5	38	33	86
Troop A	5	113	98	87
Troop B	5	110	84	76
Troop C	5	101	88	87
Medical Detachment	5	11	19	91
	373	313		84

(11) 83%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>27th Division Trains, Q. M. C.</b>				
Headquarters	5	14	14	97
Wagon Co. No. 103	5	51	46	91
Wagon Co. No. 104	6	53	47	89
Motor Transport Co. No. 105	5	48	39	83
Motor Transport Co. No. 106	5	45	31	69
Motor Repair Section No. 103	5	19	14	75
Medical Detachment	5	12	11	92
	242	202		83

(12) 83%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>245th Coast Artillery</b>				
Headquarters	5	6	6	93
H'dq'rs Battery	5	110	85	77
1st Battalion	5	3	3	100
2nd Battalion	5	3	3	100
3rd Battalion	5	3	3	100
Battery A	5	57	48	83
Battery B	5	68	60	88
Battery C	5	63	50	80
Battery D	5	75	60	80
Battery E	5	78	66	85
Battery F	5	106	92	88
Battery G	5	72	55	76
Battery H	5	66	56	84
Battery I	5	71	55	77
Battery K	5	85	77	91
Battery L	5	68	56	83
Battery M	5	56	44	78
Medical Detachment	5	34	29	87
	1024	849		83

(13) 80%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
<b>27th Div. Spec. Troops</b>				
Headquarters	5	8	7	90
27th Div. H'dq'rs Co.	6	47	37	78
102nd Ordnance Co.	5	48	40	82
27th Tank Co.	3	62	41	66
27th Signal Co.	4	80	71	88

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th Mil. Police Co.	5	53	41	77
102nd Motorcycle Co.	5	38	29	77
Medical Detachment.	4	18	12	75
H'dq's Detachment.	4	31	30	97
	383	308		80

**(14) 80%**

**108th Infantry**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	5	5	100
Headquarters Co.	4	62	44	71
Service Co.	4	87	79	91
Howitzer Co.	4	65	55	85
H'dq's & H'dq's Co.				
1st Battalion	5	40	33	83
H'dq's & H'dq's Co.				
2nd Battalion	5	39	37	94
H'dq's & H'dq's Co.				
3rd Battalion	5	34	27	78
Company A	4	68	50	73
Company B	5	72	58	81
Company C	5	79	64	81
Company D	4	77	72	93
Company E	4	74	53	71
Company F	5	85	73	86
Company G	5	73	50	68
Company H	4	66	52	79
Company I	5	67	55	82
Company K	4	67	47	70
Company L	4	81	72	89
Company M	5	63	43	68
Medical Detachment.	5	27	19	69
	1231	988		80

**(15) 80%**

**104th Field Artillery**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	6	5	79
H'dq's Battery	4	49	44	89
Service Battery	4	92	72	79
1st Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	4	38	31	82
2nd Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	4	35	27	76
Battery A	4	115	90	78
Battery B	4	101	80	79
Battery C	4	87	74	84
Battery D	4	86	73	85
Battery E	4	86	65	75
Battery F	4	65	47	72
Medical Detachment.	4	31	25	81
	791	633		80

**(16) 80%**

**14th Infantry**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	7	6	93
H'dq's Company	4	65	45	69
Service Company	4	62	47	76
Howitzer Company	5	66	58	88
H'dq's & H'dq's Co.				
1st Battalion	4	20	15	74
H'dq's & H'dq's Co.				
2nd Battalion	4	22	17	77
H'dq's & H'dq's Co.				
3rd Battalion	4	25	21	87
Company A	4	64	46	72
Company B	4	63	52	83
Company C	4	68	56	83
Company D	4	63	36	57
Company E	4	68	57	83
Company F	4	64	44	70
Company G	4	67	54	80
Company H	4	64	57	89
Company I	4	78	67	85
Company K	5	85	76	89
Company L	4	64	46	71
Company M	4	80	72	90
Medical Detachment.	4	30	27	92
	1125	899		80

**(17) 79%**

**244th Coast Artillery**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	5	4	84
H'dq's Battery	5	56	41	74
Service Battery	5	78	56	72
1st Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	64	56	88
2nd Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	68	53	78
3rd Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	65	58	89
Battery A	5	65	48	74
Battery B	5	71	54	76
Battery C	5	70	56	81
Battery D	5	72	59	83
Battery E	5	70	58	82

Battery F	5	69	58	84
Medical Detachment.	5	35	23	66
	788	624		79

**(18) 78%**

**105th Field Artillery**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	6	6	6	97
H'dq's Battery	8	42	31	74
Service Battery	6	80	64	80
1st Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	39	28	71
2nd Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	6	61	50	82
Battery A	4	97	78	80
Battery B	5	82	64	78
Battery C	5	85	70	82
Battery D	5	93	68	72
Battery E	6	76	60	78
Battery F	6	74	56	76
Medical Detachment.	5	34	28	83
	769	603		78

**(19) 77%**

**27th Division Air Service**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Observ. Sq'd'n	4	132	100	76
102nd Photo. Section	4	21	17	83
162nd Air Intel. Sec.	4	6	6	96
	159	123		77

**(20) 77%**

**156th Field Artillery**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	6	4	3	82
H'dq's Battery	5	51	44	85
Service Battery	5	88	81	92
1st Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	39	32	83
2nd Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	4	52	43	81
Battery A	5	35	67	78
Battery B	5	68	48	70
Battery C	5	80	54	68
Battery D	4	77	51	65
Battery E	4	84	55	66
Battery F	4	82	68	84
Medical Detachment.	4	37	29	77
	747	575		77

**(21) 76%**

**106th Infantry**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	7	7	100
H'dq's Company	5	73	55	76
Service Company	5	96	78	81
Howitzer Company	5	55	40	74
H'dq's & H'dq's Co.				
1st Battalion	5	23	19	86
H'dq's & H'dq's Co.				
2nd Battalion	5	21	16	79
H'dq's & H'dq's Co.				
3rd Battalion	5	28	24	86
Company A	5	65	58	73
Company B	5	75	45	59
Company C	5	72	54	75
Company D	5	68	60	88
Company E	5	67	44	66
Company F	5	68	44	64
Company G	5	55	41	75
Company H	5	71	57	81
Company I	5	64	55	86
Company K	5	71	59	84
Company L	5	64	51	79
Company M	5	66	48	73
Medical Detachment.	5	34	30	88
	1143	875		76

**(22) 73%**

**106th Field Artillery**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	5	5	92
H'dq's Battery	4	45	33	74
Service Battery	4	78	63	80
1st Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	4	39	29	74
2nd Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	4	29	21	72
3rd Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	4	56	38	68
Battery A	4	79	59	74

Battery B	4	81	61	75
Battery C	4	74	55	75
Battery D	4	70	42	60
Battery E	4	96	80	83
Battery F	4	66	43	66
Medical Detachment.	4	31	19	60
	749	548		73

**(23) 73%**

**102 Ammunition Train**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Ammun. Train	5	56	41	73
	56	41		73

**(24) 72%**

**102nd Engineers**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	10	9	87
H'dq's & Serv. Co.	4	92	75	81
Company A	4	64	45	70
Company B	4	65	46	71
Company C	4	66	46	69
Company D	4	39	20	52
Company E	4	63	44	69
Company F	4	64	42	65
Medical Detachment.	4	24	22	90
	487	349		72

**(25) 70%**

**174th Infantry**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	7	7	100
H'dq's Company	4	61	40	66
Service Company	4	73	51	70
Howitzer Company	4	63	44	71
H'dq's & H'dq's Co.				
1st Battalion	4	18	12	64
H'dq's & H'dq's Co.				
2nd Battalion	4	26	16	62
H'dq's & H'dq's Co.				
3rd Battalion	4	42	35	83
Company A	4	65	48	74
Company B	4	59	29	50
Company C	4	66	50	75
Company D	4	64	43	68
Company E	4	90	77	86
Company F	4	60	33	55
Company G	4	62	39	63
Company H	4	74	58	78
Company I	4	94	75	79
Company K	4	47	32	68
Company L	4	66	50	76
Company M	4	65	37	57
Medical Detachment.	4	30	22	72
	1132	798		70

**(26) 66%**

**258th Field Artillery**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	5	5	100
H'dq's Battery	5	56	32	57
Service Battery	5	78	55	71
1st Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	45	35	77
2nd Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	59	39	66
3rd Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	38	34	89
Battery A	5	65	25	38
Battery B	5	64	44	68
Battery C	5	49	28	58
Battery D	5	56	38	68
Battery E	5	72	53	74
Battery F	5	64	38	60
Medical Detachment.	5	32	27	84
	683	453		66

**(27) 63%**

**212th Coast Artillery**

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	5	5	100
H'dq's Battery	5	37	25	67
Service Battery	5	67	51	76
1st Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	66	43	66
2nd Battalion H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	17	11	67
Battery A	5	63	42	66
Battery B	5	63	25	40
Battery C	5	62	42	68

## Heads Senate Finance Committee

**A**MONG the intimate little introductions we are making with some of our leading legislators, we are presenting this month, Hon. Charles J. Hewitt, Republican, who represents the 42nd district (comprising the counties of Cayuga, Sen-

time all State Highway construction has proceeded under the provisions of this bill and the map commonly known as the Hewitt Map.

In 1921 Senator Hewitt became Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee and Temporary Chairman of the Board of Estimate and Control. At the 1925 session he was again appointed Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee.

## Crest for N. Y. N. G. Regiments

**I**N 1922 the War Department decided to adopt for the National Guard of each State a distinctive device, emblematic some way with its history. This proposed design was submitted and approved for the State of New York.

It represents the "Half Moon," the ship of Hendric Hudson, the discoverer who was first to sail up the majestic river to which he gave his name.

This device is now the official emblem of THE NATIONAL GUARD OF NEW YORK and is borne on the colors of each organization, surmounting their Coat of Arms.

The Following is the official description in the proper heraldic language:

### BLAZONRY

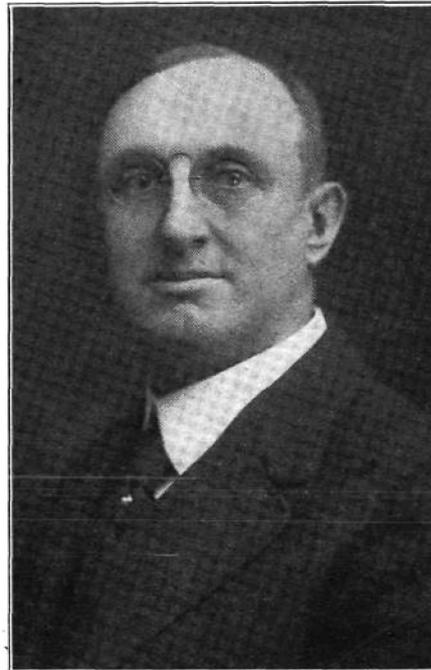
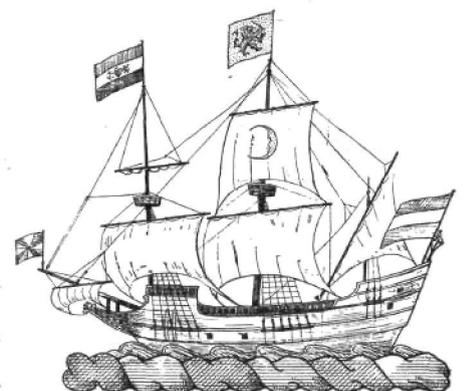
**CREST:** On a wreath tenné and azure the full rigged ship "Half Moon" all proper.

### DESCRIPTION

The Crest is Henry Hudson's ship "Half Moon" in which he discovered the Hudson River in 1609. The original white settlement in New York was Dutch and the twists of the wreath are orange and blue, the colors of the house of Nassau.

This drawing is made from water color sketch, photographs and description of the "Half Moon" contained in the Fourth Annual Report of the Hudson-Fulton Celebration Commission to the Legislature of the State of New York, May 20, 1910.

(Boat reddish brown; poop light blue with clouds; rails green with red between; figure head red lion with yellow mane; crow's nests red; lantern gold, flags as indicated; moon on sail same as that on stern of original.)



eca and Wayne). Born at Navarino, Onondaga County, July 15th, 1867, when a child he moved with his parents to Locke, Cayuga County, where he has since made his home. His early life was spent upon a farm until he was twenty-one years of age. He was educated at the graded school at Locke and Moravia High School.

He engaged in business at the age of twenty-one and is still interested, though not actively, in successful business enterprises in Auburn and southern Cayuga County and is president of the Citizens Bank of Locke.

In 1898 he was elected supervisor from the town of Locke and in 1901 was elected to the Assembly from the Second Assembly District of Cayuga County and re-elected in 1902 and 1903. In 1908 he was elected State Senator in what was then the 40th Senate District and has served in the State Senate continuously since that time, being senior member in point of service.

In 1919 he was appointed Chairman of the Joint Legislative Highway Committee. This Committee, in submitting its report to the Legislature, introduced a bill to carry its recommendations into effect. The bill was enacted into law at the 1921 session of the Legislature and since that

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
Battery D	5	62	41
Battery E	5	64	29
Battery F	5	49	25
Battery G	5	60	30
Battery H	5	67	57
Medical Detachment.	5	20	20
	702	446	63

**(28) 52%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>369th Infantry</b>			
Headquarters	6	9	9
H'dq's Company	6	59	13
Service Company	6	142	104
Howitzer Company	6	51	32
1st Bat. H'dq's Co.	6	35	19
2nd Bat. H'dq's Co.	6	27	8
3rd Bat. H'dq's Co.	6	37	22
Company A	6	64	35
Company B	6	66	36
Company C	6	64	34
Company D	6	64	30
Company E	6	54	29
Company F	6	67	14
Company G	6	60	15
Company H	6	54	19
Company I	6	53	30
Company K	6	68	36
Company L	6	62	32
Company M	6	60	42
Medical Detachment.	6	39	31
	1135	590	52

**(29) 100%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>Headquarters</b>			
<b>27th Division</b>			
H'dq's, 27th Division	5	24	24
	24	24	100

**(30) 89%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>54th Infantry</b>			
<b>Brigade</b>			
Headquarters	4	6	6
H'dq's Company	7	41	36
	47	42	89

**(31) 87%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>53rd Infantry</b>			
<b>Brigade</b>			
Headquarters	6	4	4
H'dq's Company	4	28	24
	32	28	87

**(32) 87%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>52nd Field Art.</b>			
<b>Brigade</b>			
Headquarters	4	8	7
H'dq's Battery	4	32	28
	40	35	87

**(33) 87%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>87th Infantry</b>			
<b>Brigade</b>			
Headquarters	4	4	4
H'dq's Company	5	50	43
	54	47	87

**(34) 85%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>51st Cavalry</b>			
<b>Brigade</b>			
Headquarters	5	7	7
H'dq's Troop	4	73	61
	80	68	85

**(35) 83%**

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.
<b>Staff Corps and</b>			
<b>Departments</b>			
Staff Corps & Departments	5	24	20
	24	20	83

**Beyond His Range**

She—"I can tell a lady by the way she dresses. Can't you?"

He—"I never watched one dress."

—*Cornell Widow.*

## OPPORTUNITIES IN CIVIL SERVICE

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## O'Brien Captures Boxing Titles in 13th Arena

ONE of the most successful boxing tournaments ever held at the 13th Regiment Armory, from the standpoint of the spectator, came to a bang up finish with the Regimental Championship on Wednesday Night February 17th. Bang-up is the only word to do the finals justice, for 11 of the 15 bouts ended with one of the contestants on the canvas. There was also a fine exhibition of boxing in the 118-point class, when Johnny O'Brien who was the sensation of the fall tournament, won the championship from Rudy Helf. Outweighed by pounds although the weights were announced as 117 for O'Brien and 118 for Helf, and at a good six inches disadvantage in reach, Johnny battered his way to victory in classy style. Helf's length of arm did him little good for he did not connect with the fighting Irishman a half dozen times during the first two rounds. O'Brien darted in and out during the bout, hitting as he advanced and as he retired. Helf was unable to find his little opponent, and when he did Johnny tied him up to perfection.

Frank Smith tried to pull an "iron man" stunt, but failed when Mike Zito landed a lucky knockout punch in the final. Prior to this Smith had won the decision from Junie Rahn, and knockout Ray Burns in the Semi Final. Junie Rahn is well known to the followers of the 13th's boxing shows for his gameness. During his three years as a member of Battery H he has taken part in every boxing tournament and has never yet won a bout. He has the makings of a real boxer.

The only man to fight more than twice, Smith, was forced to do battle with Zito, immediately after he had floored Burns for the count. The strain proved too much and he ran into a terrific swing of Zito's late in the first round when it seemed that Smith had all the better of the tussle.

### FINALS

118 Pound Class—Johnny O'Brien won the decision from Rudy Helf. Three rounds.

128 Pound Class—Bill Hohn knocked out Joe Kelly after 1 minute and 25 seconds of the second round.

135 Pound Class—Mike Zito knocked out Frank Smith after 2 minutes and 20 seconds of the first round.

145 Pound Class—Lou Gulotta scored a technical knockout over Bill Kelly when the latter could not come out for the second round.

155 Pound Class—Bill Dempsey knocked out George Rabidoux after 30 seconds of the second round.

Heavyweight Class — Nick Keufeldt knocked out Jim Cox after 1 minute and 20 seconds of the third round.

## Athletics for the Enlisted Men

(Continued from page 8)

Signal Battalion which they won. All games thereafter were won by the 71st with the exception of the 13th C. A. C. game which was a tie.

The games played thus far are: 16th U. S. Inf. won by 71st Inf. 38-16; 9th C. A. C. won by 71st Inf. 36-5; 87th Brig. Hdq. Co. won by 71st Inf. 38-0; 13th C. A. C. tie, 28-28; 101st Cavalry won by 71st Inf. 26-25.

The team is willing to play any regimental team.

An indoor baseball tournament in charge of Lt. Martens has been in progress along with the basketball tournaments, bowling tournaments and rifle matches.

A regimental bowling team has developed out of the bowling tournament and is playing a home and home series with the 102nd Engineers. The Engineers have proven themselves to be real sportsmen. The standing in this competition is very favorable for the 71st with four games won, two games lost and three more games to play. The Engineers will have to win all three games to clinch the series.

Track activities in the form of battalion games included 65 yd. dash, 880 yd. run, and squad relays of eight men. The winning team in each battalion represented their battalion in the Regimental Games held on March 2nd.

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## The Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 19)

### 52nd ARTILLERY BRIGADE

IT'S all over now and everyone in this outfit is happy because both the Staff and the Brigade Battery were commended for their excellent showing in the annual inspection. The Battery has been fortunate lately in securing a number of recruits of a fine type. We do not conduct intensive recruiting drives. The enthusiasm of our men seems to attract their friends to become artillerymen. We are proud of the personnel which has been developed by this method and look forward to going to camp in a few months with a strong organization.



The Brigade's mounted basketball team consisting of players Masterson, Hitt, Barnett, Smith and McFarlane put up a fast game against the team of the 1st Battalion Headquarters 105th F. A. at their exhibition program on February 21. Another number on this program was a mounted melee between two teams of Boy Scouts from Troop No. 176. "The Mounted Scout Troop of Brooklyn" which is led by Lieut. O'Phelan of the 52nd Brigade. The boys showed real ability in horsemanship and put on a lively contest.

The Clermont Avenue Armory has just been redecorated and the improvement is greatly appreciated.

Ed. Martin, former staff sergeant in Brigade Battery, blew in from the West last week. He is now a resident of Sunny California and is serving with the National Guard Air Service unit in the Orange State. Ed. says they raise more than aeroplanes and oranges out there and showed pictures of some "peaches" that surely were interesting.

### 212th A. A. ARTILLERY

COLONEL Wm. Ottmann, commanding, gave a dinner to the non-commissioned officers on the evening of February 24th and it was the most successful affair of its kind in the history of the regiment, one hundred per cent. of the non-coms being present and all the commissioned officers except two, the total number in attendance being 165. In his *post prantium* remarks the Colonel said in part: "This splendid attendance is a most eloquent proof of your interest and loyalty, and promises big things for the future.

"At the outset, I must thank you all for the diligent and capable work of the last six weeks. To omit the legitimate credit and recognition you so richly deserve would be an injustice.

"The Inspecting Officers have expressed a degree of satisfaction with our work at inspection. Personally I am much pleased with the improvement you have made. It shows a highly commendable spirit on your part that will surely lead us to success. Our average attendance for the Regiment at inspection was 85%—surely a good beginning for our upward climb.

"We must, in our work from now on, start off at the 85% attendance level made at inspection, and gradually raise that percentage until we reach the very top of the ladder in the National Guard of our State. Those units that were above our general average will help the ones that were below, until the latter can reach the

proper level and need no further help. That should not take long. We have the men, we have the ability, and now we have the enthusiasm."

After a few pertinent remarks on the use of the word soldier and what it stood for and the power of "leadership," Colonel Ottmann concluded as follows:

"I shall now conclude by thanking you for coming to this dinner. Your presence is significant of a determination to render loyal service to your Regiment. With such help I cannot help but realize my two greatest ambitions as conveyed in my letter to the Veterans Association last Thursday night. These two ambitions (they will be fruitless without your indispensable cooperation) are simply this:

First, to make our Regiment as good as any in the National Guard, and second, to make it the best!

We are the present custodians and trustees of the honorable traditions and history of our Regiment, extending over a period of about 80 years. Let us all rise in solemn tribute to express our recognition of that fact, and in silent resolution determine to preserve and safeguard those traditions and keep them always sacred and inviolate."

Twelve officers and seventy non-commissioned officers attended the review of the 245th Coast Artillery in Brooklyn on February 25, as guests of Colonel Sidney Grant, the occasion being a Non-Commissioned Officers Review.

The result of athletic events open only to members of 212th Artillery and M. A. L. athletes in the games of Bankers

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Athletic League and Veterans Ass'n 212 C. A. C. February 21, at 212th Artillery were as follows:

60 yd. dash handicap—Won by L. Freeland, Battery G, 7 feet; second, M. R. Cavanagh, Battery H, 4 feet; third, F. George, Battery H, 2 feet.

220 yd. run (Nov.) Won by W. McCambridge, Battery D; second, J. Hildebrand, Battery H; third, J. V. Falke, Battery H.

440 yd. Run Regimental Championship, Scratch—Won by Jack Campion, Battery H; Second, W. Kolish, Battery H; third, A. F. Zabavnik, Battery H.

600 yd. Run (Nov.)—Won by R. Lespesquear, Battery C; second, Jos McNamara, Battery F; third, W. G. Brown, Battery H.

1 mile Inter-Battery Relay Race, Handicap—Won by Battery H, first team, (scratch), composed of M. R. Cavanagh, W. Kolish, A. Zabavnik, Jack Campion.

Battery H second team, second, (34 yds.), composed of M. Antenucci, E. Lynch, L. Sanstrom, J. Wilkins.

Battery F team, third (60 yds.), composed of A. Martinez, E. B. Atkinson, Jos. McNamara, John McNamara.

880 yd. (Nov.) M. A. L. Event—Won by J. Richardson, 71st Regiment; second, H. Barry, 102 Eng., third, R. Rooney, 212 C. A. C.

Inspection is over. That anathema of every Battery Commander has once more been in our midst and once more been passed with many sighs and signs of relief. This year it possibly meant a little more to us than in the ordinary year as it was the aim of each officer, thru his showing on inspection, to express to our new Commanding Officer, Col. William Ottmann, not only their full cooperation and support but to give him a firm and solid basis on which to work and advance.

### 14th INFANTRY

OVER seventy-five past and present members of Company H, attended the reunion dinner commemorating the 78th anniversary of the organization of the Company, which was held at the armory, 8th Avenue and 15th Street, Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, February 12th. The menu consisted of Roast Turkey a la Baldwin, potatoes, turnips, cranberry sauce, pumpkin pie, coffee, ice cream and cake. Two kegs of non-alcoholic beer was also dispensed. The lecture hall of the armory, where the dinner was held, was decorated in the Company's colors, red and white, and a mammoth cake holding 78 candles was the center of attraction. During the banquet the diners were entertained by a well chosen musical program rendered by the Brooklyn Dance Orchestra. Captain

Walter S. Mullins, the commanding officer, made a short address in which he told of the future social plans of the Company. Lieutenant Martens, Personnel Adjutant of the regiment and a warm friend of the Company told several stories of the time when he and Captain Mullins were both first sergeants in the regiment.

Two exhibition boxing bouts were staged, and vocal selections were rendered by Sergeants Nelsen, Moore, Storcks, Ventimiglia; Corporals Clark, Reilly; Privates First Class Dunne, Feeley; Privates Bowring, Cummings, Ward and Mr. Clancy.

The "Happiness Boys," Mitchell and McEvinney entertained with scottish dancing. Monologues and recitations were given by Captain Mullins, Lieutenant Woodward, Lieutenant Eddington, Sergeant Nelsen and Private Roland.

Company "H" was organized in 1847 as one of the original companies of the "Fighting Fourteenth." It saw service in 28 battles of the Civil War and its captain was killed in action. The Company also served throughout the Spanish War, Mexican Border Patrol and World War.



245th ARTILLERY

BOROUGH President Joseph A. Guider was the guest of honor on Wednesday night, February 27th, and the Reviewing Officer of the 245th Artillery. The Military Ceremonies of the Non Coms Night filled the Sumner Avenue Armory with an enthusiastic crowd of more than 10,000 persons and were among the most impressive that have been given by any boro unit in several seasons. Non Commissioned officers of the famed Regiment held every post of the command throughout the entire evening, in place of their officers, and the events were gone through with the smoothness of clockwork. Master Sergeant Arthur A. Hayward, veteran of 42 years service with the Artillery Regiment, and the senior non-com of the regiment, took the post of command, that of Colonel Sydney Grant, during the review. His aides were also sergeants, Battalion Commanders were sergeants and each battery and platoon command throughout the organ-

ization was held by a First Sergeant or duty sergeant.

Another ceremony preceding the review was the Battalion Parade by the 1st Battalion with Sergeant Harold Ruland, acting as Major, in command. They also passed by with precision and without a hitch. The men demonstrated sea coast gun firing another event, shooting dummy ammunition by compressed air from the big guns installed in the armory.

Battery F won the inter-company medley handicap race. J. Dolan, W. Chancy, T. Paprocki, and W. Smith comprised the winning team. Battery M and B won the second and third prizes.

Colonel Grant and the Officers Staff of the Thirtieth tendered the Borough President a dinner at the Hotel Bossert before the review. President Guider was accompanied by several men prominent in Brooklyn politics.

### 10th INFANTRY

THE Civilian Club, Company "C," 10th Infantry, Albany, gave its first annual chicken supper and dance on Tuesday evening, February 17th. It was given in honor of the Company Commander, 1st Lieut. George M. Conley, who was given command of the company one year ago.

It was through the efforts and leadership of Lieut. Conley that the company was built up from a skeleton unit, about to be disorganized, to one of full strength with many prospects on a waiting list. Lieut. Conley gave the non-commissioned officers and other enlisted men of the company full credit for the giant strides which the company has taken but it was the confidence which their Commanding Officer instilled in them that enabled the members of the organization to go out and talk "C" Company to every possible recruit.

Company "C" was the first organization to inaugurate Indoor Baseball this season and its Basketball team is one of the fastest and best amateur teams in Albany and the surrounding districts; suffering only 4 defeats out of 27 games played. Company "C" Rifle Team now being organized is soon expected to be ready to accept and issue challenges to the best in the Capitol district.

Getting back to the supper; Mess Sgt. Joseph A. Brogan had full charge and worked hard to see that all the minor details of the supper were complete so as to give the guests and members a most enjoyable evening. There was dancing before the supper which was served in the mess hall at 10:30 P.M. Sgt. Brogan acted as toastmaster and introduced the speakers of the evening. Major Patrick H. Clune gave the regrets of Colonel

Walsh who could not be present, and spoke on the progress of the company during the year under Lieut. Conley and his junior officers and hoped that it would keep up the good work which it started. Lieut. Conley, the next speaker, said he was very proud of the record the company had made under his jurisdiction and hoped that it would break all records during the coming year. Lieut. Geiselman, U. S. Navy who spoke in the absence of Lieut. Comdr. H. A. Ellis, U. S. Navy, told the men that Comdr. Ellis was sorry to miss such a good time and that he wanted to thank the members for their kind invitation and hoped that soldiers and sailors would become better acquainted in the near future. The toastmaster read a letter from the Commander-in-Chief of the State forces, Hon. Alfred E. Smith, who regretted exceedingly that another engagement would prevent his being present and hoped that all would have a most enjoyable evening.



174th INFANTRY

THE Annual Officers' Ball was held in the Grand Court of the Armory, Friday evening, January 23rd. The hall was beautifully decorated for the occasion and the dance was thoroughly enjoyed by the four hundred couples who attended.

The Regimental Games held January 31st, in which competition was limited to members of the Regiment, drew a crowd of about two thousand. First Battalion Headquarters Co., won the meet with a score of 20 points; Co. G was second with 15 and Co. D, third with 14. The individual point scores were as follows:

100 Yard Dash—Deluhery, 1st Bn. Hq. Co.; Johnson, Regt. Hqrs. Co.; Crane, Co. D.

220 Yard Run—Gatley, Co. D.; Johnson, Regt. Hqrs. Co.; August, Co. C.

440 Yard Run—Hoffman Co. H.; Schilke Med. Det.; J. McNulty, 1st Bn. Hq. Co.

50 Yard Backward—Roberts, Co. G; Harris, Co. G; Dorst, Co. G.

3 Legged Race—Giles and Peterkin, Co. A; Funk and Durfey, Regt. Hqrs. Co.; Roberts and Harris, Co. G.

Obstacle Race—Miller, Co. D; Kohler, Med. Det.; Shields, Co. A.

Mile go as you please—Bertsch, 1st Bn. Hq. Co.; Montesano, Co. B.; Hitchman, 1st Bn. Hq. Co.;

The mile relay was won by 1st Bn. Hqrs. Co., team consisting of Bertsch, Deluhery, J. McNulty and W. McNulty. About 150 members of the Regiment competed in the games.

The social activities for February were supplied by Co. H, with a dance on February 12th and Co. C with a similar event on February 20th. Both were extremely well attended.

Captain Doyle of C Company and Lieut. Dougherty of D Company have left us for a three months' sojourn at Camp Benning.

### 105th INFANTRY

Members of Company K, 105th infantry, Glens Falls, entertained nearly 100 former members in the armory last night. The Old Guard drilled with the company about half an hour, showing they had lost none of the training they received while members of the organization.

Following the drill, there was an entertainment. Musical selections were rendered and several athletic events took place. A tug of war was conducted by the first and second platoons, the former winning. Boxing bouts between Privates LeClair and Hermance and Privates Doty and Deihl were each declared a draw. Sergeant Shaw was adjudged the winner of a sack race. Private Parsons outclassed a field of fifteen men in a "rooster fight," a novel game. Ex-service men gave exhibitions in the handling of rifles. Refreshments were served.

This was a real reunion and men were present who enlisted in the Company in 1883.

Cook Arthur J. Douer was presented with his ten year long and faithful service medal and six recruits signed up.

The last three commanding officers of the Company, Captains C. M. Marsh, R. M. L. Carson and R. W. Hamilton were present.



## An Emphatic Order Needing No Comment

HEADQUARTERS 71th INFANTRY NEW YORK  
NATIONAL GUARD

Park Ave. & Thirty-Fourth Street  
New York

General Order

No. 25.

October 28, 1924.

The attention of all officers, enlisted men, armory employees, members of the veterans association, American Legion, Officers' Mess, or any other persons or organizations quartered in or using the armory of the 71st Infantry, is hereby directed to Article XIII, section 161 of the "Regulations for the Military Forces of the State of New York," which reads as follows;

"Responsibility for Post. The Commander of a post is responsible for its safety and defense. He is responsible for the preservation and proper use of public property, for the strict enforcement of laws and regulations, and for the proper care of quarters and buildings." (Note: Section 160 of the same article reads, "Armories and arsenals where troops are stationed will be considered posts.")

In compliance with that section, the Post or Regimental Commander proposes to obey all laws and regulations, and directs attention to the fact that their strict enforcement includes not only the proper handling of funds, records, reports, and everything pertaining thereto, but includes all laws and regulations; so that attention is hereby directed that the law relating to the introduction, sale, having on hand, etc., of wines, spirituous or malt liquors will be enforced, and the introduction, sale, or having on hand of wines, spirituous or malt liquors in the armory of the 71st Infantry is hereby prohibited.

This order is effective immediately, and will be read to all units, at the first assembly of that unit after its receipt, and a copy placed upon the bulletin boards of all units or organizations quartered in the armory, Adjutant's Office, Officers' Mess, Superintendent's or Armorer's Office, in this building.

By Order of COLONEL DE LAMATER

WILLIAM V. WEBSTER

Adjutant.

### NATIONAL GUARD STRENGTH

During the fiscal year 1924 the National Guard progressed in a most satisfactory manner, its aggregate strength as of June 30 being 177,374, consisting of 10,898 officers, 88 warrant officers, and 166,388 enlisted men, as compared to an aggregate strength of 160,598 on June 30, 1923.

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# Waupachugan Whales

By Major Ames T. Brown

I HAVE spoken before about its raining sideways in Waupachuga, but I neglected to mention one time when it didn't, and then it hailed and it surely did hail. The hail stones were about the size of walnuts and bounced the height of a man's head. Several deaths occurred, and many more were knocked unconscious. It lasted for many hours and busted every Derby Hat on the Island. Fortunately, I had just gained control of the hat industry, so that it didn't bother me so much. However, I felt a little guilty at profiting by others' misfortune, so that after a sleepless night I made a large donation to charity.

But to get along!

In all of the large cities and some of the towns in Waupachuga, all streets lead to a centrally located square or plaza, and every evening the Waupachugan Municipal Band in Waupachuga City and the local bands give a concert. It is customary for the multitude to congregate and listen, for a Waupachugan is a great lover of music. This custom was established in 19 B.C., not only for its educational value, but for the marvelous soothing and healing effect on both the mind and body. If a person is kept in the proper mental attitude he will always be well and happy and able to accomplish success in whatever he endeavors, and music is always prescribed by the doctors in Waupachuga.

But to get along!

When I first visited New York, thinking that things were the same in this country, I was both surprised and shocked to see such crowds of people in the hotels and restaurants at all hours; for I jumped to the conclusion that they were suffering from some mental disorder. And that these places with music were provided for them. But I soon discovered my mistake. And learned that the owners of these places, knowing this secret of music were using it to their advantage. And by continually playing jazz were controlling people's minds to the extent of placing them in the mental attitude for drinking, dancing and spending.

The power of music is only slightly felt in this country. But I shudder to think the uses that some of these misguided people would put it to in the rarified atmosphere of Waupachuga.

But to get along!

Waupachugans are seldom, if ever, sick and the doctors are paid so much a individual, and when you are sick you week, according to the wealth of the

stop paying and receive treatment. I have heard that this system has been adopted in China, only of course they lose its value without the use of music.

In Waupachuga I was only sick once. It was caused by overwork, for the Governor General was consulting me on practically all affairs of state. And in addition was leaving many things to my direct supervision owing to the fact that he was feeble-minded. The breakdown occurred just after I perfected the Drying Machine, and I was ailing for six days although I was tempted to prolong it. I immediately notified and stopped paying my doctor, and he ordered me to take private treatment: consisting of listening to a beautiful girl play and sing for two hours a day; talking with her as long as desired on music and the poetry of motion, and attending in her company on alternate evenings the Opera and a musical comedy.

A Waupachugan has a wonderful touch and is especially talented to express music, having very long fingers like a pick-pocket.

But to get along!

On some nights the dew is exceptionally heavy, and if the succeeding day happens to be cloudy, the hour for the band concert on the following evening would find the streets somewhat muddy. For promenading in the evening all Waupachugans always wear white clothes and white shoes, mud or no mud; a waupachugan would never think of allowing it to be said that he was not present at a concert, and practically the only legitimate excuse one could give for his absence was sickness, and because of the inherit honesty of a Waupachugan this excuse was never abused.

These muddy evenings always annoyed the Governor General, for he was constantly thinking of his people and realized that a muddy evening was a hardship to the poor. So after three muddy evenings in succession he turned the matter over to me. He told me to spare no expense, and my first idea was to take over all laundries on the Island. But an investigation showed that they were working to capacity, and could afford no immediate relief. I had never reported failure on any problems given me for solution, and realizing how keenly the Governor General felt in the matter, and the confidence that he placed in me, I put my brain to work, and after several hours application and concentration I invented a Drying Machine.

But to get along!

In the barber shops in America, at least those patronized by males, they have a small electric machine used after a shampoo to dry one's hair. On a previous visit to this country I took one back with me, thinking that it might be of use in the future. But up to this time I had done nothing with it. I had, however, mastered the principle of its construction, and using the idea as a basis I invented the drying machine. It was about one thousand times more powerful and would have burned the hair off a man's head. I installed it under the floor of a motor truck specially constructed for this purpose. Of course they were so expensive to manufacture that we only used them on the plaza and boulevards. But upon running the machine over the muddy ground once, the same would immediately become dusty.

The Governor General was greatly pleased and publicly thanked me, and the people too were overjoyed. I was already famous, but after this parents began teaching their children my name at the same time that they taught them to say Mama and Papa! Which words by the way originated in Waupachuga.

But to get along!

## Again the Editor Is Enlightened

[NOTE: *The Editor is getting sold on this Waupachugan Country with the varified atmosphere and things and thinks he'll enjoy his annual three-months vacation there next winter instead of Palm Beach.*]

My Dear Mr. Editor—

My attention has been called to an article about Wupachuga in the February issue of your magazine, signed, "The Governor General." The incoherent ramblings of this writer are strongly reminiscent of a quaint old Albanian I once knew who received his early military training in the war of 1812 and has been on the pay-roll ever since. Needless to say, his pretended explanation of the phenomena and geographical situation of my native land is purely imaginative.

I also observe the insinuation in Brown-Feldheim's article that he and Prince Ammo are one and the same person. It is really most amusing to learn of such pretensions on the part of an individual whose chief claim to distinction is that during his brief sojourn in Woopachuga he contrived, by political influence, to obtain a temporary appointment as Supervisor of The Royal Wood-Pussy Preserves.

Lest any one be misled by the writing of these two individuals, may I respectfully refer you to "Flora and Fauna of Woupachuga," the monumental treatise compiled by Doctor T. Newark Ankle, the distinguished Wipachugan savant. Dr. Ankle writes (Vol. II, p. 387)—"The lunar observations recorded by the Mc-Shirt-Lutz expedition in 1912-13, and verified two years later by Cremo have now established beyond dispute that Wopachuga is tangentially situated on the lobar or ovoid periphery of the equinoctial circle, nearly, but not quite, in opposition to the Aztec current. Indeed, as early as the second Hunyadi rebellion, the evidence was all but conclusive on this point, as Cremo, in his "Revised Calculations," clearly demonstrates."

It seems superfluous to add that this lucid statement from the pen of Dr. Ankle effectually puts an end to all further controversy as to the exact location of the "Opal of the Carribean."

The comments of Brown-Feldheim and the self styled Governor General regarding the rarity of the Wepachugan atmosphere would be amusing were it not for the mischief which may arise from the dissemination of such misinformation. This so called rarity is, in reality, no rarity at all, as we understand the term. It is what might more accurately be termed molecular synthesis, or, as the native scientists express it, "crapolita probonium." It is generally attributed, I believe, to the hydraulic gravity of the Northeast monsoons, and although a phenomena of only passing significance to the native born population, it has aroused some local interest by its, at times, really laughable effects on tourists such as Brown-Feldheim and the "Governor General."

Thanking you for the opportunity of exposing the two gentlemen in question, I am, my dear Colonel Waterbury,

Respectful yours,

TOMRE D'RUHTRA.

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The day to start re-enlisting a man is the day he takes the oath of enlistment.

*"Just as the trig is bent the tree's inclined."*—POPE.

**The N. R. A. Directors Annual Meeting**

THE annual meeting of the Directors of the National Rifle Association of America was held at Hotel Willard, Washington, D. C., on the evening of February 11th. It was the largest attended meeting in many years and among the New York members present were General George Wingate, the "Father of Rifle Marksmanship" in the United States, Lt.-Col. Fred M. Waterbury, State Ordnance Officer and James E. Murray. A number of changes were made in the officer personnel elected, the balloting resulting as follows:

- President—Senator Francis E. Warren, of Wyoming.
- First Vice-Pres.—Maj. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth, U. S. A., ret.
- Second Vice-Pres.—Lt.-Col. F. M. Waterbury, N. Y. N. G.
- Third Vice-Pres.—Lt.-Col. A. B. Critchfield, O. R. C., Ohio.
- Treasurer—Capt. Karl D. Loors, O. R. C., of Illinois.
- Secretary—Brig. Gen. F. H. Phillips, Jr., Tennessee.

Additional members of the executive committee:

- James E. Murray, New York.
- L. W. T. Waller, Jr. Pennsylvania.
- Maj. R. D. LaGarde, U. S. A., retired, Washington, D. C.

Secretary Phillips' annual report, among other details contained the following interesting facts:

"Probably the most outstanding feature of our extension work this year is evidenced by the improvement in the class of citizens interested in the organized shooting game. During the year, 261 life members were enrolled. This figure is only seven short of doubling last year's total of 134, which at that time was a new high figure. A steady increase in annual membership is noted, in 1924 there being 15,173 on the roll, as compared with 12,904 in 1923. New clubs are affiliated to the number of 268."

"We have endeavored to be of service to the shooter in the procurement of necessary supplies, and to indicate the growing demand for such service, which we have endeavored to make first-class, we have handled a lot of arms, ammunition, targets, and miscellaneous supplies both of Government and commercial manufacture. To illustrate the value of this activity to the shooter, you are advised that during the past year we have handled approximately the following:

Rifles.....	1,187
Ammunition, .22 Caliber,	2,392,000
Paper Targets.....	308,000
Score Books.....	600
Packages Cleaning Material...	501
Miscellaneous, Including Telescopes, Trigger Weights, Gun Slings, etc.....	829

**Story of State Camp**

*(continued from Page 4)*

principal administrator of the State Government. His son Philip joined the Continental forces as a Major and rose to be Brigadier General. In 1779 he was a member of the court which tried General Benedict Arnold for improper conduct. This trial was one of the causes for Arnold's dissatisfaction and subsequent treason.

Peekskill was the center of many military events during the War of the Revolution. It was located at the gateway of the Highlands, which guarded the water communication into the heart of New York State, and also formed part of that mountain barrier, extending to the southwest, behind which Washington so skillfully operated his little army. It was a part of Washington's "Hindenburg Line," but unlike a certain other well known Hindenburg Line, it was never broken. Driven back at times, the American always pushed forward again, and the close of the war found the gateway still firmly in their possession.

The main line of resistance was at first directly on the line of the Manitou. Later it was near West Point, but always the outpost line was either of Peekskill or at Verplanck's Point, a few miles south.

The forts located in the vicinity were, on the east bank, Forts Lafayette on Verplanck's Point, Independence on Roa Hook, Lookout between Peekskill and Canopus Creeks, and Constitution on an island opposite West Point; on the western shore, Stony Point, Forts Clinton and Montgomery opposite Anthony's Nose, and Clinton (the second) and Putnam at West Point, Kings Ferry, on one of the main routes of trade between New England and New Jersey, ran from Verplanck's Point to Stony Point.

The importance which both sides attached to this terrain is shown in the history of Stony Point. Constructed at first by the Americans, it was captured and strengthened by the British. It was then recaptured by "Mad Anthony" Wayne in one of the most brilliant feats of the war. Tradition states that when the project was proposed to Wayne by General Washington he replied: "General, I will storm Hell if you will write the orders." Also that Washington set the attack for midnight because all good commanders are prepared for an attack just before dawn." However that may be, our troops carried the fort at the point of the bayonet, under orders not to fire a shot, and with the battle cry of "The fort is ours."

*(To be continued)*

## The New York National Guard Convention

The Annual Convention of the National Guard Association was held in Buffalo, March 6th and 7th. The holding of the meeting in the western part of the state, instead of in Albany, was an innovation this year and met a popular idea of going to different large cities each year instead of meeting every year in Albany. The president, Colonel Sidney Grant of the 245th Coast Artillery, Brooklyn, and his corps of officials had prepared a splendid program with the co-operation of Colonel Pooley of the 174th Infantry and Colonel Schohl of the 106th Field Artillery and the other guard officers of Buffalo. The large attendance of delegates and visiting officers enjoyed a most successful party, and everybody voted it one of the best convention ever held. Mayor Schwab gave the officers a wonderful welcome and everybody in Buffalo did everything to contribute to the good time. Hotel Statler was "a genial host" and before adjourning for the year a vote of thanks was extended to the City, the Buffalo Guard Officers and the entire staff of the hotel for the excellent time enjoyed. The delegates from National Guard Headquarters were: Major General Charles W. Berry; Colonel Edward McLeer, Jr., Chief of Staff; Lt.-Col. J. A. S. Mundy, Adjutant; Lt.-Col. Arthur McDermott, Judge Advocate and Lt.-Col. Fred. M. Waterbury, Ordnance Officer, 27th Division.

The night before the convention opened Major General Berry and the above members of his staff were tendered a review by the 174th Infantry at their beautiful armory on Connecticut and Niagara Sts. A splendid concert was given by the band under the leadership of the famous band-leader, warrant officer John W. Bolton. Among the special features on the review program was the ceremonies of Guard-mount and Evening parade, a Machine-Gun drill by the three machine gun companies and an extended order drill by Co. E of Jamestown. The General decorated the following men: Long and faithful service—25 years: Major Alexander L. Gillig, Captain Alonzo M. Harp. 15 years—Lt.Col. Ralph K. Robertson, Capt. Joseph W. Becker. 10 years — Major Charles J. Donnocker.

Distinguished Marksman Medal—Corporal Donald B. Aldred, Co. G.

Distinguished Recruiting Decoration — Pvt. Clifford A. Kinchita, Hdqr. Co.; Sgt. Patrick J. Quinn, Co. A; Corp. Charles E. Scheel, Co. A; Corp. John A. Young, Co. B; 1st Sgt. Francis V. Courtney, Co. C; Sgt. Francis L. Barrett, Co. C; Sgt. Russell J. Hall, Co. D; Corp. Chester E. Bates, Co. D; 1st Sgt. Albert D. Wilhelm, Co. M.

The convention was called to order in the Hotel Statler on Friday morning at 11 o'clock with about 500 delegates in the beautiful ballroom, where the sessions were held. President Grant made a brief address and Mayor Schwab tendered everybody a royal welcome to Buffalo, not "turning over the keys" but giving them the city unlocked. After the various committees had been appointed the Chairmen being Colonel William Schohl on Resolutions. Colonel William Ottman on next year's Convention place, Colonel William R. Pooley on officers for next year and Lt.-Col. J. A. S. Mundy on auditing Treasurer's accounts, the Convention adjourned until Saturday morning.

The annual banquet was held in the ballroom at 7 o'clock Friday evening, the features being good food well served. After the black coffee had been enjoyed President Grant introduced the following speakers: Mayor Schwab of Buffalo; Colonel Merch B. Stewart, U. S. A., commandant of cadets, United States Military Academy at West Point; Colonel James A. Morse, U. S. A., director general of the United States Flag Association, and the Rev. Charles W. Roeder, chaplain of the 245th artillery.

When the convention re-convened Saturday morning at 11 o'clock the various committee reported. The committee on place had selected Syracuse for the next convention and read a telegram inviting the members to convene in their city for the 1926 convention from the Syracuse Chamber of Commerce. It was accepted and it was the sense of the convention that the meeting should be held early in the year.

The resolutions committee presented a number of important resolutions for presentation to the Militia Bureau and Law Committees of the State Legislature and Congress relative to the advancement and pertinent interests of the National Guard.

Major General Charles W. Berry addressed the delegates and gave a splendid synopsis of the constructive work being done to improve the facilities of the summer training camps and the plans for the advancement of athletics in the guard. He suggested that all organizations add to their athletic programs—football. He spoke of the success this sport had had in the 107th Infantry the past year and advanced the idea that if each regiment would get up a regimental team that from these teams an all-star aggregation could be brought out to play the Army and Navy and thus bring a National Guard team into the sport that would attract great interest and add another stellar feature

to the fall football program in New York City. Another plan mentioned by Major General Berry to be put into operation in the Guard about April 1, 1925, is the intensive training of non-commissioned officers to prepare themselves for commissions. Schools will be formed in each organization and will be conducted with the aid of the Army instructors. The graduates will form the nucleus from which commissioned personnel will be drawn.

The following officers were elected for the ensuing year: Colonel John S. Thompson, 108th infantry of Medina, president; Colonel Robert W. Marshall, 105th field artillery, of New York City, first vice president; Colonel William F. Schohl, 106th field artillery, of Buffalo, second vice president, and Lieutenant Colonel William J. Costigan, 165th infantry, of New York City, treasurer; Captain William J. Mangine, 10th Infantry, Albany, Secretary; additional members of Executive Committee, Colonel Frederick W. Baldwin, 14th Infantry, Brooklyn, and Colonel Walter A. DeLamater, 71st Infantry, New York City.

The last big event on the convention program was the athletic met arranged by the Military Athletic League for Olympic Championships and held in the 174th Armory Saturday evening. The large drill hall was packed and people turned away, the features being the appearance of the great Finn champions, Nurmi and Ritola, who were down for exhibition sprints. Nurmi brought out great enthusiasm when he broke the indoor mile run record, making it four minutes and twelve seconds, reducing the former record, that had stood since 1910, by one and two-fifths seconds. Ritola did not score a world's record but cut down the armory record for the three mile run. The 245th Artillery captured the point trophy, the 106th Infantry being second, the 107th Infantry, third and the 14th Infantry fourth. Great credit is due the Military Athletic League for getting the champion Finns for this meeting and arranging for the Olympic Championships for a feature of the convention thus permitting so many guard officers to enjoy the events.

Most of the delegates returned on the late trains leaving Buffalo Saturday, a few delegations waiting until Sunday and enjoying sight-seeing trips to Niagara Falls.

# WIN A PRIZE

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Winners will appear in June Publication.*

**Put Over until Tomorrow all Other Engagements and  
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## ⋮⋮ RULES ⋮⋮

1. All contestants must be enlisted members of National Guard organizations in Greater N. Y. on or before March 12th, 1924.
2. Names, dates of enlistments and designation of organization to which recruits were signed up must be submitted by May 16th, 1925, properly certified by immediate commanding officer.  
(See inside of page one for dates of campaign)
3. Credit for recruits will only be allowed to a contestant or contestants for securing such recruits within their own company, troop or battery or similar unit.
4. Pooling of recruits to the credit of any contestant or contestants will result in the disqualification of said contestant or contestants.
5. The chairman reserves the right to change or add additional rules.

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