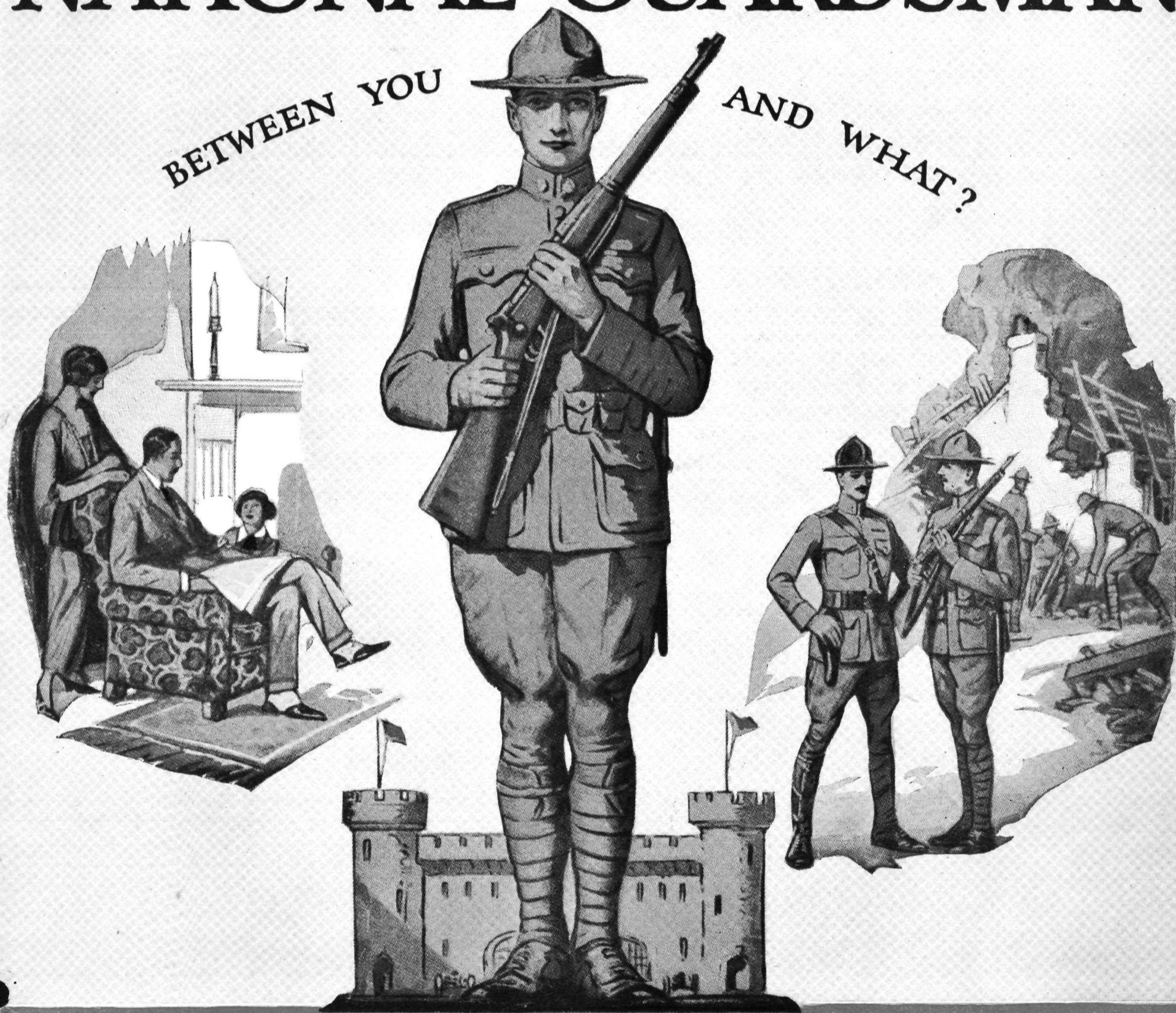


OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU

AND WHAT?



FEBRUARY & MARCH, 1927

15c THE COPY

# RECRUITING

**R**ECRUITING is not a one man job — it is the job of every member of an organization.

The motor needs fuel to renew its energy—the body needs food for the same purpose—your organization needs new members to continue its progress.

While numbers are a most desirable asset, you must bear in mind that you are going to make the new recruit a new member of your military family and an associate for time to come—select recruits as you select your friends.

Recruiting is not a subject for an annual or semi-annual drive—the influx of new members must be constant to enable the organization to absorb them without interference with its training and efficiency.

The officers will get recruits—the non-commissioned officers will get recruits—the other members will get recruits—that does not let *YOU* out—it is *YOUR* organization and it is *YOUR* job.

[ GET THAT ]  
[ RECRUIT ]

The

# NEW YORK

## © National Guardsman ©

# NEW YORK

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME THREE

NUMBER ELEVEN & TWELVE

### Contents for February-March, 1927

A Trip to Rome for An Expert Shot..	2	Service in Aid of Civil Authorities, by Lt. Col. Wm. R. Wright.....	17
Our Guard Officers Invade Rochester, by Lt. Col. Fred W. Waterbury....	3	Good Office Material.....	19
Track and Field Events, by Lieut. Col. Jos. A. S. Mundy.....	8	How We Stand .....	20
U. S. To Move Explosives.....	8	Average Percentage of Attendance, N. Y. N. G., December, 1926.....	21
New Colonel "Fighting 69" Infantry..	9	Army Corps Commander Welcomed to Post .....	23
Keep Smiling, with the Aid of Scissors, Paste Pot and Brainstorms .....	10	Dinner to New Commander 2nd Corps Area .....	30
Editorial .....	12	Honor to Whom Honor is Due.....	31
General Haskell's Editorial .....	13	Col. Waterbury Heads National Rifle Assocaiton .....	32
Looks Like National Matches in 1927.	14		
The Whole Guard on Review. Being a Department for the Publication of Newsy Notes of the Various Or- ganizations .....	15		

#### THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

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

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

829 Municipal Building, New York City

MAJOR HENRY E. SUAVET,

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# A Trip To Rome For An Expert Shot

THE National Rifle Association will send a rifle team, representing the United States, to Rome, Italy, the latter part of May to take part in the International Rifle Competitions. In order to give every citizen of the United States an opportunity to try out for places on this team, arrangements have been made, through the Secretary of War and the Corps Area Commanders, to make available one or more targets at practically every Army post equipped with a rifle range.

In addition to the above facilities, any State rifle range that can be made available at this season of the year, will be opened to members of the National Guard, and civilians who care to do so, to try for places on the International Team.

The main conditions are those as outlined below:

Eligibility—Open to any citizen of the United States.

Range—300 yards.

Targets—International 300 meter as issued.

Rifle—Any.

Sights—Any metallic.

Sling—May be used.

Ammunition—Any.

Positions—Standing: Upright, body supported only by the two legs. Palm Rest is permitted. Kneeling: A cushion is permitted under the leg on condition that foot and knee touch the ground.

Prone: Body extended on the ground, head towards target. No portion of the arms below the elbows shall rest upon the ground or any artificial support.

Course of Fire—10 shots prone, 20 shots kneeling, 30 shots standing. 5 s.s. in each position may be taken if desired.

Scoring—The marking disc will be used in the usual manner to score any value, prone, 2 to 5. To score higher values display the disc twice, i.e. to mark a "6" show the red disc, then the black and white immediately. To score a "10," show the white disc twice, a "9" the white and red, etc.

Reports—Looseleaf score sheets will be furnished the officer in charge of each tryout. These score sheets should be used in the conventional manner; plotting each shot fired by a competitor. In addition, a consolidated report should be rendered to the Executive Officer, National Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, Room 1635, Tempo Building No. 5, 20th and B Streets, N. W., Washington, D. C., showing each competitor's name, rank, and home address, his score for each string of ten shots, the exact type of rifle used and the kind of ammunition and sighting equipment. The looseleaf score sheets will be returned as an appendix to the consolidated report. The report should indicate weather conditions prevailing throughout the tryouts and should contain any special comments

which appear necessary or advisable to aid in the selection of men to enter the final elimination trials.

Prizes—Within the Corps Area to which you belong: To the high man, a silver medal; for second and third places, bronze medals.

The Adjutant General will tabulate the scores and forward them to the office of the National Rifle Association.

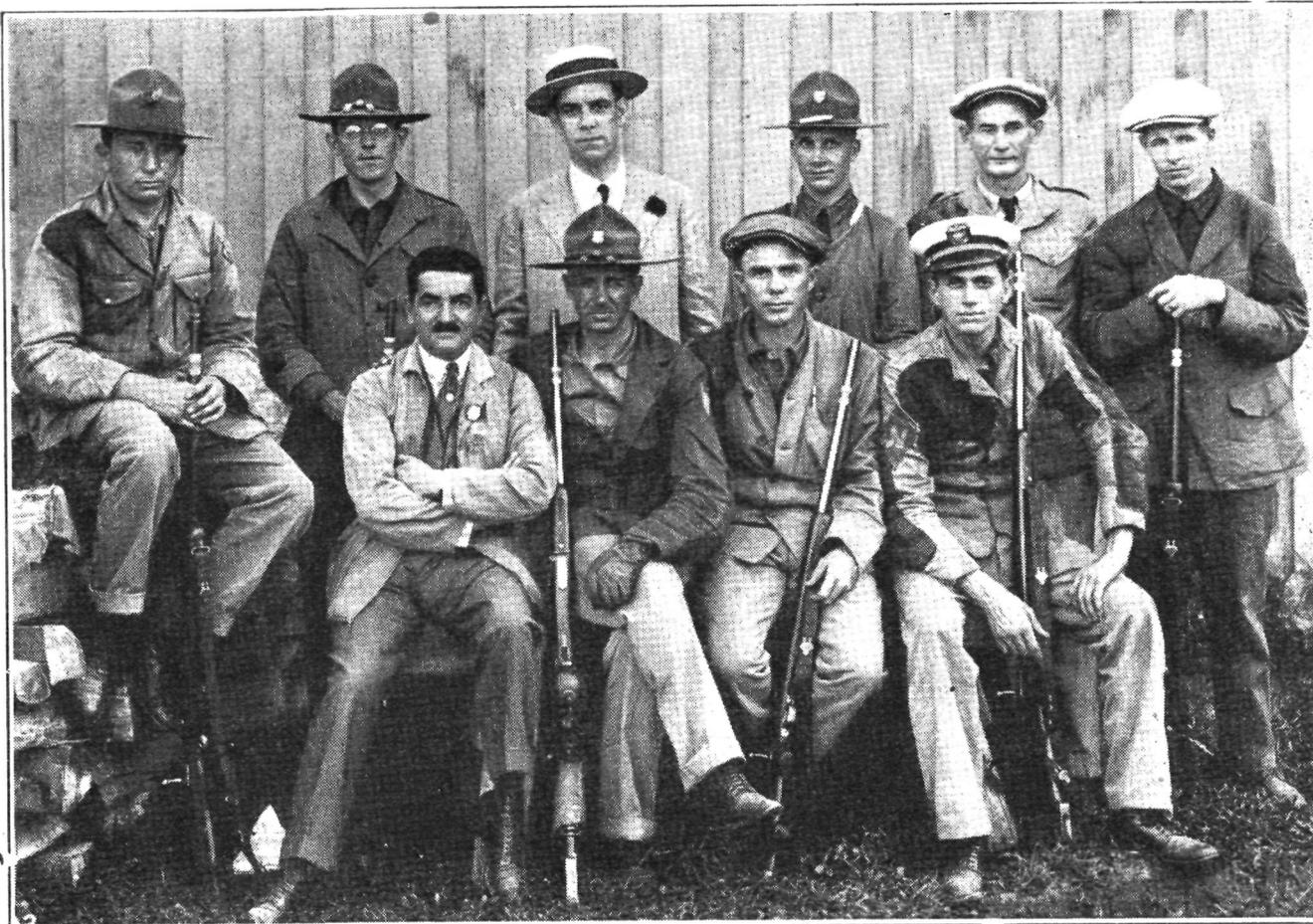
The high men throughout the United States will be selected by a committee of the National Rifle Association and these men will be sent to a central point, possibly Quantico, for the final tryout. All expenses incident to the trip, after selection by the committee above referred to, will be borne by the National Rifle Association.

The preliminary tryouts within this State must be completed not later than March 20.

The final tryouts will be held between April 17-30. During this period the team will be selected and trained.

Departure for Rome will be approximately between May 1st and 5th. As the matches take place May 20-June 5, it is believed the team should reach Rome not later than May 10th.

Any National Guardsman or civilian in this State wishing to try out, write to State Ordnance Officer for further particulars.



United States International Team of 1925 at Switzerland.

# Our Guard Officers Invade Rochester

By LIEUT. COL. FRED. M. WATERBURY

**F**OLLOWING the policy of the last few years to hold the annual convention of the Officers of the National Guard of the State of New York in different parts of the State instead of always at the Capitol, this year the officers journeyed to Rochester, the Flower City, known for its great hospitality to many different bodies in convention assembled from all over the country. As some of the specials rolled in late Thursday evening and early Friday morning, January 13 and 14, the flowers were conspicuous by their absence, only snowballs being able to survive the zeroic atmosphere of this beautiful up-state city. The headquarters were located in the Hotel Seneca, where the meetings were held and where most of the delegations were quartered. It was a gala scene, the Rochester Times-Union commenting on the scene as follows:

With the smart new roll-collar uniforms in evidence on all sides, the lobby of the Seneca Hotel was reminiscent of the days of '17 and '18 this morning as officers of all ranks and all branches of the New York State National Guard milled around the lobby, waiting for the opening of the National Guard Association annual convention at eleven o'clock.

There was enough rank in evidence to make any shavetail want to crawl into his bedding roll and stay there. Colonels to the right, majors to the left and bevys of generals in the offing. However, there was a refreshing absence of formality and even the generals proved most human and approachable.

The Convention opened in the ballroom of Hotel Seneca at a few minutes after eleven, with the President, Brigadier General Robert W. Marshall, in the chair.

The Chaplain of the 245th Coast Artillery, Rev. Charles W. Roeder, was introduced and offered the following invocation:

Oh, Lord, Thou art the giver of every good and perfect gift, in whom there is no variableness nor shadow cast by turning. We give Thee thanks for this gift, for the opportunity to come together and to blend our voices and our thoughts in the common purpose and ideal for which we hold our convention.

We thank Thee for the great dynamic that is here represented this morning. We thank Thee for what we stand for: for duty, and honor, and country; and we



*New President of the Association  
Colonel Wm. F. Schohl, 106th F. A.*

pray that Thou will sanctify this occasion to our highest good, that we may go back to our homes better soldiers and better citizens.

Do Thou, Oh, God, inspire every one who shall speak to us today: give unto them a double portion of Thy holy spirit. Give us increased devotion to our country.

We ask thy forgiveness of our sins in the name of our common Master and Redeemer. Amen.

## The Mayor's Welcome

President Marshall then introduced his Honor, Mayor O'Neil of Rochester, who said in part:

"You are exceedingly fortunate, I might say, as it is characteristic of the Rochesterian Society, that your committee of your previous convention has selected Rochester for your convention. We take much pride in our city.

"We have, we think, a natural faculty of doing things just a little different than many other cities. Of course, we, at least, believe that we are doing that, and I presume that people of other cities think they are doing it, but we are fortunate here to be a city of homes, and being a city of homes naturally makes the people more interested in their city. The most humble workman in Rochester, if he is gifted with any thrift and carefulness, is able to acquire a little home for himself; and in passing through the sections where many of them live, I have often been impressed with the idea that they had more

comfort and more enjoyment in their little homes than, possibly, the most wealthy people of the city.

"Most conventions or meetings that come here, I assure them, the best I can, that the city will take care of them, and the police will guard them, and protect them, but in this case I am going to ask you people, you Guardsmen, to be kind to us; I think that we are in your hands. I am trying to tell you, in my few words, that we are a pretty good people, and that you should be considerate for us, and we trust to your tender mercies, while you are here, that you will not be harsh with us.

"Rochester, you know, boasts of two things, and one is that we are just a little different from other people: we are a city of quality in every respect, and it has been conceded that we are doing all those things. Then there is another quality that Rochesterians are noted for, and that is the ability to boast about what they have got. So we claim ability in both ways.

"Now, I trust that your stay here, your short stay, will be very profitable to you; that you will be very successful in your deliberations, and have a very enjoyable time while here, and that when you leave here, that you will have just a little more affection in your hearts for Rochester, and for all it means, than you did when you came here.

"We rather look for this from a great percentage of the people that come to Rochester on a visit, that, after they visit here two or three times, they usually decide to make their home here, and that is how the population of Rochester is increasing. So you who have never been here before, come again: and we like to induce you to come a third time, and then maybe you would see fit to take up your permanent residence in Rochester."

## THE REPORT OF TREASURER

The Treasurer, Lt. Col. William J. Costigan, 165th Infantry, was introduced and made the following report:

"Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen of the Convention: The Treasurer reports Total Receipts, \$2,882.25; Total Expenses, \$2,243.78, leaving a Balance of \$638.47, and one check not returned, \$228.50, leaving a Balance in Bank of \$866.97.

"Gentlemen, in connection with the report, I would like to state that there are few organizations in the state that imagine that an organization can live without funds. You cannot do that yourselves, and I do not think the dues are in excess of what is required for the transaction of

the business of the organization, and I do not think that they are a great drag on any one organization. The receipts of this organization, if everyone paid their dues, in the state, amount to \$2,075 a year. Now, from that you take \$2,243.78, and you haven't much left; and you can see, if it was not for little funds coming in from other directions, your expense would far exceed the amount received for dues. So you can see how absolutely necessary it is for everyone to pay his dues.

"Another remark I wish to make at this time, also: I am not a candidate for re-election to the office of Treasurer. This, gentlemen, is not a joke this time. Last year I was unable to be present, because I had the idea—at least, others did—that they would be draping the flag over me, and playing that beautiful funeral march, but I wouldn't hear it. But I am here today, and I can assure you, gentlemen, I want to thank you all, because it was your prayers and good wishes that brought me back to earth.

"My reason for refusing to be a candidate again is that I cannot attend to the work. I have so many other things to do, at the present time, and I did not wish to wait until the time for nominations, and have them hunting around for a suitable candidate for that office, so I am making the announcement now, so that everyone will have ample time to discuss my successor.

"At the same time, I want to thank you for the hearty co-operation given me, and the good wishes and good feelings extended to me at all times during my seven years' incumbency as Treasurer of this organization."

The report was turned over to the following committee for audit and found correct: Col. Fairservis, 106th Infantry; Major Elliott, 108th Inf., and Major Eggleston, 51st M. G. Squadron.

The afternoon session opened at two o'clock when Major General William N. Haskell was introduced.

#### THE COMMANDING GENERAL'S ADDRESS

"Gentlemen: It is a great pleasure to be here with you today, and to have the opportunity to discuss with you some of the live topics that confront us. I don't know just what I am going to discuss, because I did not know I was on the program to say anything, until I got here and looked at the program. I think I should have known it: if I had been a member of the National Guard long enough, I would have known that that was the custom. I suppose everybody took it for granted I would have something to say.

"Someone complimented me a moment ago by asking for a copy of my remarks.



1st Vice Pres.—Col. Lucius A. Salisbury  
102nd Medical Regiment

I have no copy of my remarks. In fact, as I stand here now, I was just thinking what in the world I could say to you that would be of any particular interest or value; but I think that, in the family—that is, where we all get together for a few minutes—there are always some subjects that are of current interest, that it does not do any harm to give you, perhaps, the viewpoint of the office of the Division Commander."

After calling attention to the beautiful Luque's Cup which stood on the table having been won for the first year by the pistol team representing the New York National Guard after a close contest with the teams from the Regular Army and Officers' Reserve of the 2nd Corps Area, General Haskell continued:

"Well, as I said, it is a great pleasure to be here. I think that the greatest advantage of these conventions, after all, is the social end of it, getting together, and the officers shaking each other by the hand, hearing what they are doing, or trying to do in the various places, and their various aims and ambitions.

"There have been not many particularly radical changes since the last convention, in the National Guard, but I think we have all advanced and improved in every branch of the service. I don't know that it is just becoming at this particular place, today, to go into the subject of what I think ought to be done here, or done there: everybody in the National Guard, to my mind, does so well that it is almost unbecoming to ask them to do any better. I have never enjoyed any service more

than my service in the past year, with the National Guard. It brought me in contact with a lot of the finest men I have ever met, men who are upstanding soldiers and citizens; men who are, I will say ninety-nine per cent playing the game of national defense one hundred per cent.

"There are unfortunate things that happen from time to time; there is some action that is up to the Commanding General, that probably would be easier for him to side-step, and to avoid, but if he is going to be worth while in the advancement of the National Guard's interest he has to determine—and sometimes that is to the disadvantage of the individual—he has to make those decisions, and he has to lay down those policies, as he sees them, for the benefit of the great majority.

"Now, take the situation of the Guard, in general, of this state. I don't believe it was ever in better condition—nothing due to me in that regard; I am not making that claim—but due to the natural evolution that has taken place since they got going after the war, and due a great deal to the hearty co-operation of the army instructors.

"While we are on that subject, I think it is only due to them, and due to ourselves, that we congratulate ourselves on the close accord and sympathy that exists between the army instructors and the National Guard, commanding officer and subordinate. It has not been that way always, as we know. Years ago there was a feeling on the part, perhaps, of the Regular, that he was just a little bit better, and he was a little "high hat" with the National Guard: he patronized them somewhat, and so forth. The National Guardsman, on the other hand, looked at the Regular as a sort of stiff-necked fellow, who didn't know much outside of his book, and was impractical, perhaps, and so on. Now, that has all worn off, and today, almost everywhere—I can say everywhere, I think—the National Guard officer is perfectly frank and free, and in close harmony with the instructor. On the other hand, the instructor is learning a lot, and he knows the problems today better than he used to know, of the National Guard, and he is more sympathetic with the efforts that are being made to improve things, and gives of his time and energy a whole lot more willingly, and a member of the National Guard is taken into the family more openly and with greater freedom.

"That has all made for good feeling, and for good instruction, and for the betterment of the National Guard. That is one thing.

"I have harped a lot on the subject of administration. I have the highest ideals

for the National Guard in New York. I don't care what the National Guard of Texas, or Tennessee, or something else, is doing; we are a state of our own; we set our own standards; we model ourselves after the army which is maintained by the Federal Government, as the pattern which sets the standards, sets the policies of training, conduct and discipline, and all those things for us. We never are going to be quite as efficient, perhaps, during times of peace, as the Army will be, because it is impossible to do in one day a week what they do in seven. It would be ridiculous for us to expect that; our officers cannot give the time to the study of the various problems that relate to military affairs; go into studies of campaigns, we will say, studies of supply conditions of previous wars, and get the background that the professional soldier can have.

"Maybe all those things are not necessary for the practical soldier, that are necessary for high staff officers, but as to discipline and administration, we are in a position, in the State of New York, to give a very fine account of ourselves on short notice, and every day that we are out will improve the knowledge and technic of the officers in command. We have a basic knowledge of how to handle troops; we have discipline in the National Guard of New York; we have not only discipline, but we have a good understanding of the training of troops, the men know the equipment, and they have a knowledge of administration.

"Just for a moment, on the subject of administration, I am going to say a few words. You cannot get away from the fact that if we are called out to perform the duty for which we are always training, for which, you might say, you are paid—although that does not amount to much with the National Guard—that if we go out—and there is always the possibility of our going out, because, in my opinion, the first National Guard organization of the United States to go anywhere would be the 27th Division. I don't think there is any question about that, and the United States has got to take us, because they haven't anything of their own to send, after the first flush.

"Now, then, there are two ways you can do a thing. One is to get along in the easiest way, and get by with it; and the other is to play the game one hundred per cent soldier. A man may get along that way; I have seen it work both ways. I have seen regular army officers take command of troops in time of war; I have seen a division commanded by army officers, where they commanded the National Guard Division, and they made a decision, one of two things: they were either going to play one of these "pat you on the back" policies—that they were going to play one of these sort of, you



2nd Vice-Pres.—Col. Fred'k W. Baldwin  
14th Infantry

might say, political—although I don't mean it in the technical sense—everybody was all right, nothing was wrong, gain popularity, and fall down at the end; or go in there probably very unpopular at the beginning, perhaps being accused of being a little overbearing, or strict, but by fairness and attention to his business, and doing the right thing, winning the respect and admiration of the men who served under him, and who, in the long run, would think a whole lot more of him than they would of the fellow who started by currying favor.

"There are only two things: a man has to make the decision, and he has to make that decision, commanding troops in the Guard, whether he comes from outside, or whether commanding a regiment, or what not—fortunately the ideals of the National Guard of New York have been brought up, over a term of years, to where we are a little army of our own. We are not setting our standards by anyone else, except to copy the War Department's detailed instructions of what discipline means, what training means, and what administration means, and the rest.

"Now, it avails nobody anything, who is commanding an organization, to keep himself short; no use of a company commander, or regimental commander, going on and on, with a shortage of, we will say, property, passing it from Tom to Dick, and from Dick to Harry, avoiding the evil moment when he has to make an accounting, because he is only storing up trouble for himself. When the time comes, he wants that property more than anyone else; he wants that property ready to serve it to his men, to answer the call, without requisition and delay, and everything else which might affect the efficiency of his command, or the very fact as to whether his command could go, or not, to answer the call.

"Now, that is simply an administration question, but it is an important one, and no one but the organization commanders, you men sitting here today, can have that thing right, because no one can take it away, and so you must straighten it out, and if you are short, you must pay. You must do this and that, but it all can be covered up. I have been a regimental commander, and I know that when a commander has signed over and passed on, and there is an accumulated shortage and lack of proper equipment, it is going to materialize into something colossal, at the end, and it is going to be a boomerang at the very man who thinks he is getting away with something; he is only kidding himself.

"So I beg of you to assist us in making a strenuous effort to get the property of this state, of every unit in it, in such a shape that, if we are called out, we will have the property with us, and we can go equipped. It is not of interest to me if a man has the property, from a financial standpoint, the interest to me is not one of accounting to the War Department; I am not responsible to the War Department. But what is interesting to me, and should be to you, is the fact that when we want to use that property, we have got it, and we have not got delays such as we had in 1916, and other times, when people were sitting in Camp Whitman because they didn't have shoes, or didn't have this or that, and couldn't move.

"Now, that is a very important thing, and I don't think that people quite realize how vital it is to the efficiency of the Guard, when it wants to move. Fortunately it is being cleared up, but there are a few places where I hope they will take quite strenuous methods. A lot of this trouble has been inherited; it is not always the fault of the man on the job. Sometimes it is the Commander's fault; they have had the wrong system, they have been good fellows in signing for something they never saw, or the Colonel has been in a hurry to have them take them, or there has been this or that. But let us forget whose fault it is; that is the condition, and whatever we have to do, and you do, we have to go to it. Let us get at that, and clear it up.

"Now, there are some other things. We have had a terrible time in the state, and are having a little trouble yet, over the horse question for the mounted organization. That I think we have got fairly well settled, and we have put it on a basis whereby there is no profit—to begin with, we have no profit for any individual, in the renting of equipment, the renting of stalls, or Government equipment, for the renting of horses. No salaries can be paid, no financial benefit

can accrue to anyone; this money has to go into a special fund, which is to be used simply for the procurement or upkeep of the horses, and the renting of any facility which is owned by the city or state must be put into the rental, the same as any other rental of any other armory, and accounted for under 192, or whatever the paragraph is, of the Military Law, in which everybody will participate. That is the only way to handle it. I don't say that they are horses that they own, but any city or government facility; that goes back into the general pot. I hope we can get every single affair of that kind on that kind of basis, whereby, no matter what we do, if money accrues—I don't care whether it is from a prize-fight, or from an activity of the organization, or from horses, or stalls, or for anything else, or a plain rental of the armory—to my mind, that ought to be accounted for.

"Now, those things, you may say, 'What has that got to do with training? How is that going to make us better soldiers, or anything like that?' It has a great deal to do with it, because in time of peace, in my conception, administration is one of the most important things we are doing.

"Of course, you have to train troops, and you have to have the confidence of the men. You have to have their good will and confidence, and you don't have that unless they are properly administered. You cannot discipline the men unless things are run in a legitimate way.

"Now, I have no particular brief for prize-fighting in armories, or against it, but if we are going to have prize-fighting, if your colonel wants to have it, let's have it on a business basis, that is equitable to everybody: to the State, to the officers of the Guard, and everybody else. Let's not say, 'This is for the benefit of my particular organization, and therefore I will give the armory, and heat, and light, and everything else, and we will give a paltry five per cent. to the State, for the Athletic Fund, and the rest we will put into regimental treasury.'" No. What is the difference between the renting of an armory for that, or for a horse or flower show? I can't see any difference. The sooner we get on a basis that satisfies all of us, the better we will pull together in the 'thousand mule team,' and everybody will be satisfied.

"Before I go on, I want to say that the administration of any organization should never follow a policy or assume an attitude whereby somebody is going to get something for nothing: whereby somebody is in a certain activity to make money. I do not mean that money should not be made; if a man can rent his armory, if a man can get something to build up his fund, well and good, a fund for the benefit of the troops. But if it

is to let John Jones, who is a prize-fight promoter, get a good job, or if it is for this prize-fighter, or that, so he can get a match-up—no. I say, in general, those things are badly managed; they are not generally well run, where anybody benefits personally, financially or otherwise. I think that that is the criterion that we should establish: look at a thing and see if somebody is getting something out of this. If somebody is getting something out of it, it is usually a bad thing, but if the regiment or State is getting something out of it, that is different, if the military service is improved, but let it be general, not individual. Don't let us go into feudal castles and say, "How can I fix this up to benefit this particular organization." Consider the benefit of everyone else in the State. I think regulations ought to prescribe just what can be done and what cannot be done, provided it is done at all, at the wish of the Colonel of the regiment.

"Now, to get down to things that are more current and of more interest, I might say a word about what I think of the situation that confronts the country today. We hear a lot of newspaper talk. I don't know whether the newspapers are just filling in, due to the lack of any prize-fights, or any elections, or anything like that, and they are making more out of it than otherwise would be done; but I can't see any great national emergency that would in any way affect the National Guard of this State. I don't say that an emergency cannot happen, in view of what has gone on so far, that might involve and might require military effort or demonstration of some kind on the part of this country, but personally I cannot see it.

"I cannot see how Nicaragua can affect us in any way whatsoever, and I have every reason to believe that any difficulties we have to the south will be ably handled and equitably settled by diplomacy. There is no reason for the people of this country to take up this particular squabble which is going on in the south. I think it is a question of a few people's interests, which perhaps might grow into something else, but I have been asked that question by so many men, what I thought as to the possibilities of their having to go to the Mexican border, and I can tell you frankly and freely, so far as I know—and I have talked with several important people—I can't see any reason why anybody should, in any way, feel that there is any possibility of their being called upon for service. I think, if the administration is on their job, they won't tamper with the National Guard, except in a national emergency.

"Now, when that national emergency occurs, we are only too ready, willing and

anxious to go. That is what we are for; but for little things that might be settled otherwise, they should not disturb the equanimity, you might say, of the country by tearing everybody loose.

"Now, I want to thank you for the cooperation and service that you have rendered during my term of office so far. I have got to know so many more officers of the Guard than I knew a year ago, all of whom I regard as friends and comrades in the service. I want your respect and cooperation, and I promise you that in all the official acts that I am doing, I am actuated only by the ideal and idea of putting this Guard in an enviable position as the most efficient and most dependable citizen soldiery we have in the whole United States.

"Gentlemen, I thank you very much."

The next speaker for the afternoon was to have been the Adjutant General of the State, Brigadier General Franklin W. Ward, but the following telegram was received, which was a great disappointment to the delegates:

"The Reorganization Law has resulted in so many drastic changes in methods of the fiscal administration of this and other agencies of the new executive department, that daily conferences and much discussion after, as to methods of handling funds and requisitions for important supplies for the new activities assigned to this office; I regret, in view of the amount of detailed work and the constant calls upon my time, it would not be possible for me to be with you and your association. Please present my compliments and best wishes to them all."

REMARKS OF ASST. ADJ. GEN.

President Marshall said he would call on a "pinch hitter" to speak for the Ad-



Col. Walter A. DeLamater, 71st Inf.  
Member Executive Committee

Adjutant General's office, Colonel Walter S. Robinson, the Assistant Adjutant General, who said:

"Mr. President and members of the Association: General Ward's failure to appear is probably a greater disappointment to me than to most of you men. Pinch hitting is not one of my strong points.

"There isn't much I have got to say. I am not qualified to tell much of the Adjutant General's office, although I do appreciate this opportunity to appear before you, so that most of you can satisfy the curiosity that has been apparent, as to "who this Assistant Adjutant General is." I have never had the opportunity to meet all the officers, and I am very glad now to have that opportunity to have you see me, so that when you have any business at the office, you can feel that you are welcome to come there and tax us for any information that we may be in a position to give you, or any assistance we may be able to give you from that office. We want to cooperate with the Guard in every way, and merit the equal and like cooperation from all the officers of the National Guard of the State. That is our job, and we want to do it, and do it well.

"There are one or two things that are now before us—or will be before us; in the print, as a matter of fact—and that is another reduction of strength in the National Guard of the State of New York, as allotted to us by the War Department. Some three or four years ago, we had twenty-two or twenty-three thousand men, and everything was sailing along nicely. When you had an opportunity to pick up a satisfactory recruit, it was only a question of taking him in and putting up his right hand and putting him to work. But some year or so ago, our numbers were curtailed; that is, restrictions were made, and we could not go past a certain number—only 21,827. Just recently we have had another order from the War Department, that restricts us again, to some 21,500.

"As a regimental commander, I appreciate just how discouraging this thing is, and I am beginning to fret a little as to just where it is going to stop. It is not a problem for a great many of the organizations in the State, I will grant you, but it is for some, and I happen to be, as commanding officer of the 105th, one of the organizations that is crippled. In all, I had a strength, a year ago, of some 1,300, and was compelled to reduce it to 1,220, which involved refusing to take a great many very desirable recruits, and rather stagnated our activities, so far as rejuvenating our ranks was concerned.

"I had just succeeded in getting them down to 1,220, when this order comes out that restricts me again to 1,190, which

is going to result in my compelling my officers to reduce their companies again, and for me to re-allot to them the maximum number that they can have.

"The question of economy at Washington seems to be having a deteriorating effect on the National Guard, particularly of this State. Whether it affects the states that have smaller organizations so much, I don't know, but I know it has a deteriorating effect on our organization in New York State, and it is discouraging.

"I believe one of our objectives should be to attempt to admonish the War Department against further reductions in our strength, which, of course, has got to be done through Congress, and through the appropriating powers. The War Department is not at fault so much as is Congress itself, in restricting our appropriations and there, it seems, is where we should direct our activities, and see to it that the members from New York State which has a formidable delegation in Washington, be reached, for every one of our districts, to see if we cannot get some ruling so that the constant process of economy, to the extent that it is injuring our organization, will be stopped, in order that we can function, and function properly, and in order that we can attract to us the kind of young men that we need, and that should have the military training that we are in a position to give them.

"Another subject that I thought I might touch on a little, is the question of appointments to the United States Military Academy, at West Point, and the opportunities that the National Guardsman has to avail himself of that wonderful educational opportunity. I am wondering if the information that is sent out is thoroughly circulated among the enlisted men of the National Guard of the State.



Col. Jas. R. Howlett, 101st Cavalry  
Member Executive Committee

"When you stop to think that a Congressman has one appointment, out of a population of anywhere from two hundred twenty-five to three hundred people, and there is a great scramble for that one appointment, every time he has it to give, the opportunities furnished by the National Guard seem tremendous, in that we have a population—I might call it—of twenty thousand, or thereabouts—less than twenty thousand, because it only takes in the enlisted personnel—and this year we had eleven appointments to West Point.

"Now, out of nineteen thousand men, we have the selection of eleven, and a possibility of an added allotment from the War Department, other appointments to West Point; and out of the circulation of the information, we only received thirty-four applications to try the preliminary examination. That does not seem like a sufficient number of applications for this prize, for the number of men that we have, and it would seem to me as if we might accomplish a great deal in the acquisition of the high type of men that such an opportunity should attract, by advertising more the possibilities of an appointment to West Point by virtue of their membership in the Guard.

"A man must have served in the Guard, in a Federally recognized unit of the Guard, for a period of one year—that is, if he joins the National Guard on June 30th, he will be eligible to enter West Point on July 1st of the next year. He must be between the ages of nineteen and twenty-two, and he must, of course, pass the physical requirements, and the mental test, and if he is selected, he tries the entrance examination. That is the coveted goal that so many young men strive for in civil life, and it seems as though we ought to be able to attract to our ranks a very high type of young men through this very one activity. I would suggest that we emphasize the possibility of a West Point appointment in our drives for recruits, and those organizations that are under their allotted strength can go ahead and recruit.

"Of course, the 105th Infantry, along with four, or five, or six organizations in the State, cannot do that; we have to let some of our men out; it is a question of selecting them and letting them out, but in the long run, it ought to be an attraction for the right kind of young men, and I would suggest that we exert a little activity along that line.

"I have a desire to acquire popularity with this body of men, and I have decided that one of the best ways to do it is, perhaps, to be brief. I know what these long talks amount to and how interested we usually are in long drawn out discussions, and I am going to leave that message, and I am sure, if General Ward

(Continued on page 11)



By LT. COL. JOSEPH A. S. MUNDY

### The Novice Meet

THE 1927 Novice Athletic Meet of the Military Athletic League will be held at the 71st Infantry Armory, Park Avenue and 34th Street, Manhattan, on Thursday evening, March 3, 1927. This meet is open to all members of the New York National Guard and New York Naval Militia who are novices. The events scheduled include a 75-yard dash, 300-yard run, 176-yard (one lap) sack race, 1000-yard run, 2-mile run, 220-yard low hurdle, 220-yard obstacle, running high jump, putting 12-pound shot and a one-mile relay (4 men team) race. Solid Gold M. A. L. Die Medals will be awarded to winners in all events, Sterling Silver M. A. L. Die Medals to seconds and the Gold Bronze M. A. L. Die Medal to thirds. Each member of the winning relay team will receive the solid gold M. A. L. Die Medal. A very handsome point trophy will be awarded to the organization scoring the greatest number of points. Entry fees are but 25 cents per man for each event and \$1.00 per team for the relay. Entries close with Lieut. Col. Joseph A. S. Mundy, Chairman, Athletic Committee, M. A. L., at Room 829 Municipal Building, New York City, on Friday, February 25, 1927. Entry blanks have been sent to all organization Athletic Officers, to the commanding officers of all units in the National Guard and Naval Militia and to all Athletic Directors and coaches. Additional blanks may be secured from the Chairman of the Athletic Committee by addressing him at Headquarters, New York National Guard, 829 Municipal Building, New York City.

Unquestionably there is considerable latent athletic talent among the members of the Guard and Naval Militia, and it is the object of the Military League in holding these annual novice meets, to bring out and develop this talent. The Military Athletic League is, as was stated in the last issue of the New York National Guardsman, an affiliated body of the

Amateur Athletic Union. The A. A. U. has constantly before it the commendable object of maintaining the athletic supremacy of the United States in international competition in the Olympic Championships which, as you know, are held every four years. Never before will this supremacy be so seriously challenged as will happen in 1928, and it behooves us as patriotic Americans imbued with the keenest devotion to clean sport to aid the United States Olympic authorities in furnishing the strongest team possible to carry our colors to decisive victory. Reports from Great Britain, and its colonies, from France, Sweden, Germany, in fact from every part of the civilized world indicate that a definite and comprehensive program is being followed to bring out and develop the strongest track and field teams that these respective countries are capable of. Recently there was published in the New York Times a picture of the start of a 9 kilometre race held in the Bois de Boulogne in Paris and the number of starters exceeded 1800. This is unprecedented, but is an absolute indication of the interest being aroused in France. In a recent athletic meet held in Berlin there were over 2000 entries.

In years gone by the New York National Guard has been well represented on the Olympic teams from the United States; Howard Valentine, Charles Bacon, Lawson Robertson, Melvin Shepherd and others whose names do not now come to mind, have not only represented the United States in Olympic competition, but have carried the red, white and blue shield to grand and glorious victory. The same high-class talent may be present in our ranks right now, needing only the opportunity for development, and this opportunity now presents itself. Let every soldier, and sailor, too, who believes he is a champion in embryo, send in his entry and then compete. High officials of the M. A. L. and the A. A. U. will be present to watch you perform and encourage you to further efforts.

Those who don't compete can do their part in a very appreciable way. Nothing encourages a competitor in any activity like healthy cheering and rooting. Let those who do not enter be present at the games, grouped by organizations, and root for your favorites. The admission charge is only 50 cents and tickets may be secured from your own Athletic Officer.

### Annual Track and Field Meet of 71st Infantry

THE annual track and field meet of the 71st Infantry will be held at its armory on Saturday evening, February 19, 1927. A most attractive program has been prepared by Captain Arthur L. McFarland, the Regimental Athletic Officer, and includes two events open to M. A. L. competition; a 600-yard run and a 1-mile relay.

### U. S. to Move Explosives

A SUPPLEMENTAL estimate requesting \$2,300,000 for removal of high explosives from the Raritan (N. J.) ordinance reserve depot, has been transmitted to the House by President Coolidge.

The Budget Bureau advised the President it would enable the War Department to "move such high explosive ammunition as is deemed necessary to insure safety from possible explosion to the population living in the vicinity of that depot."

### Well Blended!

She: Do you like *demi-tasse*?

He: I'm crazy about them; I just love to dip them in my coffee.

—Middlebury Blue Baboon.

\* \* \*

### Shopping

Judge: Guilty or not guilty?

Murderess: What else have you?

—College Humor.

# New Colonel "Fighting 69th" Infantry

**L**IEUT. COLONEL WILLIAM J. COSTIGAN, one of the best known and most popular officers in the New York National Guard, who joined the old 69th Infantry as a private in 1895, was handed his commission as Colonel last month by Governor Smith himself, his boyhood friend, who grew up with him in the famous old Seventh Ward.

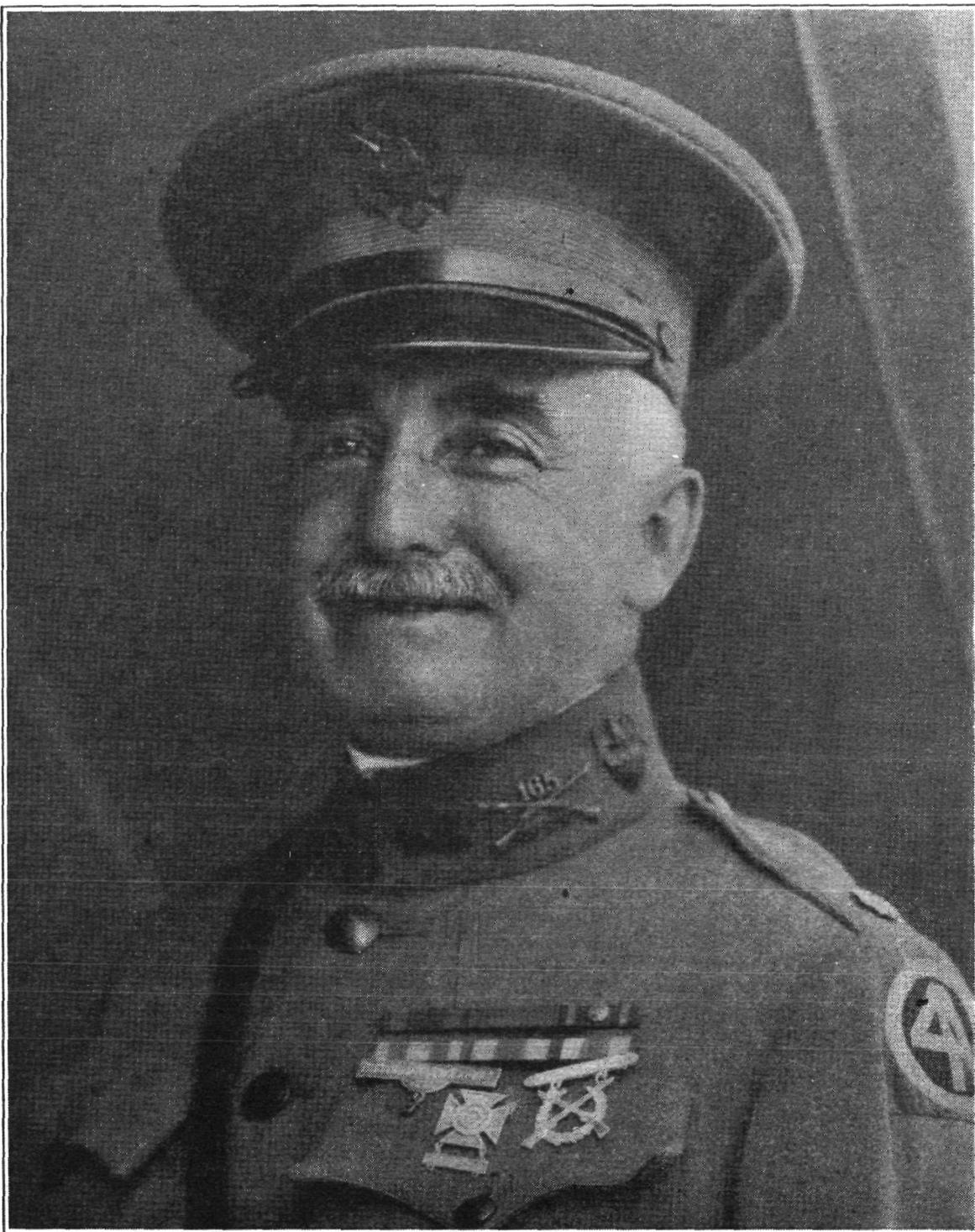
Colonel Costigan succeeds John J. Phelan, who has just been elevated to the rank of Brigadier General and placed in command of the 93rd Infantry Brigade.

He has always played a prominent part in the affairs of the citizen soldiers and has just voluntarily resigned as treasurer of the New York National Guard Association, which is composed of officers of the entire division.

During the Spanish-American war Costigan served with the regiment as a second lieutenant, and in the Mexican trouble he was assigned to recruiting duty in up-State cities. When the 69th went into the government service as the 165th at the outbreak of the World War, it was left to General Phelan and Colonel Costigan to build another regiment in its place, which they did.

It was May 10, 1895, that Colonel Costigan first put on the uniform of a guardsman. In less than a month he was a corporal, and a year later was promoted first sergeant of his company. He was sworn in as a second lieutenant May 2, 1898, and a first lieutenant and battalion adjutant two years later. His first command was Company K, which he got in 1905. Later he became captain of Company C, and was sworn in as lieutenant colonel, August 12, 1918. He has served on the staffs of Governors Sulzer, Glynn and Smith.

The 165th is one of the most historic National Guard organizations in the country. The sixty-two rings on its battle flags, denoting battles it engaged in in the Civil and World War, are said to



Colonel William J. Costigan

be more than are authorized to any other regiment in the country. Besides taking part in every important battle of the Civil War the regiment, as part of the Rainbow Division in the World War, was in the heavy fighting at Luneville Sector,

Baccarat Sector, Esperance-Souan Sector, Champagne-Marne Defensive, Aisne-Marne Offensive, Essey and Pannes Sector, the two Meuse-Argonne Offensives and went into Germany as part of the Army of Occupation.

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### Just Co-eds!

"Come on out for a ride with me, Betty. We'll be back before the intermission is over."

"Promise me that you'll not try to kiss me?"

"Aw—well, all right, I promise."

"Guess I'll go with Ed; he wouldn't promise."—*Minn. Ski-U-Mah.*

\* \* \*

### Legally Speaking

"See that fellow over there?"

"Yes."

"Well, he has a mother-in-law and he isn't married."

"Why is that?"

"She is an attorney."

—*California Pelican.*

\* \* \*

### Reporting Progress

"I'm trying to quit smoking."

"Having any luck?"

"Well, I only smoke between meals now." —*Kansas Sour Owl.*

\* \* \*

The last version of the Prisoner's Song runs: "I Didn't Raise My Check to Be a Convict."—*U. of Wash. Columns.*

\* \* \*

### Still Blind

The stewed one was vainly trying to find the keyhole; for an hour he had been poking and couldn't find the hole. A passerby, seeing his predicament, said, "Say, old chap, you won't open the door with that; it's a cigar." The pickled one looked at the object in his hand and stammered, "Hully gee, mushta shmoked my latchkey!"—*Pennsylvania Punch Bowl.*

\* \* \*

She was only a landscape gardener's daughter, but she knew how to park.

—*Minn. Ski-U-Mah.*

\* \* \*

### In the Artillery

The manager of the baseball team had just bounced his pitcher and catcher. "I have discharged the battery," he said.

—*Stevens Stone Mill.*

\* \* \*

### Why Bankers Go Wrong

Bank Clerk (telephoning): I say your bank account is overdrawn.

Fair Bank Patron: Well, maybe all my checks aren't in yet!

\* \* \*

Rolling bones gather no jack!

### And Our Senate Is Trying Them For It

Candidate: The opposition accuses me of buying votes. That's a lie—I never bought a vote in my life!

Unsympathetic Crowd: Tightwad! Piker! Cheapskate!—*Pitt Panther.*

\* \* \*

### Snappy!

Officer: Don't you know you're not supposed to talk while at attention?

Cadet: No.

Officer: No, what?

Cadet: No talking.—*N. Y. Medley.*

\* \* \*

### When Time Table Worries Pass

"When does the last train leave?"

"What do you care? Neither one of us will be alive"—*Carnegie Puppet.*

\* \* \*

### Short Cuts!

"So you're a professional humorist, are you? Why, you're only a little runt.

"Well, 'brevity is the soul of wit'."

—*Washington Dirge.*

\* \* \*

When a butterfly becomes a red-hot mamma, she's a firefly.

—*Northwestern Purple Parrot.*

\* \* \*

### Just Prior to 3 A. M.

A night club was just robbed, proving the old adage that there is no honor among thieves.—*Columbia Jester.*

\* \* \*

### At the End of a Perfect Day

Drex: Please run upstairs and get my watch.

Erd: Oh, wait and it will run down.

—*Drexerd.*

\* \* \*

### On Post

"Stop it!" shouted the girl as her sweetie was about to hit a post.—*Witt.*

\* \* \*

### And No Respect for Age

Mary: How was that alcohol you drank last night?

Grandma: Rotten. All day I've been spitting toothpicks.—*Wisconsin Octopus.*

\* \* \*

### Referred to the Medical Dept.

Some scientific doubt is expressed as to the first woman having been formed from a rib of man. It was considered far more likely that a piece of his jawbone was used.—*Ex.*

### Now You Tell One!

"I had a fight with a thug last night and he ran."

"How did you get so bruised up then?"

"I tripped over something."

—*Chicago Phoenix.*

\* \* \*

### 100 Per Cent

Sweet: When are you thinking of getting married?

One: Constantly.—*Kansas Sour Owl.*

\* \* \*

### His Home Work Didn't Include It

Mrs. Gab: They are going to send your son to jail.

Mrs. Jes: He won't go. I could never get him to do errands for me.

—*Stevens Stone Mill.*

\* \* \*

"Ha, ha, we're doing fifty now and that crazy motorcycle cop back there is trying to race with us."—*Pitt Panther.*

\* \* \*

### Our Advertisers Can Do It!

"Do you think that clothes make the man?"

"It all depends on who makes the clothes."

—*Notre Dame Juggler.*

\* \* \*

### The Second Alarm

"I simply can't stand the toot of an automobile horn."

"How's that?"

"A fellow eloped with my wife in an automobile, and every time I hear an auto toot I think he's bringing her back."

—*N. Y. Medley.*

\* \* \*

### O, Catalena! O, Catalena!

Catherine: Have you ever been painted in oil?

Louise: Heavens, no. How do you get it off at night?—*Notre Dame Juggler.*

\* \* \*

"You tickle me, Joe."

"My, what a strange request."

—*Washington Dirge.*

\* \* \*

### The Real Jingle Limerick

There was a young fellow named Wm.

Who loved a young lady named Ln.

He loved her—'tis so,

But he loved more her dough,

For her father had left her three mn.

—*Bowdoin Bear Skin.*

## Our Guard Officers Invade Rochester

(Continued from page 7)

were here, he would endorse what I have said on these two subjects.

"Thank you."

### THE MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE.

Colonel Walter A. DeLamater, 71st Infantry, President, Military Athletic League, said:

"Gentlemen: It is indeed a pleasure to have the opportunity to say a word regarding the work of the Military Athletic League. I don't know that I have any new ideas, because, they say, "There is nothing new under the sun," but before I start, I might say I am not going to deliver any address whatsoever, but just say a few words regarding the Military Athletic League.

"You have heard something about economy, as Colonel Robinson said, and that they are fretting a little about this and that, but after all, that is beyond our control, and it does not make any difference what our problems are; we have to smile and go along, and accomplish results just the same. We all realize, in the National Guard, that we have to meet problems and it is hard work, but, after all, that makes the game interesting.

"Some of those problems, such as the matter of attendance, and recruiting, those problems have always been with us, and probably always will be.

"In order to accomplish results, we have to study the situation closely, and keep the men interested, and look to our proposition from business or common sense point of view. After all, we can look at our enlisted men from several angles; we can look at them as employees, as salesmen, and also as customers. In looking at it from a business point of view, it is not what you or I want personally; as business men, it is what our customers want, and what will interest them, and bring results. Looking at it from that point of view, we have to study our enlisted men, and, in trying to get results, determine what is going to interest them as our customers: what is going to hold them, after we get them. We sell them the proposition; when we get them in our organization, we have to keep them interested. Therefore, we have to continually sell them the proposition.

"Now, the type of men who are qualified to join the military service are prospective customers, or persons. Now, what will be of interest to them? We have to compete with all kinds of outside organizations, outside activities, things that attract men from the service. We have our Y. M. C. A. and Knights of Columbus organizations, with all their athletic



*Captain William J. Mangine, 10th Inf.,  
Secretary*

activities. Therefore, we have to be alive and up and going in our organizations.

"Sometimes, the commanding officer has no interest whatsoever in athletics, the same as the company commander, you will find in some companies, is not interested in rifle shooting or athletics, and he does not do any more work on the proposition that he has to, just because he is not interested.

"Now, we have to be active, no matter what we think; we have to come out before the organization smiling all the time, and be one hundred per cent. for rifle shooting, and athletics, and those things that will interest the men and help them to improve our service.

"One of the great mediums we have is through the Military Athletic League. You all know the history of the Military Athletic League, what it has accomplished in the past; you know the number of athletic games that we are holding throughout the State, from year to year; the military tournaments that we held in Madison Square Garden for a week at a time have not only interested our men, but the public as well, and have undoubtedly brought in a good many recruits, and attracted people to the work of the National Guard and military service.

"In those days, we probably spent considerable money in putting on those military tournaments. We brought regular troops to New York City from a great distance, costing us considerable money. Today, the National Guard, particularly in this State, is better organized; we have greater diversity of troops and arms in different parts of the regiment. The regiment today is a great deal more interested, and we can do a great deal of interesting work and accomplish greater results. Therefore, in our own

National Guard, getting up a military tournament of our own, without going to the regular army, will be just as interesting to the public and entertain them just as much, without spending so much money.

"We are planning a tournament now, with novice and championship meets, in November: a week's tournament, in New York City.

"The thought I want to leave with the officers here today, and particularly the new officers, is to get behind the work of the Military Athletic League, whatever they are trying to do. I personally am interested in this because I feel it my duty and job, and something that will help our own organization and the military service in general, and I want to ask the cooperation of all the officers of the National Guard of the State of New York to get behind the Military Athletic League in all its activities, because in the last analysis, you are not working for the Military Athletic League; you are working for the military service, the National Guard of the State of New York, and for your own organization, and you own self individually, and when we do that, we will accomplish results. I want the officers to get behind it, and give it hearty support; and if you have any ideas or suggestions whatsoever, the officers of the Military Athletic League will be only too glad to listen to them and to give them every consideration, because we have no monopoly on ideas or thoughts or ways of doing things. We are open for any constructive ideas or suggestions that will improve the military service of this State.

"I know that our Commanding General, General Haskell, is in hearty accord with the plans of the Military Athletic League; he has accepted one of the Honorary Vice Presidencies.

"What we want, through all the State, is not for just a few officers to be interested in athletics, and others say, "I haven't any time for this," or "I am not interested." We want you to get behind it and feel that it is your duty and your job, as business people, to keep your customers interested and to attract other customers to our organization.

"I thank you."

A few remarks of a business nature by the equally genial and efficient Secretary, Captain William J. Mangine, 10th Infantry, was followed by his announcement of the meeting places of the following committees:

Resolutions—Colonel James R. Howlett, 101st Cavalry; Colonel Frank H. Hines, 105th Field Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel J. A. S. Mundy, Headquarters 27th Division; Lieutenant Colonel Lennox Brennan, 106th Infantry; Lieutenant ceremonies and fittingly expressed the

(Continued on page 24)

# THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

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FEBRUARY-MARCH, 1927

## ARE WE AN ATHLETIC NATION?

ATTENTION frequently has been called to the unprecedented interest that was shown this year in football, and it is not difficult to understand why more people attend the games now than in an earlier generation. In 1900 there was one automobile for every 9,499 persons and there were then 113,000 miles of surface roads in the United States. In 1925 there was one automobile for every 6.6 persons and over a half a million miles of surface roads. A large percentage of the people who attend football games these days, drive to and from the stadia in their cars on hard roads that would have been impassable most of the fall season a quarter of a century ago.

In 1900 twelve hours was the common working day, but now the average working day is from eight to nine hours long, and Mr. Ford is suggesting that we adopt the five-day-week plan. This means that our people have from fifteen to twenty more hours per week, for recreation, than our fathers had in 1900.

Twenty-five years ago the per capita wealth of the United States was \$1,164.79, but, according to Babson's Statistical Organization, the per capita wealth in 1925 was \$3,400. This means that the American people not only have automobiles, and roads on which to drive to the football games, but they have

both leisure time, and money to spend for football games and other recreation.

Some people reading about the large football crowds or witnessing some of the big games, become appalled at the size of the sport and find themselves wondering whether a college game has not become big business. There is one way of judging to what extent we, as a people, have gone into athletics, and that is by considering the amount of money which we spend each year for athletic equipment. It has been estimated that the straight sporting-goods-lines business amounts to approximately \$40,000,000 per year. This does not include hunting and fishing equipment, or sports apparel which is not used primarily for athletic sports. While this may seem a large figure it is insignificant compared with other items for which the modern generation spends its money. According to Babson this nation last year spent \$1,000,000,000 for admission to 20,233 moving picture theatres; \$104,886,000 for perfumes, toilet water, creams, rouges, talcum and toilet powders and other cosmetics and toilet preparations; \$1,740,000,000 for cigars, cigarettes and tobacco; \$98,000,000 for chewing gum; \$520,000,000 for jewelry, watches, etc.; and \$950,000,000 for non-alcoholic beverages and ice cream. When these figures are comprehended the small item of \$40,000,000 spent annually for athletic goods pales into insignificance and makes one wonder if the man, who laments the fact that we have gone into athletics too much, realizes that athletically speaking we have just started.

Our military units do not gather in much of the \$40,000,000, but through the Military Athletic League done big things and going to revive the big events during the coming year. Primarily "our athletics" are to build up and develop the young men and make them better soldiers and better citizens.

## THIS IS FEBRUARY-MARCH ISSUE

AS was announced last month, the February and March issues are combined so as to advance the publication of The New York National Guardsman one month, or in other words, like other monthly magazines, have the paper distributed before the month of date arrives. Expect your April magazine delivered to you the last of March.

WHILE it is still early in the New Year perhaps it would be well for everyone to take an inventory of his stock of patriotism, especially when we read of men of education above the average, criticising the teaching of respect to the flag and any methods tending to inculcate in the minds of young Americans the reverence due the colors for the traditions for which they stand.

PRINTERS' INK is a powerful agency if you don't smear it.

THE National Commander of the American Legion, Howard P. Savage, speaking in Omaha, Neb., on Armistice Day, said:

"The American Legion always will demand preparedness as the best means of preventing war, and will never permit the military organization for national defense to fall below the strength provided by the defense act of 1920."

ASSEMBLYMAN Cuvillier, who is ever looking after the interests of veterans, has introduced a bill at Albany for a constitutional amendment providing for civil service preference for soldiers, sailors and marines who fought in the World War, similar to that now enjoyed by Civil War veterans.

New York, as well as other cities, would probably appreciate a good five cent parking space.

# General Haskell's Editorial

## PROPERTY

NO single question of administration has given more trouble to the National Guard than that of property accountability. It is perfectly evident to any one, that if the National Guard is to function smoothly and efficiently in time of trouble, it must be prepared to take the field without delay. Surely, when taking the field, it should be completely equipped. In emergencies there is no time for requisitioning and issuing of equipment after the call has come. That should be done beforehand.

Regimental and company commanders in general have taken the question of property accountability rather lightly, although there are some outstanding examples of efficiency in this particular regard. The many excuses and reasons given by commanding officers are mostly based upon the fact that the condition was inherited from a predecessor, or that they are not to blame. The real criterion of efficiency in this regard is simply the answer to the question, "Is the property on hand now and being properly accounted for?"

When the recent change in accounting was made from unit accountability to regimental or post accountability, hundreds of cases came to light where the organization commanders' records did not accord with those of the U. S. Property and Disbursing Officer. This caused interminable delay and confusion in trying to adjust the unit's accountability prior to turning it over to the supply officer.

In some cases, very foolish regimental supply officers took over the complete accountability of particular companies, although they knew that shortages existed, thereby piling up for themselves trouble for the future. There is no sense in sticking one's head into the sand like an ostrich and failing to face the facts and conditions. It only postpones and multiplies the difficulty.

There is no good reason why this matter should be neglected, nor that there should be continuing shortages existing in any military organization. It is a simple matter to know with what property the regiment is charged. It is an equally simple matter to know what property is on hand in the regimental storeroom, and by the consolidation of the memorandum receipts of the regiment, it is also perfectly easy to know how much property is in the hands of the organizations.

The main difficulty now arises in shortages between the organization commanders and the regimental supply officers. The difficulty seems to be that no inspection or check is made at frequent intervals to ascertain whether or not the company has the property for which the regimental supply officer holds the memorandum receipt. Nor is there any showdown by the company commander to find out whether or not the members of his organization have in their possession the property which was issued to them and for which they are (or should be)



charged. This must be done and wherever individual shortages exist, they should be charged on the pay roll, the value immediately deducted *and the property replaced*. Where a regimental supply officer has reason to believe that a company commander is short any property, he should check him and if the shortage actually exists, should report it to the regimental commander, who should direct that the shortage be made good and the property replaced immediately. There is no sense in waiting for the day when the officer in question is to sever his connection with the military service, or is called into service. At such times, great embarrassment is caused both the supply officer and the commanding officer. In a way, they deserve this embarrassment, for by their own neglect, they have inevitably brought such a condition upon themselves. But the embarrassment goes farther and creates a vital weakness at mobilization.

In my opinion, a regimental commander or regimental supply officer, or a company commander, who is not able to set up an organization to check and take care of the property under his control and keep his organization properly supplied, is not fit to hold his commission. It is a very important part of his duty. Only recently, steps were taken to charge the actual shortage existing in organizations to the military fund thereof. While this might seem a hardship at first, sober consideration will convince any one that if a commander cannot administrate his command properly and take care of the property intrusted to his charge, certainly the organization should be held accountable rather than the State of New York or the United States. If he inherited shortages his duty is clearly to correct the situation.

If there are any officers in charge of property who hold receipts which they know to be worthless, or if any officer has given receipts for property that is not on hand, he is doing himself a great injustice and the military service a greater injury. He is himself adding to the confusion which will inevitably follow on the day in which he least desires to be burdened with administrative details. This unhealthy condition even yet existing in certain organizations causes embarrassment other than financial and other than a condition of unpreparedness. It causes administrative difficulties and delays

wherever a change in officers becomes necessary. Even today, several officers cannot assume their new offices because their predecessors are unable to make a clean turnover. No delay should be allowed. Make the officer turn over what he has and then proceed to recover his shortage promptly. Meanwhile stop his pay.

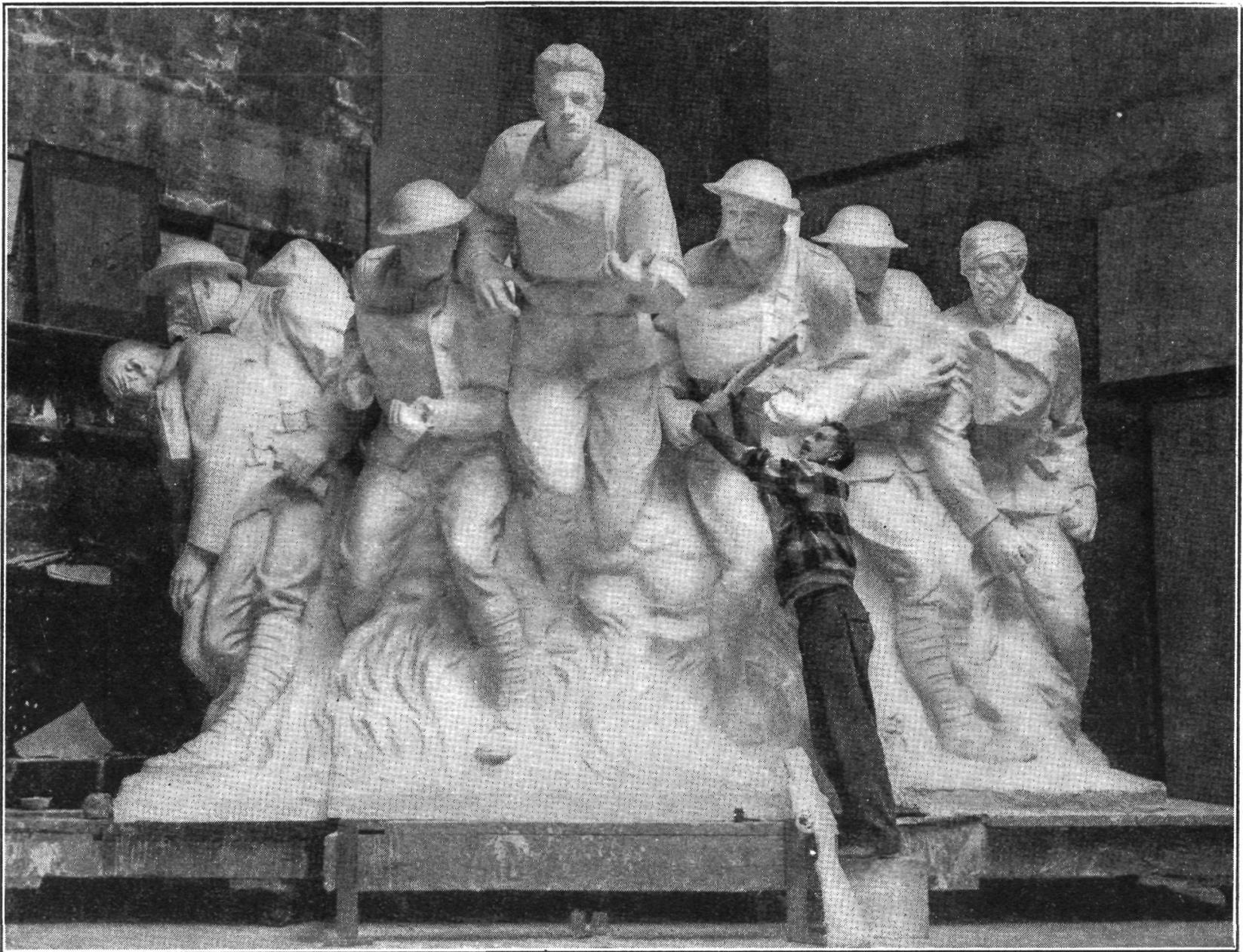
It is apparent that something drastic must be done by the regimental or other commander who in the last analysis is responsible for this whole situation. If the regimental commander insists on his regimental supply officer holding the organization commander to a strict accountability and a strict enforcement of the regulations, such a condition as now exists in certain places could not occur. Any competent supply officer would not tolerate known shortages to exist no matter how willing the organization commanders might be to sign on the dotted line for property not actually in his possession. It is not a question of paper work. It is a question of military preparedness and strict accountability, and at the same time, it is a plain duty leading up to an efficient command.

*Wm. N. Haskell*

Major General.

### Looks Like National Matches in 1927

The Board for the Promotion of Rifle Practice, War Department, held its annual meeting at the office of the president, Hon. Hanford McNider, Assistant Secretary of War, in Washington, January 29th, and made arrangements for the national matches, providing the appropriation is passed by Congress, which now appears assured. It was recommended that the Secretary of War designate Col. A. J. Macnab as the Executive Officer and that the rifle school, U. R. A. matches and national matches, which make up the program, be held between the dates of August 15 and September 11th at Camp Perry, Ohio, the Adjutant General of Ohio assuring the board that the camp site would be ready some two weeks earlier this year. This will provide much better weather and avoid running into the college opening dates. The subcommittee on rules was continued and provision made for furnishing medals for corps area matches. The matter of range extension and more pistol targets was discussed at length and left to a committee for such action as could be obtained. Lt. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, New York, is one of the National Guard officers on the board. The meeting was presided over by Maj. Gen. C. C. Hammond, Chief of the Militia Bureau, in the absence of both the Assistant Secretary of War and Assistant Secretary of the Navy.



(Times Wide World Photos.)

#### A MEMORIAL TO THE DEAD OF THE 107TH: KARL ILLAVA

Beside the Model of His War Memorial Which Will Be Unveiled at 66th Street and Fifth Avenue in September to the Memory of the Men of the New York Regiment Who Died in the Great War.

# The Whole Guard on Review

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

## 105TH INFANTRY

On December 20th, the members of Company G were treated to another interesting four-round boxing exhibition, which would have been very even had the last round been ten seconds less than the other three. Ex-private Porter weighed 185 lbs.; Pvt. Jasheway, 165 lbs. The foreman and employees, where Pvt. Jasheway works, were so pleased with him, after giving away twenty pounds, they presented him with a collection as a Christmas present.

Company G's Bowling League is putting up a very pretty four-cornered fight as the standing to date shows:

Team	Won	Lost	Pct.
Helmets .....	14	10	.583
Rifles .....	11	13	.481
Bayonets .....	11	13	.481
Canteens .....	11	13	.481

All teams are fighting hard to land on top, as the winning team will have their names engraved on a beautiful loving cup which will be presented to the company.

Company G's third Monthly Smoker was a great success. After dining to the Queen's taste, all members enjoyed the evening's activities, consisting of a talk on recruiting and good fellowship by Sgt. Landsberg, followed by a very convincing speech on personal hygiene and prevention of disease, told in an enjoyable and easily understood manner by the capable Major E. H. Ormsby, M.D. Sgts. Osborne and Billington then gave a very good imitation of how the Spanish tango should be executed. Several song numbers, rendered by visitors Babe Bottisti, Joe Bottisti and Herman Catalia, took the house by storm. The music was furnished by George Canyon, Anthony Perfetti and Frank Porter. Members are looking forward to the next smoker, which Captain Harrison promises to be bigger and better than ever; these smokers are the ticket for bringing the members closer to each other and raising the moral of the company.

## 258TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Athletic activities at the 258th Field Artillery are under full swing at the present time. Coach "Bill" McGrath has arranged an inter-battery basket ball tournament to decide the regimental championship. The schedule calls for fifty-five games, each battery to play ten games. There are eleven units taking part in the tournament.

Along with the basket ball activities

### Officers of the Military Athletic League 1927

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

"Mac" has called for track and field candidates to report for training, in preparation for the coming indoor season, and especially for men to represent the 258th in the coming M. A. L. games.

The basket ball tournament started December 14th by the playing of three games on the main drill floor immediately after the regular drill period. The contesting teams on the first night were Batteries A and C, E and F, and 1st and 2nd Combat Trains. The games resulted in victories for Battery C over Battery A by a score of 21 to 19—Battery E defeated Battery F by a score of 18 to 15, and 1st Combat Train won over 2nd Combat Train by a score of 25 to 16. The games were hard fought.

The second series of games were played on the evening of December 21st, and had as contestants Battery A and Headquarters Battery, Battery B and 3rd Combat Train, and Battery E and 2nd Combat Train. The result was: Headquarters Battery defeated A Battery by a score of 30 to 6, Battery B won over 3rd Combat Train by 26 to 12 and Battery E scored a close victory over 2nd Combat Train by a score of 14 to 13.

The third series played Tuesday evening, December 28th, had the following teams as contestants: Battery B hooked up with Battery C; Battery D lined up against Service Battery, and Battery F

met Headquarters Battery. Battery C won a hair-line victory over B Battery by a score of 21 to 20; Battery D defaulted to Service Battery team 2 to 0, and Headquarters Battery forfeited their game to Battery F by a score of 2 to 0, Headquarters Battery refusing to abide by the referee's decisions.

The fourth group of games had as contestants Battery A vs. 1st Combat Train, Battery C vs. Battery F, and 2nd Combat Train vs. 3rd Combat Train. These games were played on Tuesday evening, January 11, 1927, and resulted as follows: First Combat Train won an easy victory over Battery A by a score of 23 to 8; Battery F played an exceptionally strong game against C Battery and won by 22 to 8, and 2nd Combat Train defeated 3rd Combat Train by a score of 24 to 7.

The players taking part in the various contests and their respective Batteries follow:

Battery A—Vesslan, Freyer, Searle, Wohl, Paglaro and Amanti.

Battery B—Pulletts, Devins, Rothman, Ajello, Marks, Morgan, Kossoy, Jones and Pearce.

Battery C—Shean, Zaccara, Thompson, Schnitzer, Ditter, Stifter, Murphy, Deckoff and Nugent.

Battery E — Murphy, Rabinowitz, Wright, Van Damm, Goldstein, Kaplan, Berlin and Fein.

Battery F—Howe, Adams, Kutsliip, Edwards, Craddock, Outwater, Langert, Bennett and Maher.

Headquarters Battery—P. Stanzione, C. Stanzione, Roblee, Katz, Wilkenloh and Elkind.

First Combat Train—Osterhaus, Ferrara, Chiodo, Corcoran, Carroll, Laperchio and McLean.

Second Combat Train—Searle, Griffin, Palmerton, Burak, McCoy, Zirbus and Brown.

Third Combat Train—Harney, Brokaw, Amodia, Wiel, Lipman, Quinn, Daly and Marsalici.

The standing of the teams in the tournament, up to and including the games played January 11th, 1927, follows:

### STANDING OF TEAMS

Team	Played	Won	Lost	Pct.
E Battery .....	2	2	0	1.000
1st Combat .....	2	2	0	1.000
Service Batt. ....	1	1	0	1.000
C Battery .....	3	2	1	.666
F Battery .....	3	2	1	.666

B Battery	2	1	1	.500
Hdqtrs. Batt.	2	1	1	.500
2nd Combat	3	1	2	.333
D Battery	1	0	1	.000
3rd Combat	2	0	2	.000
A Battery	3	0	3	.000

## 51st CAVALRY BRIGADE

### CAVALRY MEMBERS

#### BRAVE STORM FOR

#### BRIGADE'S FESTIVAL

The annual dinner held Saturday evening, January 15, by Headquarters Troop, 51st Cavalry Brigade, at the Knickerbocker Inn, Great Kills, was largely attended by troopers and veterans of Troop F and Headquarters Troop, in spite of the cold weather and the snow-storm that raged all evening.

The troopers predominated, the weather having no terrors for the younger men who go through their mounted drills in the open each Tuesday evening at Manor Farm, the Troop Headquarters.

Captain William H. Morris, commanding Headquarters Troop, acted as toastmaster and kept the diners amused during the evening with the orchestra and special entertainment provided by a Manhattan entertainment bureau. Ex-troopers Bothwell and his radio partner, Mr. Finnerty, added to the entertainment with several clever songs.

Over the cigars and coffee, Captain Morris introduced as the first speaker Captain E. Howe Bennett, who organized Troop F in 1912, after working for fourteen years in an endeavor to establish a Cavalry Unit on Staten Island.

The first commanding officer told of the difficulties encountered at that time but finally, with the vigorous support of former state senator Howard R. Baine, permission was granted to form a cavalry unit on the Island, to be known as Troop "F," Second Cavalry.

Shortly after, due to the illness of Captain Bennett, Captain A. Hunter Platt was assigned as commanding officer and he related the details of the history of the troop through the trying Mexican Border days and the training period at Spartansburg, South Carolina, in preparation for embarkation to France for service with the American Expeditionary Forces.

Captain Platt spoke in the highest terms of the men who served under him and how the troop earned the reputation of "doing its job."

After the departure of Captain Platt's troop for Spartansburg, Captain John Miller took over what was left of the troop and formed a replacement unit which, due to the absence of Captain Miller, was vividly portrayed by Lieutenant Robert V. Simons (now in the 212th Anti-Aircraft Artillery), formerly a

member of the troop and the seventh man to be enlisted by Captain Miller in the new troop.

Then, due to Captain Miller's call to Africa, Captain Edward H. Jacobsen (who was in Michigan on the night of the dinner) took over the organization. His brother, Lieutenant Charles R. Jacobsen, a former trooper, and at the present time commanding officer of the U.S.S. Briarcliff, Staten Island's Naval Reserve Unit, told of his service in the troop and also the opportunities offered to the young men of the Island who have military or naval inclinations.

Captain Morris related the history of the troop for the past six years under his jurisdiction. How the old troop was re-designated as Headquarters Troop, 51st Cavalry Brigade, how the change was effected and gave a synopsis of the troop's activities at their summer camps at Camp Dix, New Jersey; Fort Ethan Allen, Vermont, and Pine Camp, New York.

## 14th INFANTRY

### DIRECT FIRE FROM COMPANY M

#### By INDIRECT FIRE

At 12:10 A.M. January 7th, everybody in Company M heaved a sigh of relief. Inspection and muster were over. All hands had been working hard in preparation for this annual event, but the efforts were well rewarded and the Company is very proud of the result. Our muster roll on that night showed 100%. We were congratulated by the mustering officer, to whom, incidentally, the company is greatly indebted. By getting 100% attendance, Company M is able to say that in the past three years we have had a total of only one man absent from both inspections and camp tours. 100% was obtained on inspection nights in each case and on the first day of camp in each year. In addition to our attendance, we feel the inspection was creditable, although not as good as we would have liked to have had it. As usual, in the excitement of the night, some of our best soldiers fell down on easy questions and a couple of movements were "balled up", but on the whole, the Company felt well rewarded for its efforts. The problem now before us is not only to keep up the good record we have set, but improve on it. We have quantity. Now the slogan is: Good Quality.

Arrangements are being made to give the annual winter dance on Wednesday evening, March 9th. Preceding the dance a basketball game is to be played with the Crown Athletic Club. Our basketball team has also been functioning as the regimental team under the captaincy of Sgt. James Prendergast. Those who have made the team are: Sgts. George Peters, John Heim and Leo Chambers;

Corps. John Lally, Ralph Rankin and Pvts. James McGarry and Frank Crecco.

Since the last issue of the Guardsman, Duncan Gillingham and William McAneny have signed up on the dotted line with Company M. From the way they are going now, some of the non-com's had better look out for their stripes.

Determined to keep up our record of being the largest company in the regiment, a recruiting campaign was started with the new year. The company has been divided up into teams, each squad representing a team, the sergeants a team, and company headquarters a team. Each team is placing heavy odds on itself to win.

Evidently Pvt. Frank Crecco has been pulling some of his army lingo off at home, for we understand that at dinner recently his younger brother sprung the following:

"Mother, may I talk like a soldier?" said little Willie.

"Why, yes, dear, if you want to."

Little Willie: "Then damn it, snap into it and shoot the sugar over here."

Sgt. Heim says the wisest crack of all is to keep the one in your face shut.

We understand our friends, the aviators, claim that they can do anything a bird can, but "Sheik" Foote comes back with, "They can't lay an egg, brother, they can't lay an egg."

Bert Alexander, who volunteered for permanent K. P. in camp last year, said he has just figured out that if the peelings from all the potatoes he peeled were put together they would make a rope long enough and strong enough to hang every mess sergeant in the regiment.

Co. K had its annual inspection the other night, and are pleased to say that we registered 100% in attendnace. Our work in general was marked "very satisfactory." This is a decided improvement over last year, thanks to the work of our officers and non-coms. The Inspecting Officers were very much impressed by the natty appearance of the men in their tailor-made uniforms.

A series of rifle matches have been arranged with Co. I, and the men making the highest scores at these shoots will compose our regular team. Our prospects are very encouraging. Co. I has also accepted our challenge to several indoor baseball games, which are to be held some time in the near future.

Our loss in Sgt. Bugler Toby's expiration of enlistment has been the Service Co.'s gain. We congratulate them on their good fortune in obtaining such a lusty wind-jammer.

Wanted: Man to make balloon ascension—one who never took a drop before.

—Louisville Satyr.

# Service in Aid of Civil Authorities

By LIEUTENANT COLONEL WILLIAM R. WRIGHT

(Continued from January issue)

A LARGE number of the leading citizens of New York, mortified by the disgraceful proceedings of Monday night, prevailed upon Macready to remain and complete his engagement, and promised that peace and order should be preserved. It was accordingly arranged that he should again appear at the Astor Place Opera House on Thursday, May 10th, and both sides prepared for the occasion.

The city authorities detailed three hundred policemen for special duty in Astor Place and notified the city militia to be in readiness. The opposition forces placarded the city with posters inviting "laboring men and foes of English aristocracy to rally at the opera house in defense of their rights and in opposition to the enemies and revilers of America." By 7:00 P. M. thousands had so rallied, and before the house was two-thirds full the doors were closed by the police to prevent the forcible entrance of an uncontrollable multitude. The performance commenced on time and the appearance of Macready was received with mingled hisses and applause, but on this night the applause predominated; noisy and disorderly persons were promptly arrested and conducted to a place of confinement in the basement, and the performance proceeded in its due course.

However, if comparative quiet reigned inside, the reverse was the case without. The mob in Astor Place, Eighth Street and vicinity now numbered not less than twenty thousand. They were temporarily balked of their prey and were ripe for all kinds of violence.

About this time it was discovered that the pavement in Broadway had been taken up for the purpose of repairing the sewer, and the piles of round paving stones soon furnished ready weapons for a determined attack upon the theatre. All doors had been barricaded, but a steady fire of paving stones came through the windows, the prisoners in the basement created a dangerous diversion by an unsuccessful attempt to set fire to the building, and the police, who gallantly attempted, too late, to disperse the crowd, were beaten back in disorder. The situation of the audience was now critical in the extreme and it was feared that the entire building would be demolished. The chief of police, the sheriff and the recorder unanimously decided that the militia must come to their assistance and General Sandford dispatched an order to Colonel Abram Duryee, at Centre Market, to hasten with the 7th Regiment to the assistance of the hard-



*The N. G. Aiding Civil Authorities—Find the Civil Authorities!*

pressed civil forces of law and order.

Colonel Duryee received the order at 8:30 and at 9:00 o'clock reached Astor Place, the regiment being accompanied by some cavalry. The presence of the latter was unfortunate, for when they attempted the passage through the mob the horses soon became unmanageable and they finally disappeared in the direction of Third Avenue in full flight.

The infantry, however, although jostled, hooted and jeered by the mob, pushed through Astor Place and halted in the open space beyond the theatre near Fourth Avenue. While in this position it was pelted with stones and several men were so severely injured that they had to be carried from the ground. Colonel Duryee was then directed to clear the mob from Eighth Street, in rear of the theatre. This operation was successfully accomplished. Lines of police were then thrown across the street at each side of the theatre and were able to maintain their position until the close of the performance (which apparently proceeded in spite of all difficulties) and until the audience and actors had retired from the buildings by its rear entrance unharmed and unmolested. Meanwhile the regiment had moved to Broadway, turned again into Astor Place and after great difficulty succeeded in slightly forcing back the crowd and forming line upon the sidewalk in front of the Opera House.

Skillfully and successfully the regiment had so far carried out their orders. They had completely foiled the efforts of the mob to storm the Opera House and had undoubtedly prevented serious injury to the audience therein assembled. In so doing, however, they had diverted

the animus of the mob to themselves and in obeying their final orders had been obliged to thrust themselves into a very precarious position—backed up against the Opera House with the worst portion of the mob crowding upon them in front and with no room to maneuver or even to use their weapons to advantage. Cassabianca upon the burning deck had nothing on them.

The inevitable consequences were not slow in appearing. The front ranks of the mob confined themselves to oral abuse, but, from the rear, volleys of stones descended upon the thin grey line and men fell fast. The discipline of the regiment during this ordeal was beyond praise. Although every man had a loaded gun in his hands, not one lost his head and fired. No officer on the flanks took it upon himself to issue such orders in the absence of instructions from higher authority. All stood fast, suffered abuse and injury in silence and patiently awaited the long delayed authority to defend themselves in the only way now possible. We can well be proud of such discipline and steadiness.

In the meantime the higher military officers had fully realized the nature of the situation and had again and again appealed to Mayor Woodhull to permit them to fire upon the mob. The nervous magistrate wrung his hands and stammered "Wait a little, let us see." Maybe he also advised "Try slapping them on the wrist" for in despair of receiving permission to act in self-defense, a desperate attempt was now made, by order of General Sandford, to clear the street and split the mob by wheeling half of the regiment to the right and half to the left. The effort was

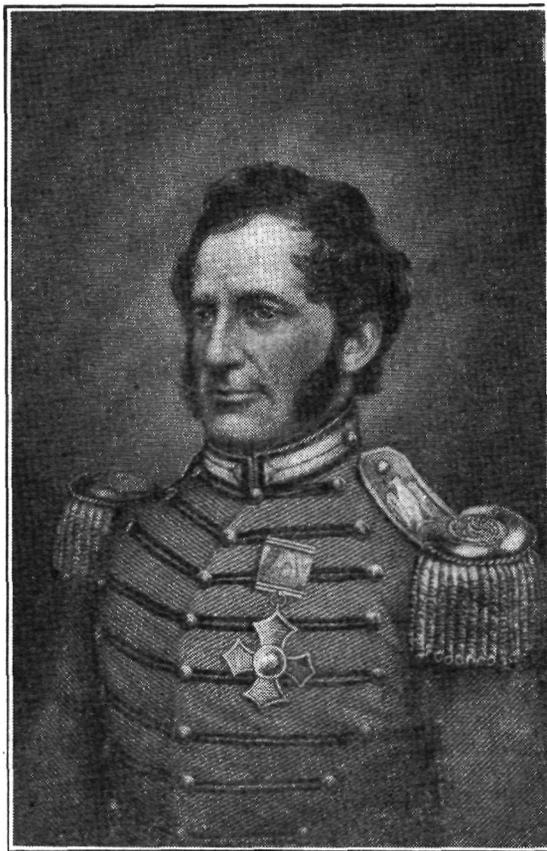
unsuccessful, and after a brief but severe struggle the regiment, unable to use its weapons effectually on account of the close and violent pressure of the mob, was forced back upon the sidewalk, and the attack upon them was renewed with increased violence. They must now fire or be destroyed in a few minutes. The Mayor had disappeared, but finally the Sheriff was prevailed upon to give the desired authority. Still unwilling to "go the limit" General Hall (the Brigade Commander) unwisely directed that the first volley be fired over the heads of the mob. Inevitably it only encouraged a still fiercer attack, but finally, a second volley fired at point blank range had its immediate effect. Injured themselves for the first time in that whole wild evening, the mob at once broke and fled, and pushing rapidly after them the 7th cleared Astor Place and secured its possession.

The temper of the mob can be seen from the fact that they rallied in Lafayette Street and in Eighth Street near Third Avenue and made a last desperate assault upon that portion of the regiment which held the east end of Astor Place. But trifling was now at an end, and another and more fatal volley broke up the attack and ended the riot so far as actual violence was concerned.

The 7th reinforced by practically the entire militia of the city, including the 8th and 12th, remained on duty until Sunday the 13th. The mob hung around for three more days, but finding that the authorities were finally determined to act forcefully they contented themselves with talk, resolutions, building bonfires, obstructing traffic and skirmishing with the military forces until the numerous arrests which were made broke up their organization and the danger was finally over.

The casualties on both sides in this riot were severe. About thirty of the mob were killed or mortally wounded, between fifty and sixty were known to be seriously injured and many others, slightly wounded, undoubtedly escaped undetected.

The casualty record of the 7th Regiment is startling indeed. Of the 211 officers and men who answered the call of the city authorities, nearly seventy-five per cent, or 141 officers and men, were injured more or less severely; 53 of these, or twenty-five per cent of the whole force, were so seriously wounded that they were unable to walk and had to be carried to their homes or to the hospital. Considering the severity of the conflict and the large number of casualties it is almost miraculous that none were killed outright or mortally injured. General Hall, Colonel Duryee, Captains Shumway and Pond and many other prominent officers of the militia received injuries of a more or less serious nature, and few



Colonel Abram Duryee

indeed escaped totally unscathed.

In the year 1849 there was also a riot amongst the Erie Canal laborers at Buffalo which was suppressed by the 65th regiment (the present 106th Field Artillery); in 1850 the Troy Citizens Corps was called out to disperse a mob which sacked and burned a house of ill-fame in North Troy and then there was quiet and peace until 1857, when two peculiar disturbances occurred in New York City.

In regard to the first of these it is probable that very few of us know that the city militia ever laid siege to the City Hall, garrisoned by the Mayor and the police force, but this did occur in the "Police Riot" in June, 1857. The contributing cause was the "Metropolitan Police Act," passed by the 1857 Legislature, which transferred the control of the police of New York and Brooklyn from the mayors to a board of commissioners appointed by the Governor. Mayor Fernando Wood promptly announced that the law was unconstitutional and that he would resist its enforcement. The existing "Municipal Police" were naturally loyal to the man who appointed them, and while the duly appointed commissioners proceeded with the organization of a "Metropolitan" force, collisions between the two rival police armies were carefully avoided until the constitutionality of the "Metropolitan act" could be tested in the Court of Appeals. However, on June 16th matters came to a head when certain papers had to be served on Mayor Wood. The latter refused to admit to his presence the "Metropolitan" representatives concerned, upon which his trusty "Municipal" force proceeded to throw them out.

War being thus declared both parties at once gathered all available reinforcements and a desperate conflict was soon raging around the City Hall, which finally terminated in a second repulse of the "Metropolitan" forces. Mayor Wood then prepared for a siege, with all entrances to his fortress well guarded, while news of the fracas quickly attracted to City Hall Park all of the disorderly elements of the city, ready and anxious as ever to assist in any good row that was going on.

General Sandford was called upon by the "Metropolitan" forces to prevent further conflicts, and promptly ordered out the 7th, 8th and 9th regiments together with some artillery. The 7th was actually on the march to the lower part of the city preparatory to taking the boat for Boston to participate in the dedication of the Warren monument at Bunker Hill. Coming down Broadway they turned into City Hall Park and halted in front of the City Hall, from the windows of which the Municipal force confronted them in battle array. General Sandford with the rest of the militia appeared soon after accompanied by the sheriff and coroner. He entered the building and after a long conference with the Mayor persuaded him to submit to arrest and averted the bloodshed which would have accompanied any other course. The 7th went on to Boston, the other regiments were dismissed and the war was over for the immediate time.

However, the disorganized condition of the police force encouraged the turbulent element in the city to believe that now was the time to settle all old grudges, and the month of July was enlivened by gang fights of all kinds, especially between two powerful factions known respectively as the "Dead Rabbits" and the "Bowery Boys." With clubs, stones, and firearms the warfare was waged, and while no official record of casualties is available those who visited the seat of war in "Mackerelville," "Five Points" and throughout the "Bloody Sixth" state that the scenes of conflict resembled actual battlefields in the numbers of killed and wounded. The police were powerless and the only restraint on the gangs came from the militia, the 7th, 8th, 9th, 12th and 71st (the last named having been organized in 1850 and now appearing on our records for the first active service), being called out from time to time. Apparently no actual collisions occurred between the rioters and the military forces. Whenever the former learned from their scouts that the militia was on the way hostilities were abandoned by mutual consent until some more suitable occasion should present itself. Gradually the war ceased from exhaustion, and the Court of Appeals having decided in favor of the constitutionality of the Metropolitan Police

Act quiet was gradually restored throughout the city. These disturbances are officially known as the "Dead Rabbit Riots."

The autumn of 1858 was made memorable by serious trouble at the Quarantine Station on Staten Island, which required the services of the city militia for a period of nearly four months. For several years the people of Staten Island had labored to secure the removal of the Quarantine Hospital, claiming that its presence endangered their lives and depreciated the value of the property. Feeling was intense and the final spark needed to cause an explosion was provided by the following resolution of the Board of Health of Castleton, which was passed on September 1, 1858:

"Resolved, that the whole Quarantine establishment, located as it is in the midst of a dense population, has become a pest and a nuisance of the most odious character, bringing death and desolation to the very doors of the people of the towns of Castleton and Southfield.

"Resolved, that it is a nuisance intolerable to be borne by the citizens of these towns any longer.

"Resolved, that this Board recommend the citizens of this county to protect themselves by abating this abominable nuisance without delay."

The citizens were not long in taking the hint. The resolution was passed in the morning and that same evening a mob of about 500 people gathered at the hospital and proceeded to "abate" the nuisance by fire. The straw mattresses which were in use proved most excellent fuel and provided torches for firing building after building. The sick appear to have been removed from each hospital in turn and placed in rows in the open, while special detachments drove off the hospital guards who attempted to interfere with operations. The mob, which included many of the most prominent citizens of Staten Island, none of them in disguise, dispersed at dawn, but returned the next night and completed the job which resulted in the destruction of every building used for Quarantine purposes, including the large stone Marine Hospital.

The "tough" elements of the mob now appear to have become emboldened by their success and to have turned to at least threats of further arson and pillage against shipping and merchandise located near Quarantine. Accordingly on September 7, Governor John A. King declared the County of Richmond to be in a state of insurrection and directed that a military force should replace the Metropolitan police, who futile and inefficient as always, had been vainly ordered to the scene, and who apparently (judging from their actions) considered that their duty consisted in preventing any beer or other

spirituous liquors from falling into the hands of the enemy, which result they accomplished by transferring all the available supply to their own respective and receptive interiors. The service of the militia was performed in periods of two weeks each by the following regiments: 8th, Colonel Lyons; 6th, Colonel Pinckney; 71st, Colonel Vosburgh; 69th (which had been organized in 1851), Colonel Ryan; 55th, Colonel Le Gal; 5th, Colonel Schwarzwald; 2nd, Colonel Robinson; 11th, Colonel Bostwick, and 7th, Colonel Duryee. The duty terminated early in January, 1858, and is known as the "Quarantine" or "Sepoy" riot. It was the last disturbance prior to the days of the War of the Rebellion.

(To be continued.)

### *Gen. Robert W. Marshall Tendered Review*

**BRIGADIER GENERAL ROBERT W. MARSHALL** was tendered a review by all the military units of Rochester, January 13th, the night before the opening of the National Guard Convention in that city. It was held in the Rochester Infantry Armory on Main Street under the command of Major Arthur T. Smith of the 108th Infantry and there were over 6,000 spectators on hand to cheer on the guardsmen from the infantry, cavalry and medical units, and the boys of the Naval Militia. The other commanding officers present were Major Kenneth C. Townson of the 101st Cavalry, Captain William J. Graham of the Naval Militia, Col. Lucas A. Salisbury of the 102nd Medical Regiment and Lt. E. F. Doyle, commanding the Marine Corps Company. General Marshall decorated Captain Baker of Troop F. 101st Cavalry, with a State Medal for "long and faithful service."

### *Winter, Winter Everywhere and Not a Hunk of Ice!*

The hockey game to have been played at West Point, January 20th, between the Army and the Massachusetts Aggies had to be cancelled as there was no ice.

### *Good Officer Material*

**NOTES** on National Guard Training—1925-1926—published by the Militia Bureau, has the following to say about the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in reference to officer material:

"The Reserve Officers' Training Corps in the various colleges throughout the country is turning out hundreds of young men annually who have had four years' military training and have been commissioned second lieutenants of the reserve. This training and their general education make them a highly desirable personnel to interest in the National Guard. It would be a great training benefit if a much larger number of them were commissioned in the National Guard.

"State authorities see the danger of commissioning these young men in an organization with which they have not been identified. The young men, as a rule, cannot see any advantage in enlisting in the National Guard. It is believed that State authorities assisted by the professors of military science and tactics at the colleges, could overcome this reluctance to enlist if the greater opportunity for service by being identified with the National Guard were presented to the student and he was assured that his superior training would bring recognition in more rapid promotion. If every promotion from the ranks to a commission in the National Guard was based solely on efficiency, and that fact were established, it would encourage these young men to enlist and at the same time be accepted by the personnel of organizations as a perfectly fair and impartial method, followed for the sole purpose of improving the service."

(ED. NOTE: *It would seem the better way to have these young men join National Guard organizations while attending college; then they would not only get the benefit of a number of year's service, which they have ample time to attend to, but they would naturally be in line for a commission as a member of the organization, many commanding officers preferring to give their commissions to their own faithful personnel, rather than going outside for candidates.*)

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# HOW WE STAND

December Average attendance for entire Guard ..... 76%

Maximum authorized strength New York National Guard..... 21,822  
 Minimum strength New York National Guard..... 18,946  
 Present strength New York National Guard..... 20,932

## DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength ..... 61  
 Headquarters and Headquarters De-  
 tachment, 27th Division..... 63

## CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength ..... 69  
 51st Cavalry Brigade ..... 71

## FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength ..... 32  
 52nd Field Artillery Brigade..... 46

## INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength ..... 27  
 87th Infantry Brigade..... 38  
 53rd Infantry Brigade..... 36  
 54th Infantry Brigade..... 37

## SPECIAL TROOPS

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

## AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength ..... 118  
 27th Division Air Service ..... 125

## SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength ..... 163  
 101st Signal Battalion..... 164

## ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength ..... 475  
 102nd Engineers ..... 539

## MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength ..... 631  
 102nd Medical Regiment ..... 659

## DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.

Maintenance Strength ..... 247  
 27th Division Train, Q. M. C..... 246

## DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN

Maintenance Strength ..... 63  
 102nd Ammunition Train ..... 59

## STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS

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

## INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength ..... 1,038  
 1. 10th Infantry ..... 1,234  
 2. 105th Infantry ..... 1,210  
 3. 108th Infantry ..... 1,207  
 4. 369th Infantry ..... 1,130  
 5. 165th Infantry ..... 1,127  
 6. 71st Infantry ..... 1,108  
 7. 106th Infantry ..... 1,106  
 8. 174th Infantry ..... 1,104  
 9. 14th Infantry ..... 1,089  
 10. 107th Infantry ..... 1,096

## CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength ..... 587  
 101st Cavalry ..... 619

## SEPARATE TROOPS

Maintenance Strength per Tr..... 63  
 1st Cavalry (3 Troops) ..... 190

## MACHINE GUN SQUADRON

Maintenance Strength ..... 241  
 51st Machine Gun Squadron ..... 294

## ARTILLERY 75s

Maintenance Strength ..... 602  
 156th Field Artillery ..... 678  
 105th Field Artillery ..... 675  
 104th Field Artillery ..... 683

## ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength ..... 647  
 106th Field Artillery ..... 694

## ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength ..... 646  
 244th Coast Artillery ..... 729

## ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength ..... 703  
 245th Coast Artillery ..... 1,065

## ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength ..... 647  
 258th Field Artillery ..... 692

## ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength ..... 705  
 212th Coast Artillery ..... 760

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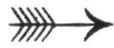
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# Average Percentage of Attendance N. Y. N. G.

December average attendance for entire Guard ..... 76%

The  
Honor  
Space



51st M. G. Sq. (1)	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	2	2	100
Headquarters Detach.	5	35	30	87
Troop A	5	81	76	92
Troop B	5	82	71	86
Troop C	4	83	73	89
Medical Detachment	4	10	10	97
		293	262	89

Yours  
for the  
Effort

107th Infantry (2)	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	23	22	93
Service Co.	4	92	85	92
Howitzer Co.	4	31	28	90
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	3	29	26	88
Company A	5	82	72	88
Company B	4	69	62	90
Company C	5	72	67	93
Company D	4	59	51	87
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	3	25	21	84
Company E	4	67	63	94
Company F	4	61	52	82
Company G	4	63	57	89
Company H	3	78	69	88
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3d Bn.	4	20	15	77
Company I	5	58	48	83
Company K	5	95	74	77
Company L	5	69	62	89
Company M	4	54	47	86
Medical Detach.	2	34	31	91
		1088	959	88

Hq. & Hq. Co., 3d Bn.	5	32	27	83
Company I	5	83	69	85
Company K	4	68	57	84
Company L	5	68	58	85
Company M	4	74	64	87
Med. Det.	4	37	37	99
		1244	1042	84

Company F	4	81	58	72
Company G	4	67	58	86
Company H	4	65	56	86
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	5	32	29	89
Company I	4	71	59	84
Company K	4	67	57	85
Company L	4	46	36	79
Company M	4	68	61	89
Medical Detach.	4	34	23	68
		1215	977	80

101st Cavalry (3)	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Troop	4	63	56	89
Service Troop	4	63	45	70
1st Squadron Hdqrs.	4	24	22	91
Troop A	4	64	55	87
Troop B	4	61	49	80
Troop C	4	61	51	83
2nd Squadron Hdqrs.	4	25	21	85
Troop E	4	77	71	92
Troop F	3	72	69	95
Troop G	4	67	60	89
Medical Detach.	4	30	28	93
		613	533	87

27th D. A. Ser. (6)	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102d Observ. Sqdn.	5	104	87	83
102d Photo Section	5	17	15	87
Med. Officer attached	5	2	2	100
		123	104	84

1st Cavalry (10)	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Troop B	4	59	53	90
Troop G	4	62	50	81
Troop M	4	67	47	70
		188	150	80

102nd M. Reg. (4)	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	8	8	100
Service	4	73	63	86
Hdqrs. Collecting Bn.	4	1	1	100
104th Collecting Co.	4	60	48	80
105th Collecting Co.	4	45	47	77
106th Collecting Co.	3	59	46	78
Hdqrs. Ambulance Bn.	4	1	1	100
104th Ambulance Co.	4	59	53	89
105th Ambulance Co.	4	54	43	80
106th Ambulance Co.	4	49	41	84
Hdqrs. Hospital Bn.	5	2	2	100
104th Hospital Co.	4	63	44	69
105th Hospital Co.	4	66	61	91
106th Hospital Co.	4	67	64	95
102nd Veterinary Co.	4	42	36	87
		649	558	86

108th Infantry (7)	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	66	58	88
Howitzer Co.	4	69	57	83
Service Co.	3	82	74	91
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	32	26	83
Company A	4	72	54	74
Company B	5	67	46	69
Company C	4	75	58	77
Company D	4	73	66	91
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	3	31	28	89
Company E	4	69	54	77
Company F	4	87	75	86
Company G	4	67	53	79
Company H	4	65	51	79
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3d Bn.	4	29	22	76
Company I	4	64	52	80
Company K	4	71	59	84
Company L	4	72	62	85
Company M	4	64	46	71
Medical Detach.	7	39	35	90
		1201	983	82

106th Infantry (11)	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	63	47	76
Service Co.	4	106	101	95
Howitzer Co.	4	59	38	65
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	27	24	89
Company A	4	52	40	79
Company B	4	50	41	82
Company C	4	73	56	77
Company D	4	60	46	76
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	31	29	94
Company E	4	61	47	77
Company F	4	63	49	78
Company G	4	65	48	73
Company H	4	68	45	67
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	45	37	83
Company I	4	66	53	81
Company K	4	66	45	68
Company L	4	62	52	83
Company M	4	67	51	77
Medical Detach.	4	26	12	46
		1117	868	78

10th Infantry (5)	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	70	66	94
Service Co.	3	105	97	92
Howitzer Co.	5	61	49	81
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	25	19	77
Company A	5	69	57	82
Company B	6	71	53	75
Company C	4	72	56	78
Company D	5	82	66	80
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	6	38	22	57
Company E	4	65	54	83
Company F	4	71	58	81
Company G	4	71	62	87
Company H	3	75	64	85

245th C. Art. (8)	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	99	88	89
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	3	3	100
Battery A	4	77	60	79
Battery C	4	81	67	82
Battery E	5	83	68	85
Battery F	4	86	75	87
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	2	2	100
Battery B	4	80	67	84
Battery D	4	77	61	80
Battery G	4	70	53	76
Battery H	4	75	57	75
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	2	2	100
Battery I	4	69	59	85
Battery K	4	80	64	81
Battery L	4	83	65	75
Battery M	4	74	55	74
Medical Detach.	4	24	19	78
		1072	872	81

27th D. Sp. T. (12)	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	3	11	9	79
27th Div. Hdqrs. Co.	3	53	37	69
102nd Ordnance Co.	3	34	25	75
27th Tank Co.	3	61	39	64
27th Signal Co.	4	70	61	86
102nd Motorcycle Co.	4	38	30	80
27th Military Police Co.	4	52	43	82
Medical Detach.	3	18	16	87
		337	260	77

105th Infantry (9)	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	72	47	65
Service Co.	4	126	115	91
Howitzer Co.	4	64	50	74
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	3	43	38	87
Company A	5	67	49	73
Company B	4	75	71	95
Company C	5	62	40	64
Company D	4	68	47	69
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	34	28	80
Company E	4	66	48	72

244th C. Art. (13)	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	4	75
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	61	42	70
Service Bty.	4	81	68	83
1st Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	93
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	54	44	81
Battery A	4	62	42	67
Battery B	4	63	52	82
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	3	80
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	52	38	72
Battery C	4	61	53	86
Battery D	4	62	59	96
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
3rd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	62	41	66
Battery E	4	55	41	75
Battery F	4	65	41	63
Medical Detach.	5	33	24	73
		728	559	77

**212th C. Art. (14)** 76% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	6	6	100
HdQRS. Bty.	4	68	58	85
Service Bty.	4	83	66	90
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	4	68	56	85
Battery A	4	67	48	71
Battery B	4	63	46	73
Battery C	4	64	45	71
Battery D	4	59	44	75
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	3	18	15	84
Battery E	4	63	45	71
Battery F	4	64	40	62
Battery G	4	60	44	74
Battery H	4	66	52	79
Medical Detach.	4	21	19	90
<b>Total</b>	<b>770</b>	<b>584</b>	<b>76</b>	

**258th F. Art. (19)** 72% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	5	6	6	100
HdQRS. Bty.	5	62	35	56
Service Bty.	5	68	54	79
1st Bn. HdQRS.	4	3	3	100
1st Bn. Combat Tr.	5	36	25	70
Battery A	5	70	51	72
Battery B	5	65	45	69
2nd Bn. HdQRS.	4	4	4	93
2nd Bn. Combat Train.	5	40	31	77
Battery C	5	63	42	66
Battery D	4	61	28	46
3rd Bn. HdQRS.	5	4	3	75
3rd Bn. Combat Train.	5	41	35	85
Battery E	5	72	61	84
Battery F	5	63	44	69
Medical Detach.	5	34	31	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>692</b>	<b>498</b>	<b>72</b>	

**106th F. Art. (25)** 65% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	6	4	83
HdQRS. Bty.	4	66	41	62
Service Bty.	4	68	53	77
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	2	2	100
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 1st Bn.	4	29	19	67
Battery A	4	75	55	73
Battery B	4	77	54	69
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	3	2	67
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2nd Bn.	4	28	22	77
Battery C	4	75	58	78
Battery D	4	63	46	72
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	3	2	57
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 3rd Bn.	4	31	19	63
Battery E	4	75	63	83
Battery F	4	65	42	65
Medical Detach.	4	30	20	67
<b>Total</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>502</b>	<b>65</b>	

**165th Infantry (15)** 75% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	7	7	100
HdQRS. Co.	4	64	52	81
Service Co.	4	87	70	81
Howitzer Co.	4	62	44	71
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	21	17	83
Company A	4	68	48	71
Company B	4	67	54	81
Company C	4	64	47	73
Company D	4	66	46	70
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	22	18	80
Company E	4	64	53	84
Company F	4	74	55	75
Company G	4	66	49	74
Company H	4	68	48	71
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	20	19	95
Company I	4	65	51	79
Company K	4	64	44	69
Company L	4	70	44	63
Company M	4	72	48	67
Medical Detach.	4	35	29	82
<b>Total</b>	<b>1126</b>	<b>843</b>	<b>75</b>	

**174th Infantry (20)** 72% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	7	6	86
HdQRS. Co.	4	64	44	68
Service Co.	4	91	73	80
Howitzer Co.	4	63	24	38
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	18	17	93
Company A	4	63	55	86
Company B	4	64	36	56
Company C	4	64	40	62
Company D	4	60	41	67
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	25	19	76
Company E	4	68	59	88
Company F	4	63	41	66
Company G	4	61	41	66
Company H	4	65	48	75
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	30	27	89
Company I	4	64	50	77
Company K	3	61	53	86
Company L	4	59	48	80
Company M	4	64	39	62
Medical Detach.	4	35	28	79
<b>Total</b>	<b>1089</b>	<b>789</b>	<b>72</b>	

**156th F. Art. (26)** 63% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	6	5	83
HdQRS. Bty.	4	52	30	58
Service Bty.	4	81	71	84
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	3	37	24	66
Battery A	4	71	31	44
Battery B	4	64	34	53
Battery C	4	71	53	75
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	3	44	34	77
Battery D	4	68	45	66
Battery E	5	64	37	58
Battery F	4	83	37	44
Medical Detach.	3	40	28	70
<b>Total</b>	<b>681</b>	<b>429</b>	<b>63</b>	

**104th F. Art. (16)** 75% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	5	4	80
HdQRS. Bty.	4	51	36	70
Service Bty.	4	83	66	80
1st Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	36	27	76
Battery A	4	77	60	78
Battery B	4	81	62	76
Battery C	4	71	51	72
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	30	24	71
Battery D	4	77	58	75
Battery E	3	71	48	68
Battery F	4	73	54	73
Medical Detach.	4	17	16	94
<b>Total</b>	<b>679</b>	<b>513</b>	<b>75</b>	

**14th Infantry (21)** 70% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	3	8	8	100
HdQRS. Co.	3	64	42	65
Service Co.	3	78	41	52
Howitzer Co.	4	62	55	89
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	3	21	14	81
Company A	3	64	37	58
Company B	3	68	50	74
Company C	3	65	47	72
Company D	3	63	43	69
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	3	21	13	63
Company E	3	61	40	65
Company F	3	62	26	42
Company G	3	66	39	60
Company H	3	75	61	81
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	3	24	15	62
Company I	4	63	53	78
Company K	4	75	67	90
Company L	3	61	41	67
Company M	3	80	68	85
Medical Detach.	3	25	20	80
<b>Total</b>	<b>1106</b>	<b>780</b>	<b>70</b>	

**369th Infantry (27)** 53% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	9	9	100
HdQRS. Co.	4	63	28	44
Service Co.	4	90	48	53
Howitzer Co.	4	66	29	44
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	27	12	45
Company A	4	63	36	57
Company B	4	64	34	53
Company C	4	66	32	48
Company D	4	62	49	80
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	30	13	52
Company E	4	64	25	39
Company F	4	64	27	42
Company G	4	72	46	64
Company H	4	64	29	45
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	41	21	52
Company I	4	67	44	66
Company K	4	65	21	32
Company L	4	66	38	57
Company M	4	66	39	60
Medical Detach.	4	34	24	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>1143</b>	<b>604</b>	<b>53</b>	

**71st Infantry (17)** 74% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	7	7	100
HdQRS. Co.	3	57	38	68
Service Co.	3	85	74	87
Howitzer Co.	4	56	33	58
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	32	28	85
Company A	4	67	48	72
Company B	4	66	47	72
Company C	4	62	28	46
Company D	4	66	45	68
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	29	23	81
Company E	3	65	57	87
Company F	3	69	52	75
Company G	4	66	57	86
Company H	3	62	49	79
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	3	30	27	90
Company I	3	60	40	67
Company K	3	63	41	66
Company L	3	63	41	64
Company M	3	72	56	78
Medical Detach.	3	30	26	85
<b>Total</b>	<b>1107</b>	<b>817</b>	<b>74</b>	

**27th D. T. Omc (22)** 70% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	4	14	13	93
Wagon Co. 103	4	49	33	68
Wagon Co. 104	4	53	34	64
Motor Transport Co. 105	4	54	35	66
Motor Transport Co. 106	4	43	32	75
Motor Repair Sec. 103	4	20	15	73
Medical Detach.	4	16	12	76
<b>Total</b>	<b>249</b>	<b>174</b>	<b>70</b>	

**Hdq. 27th Div. (28)** 83% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS. 27th Division	4	25	25	100
HdQRS. Det. 27th Div.	4	39	28	72
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>64</b>	<b>53</b>	<b>83</b>

**105th F. Art. (18)** 74% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	5	6	5	80
HdQRS. Bty.	4	46	36	78
Service Bty.	4	65	56	86
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	4	4	95
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	5	29	22	78
Battery A	4	71	45	64
Battery B	5	72	58	64
Battery C	5	77	57	74
HdQRS. 2nd Bn.	5	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	63	48	76
Battery D	5	70	51	72
Battery E	5	65	42	65
Battery F	5	68	43	62
Medical Detach.	5	32	28	87
<b>Total</b>	<b>672</b>	<b>499</b>	<b>74</b>	

**101st Sig. Bn. (23)** 70% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.	4	24	21	87
Company A	4	67	46	69
Company B	4	64	40	63
Medical Dept. Det.	4	11	9	86
<b>Total</b>	<b>166</b>	<b>116</b>	<b>70</b>	

**54th Brigade (1)** 92% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	5	5	100
HdQRS. Co.	4	32	29	91
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>37</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>92</b>

**102nd Engr. (24)** 67% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	3	9	9	100
HdQRS. & Service Co.	3	108	72	86
Company A	3	67	48	72
Company B	3	62	49	78
Company C	3	71	47	67
Company D	3	64	42	66
Company E	3	67	42	63
Company F	3	62	37	59
Medical Detach.	3	29	17	59
<b>Total</b>	<b>539</b>	<b>363</b>	<b>67</b>	

**51st Cav. Br. (2)** 89% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brigade HdQRS.	4	5	5	100
HdQRS. Troop	3	66	58	88
<b>Total</b>	<b>7</b>	<b>71</b>	<b>63</b>	<b>89</b>

**52nd F. A. Br. (3)** 85% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brigade HdQRS.	4	7	7	100
HdQRS. Bty.	4	39	32	81
<b>Total</b>	<b>8</b>	<b>46</b>	<b>39</b>	<b>85</b>

**53rd Brigade (4)** 83% Rec'd

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
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87th Brigade (5)		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
76%					
Hdqrs. ....	4	4	3	75	
Hdqrs. Co. ....	4	34	26	79	
		38	29	76	

Ord. D. Det. (6)		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
96%					
Ord. Dept. Det. SC&D..	4	19	18	96	
		19	18	96	

102nd Am. Tr. (7)		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
52%					
	3	60	31	52	
		60	31	52	

### Army Corps Commander Welcomed to Post

THE Navy and the New York National Guard officially welcomed the Army's new commandant in this district to his post on January 20th. Rear Admiral C. P. Plunkett, commander of the Second Naval District, and Major General William N. Haskell, in command of the National Guard, paid formal calls on Major General J. H. McRae, newly arrived commandant of the Second Army Corps Area.

Governors Island welcomed the visitors and their staffs with traditional military pomp. As Admiral Plunkett's private launch came through the dense fog over the harbor to dock at the Island's pier, thirteen guns boomed a salute and a picked guard of honor from the Sixteenth Infantry lined up along the embankment to present arms.

The Admiral arrived at 10:35 and while the army and navy were exchanging official greetings the Island's ferryboat plowed in with General Haskell and his staff aboard. No guns saluted the National Guard commander. He has visited the Island before during the past twelve months and Army regulations forbid the firing of more than one salute to an official at a post during a year.

General Haskell was accompanied by

Colonel Edward McLeer, Jr., chief of staff of the Twenty-seventh Division; Lieutenant Colonel William R. Wright, executive officer of the New York National Guard; Lieutenant Colonel James A. Mundy, adjutant; Lieutenant Colonel Frederick M. Waterbury, ordinance officer, and Lieutenant Colonel Thomas N. Clark, adjutant general of reserves.

Admiral Plunkett was accompanied only by his aid, Lieutenant-Commander Paul Foster.

General McRae received his guests—attended by Colonel Berkeley Enoch and Captain L. C. Beebe.

Admiral Plunkett and General Haskell remained chatting with General McRae and his aids for about half an hour. Then, escorted by the guard of honor, they returned to the dock and re-embarked.

### A Popular Up-State Guard Instructor

RECENT Army orders read that Captain O. N. Schjerven, Field Artillery, will leave New York about May 18 for the Hawaiian Department—thus the New York National Guard loses another good instructor who has worked zealously the past few years with the First Battalion of the 104th Field Artillery at Binghamton and Syracuse.

**Full House Calling for Pair**  
Anxious Wife: "Oh, Henry, darling, do order a mouse-trap to be sent home today."

Henry: "But you bought one last week."

"Yes, dear; but there's a mouse in that."  
—Happy Mag, London.

\* \* \*

### An Artillery Mount!

Hup: A horse just skidded around the corner.

Mobile: But horses can't skid.

Hup: But this one was tired.

—Ohio Sun Dial.

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## Our Guard Officers Invade Rochester

(Continued from page 11)

Colonel George F. Terry, 71st Infantry; Major Harry H. Farmer, 108th Infantry; Major Jerome B. Crowley, 165th Infantry; Commodore W. B. Zimmer, Naval Militia.

Nominating—Colonel Thomas Fairservis, 106th Infantry, Chairman; Colonel John S. Thompson, 108th Infantry; Colonel Bryer H. Pendry, 245th Coast Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Paul Loeser, 258th Field Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel Robert W. Wadhams, 102nd Medical Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel Douglas P. Walker, 106th Field Artillery; Major Kenneth C. Townson, 101st Cavalry; Major Walter E. Corwin, 27th Train Q. M. C.; Captain W. J. Graham, Naval Militia.

On Time and Place—Colonel Walter G. Robinson, 105th Infantry; Colonel Charles G. Blakeslee, 104th Field Artillery; Lieutenant Colonel William E. Downs, 212th Coast Artillery.

### THE BANQUET.

The annual banquet was held in the ballroom of the Hotel Seneca at 7 o'clock, over four hundred attending. After invocation by Captain Donald C. Stuart, Chaplain of the 108th Infantry, and during the serving of the dinner, Infantolino's Orchestra, members of Troop F, 101st Cavalry, N. Y. N. G., Rochester, furnished delightful music, those assisting in the entertainment being the Zenith Quartette, Thelma Birocree (dance trio), Marshall Seeman, Xylophone soloist; Alfred Centali, banjoist, and Francis Pettick, tenor. Jimmie Slater, the song leader, razzed and was razzed, but was certainly full of pep and kept things going whenever the artillery, cavalry and infantry stopped rolling, riding or marching along so that things could be heard.

After the cigars had been passed, General Marshall, as toastmaster, introduced the speaker of the evening, our new State Comptroller, the Hon. Morris S. Tremaine of Buffalo, who was spokesman for Governor Alfred E. Smith who was absent, for the first time, from an annual meeting of the association. Comptroller Tremaine of Buffalo, who was spokesman in which Governor Smith holds the Guard association and assured members of the support of the State government. The association, he assured visiting members, will be given an appropriation sufficient to cover all activities of the body. He had a collection of stories that proved highly entertaining.

The entertainment feature of the banquet was a clever sword demonstration by General William Verbeck, Commandant of St. John's Military School at Man-

lius and a former Adjutant General of the State.

After the banquet the caissons "commenced rolling along" and different delegations received and were received at headquarters of various organizations on every floor until the wee small hours. King Zero was entertaining a howling blizzard outside, so most of the delegates kept within the hotel.

### SATURDAY MORNING'S SESSION.

The first order of business at the morning's session was the report of time and place for next year's convention. Colonel Robinson said no decision had been reached and that Buffalo, Binghamton and Albany had been considered. It was brought to a vote by the convention and Albany was decided on for Friday and Saturday of the second week in January.

### THE RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED.

The Resolutions Committee reported and after some discussion the following were those adopted by the convention:

#### RESOLUTION NO. 1

Whereas, under the provisions of the National Defense Act, 1920, and subsequent amendments thereto, Regimental Adjutants and Supply Officers in the National Guard have been vested with duties of an administrative nature, increased responsibility and additional labors entailing many hours of attention;

Therefore be it resolved, that the National Guard Association of the State of New York be and hereby is requested to consider the status of Regimental Adjutants and Supply Officers with a view to recommending to the proper authorities such changes in the Laws and Regulations as will vest in Regimental Adjutants and Supply Officers an administrative status so as to permit payment to them of the annual allowance now paid or hereafter to be paid to Unit Commanding Officers having administrative functions.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 2

Whereas, in order to properly care for public animals, material and motor equipment issued to the National Guard, it is necessary to meet the civilian wage scale in the employment of Federal caretakers, and

Whereas, experience has proven the compensation of caretakers authorized in National Guard regulations inadequate; particularly when animals are pooled in one armory for use of a large number of units of an organization, and

Whereas, the respective states and organizations of the National Guard, and private individuals have been forced to contribute heavily each month to make up deficiencies between the authorized allowances and the actual normal cost of competent caretakers, and

Whereas, National Guard regulations

No. 79, effective July 1, 1926, materially reduces the Federal allowance for caretakers, and

Whereas, other curtailments in allowances are being ordered from time to time, and in a measure deemed injurious to the proper care of animals and valuable material, notably forage, gasoline and oil, and

Whereas, it is also announced that the number of animals that can be maintained under existing appropriations will be approximately 84 per cent of the authorized allowance for all mounted organizations, and no replacements are to be made of animals ordered to be destroyed or sold, and

Whereas, the ammunition allowance for service practice of field artillery has been reduced approximately 25 per cent, and

Whereas, many of the states have in good faith spent millions of dollars since the great war in providing, equipping, and maintaining armories, camps, purchasing animals and other facilities for the training of field artillery, cavalry, anti-aircraft and tanks allocated to them; under assurance of commensurate Federal aid, and

Whereas, the constant unloading of Federal deficiencies upon the states and organizations is having a retarding effect upon the further development and encouragement of these branches of the service by the states, now, therefore, be it

Resolved, that the National Guard Association of New York State in Convention assembled, views with alarm the many curtailments in Federal allowances from those originally contemplated under the act of June 3, 1916.

That the allowance for Federal caretakers, animals, forage, gasoline and oil in effect prior to July 1, 1926, be immediately restored, and the funds required for same be added to the Budget requirements of the Militia Bureau for 1928. And be it further

Resolved, that the National Guard Association of New York present this Resolution to the Militia Bureau indicating its protest against the existing unsatisfactory conditions that prevail.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 3

Whereas, at a referendum held at the General Election in 1925, the people of the State of New York voted to authorize the Governor and Legislature to bond the State for the sum of \$100,000,000.00, the proceeds of which were to be spent in the repair and construction of public buildings, and

Whereas, said sum was to be appropriated in annual increments of \$10,000,000.00 of said amount, the sum of \$650,000.00 annually to be used in the repair and construction of the Armories of this

State, and

Whereas, the proper authorities have as yet failed to provide such appropriation or practically any sum for the repair and construction of said Armories, although they are badly in need thereof.

Now, therefore, be it resolved, that the National Guard Association of the State of New York in convention assembled prays that the Governor and Legislature of the State of New York in making the annual appropriation of \$10,000,000.00, provide that the said sum of \$650,000.00 be used annually in the repair and construction of the Armories of the State.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 4

Whereas, there exists conflict of opinion between the Attorney General of New York and the Corporation Counsel of New York City concerning the application of Article 1, Par. 19A, a Military Law of the State of New York, which in effect is withholding pensions of certain employees entitled thereto and threatening those now being paid thereunder because of the attempt to describe the funds from which payment is to be made as "State" funds, which is incorrect as to fact in this description. Therefore

Be it Resolved, that the New York National Guard Association in Convention assembled at Rochester on January 15, 1926, do recommend that this act be amended by striking out the word "State" on the ninth line of Section 19A, and

Be It Further Resolved, that this Resolution be presented by the Secretary to the Commanding General with a request that it be included in the changes of Military Law proposed by the Legislature now assembled.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 5

Whereas, the Military Athletic League of New York has through its organization and its influence for many years contributed to the success of athletics in the National Guard of New York State, and in the past years, of many interesting and instructive Military Tournaments that marked it as one of the leading organizations of New York State, and

Whereas, since the World War this organization has continued to advance military athletics and hold them up in the very highest degree of excellence by way of healthy and honest competition, continuing the work interrupted by the World War, maintaining the high order of competition and lively interest so necessary for the life of National Guard organization, and

Whereas, The Military Athletic League has early in the year 1927 again organized itself for the purpose of conducting the highest grade of athletic exercises and reviving Military Tournaments throughout New York State, calling to its support the high officers of command

of the National Guard of New York State, therefore be it

Resolved, that the National Guard Association of New York State in Convention assembled at Rochester on January 15th does heartily ratify and approve the aims and purposes of the Military Athletic League, the membership of which is restricted to the Military and Naval forces of New York State and does earnestly urge all Commanding Officers of the Military and Naval units of New York State to join this most worthy organization and by its membership, approve and endorse the work that has been so well carried on by the people who have conducted this organization in the past and who are in charge of its affairs now, and be it further

Resolved, that the National Guard Association approve of Military Tournaments to kindle anew the enthusiasm and interest in the National Guard by the conduct of these Military Exhibitions at the New York State Fair and at New York City and any other City in New York State that presents the opportunity for the conduct of these military events, and be it further

Resolved, that the New York National Guard Convention extends its congratulations to the officers and members of the Military Athletic League and pledges its support in the military and athletic programs which they will from time to time present.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 6

Resolved, that the sincere appreciation of this convention is hereby expressed to the Local Military Committee, consisting of Major Arthur T. Smith, 108th Infantry; Major Kenneth C. Townson, 101st Cavalry, and Captain William J. Graham, Naval Militia, to the Military Affairs Committee of the Rochester Chamber of Commerce and the management of the Seneca Hotel for their painstaking efforts put forth for our pleasure and comfort, which made our stay in Rochester one long to be remembered.

Resolved, that copies of this resolution be sent to the above named officers and the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Rochester.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 7

Resolved, that the Convention of the National Guard Association of New York State at the City of Rochester, July 15, 1926, extend to its retiring President, Brigadier General Robert W. Marshall, its felicitations and the season's greetings and their best wishes and that they desire to express their approval and appreciation of the keen interest and successful administration for the past year and that they do express by rising vote of this Convention that approval and appre-

ciation of all of his many efforts and his disposition to serve the National Guard of New York State.

#### RESOLUTION NO. 8

Whereas, after many years of continuous service as Treasurer of this association, Lt. Col. William J. Costigan of the 165th Infantry (formerly the 69th Regt.), N. Y. N. G., retires this year from that office

Whereas, Lt. Col. Costigan has always brought to the discharge of his duties as Treasurer the highest degree of efficiency, tact and courtesy which have contributed very largely to the continued success of this association, and a rare, genial and lovable personality which has endeared him to every member of this association

Be It Resolved, that we hereby express our regret at his retirement, our thanks for his fidelity and our earnest hopes and prayers for his future success, health and happiness.

The Nominating Committee then reported as follows:

President: Col. William F. Schohl, 106th F. A., Buffalo.

First Vice-President: Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, 102nd Med. Reg., New York.

Second Vice-President: Col. Frederick W. Baldwin, 14th Infantry, Brooklyn.

Members of the Executive Committee: Col. Walter A. De Lamater, 71st Infantry, New York; Col. James R. Howlett, 101st Cavalry, Brooklyn.

Treasurer: Major Edward J. Reilly, 245th Artillery, Brooklyn.

Secretary: Capt. William J. Mangine, 10th Infantry, Albany.

The Secretary was instructed to cast the ballot of the convention and after their election was announced they were called to the platform and introduced to the convention by the retiring President, General Marshall, who expressed the wish that they be accorded the same hearty, loyal support extended to the retiring officers. "I do, however, wish for them the same hearty support that this convention has given to me. I do not want to take much of your time to talk about it, but I do wish to thank, on behalf of the Association, the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Rochester, the Military Committee of the City of Rochester, and the other committees who have helped to make this convention a success.

"To me, this is a climax, and it is one that I shall remember as long as I live. Your cooperation has been most splendid.

"I would like, at this time, to introduce to you your new President, and turn over to him his badge of office."

Colonel Schohl said:

"General Marshall and Gentlemen: Being one of these "lawyer posts" referred to a little while ago, and knowing something about the law and some of the tech-

nicalities of elections—having gone through some efforts, in my neck of the woods, to set aside elections—and realizing that there is a technicality in my election and in the election of these gentlemen on the platform, I want to put that motion: all in favor of the report of the Nominating Committee, say 'aye.' (Ayes.)

"Gentlemen, we are now duly elected.

"Now, for this year, I am sorry for you: you will have to function with a lawyer as head of this Association, but I assure you that I shall confer with the laymen, and the men who know more about the governing of this Association—even though, back in the Dark Ages, the Military Law, which has been working splendidly, was adopted—rather, drafted, and presented and finally adopted by three great lawyers in the State of New York, and it has served our purpose fine ever since.

"It is needless to say that I appreciate—and the regiment, 106th Field Artillery, appreciates—the honor that has been conferred upon the regiment, in having a representative of that regiment selected as President of this Association. It is the first honor of that kind in a great many years, and we appreciate it, in Buffalo.

"Personally, I want to thank this Association for that honor, and I want the cooperation of all members of the As-



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sociation; whether we go to Albany or Binghamton, we will endeavor to carry on in the same spirit we have carried on in the past, even the spirit that prevails prior to the banquet."

Great credit for the success of the 1927 convention was due to the splendid arrangements perfected by the local military, composed of the following:

Captain W. J. Graham, Chairman; Major A. T. Smith; Major K. C. Townson; Captain J. E. Kraft; Lieutenant Commander S. J. O'Neill, Publicity; Captain C. F. Mosher, Printing; Captain K. O. Tinkham, Information and Transportation; First Lieutenant R. J. Toole, Dinner; First Lieutenant D. R. McChesney, Entertainment.

### CO. E, 105TH INFANTRY

The company rifle team is working hard to keep in shape for their coming matches, the first of which is scheduled the latter part of January with Company L of Saratoga and if the men keep on tearing the center out of the bulls-eye, they will surely bring home the bacon.

Several promotions have been made in Company E. First Class Private Howard W. Morey and Private Frank Pitcher have been appointed Corporals and Corporal John J. Kehoe has been made a Sergeant.

## 71ST INFANTRY

Col. De Lamater of the 71st Infantry has for some time past been a persistent advocate of using military organizations in times of peace as "inspirers and builders of men" as well as trainers of soldiers. His program of administration for the 71st has been consistently along these lines. His idea is that just as the great national industries depart from war munitions in peace times, the military organizations should at least have the by-product of uplift and inspiration in peace times.

Col. De Lamater's latest move is to subscribe to the poster and bulletin service of the Babson Institute for the members of his Regiment and the Babson people tell him that his Regiment is the first military organization subscribing to this service. This service is used by many of the large corporations of the country to "pep" up and inspire their men. The right idea at the right time often is the turning point from low spirits and lack of progress to a new start on the upward grade and Col. De Lamater believes that the progress of the 71st will reflect this influence.

The Colonel has a very ambitious program arranged for the coming season to make his men benefit by their work and enjoy it. Special attention is to be given to athletics. The 71st for some years has maintained a circulating library for its members, managed by a trained librarian, and keeps its billiard room, bowling alleys, indoor baseball, handball and basketball courts and running track in the pink of condition. It is expected that indoor tennis will also be afforded the men. The 71st has obtained the services of an expert physical director to look after the physical development of its men.

## 245TH COAST ARTILLERY

More than ten thousand spectators were treated to a thrill when one thousand members of the twenty-five American Legion Posts of Brooklyn marched on the floor preceded by their colors, at the annual American Legion Night, held on Wednesday evening at the Armory, January 26th, 1927. The evening was also the eighth anniversary of the arrival of the Regiment, then called the Fifty-ninth Heavy Artillery, in this country after its service in France. Col. Theodore Roosevelt was the Reviewing Officer and in a short talk, at a dinner tendered him by Col. Bryer H. Pendry preceding the review, he bitterly attacked the course of economy our Government is pursuing. "Defense," said the ex-Assistant Secretary of the Navy, "is the most vital

problem of our country today. We seem to be economy mad. I am for any reasonable economy, but we are being crippled as a country, without adequate defense or insurance against war."

The presentation of new colors to the Regiment to replace those given to Gen. Sydney Grant upon his retirement from the command of the Regiment and an especially thrilling inter-company relay race featured the review ceremonies following the dinner. The colors were presented to the Regiment by Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell and accepted by Col. Pendry. The military program of the review was closed with a close order infantry drill of the Regiment in command of Lt. Col. Robert P. Orr and Evening Parade, during which Regiment medals for long service were presented to many of the men of the Regiment. Dancing followed on the drill floor to the tunes of the Regimental Jazz Band under the direction of Mort Willdig. In addition to Col. Theodore Roosevelt and Maj. Gen. William N. Haskell many other well known men in military life were present at the dinner and review.

Annual Inspection and Muster will take place at the Regiment during the latter part of this month (February). Capt. Walter P. Alexanderson, commanding Battery H, who for so many years had 100 per cent in attendance at camp and inspection, is looking forward to the "usual thing" on the night of the inspection. Examinations for First and Second Class Gunners will take place during the second and third weeks of March. A regimental swimming meet will be held at the Armory on Wednesday, February 9th. Several handicap events are scheduled as well as a 100-meter race open to the A. A. U. Joseph Hardmeyer, swimming instructor of the Regiment, is in charge of the event. Boxing Instructor Jack Ryan announces novice boxing bouts are to be held in the near future, and wishes to see a great deal of new talent from the many batteries represented in them.

### Battery G Wins Maj. Reilly Cup

On January 18th, at the Armory, Battery G won the track meet which is held each year to determine the holder of the silver cup donated by Maj. Reilly to the winner of the meet. The battery not only won the meet in a decisive fashion but also obtained the trophy permanently, as it was the third time in a row that they were victorious. In the 75-yard dash, Battery G runners finished one, two and three, Gluck, E. Taylor and Kane being the order of finishing. Allen took

first place in the 100-yard dash and also got second in the 440, starting from scratch. Wortman was the evening's high scorer by winning the high jump and hurdle events and taking third in both the 100-yard and 440-yard dashes. Other scorers from the Battery were McFeeley, second in the high jump, McLaughlin second in the mile and Sherer fourth in the three-quarter mile novice event.

## 10TH INFANTRY NOTES

### WANTED

A Light-house must be in good condition and serviceable to the extent that it will serve as a home for an ex-Chief Petty Officer of the Navy, in his declining days.

1st Sergt. A. E. Moore,  
Co. "B," 10th Inf.

"Matey" has the promise of Corp. Winne that he will keep in touch with him by means of carrier pigeons. Corp. Winne, by the way, is one of our recent acquisitions and, upon being promoted to Company Clerk, proceeded to open a school on "How to handle pigeons so that they can't kick, bite or scratch."

At last our Federal Inspection is over with and we are very much pleased with the marks we got. Through the efforts of Pvt. Jack D. Lee, who was on furlough somewhere down in Pennsylvania, and Pvt. John Mackey, who is a Marine Engineer on a barge that was frozen in the canal at Fort Douglas, about forty-five miles above here, and Pvt. George Woods, who got out of bed, where he was confined with an attack of pleurisy, we managed to get one hundred per cent attendance. Then, too, we got a mark of V. S. on the inspection, which of course means very satisfactory, excepting in the case of Corp. Winne. As far as he is concerned it means "very stupid."

On Washington's Birthday, this organization will celebrate its 73rd Anniversary by having the usual reunion of the Old Guard, followed by a banquet. It was the custom, before the war, to have a parade. This manner of celebration has been done away with, however.

The competitive drill for the much-coveted Corliss-Millbank Medal will be staged some time in the very near future. The exact date has not, as yet, been decided upon. The coming event will be the first since 1920, when the medal was won by George E. Wallace. The medal, a rather elaborate affair, is to be awarded to the best drilled and most competent enlisted man of the Company.

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**105TH FIELD ARTILLERY****Battery C**

On January 18th, 1927, at the Brooklyn Armory, Battery "C" again had the right to throw out their chests and tell the world they were not so bad. The reason being they were successful in defeating Battery "E" of the 2nd Battalion (who were the winners of the "Efficiency Guidon" at Camp) in every event scheduled; i.e., Tug of War, Pistol Match, Mounted Melee, Mounted Wrestling, and also succeeded in defeating "E" in harnessing and going into action. Not so bad!

Battery "C" harnessed, hooked in, and pulled out of park and went into action all in five and one-half minutes, which is quite a record, eh? Corp. Hiscock and his huskies found the Tug of War very simple. The Mounted Wrestling to Pvt. Corcoran was a huge joke; guess he must have been peeved and took it out on "E" Battery's wrestlers, because he unseated four of the five wrestlers in "E" without any apparent effort. The Boxing Matches were great. Corp. Healy knocked out Pvt. Keany, Pvt. Peppard defeated Pvt. Meyer, and Pvt. H. Follett severely trounced our "Champ," Corp. Fenton.

After the competitive events all hands enjoyed a good feed, furnished by Battery "C," and a good time was had by all. We cherish very good feeling toward our Bronx rivals and hope we may soon meet "E" in competition again.

On Wednesday, January 26th, "B" and "C" Batteries engaged in a Mounted Basketball Game, and "C" again won. The final score was 12-2. Although the score was rather one-sided, the game had some spectacular moments. Sgt. Ericson, "C's" crack center, was given a rousing cheer for his extremely good sportsmanship. (Incidentally, Ericson leaves on February 3rd for Fort Sill, Oklahoma, Field Artillery School, and all of us will sure miss him, both on the team and in the Battery, but he is leaving with the good wishes of the entire Battalion.) The entire team (regular team) did not play, but a couple of subs took their places very well. The playing of Pvt. Naughton was especially good inasmuch as this is the first time he played as a member of the first team and also his first game against a team other than his own Battery. Pvt. Corcoran, a new member of "C," played a very good game also. Our old "Poker Face" (Sgt. Isaacs) scored most of the baskets.

While the game was going on Sgt. Carter and Sgt. Pfeifer, the missing members of the team, were on the

Merrick Road trying their D—est to get Carter's "Rolls Royce" started, but no luck, she absolutely refused to get warm.

Battery "D" of the Bronx Battalion next, on February 1st, at the Brooklyn Armory, this being the first game between "C" and "D." We hope it will be only the beginning of many future games.

Any team who cares to play Battery "C" regardless of where they are located, please write Capt. Brady or Sgt. Pfeifer, care of Battery "C," 105th F. A., 171 Clermont Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y.

**106TH FIELD ARTILLERY**

The regiment has wonderful team work this winter. They admit it!

Pistol shooting is taking a boom in the regiment and a great many teams have been formed. As ammunition becomes more scarce, interest in shooting seems to grow—isn't it the truth?

The Marine Trust Company (bankers) defeated the Headquarters Battery (soldiers) on the bowling alleys recently. Both teams put up a good contest and a return engagement is being talked of.

The regiment feels very much honored in having its commanding officer at the head of the New York State National Guard Association. As the Irishman said: "We knew he could do it!"

Recently the Third Battalion held a "get-together" party in the mess hall. A good entertainment, a good supper and some good team work netted seventeen good recruits for the various units. Good!

Headquarters Battery held a very enjoyable social party at the Armory February 1st. The splendid program delighted a large number of friends of this unit of the 106th F. A.

**14TH INFANTRY**

Capt. Francis V. Hunt announces the following applicants for enlistments have been accepted: Frank Campbell, Harold Kelly and William Robbins, all of the Victorian A. C.; Joseph McKeon of St. Francis Prep., and "Lou" Moscatto, the brilliant end of the City's Scholastic champions.

There are mysterious sounds of activity coming from E. Company, everyone on their toes in preparing for the coming winter ball of the N. C. O. C. to be held in the Armory February 11th. This is to be a most elaborate affair. The committee has promised a number of novel surprises. Music for the occasion will be rendered by Harry Eaton's Club Arcady Orchestra. R. Fabian Kersey is chairman of the committee.

**In National Guard Circles**

THE review tendered by the 102nd Engineers to Brig. Gen. Franklin W. Ward, the Adjutant General of the State, on the last evening in January was a most delightful military occasion. The military events were followed by a supper-dance in the officers' council room when the brilliant red uniforms, the new social full dress of the Engineers, vied with the beautiful gowns of the ladies in giving a dazzling color splendor to the scene.

\* \* \*

The 174th Infantry Athletic Association put on a splendid set of games under the auspices of the A. A. U. of Western New York, Lincoln's Birthday, February 12th. The bicycle races furnished many a thriller.

\* \* \*

It is hard to keep up with the many important changes in the officer personnel of the Guard these days.

\* \* \*

It's now Lt. Col. Wm. F. Lueshner of the U. S. Reserves. Col. Lueshner, who is superintendent of the Armory of the 174th Infantry in Buffalo, has won many national and international shooting honors to the credit of the N. Y. N. G. He has the distinction of having shot on three Olympic teams representing the U. S. abroad. We congratulate him on his merited promotion.

\* \* \*

The Niagara Falls Armory has just been improved with a splendid new floor in the drill shed.

**47th Veterans Association**

THE Veteran Association, 47th Regiment, intends to have a bill introduced for the erection of a memorial in Porto Rico to mark the services there of the 47th Regiment, U. S. V., in the Spanish-American war.

A committee of the veterans expects to visit Porto Rico soon. Recently a State monument near Santiago, Cuba, was dedicated under the auspices of the 71st Regiment veterans.

The association has elected the following officers for 1927:

President, George H. Bishop; Vice-Presidents, Walter E. Corwin, Theodore Wolff, C. T. Graham-Rogers, Fred J. Magor, Jr.; Treasurer, Calvin V. Zier; Financial Secretary, Charles E. Fisher; Recording Secretary, Harry G. Murphy; Corresponding Secretary, A. C. Hall; Surgeon, Frank J. Monaghan; Historian, Edward Schwalbach; Chaplain, Alex. Ketterson.

## Dinner to New Commander 2nd Corps Area

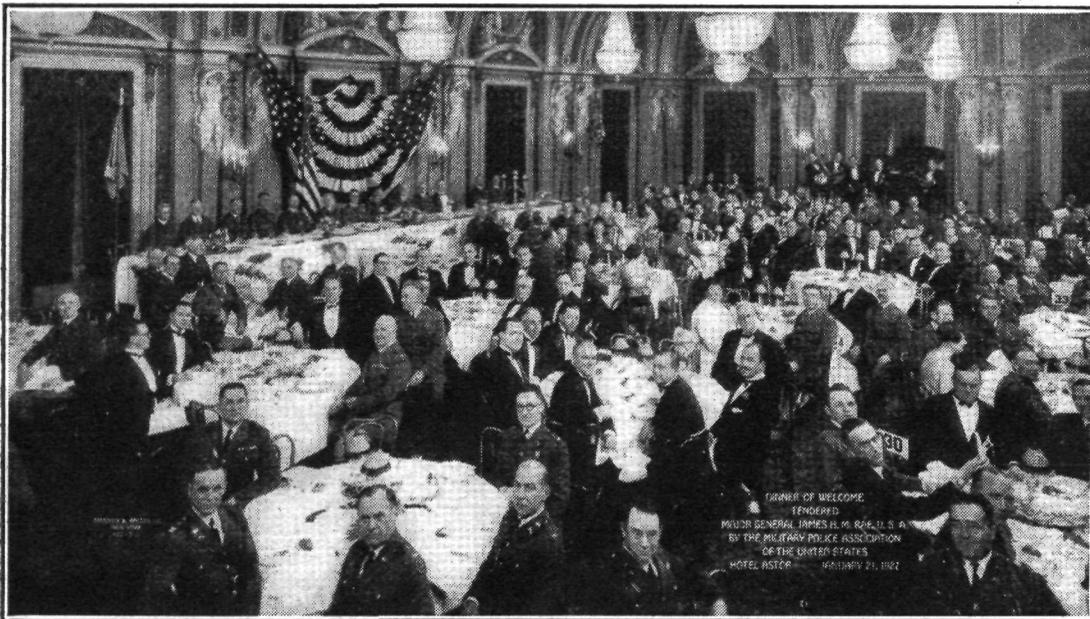
ON Friday evening, January 21st, the Military Police Association of the United States tendered a dinner of welcome to Major General James H. McRae, U. S. A., new commanding officer of the Second Corps Area. The ballroom of Hotel Astor was beautifully decorated for the occasion and covers were laid for over three hundred. After a delicious dinner had been well served, Captain Harold O. Dennett, president, welcomed the guests and turned the evening over to Major John H. Ayers, who acted as toastmaster.

The speakers were Colonel John J. Byrne, N. Y. N. G.; Captain William Sayles, U. S. N.; Brig. Gen. John Ross Delafield, U. S. A. Res.; Major General Quincy A. Gillmore, N. J. N. G.; Major General Robert L. Bullard, U. S. A. Retired, and Maj. Gen. James H. McRae, U. S. A.

The officers of the association, the first to tender a dinner to General McRae, are: President, Captain Harold O. Dennett, M. P. Res., 2nd Corps Area; First Vice-President, Major Walter Scott McAaron, M. P. Res., 9th Corps Area; Second Vice-President, Major Walter Scott McAaron, M. P. Res., 7th Corps Area; Third Vice-President, Captain John F. Hammon, M.

P. Res., 4th Corps Area; Treasurer, Captain Charles B. Koerbacher, M. P. Res., 2nd Corps Area; Financial Secretary, George W. Cook, M. P. Res., 2nd Corps Area; Secretary, Captain Leon C. Falkner, M. P. Res., 2nd Corps Area.

The Committee of Arrangements comprised: Major Morris Joseph, chairman; Major John H. Ayers, Major Martin S. Owens, Captain Harold O. Dennett, Captain Charles B. Koerbacher, Captain George W. Cook, Captain Burdette C. Orser, Captain Ernest L. Moore, Captain Bernard Byrne, Captain A. D. Gould, 1st Lieutenant Simon P. Ambraz, 1st Lieutenant Alexis Kleinmeier, 1st Lieutenant John O'M. Dale, 1st Lieutenant Francis A. Travis, 1st Lieutenant Joseph A. Conneron.



### How Careless of Mary

During a recent speed law enforcement wave in a western state a motor policeman stopped an autoist. He was met by the inquiry, "What are you stopping me for? I wasn't speeding."

"I know it," was the reply.

"And I am not drunk—have not even been drinking."

"I know that too, but you haven't your dimmers on."

"That's funny; I certainly put on everything Mary laid out for me."

—Exchange.

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# Honor To Whom Honor Is Due

IN the Field Artillery much is taught concerning the element of surprise. It is endeavored to achieve this element in most artillery actions and this is the story of how one Artillery Commander learned of the effectiveness of this element by going to a surprise party.

Of course, he had had surprises before, many of them and all kinds of them, some startling, some mild, some disastrous, some pleasant and some just ordinary, but never had he had a surprise like the one of which this story concerns.

He had been on his way to this surprise for a very long time, too. Years and years, but he had never suspected it. Not even the slightest little bit.

He started toward this surprise away back in 1887 when on November 29th of that year he enlisted in Company B of the 71st Infantry, N. G. N. Y., and told his Commanding Officer that his name was Elmore F. Austin. He was just plain, ordinary Private Austin then. Hardly that though; no, we can't refer to him as having been that kind of a Private no more than we could refer to the Great Napoleon as having been at one time a plain, ordinary Lieutenant of the French Army, for, like the Lieutenant Bonaparte, Private Austin was to be a man of destiny in the military affairs of his country, so, you see, that we can't refer to him as having ever been just a plain, ordinary Private.

So much for that part of it. At any rate, there and then is when he started toward the great surprise of which we write. Seven years later, on May 14, 1894, we find that this man Austin has been successively and successfully a Corporal, a Sergeant and an Ordnance Sergeant in Company B of the 71st, and



that he is now Captain of Company L of the 71st. A full fledged Captain now, no longer Private Elmore F. Austin. He was at that time seven years nearer the great surprise.

Four years the Captain of Company L and then it was Major Austin, Engineers, 1st Brigade, N. G. N. Y., and four years nearer the great surprise because the date was then December 1, 1898.

Ten long years a Major and ten years nearer the great surprise. Then a Colonel, C. A. C., N. G. N. Y. (8th C. D. C.), on February 24, 1908, until January 17, 1912. Four years here and four more years nearer—(you know—, we are coming to it).

Naturally next the rank of Brigadier General, Chief of Coast Artillery, N. G. N. Y., from January 17, 1912, to May 6, 1914. (Commanding Brigade and 8th C. D. C.)

Again the records show a Colonel, C. A. C., N. G. N. Y. (with rank from May 6, 1914, to July 15, 1917.) (8th C. D. C.) Nineteen Seventeen and the World War; Overseas of course, then back home again and the date of record reads August 7, 1919. Colonel C. A. C., N. Y. G. (with rank from February 24, 1908), Commanding the 8th C. D. C., which was later changed to the 258th F. A.

All this in the service of his State, and as we glance at his record of Federal service we are even greater impressed. We see a lot of interesting facts—Commander of Fort Totten—Commander of 57th Artillery—Commander, T. A. Replacement Battalion, 1st Army, A. E. F.—Heavy Artillery School, Angers—Brest in 1918. We see of his participation in five great offensives—

Las Guasimas Cuba—June 24, 1898.

Santiago de Cuba—July 1-2-3, 1898.

Bombardment of Santiago de Cuba—July 10-11, 1898.

Saint Mihiel—Sept. 10 to Sept. 20, 1918.

Meuse-Argonne—Sept. 20 to Oct. 16, 1918.

We see among his decorations the D. S. M., the C. S. C., the Long Service Medal and a long list of others; at any rate, too many to be worn at one time.

Just a moment now as we speak a word concerning the 258th F. A., Colonel Austin's present command. Some outfit you'll agree. A regiment, finely equipped and housed in the largest and finest armory in the land. A regiment in whose ranks once served Theodore Roosevelt and many other men of prominence in the affairs of this nation.

The 258th is proud of many things; of its record, of its traditions, of its commanding officer and of its history, a history as lasting as the stars. Above all these things, however, there is yet one thing of which the 258th is inordinately proud, one thing which it holds in reverence as its most priceless heritage and possession, its regimental insignia, the Coat of Arms of George Washington. That is their own, their very own, for are not they the original Washington Greys and isn't their proud claim true that they alone of all those in our nation's service are entitled to wear the shield so reminiscent of the Father of our Country? It's true indeed, and now for the surprise.

The evening of December 10, 1926, was just an ordinary Friday evening to Colonel Austin. He was at his desk as usual, thinking that his officers were in

## New Examination For Patrolman

The present list of 870 names will be exhausted the early part of 1927, hence another examination for patrolman will be held May 10th, 1927. Applications open January 20th, and close February 10th.

Any young man who will be 21 years of age by May 10th of 1927 and is interested in becoming a patrolman, should call and be examined free by our physician. If upon examination, he is found to have the medical requirements, he may then enroll.

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their schools studying orientation, communication and things like that. There, however, we have a difference of opinion and the Colonel had the great surprise.

The officers of the regiment did not think that it was just an ordinary Friday evening and they were not in school. They had recalled the fact that that night marked the close of twenty years' service on the part of Colonel Austin as commanding officer of the regiment. Twenty years in command of the 258th, the old 8th C. D. C., N. G. N. Y.

A sumptuous feast had been prepared. All of the officers and their wives were there. Every one knew except the Colonel. He surely received a great surprise. It was the first and the only time that anything was ever "put over" on the Colonel.

On behalf of the regiment the Colonel was presented with a beautiful silken replica of the regimental standard, battle ribbons and all. Emblazoned in the field of the standard was the revered regimental insignia, the shield of Washington. It was a fitting presentation and a fitting gift of remembrance to the old Eighth's most illustrious commander.

Thus with an element of surprise was written a new chapter into the history of the 258th F. A.

## Col. Waterbury Heads National Rifle Ass'n

AT the annual meeting of the Board of Directors of the National Rifle Association of America held in Washington, D. C., the last Friday in January, Lt. Col. Fred. M. Waterbury of New York was unanimously elected President for the ensuing year. The other officers elected were: 1st Vice President—Hon. Benedict Crowell of Ohio; 2nd Vice President—Lt. Col. L. M. Rumsey of Missouri; 3rd Vice President—Maj. Gen. F. C. Ainsworth of Washington; Executive Vice President—Brig. Gen. M. A. Record of Maryland; Secretary and Treasurer—C. B. Lister, Washington. Additional members of the Executive Committee—Maj. Gen. C. C. Williams, Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral Montgomery Taylor, U. S. Navy; Col. A. J. Macnab Jr., U. S. A.; Maj. L. W. T. Waller, Jr., U. S. Marine Reserve, Penn.; Maj. F. W. Parker, O. R. C., Illinois; Maj. Ralph Keyser, U. S. Marine Corps; Lieut. Com. E. E. Wilson, U. S. Navy; H. L. Day, Idaho; Gen. G. A. Fraser, North Dakota.

On Saturday, January 29, the Executive Committee held a very important

meeting and laid plans for the 1927 National Matches, which seem to be assured for this year by being taken care of by Congress in the Appropriation bill. The match committee to assist in arranging the program was named: Col. A. J. Macnab, Maj. Waller, Maj. Keyser, Lt. Com. Wilson and Maj. Parker.

A new innovation decided on was to have a "round up" of secretaries of civilian rifle clubs throughout the country at this meeting and a general week's program of interesting lectures and demonstrations for their especial benefit, with probably a special match for them and a banquet.

It was decided to get up some new medals for some of the leading N. R. A. events and to abolish the tyro class from the next annual matches.

Over one hundred and twenty-five life memberships have been received during the past year and a great advance in annual members and affiliated rifle clubs. The Junior Rifle Corps has also made great advances and the reports of President Waterbury, ex-Vice President Record and Secretary and Treasurer Lister showed a most prosperous year in the promotion of rifle marksmanship throughout the country.

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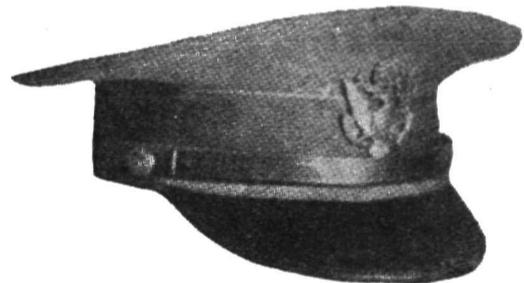
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