

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU

AND WHAT?



MARCH, 1926

15c THE COPY

-- SUCCESS --

Can only be measured by enthusiasm, tactfulness and righteousness --- this also applies to RECRUITING.



-- FAILURE --

Somewhat like success but in the reverse direction and is oft times the result of too much word of mouth --- this also applies to RECRUITING.



-- MORAL --

Do unto others what you would have done unto yourself --- this also applies to RECRUITING.



-- SUGGESTION --

Do not overlook promises, suggestions, promotions, partialities, accomplishments --- any of which also applies to RECRUITING.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

Official State Publication



VOLUME TWO

NUMBER TWELVE

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

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

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

829 Municipal Building, New York City

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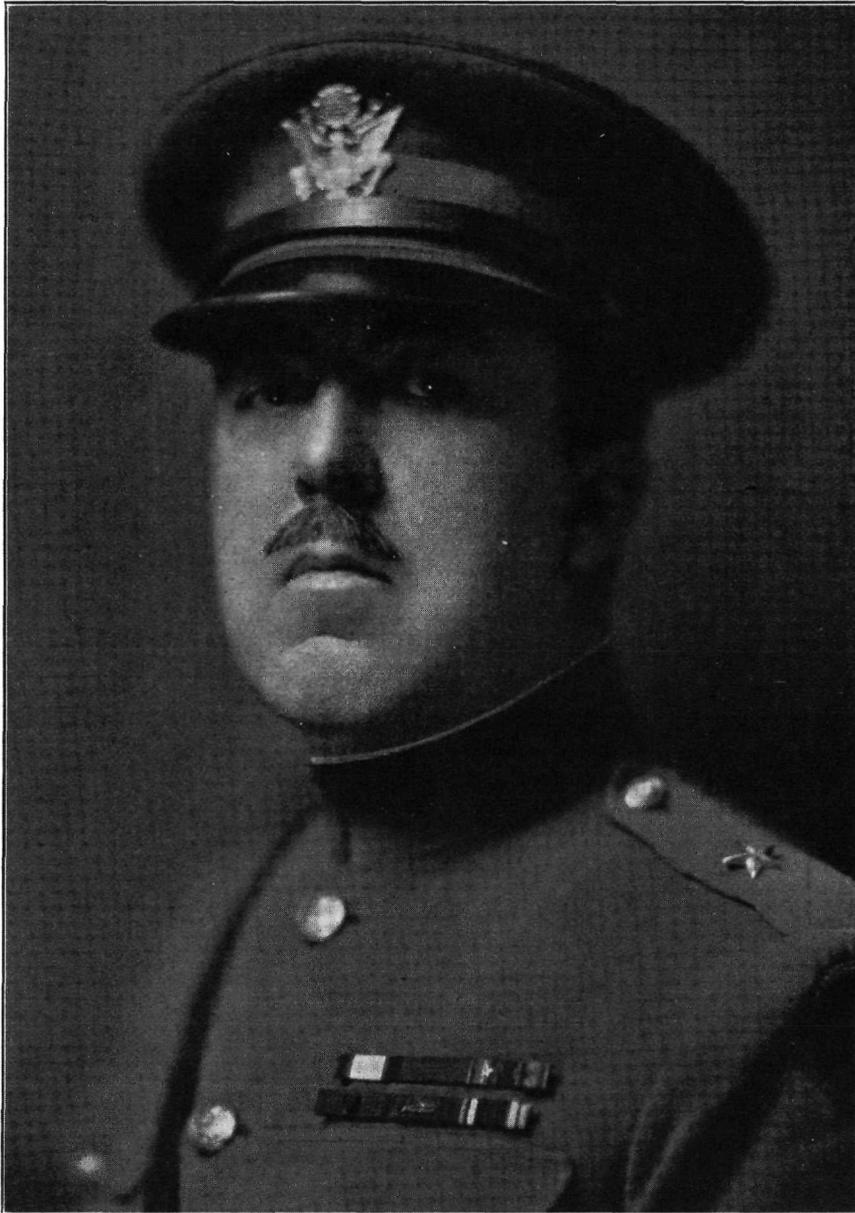
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Our New Adjutant General



BRIGADIER GENERAL FRANKLIN W. WARD, one of the best known National Guard officers in the country, has been active in the Guard since 1888. He served in the Spanish-American War with the 9th N. Y. Inf., on the Mexican Border with the 6th (N. Y.) Division, and in France with the 27th Division, where he was assigned to command the 106th Infantry in October, 1918. While in command of the 106th Infantry, Colonel Ward was cited "for courage, determination and thoroughness in personally supervising the ordered dispositions of his regiment under heavy enemy fire and in thick fog . . . in the Battle of Le Selle River, France." Among the decorations awarded General Ward are the Distinguished Service Medal; Officer of the French Legion of Honor; Belgian Croix de Guerre, with palm; Commander of the Military Order of the Restitution of Poland; New York State Conspicuous Service Medal.

The Greatest Swordsman in America

By ELIZABETH STEPHENS CARSON

(Reprint by courtesy of the Wisconsin National Guard Review)

THAT Col. Thomas Stephens was the finest swordsman in the United States was the unanimous verdict of those who had seen him in action, either at drill or in actual combat.

The story of how this handsome soldier born in England, came to be appointed Colonel in the Second Wisconsin Regiment during the Civil War and Inspector General for Wisconsin, is an interesting one.

The setting of the first chapter in the life of this romantic character was in England, in a little mining camp located near London, in the early part of the last century. Here one day young Thomas, assisted by one of his playmates, was indulging in imitating the Royal Guards in combat. They did not know that a little distance away some English officers were enjoying the sight and commenting on the skill of the young warriors. These officers immediately saw in Thomas the making of a military man, admiring his natural ability and splendid physique. The soldiers, ever on the alert for material out of which to mould future defenders of their country, drew closer to the boys and opened a conversation. The boys, of course, felt highly honored, not dreaming of what was behind the pleasantries of the officers.

Shortly after arrangements were made for Thomas to enter training for a military career, and he was placed in a military academy near London. After several years of schooling and military training, during which time Thomas advanced rapidly, he began to gain an enviable reputation as a swordsman, a reputation that spread throughout England and finally reached the attention of Queen Victoria, who selected him as one of her bodyguards.

Thomas enjoyed his position and highly appreciated the kindness and courtesy of the young queen, but at this period he began to be attracted by the stories which were circulating about the new country across the water, rumors of enormous unexplored wealth and a freedom of personal conduct which naturally appealed to a young man of Thomas' temperament. This was the land of promise; the country that would not be ruled by monarchy; where silver and gold lay glittering in the sunlight; where nature had spread the richest and largest blanket of soil; the country whose boundaries were so vast that the entire

kingdom of Great Britain would be lost in her great domain. It is not to be wondered at that the young guardsman became restless and discontented. America! America! The call came louder and louder. Finally Thomas requested of the Queen that she release him from her service.

Queen Victoria parted unwillingly with her favorite guardsman, her "Little Tom," as she delighted to call him. "Little Tom" then stood six feet two inches and weighed two hundred pounds. At last, having secured a substitute, Thomas bade farewell to Buckingham Palace, to the horse which he had learned to love, to his splendid uniform, and to the noble queen.

It was a bright September morning in 1848 when Thomas boarded the steamer at Liverpool, and after what apparently must have been a rather uneventful voyage, he reached his new country.

From the first he loved America, and quickly swore his allegiance.

During the first two years he taught military tactics in Philadelphia, gaining the mastery of such celebrated swordsmen as Professor Newton of Norwich University and W. H. Davis, Military Instructor of Virginia. French, German, and Polish experts were alike disarmed by him. Gen. Scott and Professor Wayne of West Point recommended his system for use at West Point and the United States Army.

He became an instructor at West Point, where his tactics are still in use. In 1859 he published a book on broad and small sword exercises, which was accepted and endorsed by the best military authorities and used as a textbook in military schools throughout the United States. He was constantly in receipt of encomiums and testimonials from his military admirers, and then letters from Gov. Porter of Pennsylvania and from Gen. Johnson, the reputed slayer of the famous Indian chieftain Tecumseh.

While in New York City attending an officers' convention, Stephens incurred the enmity of a French officer, also a magnificent swordsman, who challenged him to a duel. Having challenged the world in his book on swordsmanship, Col. Stephens accepted the challenge.

A few minutes after the duel had begun, the Colonel demonstrated his superiority by cutting a button from his opponent's shirt. Still game, though greatly outskilled, the Frenchman refused to surrender, and a few minutes later, rather than take his opponent's life, Col. Stephens cut his opponent's sword.

The French officer, apparently a good loser, gave a dinner at the Astor hotel, inviting a number of officers, at which dinner Col. Stephens was the guest of honor. The host carved the turkey with a carving knife made from the broken sword, and in a toast declared that had Col. Stephens been in his power there would have been no turkey to carve.

By wise investments in California gold mines in 1851 and also in western lands, Col. Stephens amassed a small fortune. With position, wealth and a beautiful wife, Col. Stephens decided to throw his lot with some friends who had preceded him to Dodgeville, Wisconsin, in search of ore, southwestern Wisconsin having for some time been a valuable lead country.

Stephens built a beautiful home in Dodgeville, expecting to enjoy the quiet and comfort of home life. He took great delight in hunting and fishing and it was not an uncommon sight to see him stalk in with a water pail filled with sparkling brook trout or a bag filled with pheasants, quail, and prairie chicken.

But this happy, carefree life was not to continue uninterrupted. Col. Stephens was among the first to enlist in the Federal army in the Civil War. He was appointed Inspector General, also Colonel of the 2nd Wisconsin Cavalry, being recommended by C. C. Washburn to Governor Randall, then governor of Wisconsin. The 2nd Wisconsin was soon called into active service.

During the siege of Vicksburg the Colonel's horse was shot and he was thrown to the ground. Had it not been for the protection of the dead body of his horse, he would have been trampled to death by the confederate soldiers. A kind-hearted Southern woman who had entered the field soon after the battle in the hope of giving assistance to some of her Southern friends, stumbled by mere chance upon the body of Col. Stephens, lying in a state of unconsciousness. She administered aid to him. Upon regaining consciousness, the Colonel recognized the embarrassing position it might place her in to have given aid to a Northern soldier, and he begged her to leave him to the mercy of others while she aided her friends. But Caroline's kind heart could not be persuaded. She managed to get him to her home and concealed him from Southern authorities until he recovered sufficiently to return to his regiment, where he was received with great rejoicing as one risen from the dead. Ever ready to face danger and to pro-

tect his regiment, he won the respect and admiration of his regiment.

At the close of the war the regiment presented him with a silver and gold ornamented sword as a token of their love and esteem. This sword is now in possession of Col. Stephen's son.

At Jackson, Mississippi, the Colonel's horse was captured by confederates while the Colonel was at mess. The young colored boy who was in charge of the horse was almost broken-hearted. The horse was finally recaptured, much to the delight of both the Colonel and the boy. At the close of war Colonel Stephens bought the horse from the government. The colored boy begged to be taken to the Colonel's home, asserting that the Colonel and his horse meant more to him than all the rest of the world, and Col. Stephens finally granted his request and took him along to Dodgeville.

In the years following the war Col. Stephens made every effort to regain his health. With that object in view he took an ocean trip to England in 1869, where he was received with great honor at Windsor Castle, Buckingham Palace, and the House of Parliament. All this was very interesting, but the paramount object of his visit was in vain. The seeds of disease sown while he was fighting for his adopted country rapidly undermined his constitution and he died in 1871, at the comparatively early age of 58 years.

A life-size portrait of Col. Stephens now hangs in the State Historical Library at Madison.—*Reprint by courtesy of the Wisconsin National Guard.*

Reviewed by the Governor of Connecticut

Governor John H. Trumbull of Connecticut flew to New York City in his airplane Monday, March 1st, and took a review tendered him by the 71st Infantry in their Park Avenue armory. Col. Walter A. De Lamater and his staff met the Governor at Mitchell Field and escorted them to the city entertaining their guests at dinner at the Hotel McAlpin. Governor Trumbull was accompanied by Gen. G. M. Cole, the Adjutant General; Gen. M. B. Payne, Quartermaster General; Col. C. W. Comfort, Jr., Surgeon General; Col. James A. Haggerty, Col. L. L. Field, Col. H. A. Allen, Col. R. B. De Lacorir, Com. N. W. Pickering, Maj. F. J. Morrison, Maj. T. O. Freeman, Maj. Houghton Bulkley, Maj. R. W. De Lamater, aids, and Col. J. W. Gilson, Assistant Adjutant General.

It is probably the first time in history a governor of another state has flown his own plane and taken a review in a sister state.

The Resolution on Inland Water Route

By COLONEL FRANK H. HINES

THE resolution as offered the State National Guard Association and adopted by it at Syracuse, as reported in the February issue, is here published in full:

WHEREAS, The military history of the North American continent repeatedly has stressed the vital, strategic and tactical importance of the inland water level route between the great lakes and the Atlantic seaboard, through the Mohawk and Hudson valleys, of the State of New York, and

WHEREAS, The importance of proper maintenance and development of this route, both as a carrier of material and munitions, and a protective industrial base, is salient in the natural defensive strength of this nation, and

WHEREAS, This route furnishes the only water-level line of communication between the inland seas of this continent and the first line areas of the northern Atlantic coast, which lies wholly within the domain and control of the United States, and

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has authorized a survey to determine the feasibility and practicability of the establishment of an All-American ship canal following this strategic American route from the great lakes to the Atlantic through the said Mohawk and Hudson valleys, and

WHEREAS, The Congress of the United States has authorized the establishment of a deep water way in the Hudson river from the present head of deep water navigation through the port of Albany which will constitute one-third of the entire inland route from the Atlantic ocean to the great lakes, but

WHEREAS, There is a concurrent movement for the establishment of an American built but foreign controlled ship canal from the great lakes to the Atlantic through the St. Lawrence river, which, in the opinion of this body would be injudicious prior to the establishment of our own essential strategic route, and

WHEREAS, The policy of this nation in the development of waterways and canals even outside of its own territorial borders, has been established as a national and not an international policy, as evidenced in the conception, maintenance and single control of the Panama Canal, and

WHEREAS, There has been no instance in the history of civilized nations wherein joint or divided responsibility or control of a waterway or strategic water passage has resulted in other than international friction, and

WHEREAS, It is the opinion of the National Guard Association of the State of

New York that the participation of the United States of America in the proposed St. Lawrence ship canal would be tantamount to the establishment of an American Dardenelles, prejudicial to the peace and good fellowship which has marked the relations of this nation, and Canada for more than a century, and

WHEREAS, The early completion of a deep water ship canal from the great lakes to the Atlantic ocean is essential in the development of National Defense as well as in the development of National Trade; Now, Therefore, be it

Resolved, That the National Guard Association of the State of New York urges upon the present Congress the authorization at this session of Congress of the proposed All-American canal from the great lakes to the Atlantic ocean by way of the said Mohawk and Hudson valleys; and be it further

Resolved, That as representatives of the first line of National Defense, primarily charged with the military land defense of our country and the maintenance of lines of communication and transportation, we urge the Congress of the United States to refrain from participation in the authorization of any international canal on this continent whatsoever until the All-American ship canal shall have been completed; and be it further

Resolved, That a copy of these Resolutions be forwarded by this Association to the Secretary of War, and each Senator and Representative in Congress from this State.

Army Downs Navy Basketball Team

THE Army defeated the Navy in the annual inter-service basketball contest recently before four thousand spectators by a score of 21 to 12.

The Cadets clearly outplayed the Midshipmen, although Navy led after twelve minutes of the opening half, 4 to 3. At half time, Army led, 10 to 7.

In the second half, the West Point team began to get the range and spectacular shooting by Roosma, Shepard and Mills was instrumental in swelling Army's total, while a stout defense by the Army seemingly got tighter and more effective, Navy being held to one field goal by Craig.

Harry Wilson, football star, was effective in breaking up many Navy plays.



71st Distinctive Uniform

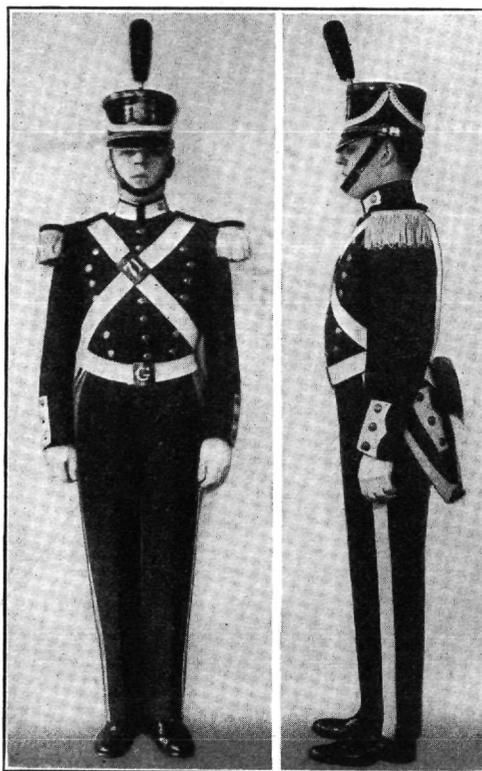
By COL. DEWITT CLINTON FALLS

THE first four companies in the regiment were organized in 1850 and were known as the American Rifles. In 1852 the additional companies necessary to form a regiment were recruited and the new organization was given the number 71 and the name of American Guard. In 1870, in the reorganization of the National Guard, the 37th Regiment was consolidated with the 71st and the number of the latter retained as it was the strongest in numbers.

71ST INFANTRY, N. Y. N. G.
NEW DISTINCTIVE UNIFORM, 1926

(The uniforms are now in process of manufacture and it is hoped the Regiment will be reviewed in the new full-dress uniform in March or April.)

There is no record of the original uniform of the regiment except that it was of dark blue with black belts. In 1856 an old print of the regiment gives us the first authentic information and shows a dark blue frock coat trimmed with light blue, light blue or white trousers, a high shako with a white pompon and white belts and epaulettes. The officers' coats were heavily braided across the chest with gold cords and the epaulettes and trousers' stripes, were gold. During the Civil War these full dress uniforms were discontinued and the regiment wore a service uniform consisting of a dark blue jacket and cap and light blue trousers, similar to all troops of the Union Army. This was continued until 1868 when a new full dress uniform was adopted. The dress coat of dark blue, trousers and trimmings light blue, epaulettes and white belts and a modified shako, with a white plume. In 1874 the shako was replaced by a bearskin busby and white trousers were again authorized.



The bearskin was not popular and the regiment soon returned to the shako, replacing the plume with a white pompon. In 1884 the majority of the National Guard regiment adopted the State full dress uniform similar to that worn by the Regular Army and the 71st continued to wear it until 1892 when it was decided to return to a regimental distinctive dress. That adopted was on the general lines of the old distinctive uniform but with dark blue trousers and trimmings of

white and gold in place of the light blue and a white body belt only. In 1915 the cross belts were revived and the old-fashioned shako replaced by a modern dress hat on the lines of that worn by the Corps of Cadets at West Point. All full dress uniforms were discontinued during the World War and the regiment now wears only the prescribed service uniform of the United States Army, though the return to a distinctive uniform is contemplated.

Notice

APPLICATIONS are now being received for the Military Police Detachment to be on duty at Camp Smith, Peekskill, New York, from June 13th to September 19th, 1926.

Men applying must be at least 5 feet 6 inches in height, weigh 140 pounds and have completed at least two years in the military service. Men who have acted as lifeguards or who are capable swimmers preferred.

Applications approved by company commanders should be forwarded to Capt. Alfred D. Reutershan, room 829, Municipal Bldg., New York City.

Downe—The ship is sinking!

Uppe—Wadda we care, it doesn't belong to us.

New Rifle Cartridge to Be Issued U. S. Army

A new and improved type of rifle ammunition, known as the "caliber .30 MI." has been adopted by the Army for its rifles and machine guns. The new type has been proven superior by several years use in the Camp Perry rifle matches. Its special feature is the "boat-tail" bullet.

There is a four-year supply of the old type ammunition on hand, and so, in the interest of economy, all of it will be used before any of the new type is issued.

"Ralph, did you and little sister have a good time while mother was away.

"Well, I should say so. Jane crawled into the dog house and couldn't get out, so I went to a movie."—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Good Evening!

Now that the new coat has been adopted be sure to carry a supply of clean white collars!



Telephone and Wire Capabilities

By CAPTAIN FRED G. MILLER, Signal Corps, U. S. Army

COMMANDERS of troops always give serious thought to what their commands can do. They know many things, such as the frontage and depths normally occupies in offensive and defensive situations; the effective ranges of the rifle, machine-gun, 37mm gun, howitzers, artillery, etc.; the distance the command can march and the normal rate of march, etc., etc. In other words, they know the capabilities and limitations of the command. It would be most unusual to hear a commander order his weapons to shoot twice the normal effective range. In fact it is not done, simply because the commander's knowledge of the capabilities and limitations show him that it is an impossibility.

However, it sometimes happens that Communications Platoons are ordered to put in more telephones than are allotted them by the Equipment Tables; also to lay direct and lateral lines to some other command post and to observation posts, when, a survey of the situation, equipment, personnel, etc., would prove it a physical impossibility, and, even though it were possible to lay out the wire, the possibility of keeping it intact during the engagement would probably take all the personnel and material on hand, leaving none for the real mission, i. e., the attack.

Why, then, do we sometimes get orders to do this? The answer is, First, we are a telephone nation. We get commercial telephone service in any quantity, provided we pay for it and it seldom occurs to us, how it is done. In our offices we have desk telephones and many other conveniences. We can no more expect commercial telephone conveniences in a field command post, than we can expect running water, hot or cold. Second, Signal Communications are comparatively new, and being considered somewhat technical, their capabilities and limitations are not always understood.

Our service schools teach us the following:

(a) Field wire lines are not installed within a combat unit until actual hostile contact has been gained or is immediately certain.

(b) During forward movements in combat, the wire systems of all units are as simple as possible consistent with the necessary requirements.

(c) Lateral Lines are installed between brigades and regiments and in cases of highly stabilized positions between battalions.

(d) The superior unit is responsible

for the installation of lateral lines between the next subordinate units.

(e) Lateral lines are not ordered installed until the lines which follow the channel of command are considered; that is, the lines from the superior to the subordinate unit.

In the Infantry Battalion Communica-

tions Platoon, the Wire Section (WAR STRENGTH) consists of the following:

- 1 Sergeant, Section Chief.
- 1 Corporal, Construction.
- 1 Corporal, Operator.
- 3 Privates, Lineman.
- 1 Private, Operator.
- 1 (Miscellaneous) Telephone Orderly.

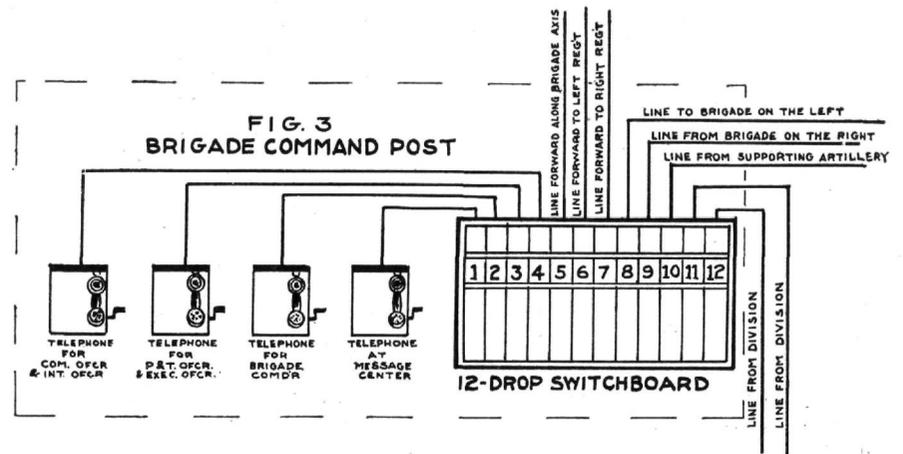
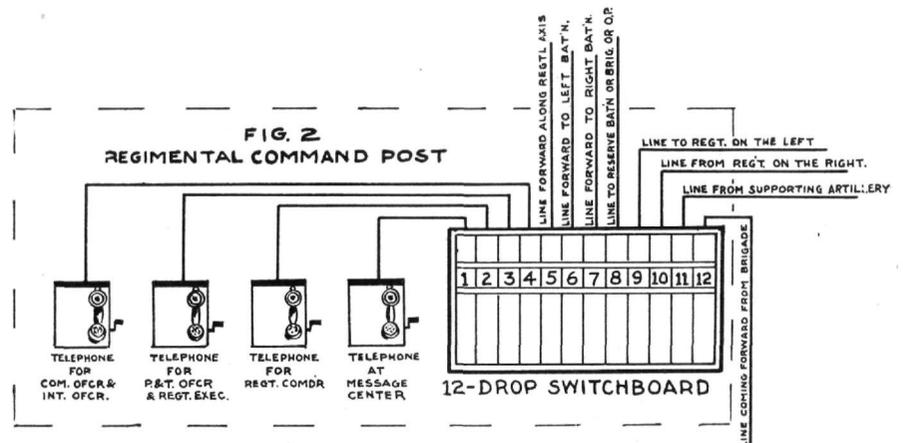
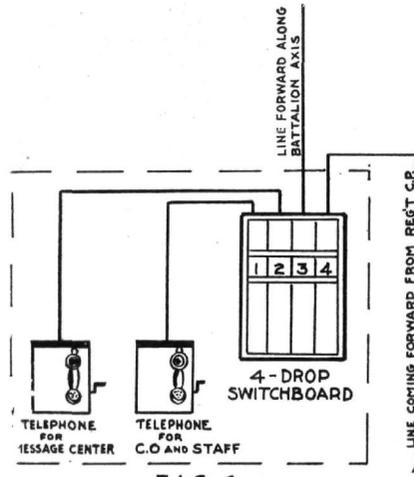
Total 8 men.

It has the following principal equipment:

- 4 Telephones type EE-4.
- 1 Telephone, type EE-5.
- 2 Switchboards, (4 line).
- 1 Cart, wire, hand, pack, (type LR-16).
- 1 Cart Communication, Infantry.
- 5 Wire, miles, light (2 with the CP, 3 in Battalion Combat trains).

This section is charged with the installation, maintenance and operation of the wire lines of the command; the installation, maintenance and operation of the switchboards of the command, and the installation and maintenance of the

(Continued on page 8)



Regimental Historical Sketches

By COLONEL DEWITT CLINTON FALLS



PART XII 14TH INFANTRY

IN 1844 the Militia of Kings County constituted part of the 2nd New York Division. It was principally composed of independent companies in some cases rather loosely organized as regiments, one of those being numbered the 265th. It was not until July, 1847, when the Militia was reorganized that a regimental organization was perfected which became the 14th with the distinctive title of Brooklyn Chasseurs. The companies originally composing the regiment were as follows:

National Guard, Union Blues, City Grenadiers, Washington Guards.

From these companies A & B were formed. In February, 1848, the regimental organization was completed by the letting in of the following independent companies which were assigned as indicated:

Franklin Guard, Company C; Steuben Guard, Company E; Shield's Guard, Company F; Columbian Rifles, Company G; Without distinctive title, Company H.

Later the Emmet Guard and East New York Rifles were absorbed into the organization. The first call for active duty came in the Civil War. Unlike many of the Militia Regiments the 14th did not volunteer for a fixed period but entered the United States service on May 1st, 1861, for the war, serving continually on the field until June 1, 1864. During that period it was renumbered at one time the 84th New York Volunteers. The regiment had a splendid fighting record and is entitled to carry on its colors the following major engagements in which it took part:

1861—Advance into Virginia; Bull Run.

1862—Gen. Pope's Campaign in Virginia; Second Bull Run; South Montauk; Antietam, Fredericksburg.

1863 — Chancellorsville; Gettysburg; Wilness.

1864—Spottsylvania.

The regiment is also entitled to carry on the pike of its colors 17 silver rings for additional minor engagements. During the Spanish-American War the regiment was mustered into the United States service on May 13, and mustered out October 27, 1898. Its services were not

required in the theatre of operation and it performed garrison duty only.

On June 18, 1916, the regiment was mustered in as part of the 1st Brigade 6th Division National Guard of the United States for service on the Mexican Border where it remained until October being mustered out on its return to Brooklyn on the 11th of that month.

For the World War the regiment entered the service on July 20, 1917. It furnished 350 men to augment the 69th Infantry upon the assignment of that organization to the 42nd (Rainbow Division) for immediate service in France, and in September was mobilized with the New York National Guard at Spartanburg, S. C. Upon the reorganization of the Guard the 14th furnished 23 officers and 1,292 men to the 106th Infantry, and also sent details to the 105th Field Artillery and the 102nd Engineers of the 27th Division. With the remaining personnel as a nucleus, the regiment was reorganized as the 2nd Pioneer Infantry which served with the Expeditionary Forces in France and in the Army of Occupation in Germany. The regiment has been called into the State Service to aid the civil authorities at Fire Island, 1892; Brooklyn Trolley Strike, 1895.

During the World War the 14th Infantry, New York Guard, was organized for State Service and performed efficient duty in guarding public property and utilities. With the return personnel of the war regiment it continued the old organization in the reconstituted National Guard.

Uniforms

When the 14th was first organized each separate company had its own distinctive dress which they continued to wear until 1859 when the first regimental uniform of dark blue with gold trimmings and white belts, was prescribed, the regiment offering in it for the first time in 1860. This uniform not being appropriate for field service the regiment was reuniformed at the beginning of the Civil War. The uniform adopted was semi zouave in pattern with red caps and trousers which it continued to wear during its entire term of service and which gave the regiment its famous nickname of Red Legged Devils. In 1869 the regiment was equipped with a new distinctive full dress of dark blue with red and gold trimmings. Shako and white belts retaining for service and drill the zouave uniform. In 1883 the State prescribed a full dress and service uniform for those regiments that desired to adopt it and shortly afterward the 14th discarded its distinctive dress and was supplied with the new State uniform. This was changed to that worn by the Regular Army in 1895 and again in 1906 when the Army dress regulations were revised. At the time of the World War all full dress uniforms were abolished and since then the regiment has worn only the regulation prescribed service uniforms of the Army.

The Governor having recently given authority for organizations if they so desire, to equip themselves with a distinctive dress uniform, it is hoped that the 14th will take advantage of this order and a new uniform will be adopted by the organization that will embody the red trousers that tradition has made so famous in its regimental history.



Recruiting in 1st Battalion 71st Infantry

By MAJOR GEORGE L. BLISS

IN the First Battalion of the 71st Infantry, we have just completed a sustained recruiting campaign of one year's duration, the results of which may prove interesting to others who are concerned with recruiting problems.

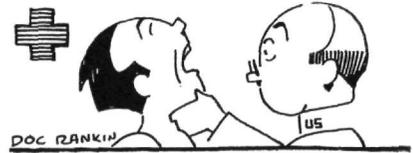
In December, 1924, it was announced that the First Battalion Recruiting League was to be organized and start operations on January 1st, with the members of each Company in the Battalion constituting a team. The rules governing the League were drawn up in the following simple language:

- The league season will open January 1st.
- Each company in this battalion will constitute a team.
- Team standings will be expressed in percentage of recruits obtained to quota. The quota for each Company is one recruit per week.
- Original enlistments and re-enlistments will have equal value in the scoring.
- A bulletin showing team standings will be published each week and will give credit for all enlistments shown on the morning report of each company up to Tuesday night of that week.
- The battalion commander and the five company commanders will constitute a committee to decide any controversies.

As will be noted, the basis of the plan is to stimulate each company to recruiting at least one man per week on the theory that a company which adheres to this quota will never have a recruiting problem. Each company employs its individual methods of sustaining interest in the contest by such methods as squad contests, platoon contests, prizes such as regimental lapel buttons, pins or cuff links to individual members, advertising, etc. As the end of the year approached, a friend of the Battalion offered a silver cup to be awarded annually to the custody of that company of the Battalion heading the League on December 31st each year, and to be permanently retained by that company first winning it three times.

The cup this year was won by Company "A," commanded by Capt. Robert J. Geis, with a score of .827 for the year.

The following schedule is taken from the December 31st issue of the First Battalion Recruiting Bulletin, and shows the team standing for the year. While the recruiting cup is awarded on the basis of recruits obtained, a column showing



losses sustained is also given, so that we may keep track of the net result.

Team	Quota	ENLISTMENTS		Stand- ing	LOSSES		
		This Week	Total		This Week	Total	
Co. A...	52	—	43	.827	2	35	
Co. C...	52	—	36	.692	—	48	
Co. D...	52	1	34	.654	—	26	
Co. B...	52	—	23	.443	—	31	
1st Bn.							
Hq. Co.	52	—	15	.288	—	13	
		260	1	151	.581	2	153

Telephone and Wire Capabilities and Limitations

(Continued from page 6)

telephones (except at the message center and Communications Officer's phone telephone orderlies are not members of the Communications Platoon. They are detailed from other units.)

The functions, personnel, and equipment of the Wire Section, have been worked out from tactical principles, and in order to make intelligent use of this section in tactical situations, a thorough knowledge of its capabilities and limitations by all concerned is necessary.

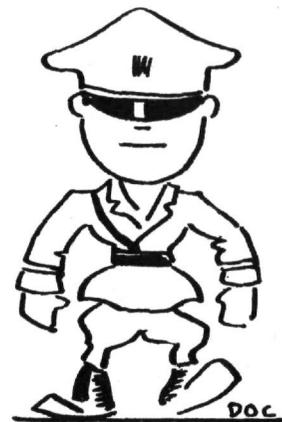
Figs. 1, 2 and 3 show the normal distribution of lines entering the switchboards of the Infantry Battalions, Regiments and Brigade, respectively, in a situation of a brigade in attack disposed as follows: The regiments are abreast; each regiment has two battalions in line.

The priority telephone installed at any Command Post is that of the Message Center.

She—Darling, don't you love me any more?

He—Of course I do. Haven't I just said you're a girl in a thousand?

She—Yes. But you used to say I was a girl in a million.—*London Mail.*





CRACK AND FIELD EVENTS



245TH COAST ARTILLERY

TRACK athletes signalized Washington's Birthday competitions by cracking a number of world records. At the 13th Regiment Armory games in Brooklyn conducted by the 245th Coast Artillery Willie Ritola clipped seven seconds off the world indoor record for 5,000 yards, in the time of 13 minutes 32 seconds. Alan Helffrich broke the world mark for 600 metres by 1-3-5 seconds in the time of 1 minutes 22-5 seconds. Louis Clark equaled the world mark of 11 seconds in the 100metre dash.

Fred Wachsmuth of the Millrose A. A., local ten mile champion, led the way for a field of forty-six in the modified Brooklyn-Queens marathon of twenty miles. The big chested distance runner went over the icy and slushy streets in the fast time of 1 hour 52 minutes 11 seconds. This stands as a world record, it being the first time the course was used in a marathon.

Ritola won the 5,000- metre race in 13 minutes 22 seconds, clipping seven seconds off the old mark which he made last year in St. Paul. The Finn started from scratch, picked up the handicap men before the first mile was covered and won by half a lap.



Clarke equalled Bob McAllister's indoor record when he won the 100-metre sprint in 11 seconds. He finished a step ahead of "Chet" Bowman, another Newark A. C. man. J. O. MacDonald of Penn was third.

The summaries:

One-mile run, novice—Won by E. R. Welles, Princeton University. Time, 4.49-2-5.

100-yard dash, handicap (closed to 13th Regiment A. A.)—Won by H. Appel, Company L (2½ yards). Time, 0.10 3-5.

100-yard dash, handicap—Won by Fred Bonagura, Holy Name Club (5 yards). Time, 0.10 1-5.

Half-mile run, handicap—Won by Fred Velt, New York University (30 yards). Time, 2.02.

75-yard high hurdles race—Won by Carl Christiernson, Newark A. C. Time, 0.09-4-5.

100-metre dash—Won by Louis Clarke, Newark A. C. Time, 0.11 (equals world's indoor record).

One-mile relay, handicap, for colleges, clubs and schools—Won by Poly Prep (Nelson, Callaghan, MacDonald, McCague, 69 yards). Time, 3.28.

1,500-metre run—Won by Russell Payne, University of Penn. Time, 4.09.

Half-mile interscholastic relay—Won by Manual Training (Diuguid, Camminitti, Sheridan, McDade). Time, 1.27.

5,000-yard run, handicap—Won by Willie Ritola, Finnish-American A. C. (scratch). Time, 13.32 (new world's indoor record, old record 13.39).

Two-mile college relay—Won by University of Pennsylvania (J. M. Greene, Harold Barnshaw, Robert Starrett, Charles Rogers). Time, 8.16 4-5.

3,000-metre walk, handicap—Won by Willie Plant, Morningside A. C. (scratch). Time, 13.04.

600-metre run—Won by Alan Helffrich, New York A. C. Time, 1.22 2-5. (New world's indoor record, old record 1.24.)

660-yard run, handicap (for Military Athletic League)—Won by Alder M. Jenkins, 106th Infantry (38 yards). Time, 1.25 2-5.

The finish of the marathon follows:

Name and Club	Time H.M.S.
F. Wachsmuth, Millrose A. A.	1.52.11
K. Konski, Finnish-Amer. A. C.	1.52.03
A. Michelson, Cygnet A. C.	1.53.52
H. Tranter, Millrose A. A.	1.57.58
L. Gregory, unattached.	1.59.35

107TH INFANTRY

THE annual test of the athletic abilities of the different companies—the Annual Games—was held on January 29th, with one of the heaviest entries of recent years participating. Service Company—which has undoubtedly the strongest track team in the State—won the meet, nearly doubling the point score of Company F, which finished in second place. The Service Company's name again goes on the bronze lion, but they failed to repeat their triumph of last year in winning the Lydecker Trophy for proficiency in the military events, and lost by one point to Company F. The Service Company, however, amassed the high figure of 64 points in the track and field events, giving them quite a lot to talk about. Companies D, K, I and M were also near the top, each with a respectable amount of points.

The Military Athletic League has just completed their Annual Indoor Games. Thru the courtesy of Col. Wade Hayes the 7th Regiment Armory was turned over to the Games Committee. A good crowd turned out and witnessed a wonderful set of games. Some well known stars competed and a great deal of rivalry was shown between the different units. The Squad Hike was one of the most interesting events. In the April issue we will publish the list of winners in the various events.

The Military Athletic League is planning to run a First Military Novice Boxing tournament, the preliminary trials to be held in the 13th Regiment Armory, on Friday evening, March 26th, at 8 P.M. Admission to be free. The finals will be held on Wednesday evening, March 31st, at 8 P.M., in the 14th Infantry Armory. Weights 120-129-135-145-158-175. Prizes to be given are 14 K. gold Elgin watches to first, and 20-year gold Elgin watch to second. A suitable prize to the losers in the semi-finals.

Be sure to enter if you are a novice.



Slightly Twisted

A story was circulated in Miller's home town that he had cleaned up a fortune in Florida real estate. The word was excitedly whispered about that he had made a profit of \$65,000 after holding a property in Miami for two months. The small town's only editor, getting wind of it, and sensing it as good for a column or so, hastened down town to the office of Miller's father.

"That's great about your son cleaning up 65,000 berries in Miami in two months!" exclaimed the editor.

"It was St. Petersburg instead of Miami," replied Mr. Miller, "and they've got the time mixed a little. It was two years instead of two months."

"Well," replied the editor, still full of enthusiasm, "that doesn't make much difference. It's the figures that count."

"Yes, and they got them wrong too," added the old man. "It was \$6,500 instead of \$65,000, and he didn't make it—he lost it!"—*Everybody's*.

* * *

Snappy Table Talk

"Eight o'clock," the girl said when she swallowed her wrist watch.

Don't ever go into the water after a meal—you won't get it!

"This has gone far enough!" cried the hungry boarder as he reached for the plate.

* * *

Cook: "Are the boys ready for breakfast?"

Waiter: "No, they're not all in yet."

* * *

"Three hair nets, please."

"What strength, please?"

"Three dances and a car ride."

—*Parrakeet*.

* * *

*A man had a little axe,
He walked the forest through,
Whenever he got hungry
He'd take a chop or two.*

* * *

The Substitute

Juliet (home from holiday): "You know, being back in town, I do miss all the cows and sheep and pigs and things."

Ernest: "Yes, but you still have me, darling."

* * *

Mother: "How did you lose your teeth, son?"

Son: "Shifting gears on a lollypop."
—*Ex.*

Let There Be Light

"I hear, Willie, that your father has received an offer of several thousand more salary from a city pulpit. Will he accept the call?"

"Well, dad's in his study praying for light but mother's packing."—*Wizz-Bang*.

* * *

A fresh young fellow who was driving a coupe hung out the following sign on the rear of his car: "Lost and Starving Chickens Here's a Welcome Coupe."—*Am. Mutual Magazine*.

* * *

Gas Bombs

Gladys—He's so romantic. Whenever he speaks to me he starts: "Fair lady!"

Edward—Oh, that's force of habit. He used to be a street car conductor.—*University of Buffalo Bison*.

* * *

But the Coal Strike Is Ended

"How's your hens doing, Zeb?"

"Darned poor. They're taking a lay off."—*Dartmouth Jack O'Lantern*.

* * *

A Low Offer

Movie Director—Mills wants \$600 for playing part of the Indian in our new film.

Manager—Offer him \$300. Tell him it's only a half-breed.

* * *

Reverse English

"Who composed that?"

"Beethoven, Madam."

"How lovely! And is he composing now?"

"No, Madam, he is decomposing."—*Wizz-Bang*.

* * *

Foreigner—I want to buy some strong rope—my cow he changes his hide every night.

Dealer—How's that?

Foreigner—One night he hide in the creek, other night he hide in the thicket. Want to tie him up.—*Good Hardware*.

* * *

Kiss, and "make-up" again.

* * *

Suggestion for the Artillery

"Mother," said the little boy, after coming from a walk, "I've seen a man who makes horses."

"Are you sure?" asked the mother.

"Yes," he replied. "He had a horse nearly finished when I saw him; he was just nailing on his back feet."

True to Form

The detail had just arrived near the front lines when the Captain looked around and noticed a private hatless and coatless. "Where's the rest of your uniform?" he demanded.

"Back where we came from."

"Go back and get it."

The private vanished and later reappeared, correctly uniformed, but without his rifle. "Where's your gun?"

"Left it back where we came from."

"Listen," bellowed the superior officer, "You're a fine soldier. What were you in civilian life?"

"Plumber's assistant."—*American Legion Weekly*.

* * *

Onlooker—Surely, Mose, you don't expect to catch fish in that stream?

Mose—No sah, I don't expect to. I've just showing my old woman I has no time to turn de wringer.—*Good Hardware*.

* * *

Fancies

Parent (anxiously)—Nurse, is it a "him" or a "her"? ?

The Nurse—It's a "them!"—*Answers*.

* * *

"Here," said the salesman, "is a pair of pajamas you'll never wear out."

"Er—yes," replied the frat pledge, "they are rather loud for street wear, aren't they?"

* * *

New York City, 1926

"Yessir, this certainly is fraternity weather."

"Howzat?"

"Gives everybody the grip."—*Western*.

* * *

Sol: "How did Abie get his father's consent to join Zater Bater?"

Mon: "Abie told him that each of the members gave him a grip upon initiation."—*Masquerader*.

* * *

"They won't make a brick-layer out of me," said the hen as she shoved the porcelain egg out of her nest.—*Cougar's Pass*.

* * *

Null—I started out on the theory that the world had an opening for me.

Void—And you found it?

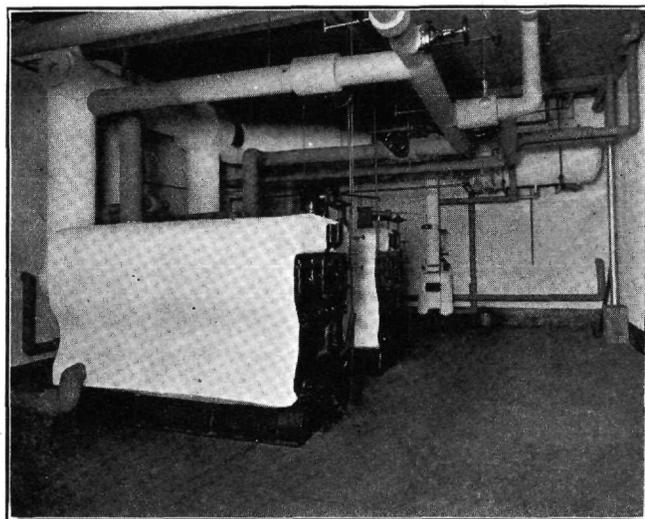
Null—Well, rather. I'm in the hole now.—*Notre Dame Juggler*.

The New Hall of Fame

VIII—MILITARY POLICE IN YONKERS



Capt. William McVicar, commanding the 27th Military Police Company at Yonkers, has just been commissioned Captain and has an enviable military record covering twenty-six years in the National Guard with service in the Spanish-American and World Wars.



A Model Boiler Room

While the "Hall of Fame" series which is now being published in "The New York National Guardsman" has not included any Boiler Rooms, it is believed that a room such as this is entitled to some honorable mention.

This room is the heating plant of the Yonkers Armory where the quarters of the 102nd Motorcycle and the 27th Military Police Companies are located.

Lieut. Col. McGaffin Leaves Guard

AT the 50th anniversary dinner of Company B, Cohoes, February 24, Col. Gillett announced the resignation of Lt. Col. John F. McGaffin from the 105th Infantry, after 38 years' continuous service in the National Guard.

Enlisting in the old Third Separate Company, May 9, 1887, a few months after the company was organized here, he had been a member but a short time when he was made a corporal, then a sergeant, then a quartermaster sergeant. He received his commission as lieutenant of the company, January 18, 1895. When the Second Regiment was formed in 1898 with T. C. Collins, who was captain and then made major, Mr. McGaffin was put in command of Co. B. He was in command of the Cohoes unit during the Spanish-American War. He returned from duty October 26, 1898, and was mustered out of Federal service still retaining his rank as captain in the National Guard.

On May 9, 1901, he received a commission as major and on March 13, 1913, was promoted to the rank of lieu-

tenant colonel. During the World War, Lieutenant Colonel McGaffin was transferred to the regular army, becoming a captain of infantry on November 27, 1917. Retaining the rank of captain he was transferred to the cavalry January 10, 1918. He remained in this branch of service until August 22, when he was again transferred, becoming a captain in the field artillery. There he remained until being mustered from Federal service on December 10, 1918. On March 9, 1920, he was commissioned lieutenant colonel of the 105th Infantry.

Is Fencing the Rising Rival of the Charleston?

BEFORE a gallery of prominent people including members of society, the opera, stage and military circles, Mrs. Helen Kittredge, head of the only School of Sports in the world, and Guido Nadzo, the young Italian actor, gave an exhibition bout in fencing at the 71st Armory recently. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison, Miss Mary Williard, Miss Helen Boswell, Fannie Hurst,

Lillian Gish, Cecile Arden, Ruth Tester, John Barrett, officers of the 71st Regiment and members of Mrs. Kittredge's classes formed the gallery.

There has been a revival of interest in fencing recently—perhaps stimulated, somewhat, by the recent statement of a Harvard professor, that it excelled all exercise in promoting grace and preserving the youthful outline. And Mrs. Kittredge, who has for some time conducted classes in fencing for the officers of the 9th and 71st Regiments, has been besieged by young society women for special lessons. She arranged this exhibition at the request of her classes, selecting Guido Nadzo as not only the most decorative and most skillful young fencer, but because he is facile in both the French and the more picturesque—and equally deadly—Italian methods.

From the enthusiasm of the gallery it is reasonable to warn the Charleston to look to its laurels. There was a threat that the ancient art of duelling may supplant the Charleston in the favor of the younger generation and every debutante carry a rapier of her own.

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Business Manager

MARCH 15, 1926

OUR NEW ADJUTANT GENERAL

IN congratulating the National Guard on its new Adjutant General we don't have to introduce Gen. Franklin W. Ward to rank or file. He is not only known as one of our best type of soldiers and leaders but one who does things—a man always on the job and always looking after the interests of the National Guard to better its conditions, to advance every convenience and service so as to make for its efficiency. Governor Smith in his appointment made a splendid successor to one of the best Adjutant Generals, Edward J. Westcott, the State has ever had. Gen. Ward brings to the office of Adjutant General of the great State of New York the experience of years of training in all the important places in the guard. As a member of the Commanding General's staff for years, as Adjutant and Chief of Staff, as a Commander in the World War of a combat regiment, as a Brigade Commander in the Guard during recent years, as an official for years in the National Guard Association of the U. S. and as a member of the General Staff of the Army in Washington for two years helping frame the working out of the National Guard troops as a part of the first line of defense of the U. S. Army—he knows his job.

The month of birthdays of illustrious Presidents has passed; March with the backyards full of snow and coal bins bereft of coal is with us and everyone is praying for an early spring.

The new ice house at Camp Smith, Peekskill, has received its full quota of ice which augers well for the cool drink after the strenuous drill periods next summer.

Gen. John J. Pershing, in speaking of the Citizen Army, says:

"The Army's summer camps are modest in comparison with grand maneuvers which are held annually by most of the great and small nations of the world. These summer camps are without militarism, because our defense system is the most democratic in the world. They are based upon the highest ideal of service to country, for they are purely voluntary. The young men go to the camps because they wish to be constructive, active citizens, not because the government insists upon them being just that. In most countries military service is compulsory.

"These Army camps, modest in size and length, are the beginnings of preparedness in our country. They are purely American, in keeping with American traditions, ideals and principles.

"At this time it again seems necessary to sound the warning against the danger of unpreparedness. There never has been adequate preparedness in this country. We have come out of all of our wars with the best intentions and high resolves henceforth to be prepared to preserve our peace and liberty. But these resolutions like those made by so many each New Year have always been broken. After each war we have lapsed into our old habit of neglect. Temporary expediency has always tempted us to keep whittling down our military establishment. As a result the preparation that should be made is never made. Always to our surprise, war, with all its confusion and cost in lives and money, has come to us largely because of our weakness.

"We always have heard the 'no-more-war' prophecy. It was particularly strong after the war 1812. It is of foreign importation, having been heeded ages ago by nations, which were thereafter destroyed by war and have only left their ruins to be excavated by scientists."

The Military Athletic League is doing good work for the National Guard and should receive the hearty support of every regiment in its endeavor to promote amateur athletic meets throughout the Guard.

A CORRECTION

IN the historical sketch of the old 8th Regiment (now the 258th F. A.) published in the January issue through a typographical error, we stated the regiment returned to New York City July 21st after the Battle of Bull Run. The date of return should have read August 2, 1861. As one of our readers, calling attention to the error stated, the Battle of Bull Run, itself, took place on July 21st and occupied practically the whole day from 10 A. M. until late in the afternoon, when the Union Army began to fall back and then retreat in the direction of Arlington, Fort Corcorane and the Long Bridge crossing the Potomac River. At about daybreak of July 22nd it was thoroughly demoralized and disorganized, but was prevented from crossing the river by William T. Sherman, then a colonel commanding a brigade, who sent the men back to their organizations and re-established order and discipline among the troops.

One of the humorous papers says "More prescriptions for glasses are filled by druggists than by opticians"—not so funny at that!

Now if anyone asks you for a dollar, or a drink, just reply—
it's Lent!

Decoration Day is the next holiday on the calendar—May 30.

Gets Two Military Promotions in Month

MAJOR Walter G. Robinson, 105th Infantry, Schenectady, has virtually been given two promotions in the month of February. As soon as General Ward took over the Adjutant-General's office he announced the appointment of Major Robinson as Assistant Adjutant-General and Executive Officer. While this position carries the rank of Colonel in the Adjutant-General's Department (S. C. & D.), Major Robinson preferred to remain with his regiment.

Upon the resignation of Lieut. Col. John F. McGaffin, February 23rd, Col. Gillett announced that he would send in the nomination of Major Robinson for lieutenant colonel of the regiment, Major Robinson being the senior major. This will restore to him the rank he had when he was discharged from the World War service.

Major Robinson was born in Auburn April 11, 1879, graduating from the Auburn High School and from Cornell University in 1900. He removed to Schenectady in 1906, in the following year entered the National Guard



as 1st Lieutenant, Company E, December 12, 1907. He became captain December 11, 1911, and a major March

30, 1915. When the regiment went to the Mexican border and became federalized troops, Major Robinson commanded the 2nd Battalion and again went out in this capacity in 1917 when the regiment was called into Federal service for the World War. Later he was transferred to the First Pioneer Infantry and served in the Marne offensive and likewise the Ols-Aisne and Meuse-Argonne movements. On November 7, 1918, he was promoted to lieutenant colonel and entered Germany with his troops as part of the Army of Occupation after the signing of the armistice, returning to the U. S. August 9, 1919.

Re-entering the State Guard later he again became a major in the 105th Infantry. Mayor Lunn appointed him Commissioner of Public Works in the City of Schenectady January 1, 1920, and he served in that office four years. He then went into the Bonus Bureau work at Albany, being executive officer.

He was appointed custodian of the Schenectady Armory January 9, 1925.

It's Now Major Connery, Q. M. Corps

THE many friends of Major Michael H. Connery will be glad to learn of his promotion in the Q.M. Corps, vice Major Sabater, resigned. Major Connery has no superior, in or out of the Army, as a commissary, and can provide the food for 100 or 5000 with equal calm and efficiency and his accounts always balance. His long experience in the Army as a commissary sergeant and as a supply officer in the National Guard since 1917 has made him an expert in obtaining and issuing rations to troops.

Major Connery's military experience is long and varied and covers a period of over 37 years in the National Guard and Regular Army—he is one of the few active members of the Guard who served in the Indian Campaign of 1890-1. He also served in the expedition against Santiago and participated in the battle of San Juan in the siege and capture of Santiago de Cuba; the Philippine Insurrection 1900-1901; on the Mexican border and in France with the 105th Infantry, 27th Division.



Since 1921 he has been Commissary Officer at Camp Smith, Peekskill, where his work has earned the commendation of all officers with whom he has come in contact.

Twelfth of Guard in N. Y.

NATIONAL GUARD units of New York State comprised more than 12 per cent of the total strength of the National Guard on December 31.

Official statistics made public today by the War Department showed that New York on that date had 21,896 officers and men in the Guard, and that the total for the whole United States, Hawaii and Porto Rico was 176,947.

Vet Ass'n to Hold Dinner

The Veteran Association, 47th Regiment, will hold its annual dinner at the Hotel St. George, Brooklyn, on the 27th. This date is the anniversary of the departure of the former regiment to the front in 1862. The officers of the 27th Division Train will attend in a body.

107th Promotions

It's Major Edward H. Wilson of the 1st Battalion now, instead of Capt. Wilson of H Co. Major Wilson has been promoted to fill the position left vacant upon the resignation of Major Robert Byrnes. The captain of H Co. is now Edward Brush, former first lieutenant. Incidentally, H is the company which now carries the guidon awarded for proficiency during the last tour of Peekskill.

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THE 212th Coast Artillery, N. Y. N. G., is the only Anti-Aircraft Regiment in The New York National Guard.

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The regiment returns from camp with a unique distinction. At target practice with the three-inch anti-aircraft guns the batteries of the 212th hit a towed target; the target, towed by an airplane at an altitude of more than 7,500 feet and at a rate of between 75 and 100 miles an hour, was knocked from the sky.

This was a record. Never before have National Guard troops made hits on airplane-towed targets.

The Whole Guard on Review

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

244TH COAST ARTILLERY

THE 244th was reviewed on January 28 by Major General William Cruickshank. Due to the fact that alterations to the armory had rendered the men's lockers inaccessible, there was a certain amount of trepidation felt that no participation in a review since last spring might have had a demoralizing effect upon the close order drill. But all were agreeably surprised at the excellence of the formations, and everything went off in good shape. The first class gunners' cup was presented to Capt. Ellard's battery during the ceremonies, and medals for pistol marksmanship were distributed to a large number of officers and men. The reviewing officer was the guest of honor at dinner in the gymnasium, and supper and dancing followed the review. Among the distinguished guests were Prince Aage of Denmark and Major General Ivor Thord-Gray of the British Army. Prince Aage is a captain in the Foreign Legion and a colonel in the Danish army, and he expressed himself as favorably impressed with the regiment's showing.

We expect to have the honor and pleasure of welcoming our new Major General, William N. Haskell, at our next review, which will be held on March 19.

The Sylla and Charybdis of muster and inspection having been passed, we are looking forward to a busy interlude before time for camp. Oswego will be our destination again this year, and we believe that we can make some good records, now that we are acquainted with the place.

After extensive alterations in the construction of the north gallery of the armory, the machinery for use in the vocational school is rapidly being installed. It now begins to look like a real shop. Thirty thousand dollars has been expended for electrically driven lathes, planes, drills, etc. The instructors will be practical men, qualified to give instruction in the ground work of machine shop practice. It is not expected or intended that this school will turn out finished mechanics, but it will give those men mechanically inclined an

Officers of the Military
Athletic League
1926

Lt. Col. James P. Cooke, *President*, R. L.

Major P. J. Walsh, *1st Vice President*, 102nd Engineers.

Capt. Fred W. Baldwin, *2nd Vice President*, 14th Infantry.

Major Edwin G. Ziegler, *3rd Vice President*, 54th Inf. Brig.

Capt. Herbert J. Lucas, *Treas.*

Lieut. Henry J. Johnson, *Finan. Sec.*, 245th Artillery.

Lt. Col. Chas. J. Dieges, *Cor. Sec.*, A.G.D., N.Y.

Lt. Jos. A. Rozell, *Rec. Sec.*, 27th Div. Train, Q.M.C.

opportunity to ground themselves in shop practice and the operation of machines which may open up to them a new and more productive line of work. Anyone interested in this vocational work can obtain further information from Major Miller.

105TH INFANTRY

COMPANIES B, F and H are represented at Bennings, Ga., in the infantry officers' training class just started. The officers are Lieutenants.

Capt. A. P. McGee, senior instructor of the regiment, who has been ill two weeks with the grippe, is about again.

The State Police School has just finished a most successful training period of six weeks in the Troy Armory. There were 206 in this, the largest class, many coming from all over the country. Capt. Allan Smith of the A. G. Dept., N. Y. N. G., had charge of the drill and special physical training.

Capt. I. Forrest Brown of Co. G., Amsterdam, has been called to California on account of the serious illness of his wife, who has been visiting there.

Inspections in the regiment were finished March 8th and all units made a satisfactory showing. The Medical Unit was inspected in the Troy Armory, Friday evening, February 19th.

The Annual Automobile Show was held in the armory of Company L, Saratoga Springs, recently.

101ST CAVALRY

ASIDE from holding the honor space in the attendance roll, the "Cavalry" comes in for comparatively little notice in the "Guardman." For this reason, we feel it necessary to call attention to the fact that we have some troops out here in the "sticks," as the rest of the 101st can testify.

We made a little trip up to Rochester, N. Y., February 6th, to show the boys of "F" Troop how to play indoor baseball. In an attempt to regain their prestige the Rochester boys journeyed up here the following week and were again soundly trounced. But we have a real team.



Not content with being runners-up in the 106th Field Artillery Indoor Baseball League, losing only one game, our team played and decisively defeated a team composed of officers of the 106th F. A.

Plans are now being formulated for another big mounted games and circus, which will be held some time next May. The Buffalo public has taken such a keen interest in this annual affair that the troopers are planning to make this year's games the best ever offered. The rough-riding and Cossack teams have started practice, and have evolved some new and startling stunts.

A radio has now been added to the fixtures in the troop room, thanks to the hundred dollars "E" Troop won at camp last year for rifle marksmanship. The boys are now pining for a new orthophonic Victrola, so watch "E" Troop at camp this year.

104TH FIELD ARTILLERY

WE haven't the slightest idea how the other Field Artillery Regiments made out this last inspection, but if they care to see how Harness and Batteries should really look, why if they care to take the trouble they are welcome to look us over at any time. And as for store rooms, tool chests, spare parts, etc., that look as though Tiffany's had just sent them up on approval, why see how the First Battalion up-State have done their stuff!



Col. James E. Austin, commanding the outfit, is delighted with the showing, and well he might, it is, to put it mildly, remarkable. "I am indeed pleased with the work of every Officer and Enlisted man in my Regiment," said the Colonel, "and I wish to extend to all who worked so hard to make this the success it is, my hearty thanks."

The Colonel has just returned from the Convention in Florida, he has a corking tan and looks as though he was all ready and fit for a strenuous game of Polo.



There was little to choose as far as general efficiency is concerned, among the different Batterys, it is generally understood that the Supply Sergeants should receive the major portion of the glory, these men put in long, weary hours of laborious work, and they certainly can rest on their laurels.

Battery "D" was the only outfit in the 2nd Battalion that mustered in 100% and the Captain of "D" was loud in his praise of himself and his two Lieutenants, Costello and Britton.

Heard Behind the Kneeboard

Sweet Mama: "Eddie darling, when we went through that last long tunnel, a strange man hugged and kissed me!"

Lieut. Karsch: "Where is he, I'll teach him something."

Sweet Mama: "Oh, don't bother, dear; he knows everything."

* * *

Sgt. McGuire told Master Sgt. Tattersall that the suit he was wearing was entirely too large for him. "Tat" admitted it, and then added it didn't make any difference as he lived in Jamaica. "What has that to do with it?" asked Mac. "Oh," piped Tat, "I am a bigger man there than I am here."

* * *

I have seen a clever burglar crack a safe, watched Houdini break loose from hand-cuffs and leg irons, heard about Gerald Chapman fighting his way to freedom from jail, and gasped with wonder as the "Human Fly" scaled the side of a building, BUT—where, oh where is the cuckoo that can get out of the Old Guard Ball with more than six bits in his pocket?

* * *

Sgt. Toddings was busily engaged polishing up for our recent inspection that trick pulled on me before!"

when along came his Battery Commander, stopping a minute he asked him which Battery, in his opinion, would win the inspection. "The Battery with the biggest Mess Fund, sir," smiled the Sergeant.

* * *

During the inspection of Service Battery, the Inspecting Officer asked one of the men who his Battery Commander was, "Lieut. McKinney, sir," came back the answer. "Well, who is this?" inquired the Officer, pointing to the jovial Capt. Wolfe. The "Rookie" perked his head to one side and answered: "I don't know, I never seen the gent in me life." As they walked away Capt. Wolfe was heard to mutter, "Don't know me, huh? Well, before we leave for Camp he'll know me, AND HOW!"

* * *

Sgt. "Buck" McCort cannot be convinced "D" Battery had 100% attendance, he said he counted the Battery personally and there were only 93 present.

* * *

Our amateur Belasco, "Ruby Rob-



ert" Walsh thinks he is some songster. "Big John" Murphy heard him warbling recently and told him he was a born singer. "Ruby Robert" swelled with joy, and asked "Murph" how he knew that. "You have flat feet and a sharp nose," gurgled Murph.

* * *

Have you all heard Lieut. Hughes' new songs? Here are a few: "Cheer up! Divorce is yet to come." "It's a long lane that has no ash-can," "He who laughs last is—English," "It's an ill wind that blows no Crepe de chine," "If your wife is all unstrung, send her a wire."

* * *

Sgt. McNamara called at a very elegant house recently and asked the pretty French maid if the Madame was in. "No, no, cherie," piped the maid. "Come RIGHT IN."

* * *

Capt. Gildea visited a night club recently in company with a very beautiful girl, as they reached their table the Captain reached over and pulled out her chair for her, imagine his surprise when she wagged her finger at him and said: "Aw, no you don't! I've had

245TH C. A. NOTES

LED by the veteran Tom Paprocki of L. A. A. U. fame, the athletes of the 245th Coast Defense Command walked off with the Col. Richard E. Enright trophy on Wednesday, January 13th, at the track and field meet held in the 13th Regiment armory under the auspices of the Military Athletic League. The meet, which was open to members of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia, was strictly a novice meet, so Paprocki was entered in the 12-pound shot put. With a heave of 40 feet 10 inches, Tom won the event.

The 13th Regiment athletes ran up a total of 55 points to win the cup. The old 14th of Brooklyn was second with 12 tallies, with the 106th Infantry and the 12th Coast Artillery tied for third with nine points each.

The annual observance of American Legion Night at the 245th Artillery (Old Thirteenth Regiment) was made doubly impressive on Monday night, January 25th, by the presence of Lieut.-Col. William N. Haskell, recently nominated commander of the New York National Guard. A record attendance of 10,000

persons who crowded the armory voiced their approval, as more than 500 legionnaires, many of them clad in sky blue French smocks with chapeaux of like color marched before the guest of honor.

Seven years ago the Thirteenth Regiment, then designated 59th Heavy Artillery, returned after more than a year's service with the heavy railroad cannon in France. Each succeeding year has seen the anniversary ceremonies increase in solemnity and in number of people attending the affair, but the throng on Monday night taxed the capacity of the spacious drill hall to its utmost.

A feature of the splendid program arranged by Col. Sydney Grant was the presentation of a Conspicuous Service Cross of the State of New York to 2nd Lieut. Andrew J. Pancoe, C. A. C., N. G. N. Y. In presenting the lieutenant with the State decoration, Col. Haskell told of the distinguished record made by the former marine.

Lieut. Pancoe, while serving as a sergeant in the Fifth Regiment, U. S. Marine Corps, during the World War, received the following citations:

July 17, 1918, citation, Second Division, U. S. Army, Gen. Elmer S. Bundy, commanding, for distinguished and excep-

tional gallantry at Bois de Belleau, on June 13, 1918.

September 12, 1918, citation, Second Division, U. S. Army, Gen. John A. Lejeune, commanding, for distinguished and exceptional gallantry at Vierzy, July 18 and 19, 1918.

March 27, 1919, citation, U. S. Army, A. E. F., Gen. John J. Pershing, commanding, for distinguished and exceptional gallantry at Bois de Belleau, June 13, 1918.



July 15, 1919, citation, French Army, Marshal Petain, awarding Croix de Guerre with Palm and Star, for gallantry in action June 15, 1918, at Bois de Belleau.

November 28, 1919, citation, French Army, Marshal Petain, for capturing two enemy machine guns and killing their crews, at Bois de Belleau, June 13, 1918. Awarded Croix de Guerre with Palm and Star.

Following a short band concert by the Thirteenth Regiment Band under the direction of Mort Wildigg, leader, an exhibition of calisthenics was given by members of the Second Battalion under Maj. Reilly. Capt. E. J. Riehl directed the men in their unique exhibition of physical exercises, which showed plainly the benefits of training given them.

Much laughter rewarded the athletes of the First Battalion, commanded by Maj. Charles S. Cleim, in their massed games, consisting of leapfrog and other mirth-provoking sports.

A spirited tussle took place between a relay team from Battery F and men from Batteries E and K. Large handicaps in the one mile handicap relay were granted and the runners sporting red shirts with a large white F blazed in the center were forced to extend themselves to capture the most exciting race seen at the armory this year. The winning team was composed of T. Paprocki, J. Dolan, H. Browne and F. DeSola. Battery E, with a handicap of 59 yards was second and third prize was awarded Battery K who started with a handicap of 77 yards.

The exhibition of seacoast gun fire startled the throng who listened to the eerie "whooshing" of the huge rubber projectiles as they hurdled through the air on their way to the targets from the armory roof. A round of applause greeted the gunners, who manned the four-inch gun of Battery L under Capt. John D. Humphries, as they sent two well directed shots squarely through the

targets in the night firing demonstration. Lights were dimmed and towed by an electrically propelled model of a seagoing tug, a small triangular target appeared on the armory floor. The beams of a searchlight searched the armory and soon located the tug and its tow. A battery of gunners on the twelve-inch mortar, commanded by Capt. Lyman L. Parks, received the range from the plotters located in the signal tower and sent a sixty-pound shell whizzing through the air to the target. This demonstration of coast defense work brought a round of applause from the people who had silently watched the interesting, and to many of the veteran soldiers, unique exhibition.

That the men of Col. Grant's command are well trained as infantrymen was conclusively proven in the close order drill which concluded the features. A provisional company of Maj. Orr's battalion under the command of Capt. Humphreys, performed the intricate infantry maneuvers without a noticeable fault. Guns were held at the correct angle and in the marching movements, arms and feet moved in perfect unison.

The appearance of some sixty sets of national and American Legion colors borne by sailors, soldiers, marines and women representatives of the Army and Navy, in their service uniforms evoked prolonged applause as the veterans from Legion posts of the Second District, comprising all of Brooklyn and Long Island, marched past the regiment standing at the salute, to their post. A mixture of uniforms from all branches of the service and the appearance of more than 100 Legionnaires, members of La Societe of Forty and Eight, clad in their French attire, lent color to the assemblage and made marked contrast to the dull drab uniforms of the regiment.

With the band playing airs familiar to the war period, Col. Haskell and his staff, composed of many officers prominent in Army and National Guard circles, inspected the assembled regiment and Legionnaires. Passing between the long lines of men, the colonel would pause for a second while his eyes scanned the decorations worn by some of the soldiers who had seen service during the war. At the close of the inspection and following review, the veterans formed a guard of honor and escorted Col. Haskell from the floor. Dancing on the armory floor concluded the program while the officers held their reception in the officers' club.

The danger of extremists in the National Guard was decried by Col. Haskell, in a short address at the dinner held in the officers' mess at the armory prior to the review. He stressed the need for strict obedience and absolute and unquestioning loyalty to the service.

174TH INFANTRY

THE annual ball in the beautiful Buffalo Armory on Lincoln's Birthday was a big success and one of the social events of the winter season in the city.



Many of those occupying boxes had out of town guests and there were a great many visiting officers keeping young with the aid of the fine band music under direction of Warrant Officer Bolton. The decorations were most artistic.

The next evening, the 13th, the Veterans' Association of the 74th Infantry staged a "Valentine Party De Luxe" in the armory's theatre. There were comic valentines for all, lots of good things to eat and some fine dancing and singing numbers, as the program announced by "a bevy of beautiful, blushing, bashful Buffalo buds." The Entertainment Committee scoring the success comprised E. P. Bacon, A. L. Gillig and W. D. Coulter.

Friday evening, February 26th, a joint review was tendered to Col. Adolphe H. Huguet, U. S. A., Senior Instructor to the New York National Guard, by the 28th Infantry of Fort Porter and the 174th Infantry, and the armory was packed. After the review the regular troops gave a company drill followed by a machine gun drill by the Guardsmen. Dancing wound up a most enjoyable evening.

105TH FIELD ARTILLERY

ANOTHER victory for "C" Battery.

On Tuesday the 2nd of February, "C" Battery journeyed to the Bronx Armory to indulge in a little friendly competition. Needless to say, the long trip proved to be well worth while. "C" Battery won five of the six events.

The following events are those in which the men contested:

A mounted melee—won by "C" Battery; a section race—won by "E" Battery; a tug-o-war—won by "C" Battery; a basketball game, and, finally, a pistol contest. Both of these were won by "C" Battery.

Let not the fact that "C" Battery won five of the events make you think that "E" Battery was swamped. In all the events that took place that night the men of "C" Battery knew that they were in a contest.

The Mounted Melee started with a breath-taking rush that made the people in the balcony sit up and take notice. The men of "C" Battery paired off and

each pair went after one man letting the other man go. It was all over before the other team could get started. Our hard-boiled Top-kick almost dislocated his shoulder he worked so hard.

Next came the Section Race. This is the event in which "E" Battery proved itself to be expert. The speed that the men showed was nothing short of miraculous. These men showed so much energy that they harnessed-up and went into action in the remarkable time of ten minutes.

Immediately, the two teams lined up for the Tug-o-War. As the signal was given the men heaved on the rope with all their might. The first shock was so great that the rope tightened with a noise like the report of a gun. After five minutes of steady pulling "E" Battery started to pull the other men toward the line. As the first man was about to be dragged over the line "C" Battery dug in its heels and with every ounce of energy that could be brought forward gradually backed away until they had pulled the other team past the limit. The men of both teams had taken this event so much to heart that they were on the verge of collapse as they walked off the floor.

The men of the two batteries were then marched to the gym, where they were treated to as fine a basketball game as has ever been seen in the Bronx Armory. The final score was 9 to 4, with "C" Battery on top. The floor work of the two teams was a treat to see.

The final event of the evening was the pistol match. This contest the men of "C" Battery won with a score of 350 to 231. They far outclassed the other men and showed that they are almost expert in the use of the automatic pistol.

"C" Battery has received many challenges and is only too willing to show what it can do.

After everything was over and the men had washed the grime of battle from their hands they were marched to the large reception hall where a very appetizing feed was put before them. This is another event in which "C" Battery will challenge all comers.

The boys from Brooklyn sure had a fine time and heartily thank the soldiers in the Bronx for the kind hospitality that was extended to them.

106TH INFANTRY

TARGET practice has come to the fore at the 106th Regiment armory and the men of Col. Thomas Fairservis' command are to spend the next two weeks on the pistol, rifle and machine gun ranges. Capt. Samuel D. Davies, regimental plans and operations officer, is instructing the novices in the preliminary practice, while Capt. J. R. L. Giccons, Army instructor together with Capt. Frederick M. Dardingkiller have charge of the more expert riflemen.

Preparation for the Federal inspection have been practically completed and the officers and non-commissioned officers are making plans for several social affairs to be held next month. After the inspections the regiment will parade in the first review of the year.

Col. Fairservis announced several promotions among the officer personnel last night. Among them were the following: Capt. Ed. K. Johnson to command the Howitzer Company, Second Lieuts. Fenton Harter and Lemmerman to first lieutenants and assigned to Company I and Howitzer Company respectively.

Maj. Frank C. Vincent is attending the Infantry Officers' School at Fort Benning, Ga., and will return to the regiment next month. Captains Johnson and Clarence Blake-Lobb will leave early in February for a short course in the line officers' course at the above school. Sgt. Jack Brown, of Regimental Headquarters Company will depart shortly for the Enlisted Specialists Course at Benning.

Athletics gained much prominence with the appointment of Andy Walsh as coach of the regimental team. A large squad turned out last week for the instruction under his guidance and a number of men have been entered in the M. A. L. championship games to be held next month.

The armory was packed on February 3rd when the first bout of the boxing matches staged by the regiment commenced. These bouts will be a weekly event and will serve as an incentive to many of the soldier athletes to enter the padded ring.

Capt. Fred W. Singleton was re-elected president of the 23rd Regiment Veterans Association. Other officers elected to serve for the current term were Mathew G. Addison, 1st vice-president; Vivian L. Outerbridge, 2nd vice-president; Harry K. Thomas, secretary, and Nelson G. Rogers, treasurer.

244TH C. A. NOTES

OWING to lack of space, we have had to divert the usual personal notes about newly made lieutenants and raffles and turkey shoots to the columns of the "Impact," which is the Second Corps Area publication. Lieut. Leslie Shattuck, of the 1st Battalion Headquarters, is the editor of the 244th column of that magazine, and he has spread himself in the forthcoming issue, so we hope that our readers and the other fifty-five officers of this command will peruse its contents.

Someone has submitted a movie scenario, and while we would like to print all of it, we shall have to deny ourselves that pleasure, owing to the fact that it would occupy too much space. So we present, boiled down, the drama in 67 reels, entitled, "Call the plumber, there's a leak in the soup," by Elmer Sock-noodle.

TITLE: The wall around the old cheese factory had seen many a tragedy.

Horatio Catnip slowly enters. He is dejected. He has long sought the hand of the lovely Pansy Penpoint, but without success, and even now, after he has won every athletic championship from chess to ukulele playing, he finds that he has made no impression upon her fair young heart. Suddenly his face lights up (120 watts).

TITLE: "I shall join the National Guard!"

Scene—N. G. armory. Catnip advances boldly and raps at door, which is opened by gentleman with black moustache. Catnip marks time and salutes to indicate that he wishes to join outfit. (the orchestra plays "Hearts and Flowers"). Scene changes to elaborately furnished office of recruiting officer. Catnip enters and is introduced. He is asked to sit down. Recruiting officer pretends to be signing his name and stamping everything in sight with rubber stamp, but this is only a ruse. He really is watching Catnip out of the tail of his eye.

TITLE: When greek meets greek.

The interview starts, and the recruiting officer, after asking Catnip endless questions concerning his embryonic existence, finally admits that he may be able to get him into the outfit. A startling scene ensues, showing Catnip being examined by the medicos.

TITLE: Thrice had the sunset simmered behind the western hills ere the inquisitors had done with this unspoiled youth from Brooklyn.

The doctors finally agree that there is nothing wrong about Catnip besides an impacted conscience, and we see him being fitted with a clean, snappy uniform by a supply sergeant who ransacks boxes and crates to find an outfit that fits Catnip perfectly.



TITLE: Now to assail the citadel of Pansy's affections comes Horatio Catnip.

It is the night of a review, and Pansy is seated in a box watching the soldiers pass in perfect step, arms aswing, like a piece of mechanism controlled by a single individual, Catnip, although in the ranks but a week, is not so rank, but Pansy is not impressed, and registers indifference by shrugging her lovely shoulders.

(We have to cut out a big slice here. Catnip, it seems, forges rapidly ahead, yet successive promotions have no effect upon Pansy, who remains coldly aloof. We find him now a staff sergeant, and attending officers' school on Monday nights. He has his Sam Brown belt already purchased, together with a nifty pair of light tan boots. Now for the big scene!)

TITLE: Comes the night of the military ball, and proud hearts beat 'neath brilliant trappings.

The company room. Men are seen strutting about in their well-pressed uniforms. The new bit of camouflage, a series of red ropes festooned about the shoulders in a Yule-tide manner, are being worn for the first time, and although it lacks an hour before first call, the men have all arrived, out of sheer anxious interest, like the wholesome lads they are. The scene switches to Pansy, sitting out in the great warm drill hall, looking bored. The band plays adjutant's call to denote the passing of time, and we see the regiment marching in review, lines straight as though the men were glued together, eyes snapping to the right and front as though worked by a string in the hand of the right guide. Catnip's company passes the reviewing stand and approaches the box in which Pansy Penpoint sits. She appears startled, her bosom rising and falling 28 to the minute, her eyes popping from their sockets. She sees Horatio Catnip. She sees the red martingale that enmeshes his neck and chest and realizes that she loves him, her big, manly clean-limbed boy. She rushes across to him and flings herself at him.

TITLE: "MY HERO!"

Fade out. Then we see the lovers, the boy's arm about the girl's waist, feeding the monkey in the Zoo.

TITLE: Came the dawn of a new day for Pansy and her lover, but never were the light boots to be worn by Horatio Catnip.

Pansy turns to Horatio lovingly, and any one can see with half an eye what she is going to say. It is: "Dear, when we're married, promise me that you'll get out of that old regiment."

102ND MEDICAL REGIMENT

OUR upstate units fared as well as our city units. Colonel Salisbury just returned from his inspection of our units in Syracuse, Rochester and Albany. He reports everything in good shape.

The War Department has authorized three new units to make our regiment complete. Our regiment will be the only complete Medical Regiment in the country. The regular army has only skeleton regiments. Colonel Salisbury will have something to be proud of in camp this summer. Three full Battalions, a Veterinary Co. and Service Co., making a total of 675 men. Our dream has come true. Our regiment is in a class by itself.



Our new Battalion Commanders will be Major Rooney, Commanding Hospital Battalion, Major Street, Commanding Ambulance Battalion, and Major Moore, Commanding Collecting Battalion.

Colonel Salisbury, along with Mrs. Salisbury, has left on a trip to the West Indies to be gone for thirty days. We know he will enjoy his trip.

The Regimental Staff went to Syracuse to the convention where Colonel Salisbury received the honor of being elected to Second Vice-President of the National Guard Association.

108TH INFANTRY

OUR gallant basketball team, Co. F, representing the 108th, has tasted defeat. The 105th Infantry team beat us 26-23 and we sincerely hope that they win the Division Championship. Grantland Rice should have seen that game as it was thrilling from start to finish; the score at the half was 12-12, and the last period was a see-saw affair. Professional rules governed the game; we were beaten and are glad that the 105th is our conqueror. None can call us Alibi Ike, but it is hoped that an agreement can be reached where collegiate ruling will be in vogue for a half of the game.

Co. C's team travelled from Syracuse to Binghamton and gave H Co. of the 10th. Inf. a nice drubbing 36-18; and on Saturday, February 20, journeyed to Medina and played F Co. a very exciting and fast game, beating them 21-20. The last point came just as the whistle blew and was a field

basket for the Syracusans. C Co. must now play the Howitzer Co. at Rochester to ascertain which team is the regimental champ.

The National Guard convention was a very interesting and successful one this year. Among the visitors of the 108th's suite were Major Mularkey and Capt Coffey, whom we suspect to have held the interest of our own Bill Egloff so long that he forgot to go home on his wife's birthday, owing to the extreme concentration and interest in this meeting. Major A. T. Smith held a reunion (we are unable to learn whether these are quarterly, semi-annual or annual affairs: we know they convene often) of the Polar Bears.

Changes are coming rather rapidly in the officers, and we regret the loss of 1st. Lt. Lynn S. Webb of Co. K. He is succeeded by 2d Lt. James Burkhardt, whose promotion we know will be well earned. Lt. Burkhardt was overseas with Co. K, 108th Inf., and rates two wound chevrons.

M Co. has a loss and a gain: 2nd Lt. C. F. Keegan has been granted an honorable discharge, and M. C. Kling has been commissioned 1st Lt. and assigned to that Company.

D. C. Hickey could not resist the lure of love for the 108th, and since moving back to Syracuse has rejoined us as 1st Lt., Adjutant, 1st Bn. We look for a very good outfit as he had command of the Regimental Headquarters Company at Plattsburg, Ft. Niagara and Peekskill.

Lieut.-Col. Richard J. Ryan, wearer of the Distinguished Service Cross and badly wounded in action in the World War, was the guest of honor at a dinner given by Company E in Watertown February 16. Captain Cecil H. Page of the company, acting as toastmaster, introduced the former commanding officer, who made the speech of the evening. In turning over the command to the new captain, Col. Ryan said he was willing to come back if needed at any time, either as a private or commanding officer. "I do not expect it will ever be necessary for me to rejoin the service of the company but if it is, I am ready in any capacity down to a private. I have held every regimental rank up to lieutenant colonel brevet, except that of a shavetail or second lieutenant, and perhaps you will take me in some day in that rank." Lieutenant Colonel Ryan also told of his first military experience as a member of the Fifth Royal Scots in Montreal and of experiences in the Boer War with E Battery of

(Continued on Page 23)

HOW WE STAND

Average attendance for entire Guard 79%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard 21,808
 Minimum Strength New York National Guard 18,821
 Present Strength New York National Guard 21,834

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 26
 27th Division Headquarters 25

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 70
 51st Cavalry Brigade 87

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength 32
 52nd Field Artillery Brigade 54

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

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

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength 329
 27th Division Special Troops 427

AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength 146
 27th Division Air Service 127

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength 188
 101st Signal Battalion 151

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength 474
 102nd Engineers 470

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength 423
 102nd Medical Regiment 477

DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.

Maintenance Strength 247
 27th Division Train, Q. M. C. 237

DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN

Maintenance Strength 63
 102nd Ammunition Train 61

STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS

Maintenance Strength 137
 Ordnance Department 20

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength 1,037
 1. 105th Infantry 1,284
 2. 10th Infantry 1,281
 3. 108th Infantry 1,215
 4. 71st Infantry 1,163
 5. 106th Infantry 1,144
 6. 14th Infantry 1,125
 7. 174th Infantry 1,121
 8. 107th Infantry 1,094
 9. 165th Infantry 1,078
 10. 369th Infantry 1,060

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength 599
 101st Cavalry 634

SEPARATE TROOPS

Maintenance Strength per Tr. 63
 1st Cavalry (3 Troops) 206

MACHINE GUN SQUADRON

Maintenance Strength 241
 51st Machine Gun Squadron 346

ARTILLERY 75s

Maintenance Strength 600
 156th Field Artillery 787
 105th Field Artillery 759
 104th Field Artillery 709

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength 646
 106th Field Artillery 787

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength 636
 244th Coast Artillery 811

ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength 739
 245th Coast Artillery 1241

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength 739
 212th Coast Artillery 733

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THEY ARE HELPING YOU --- BOOST THEM

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

January, 1926—Average Attendance Whole Guard 77%

The
Honor
Space



Yours
for the
Effort

(1) 90%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
101st Cavalry	5	6	6	100
Reg. Hq.	4	57	49	86
Hq. Troop	4	78	69	92
Service Troop	4	63	57	91
Troop A	4	51	39	76
Troop B	4	67	56	81
Troop C	4	26	24	91
2nd Sq. Hq.	4	92	87	94
Troop E	4	80	76	95
Troop F	5	60	55	93
Troop G	4	38	38	99
Medical Det.	4	24	22	94
1st Sq. Hq.				
Total	642	578	578	90

(2) 90%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
51st Mach. Gn.	5	2	2	100
Hdqs.	5	37	33	87
Hdqs. Det.	5	102	92	88
Troop A	5	88	76	86
Troop B	5	102	93	91
Troop C	5	12	12	95
Medical Det.				
Total	343	308	308	90

(3) 89%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
107th Infantry	5	7	6	94
Hdqs.	5	34	31	91
Hdqs. Co.	5	98	93	94
Service Co.	4	43	24	57
Howitzer Co.	4	28	24	86
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq.	4	72	65	90
Company A	4	68	60	88
Company B	4	75	66	88
Company C	5	65	59	90
Company D	5	19	15	77
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Co.	4	64	60	94
Company E	4	68	58	86
Company F	5	73	69	95
Company G	4	78	75	96
Company H	4	23	20	86
3rd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Co.	5	64	52	81
Company I	4	87	77	88
Company K	5	65	61	93
Company L	4	63	54	86
Company M	3	32	32	100
Medical Det.				
Total	1126	1001	1001	89

(4) 89%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
10th Infantry	5	6	6	100
Hdqs.	8	75	72	95
Hdqs. Co.	4	88	83	95
Service	4	62	55	88
Howitzer	4	26	21	80
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	79	60	75
Company A	4	68	60	89
Company B	4	77	73	95
Company C	6	91	86	94
Company D	5	69	56	80
Company E	4	73	62	85
Company F	6	74	66	88
Company G	6	64	52	80
Company H	4	87	76	87
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	40	37	91
Company I	4	90	84	94
Company K	5	84	68	81
Company L	5	76	67	88
Company M	4	79	75	95
Medical Det.	1	36	36	100
Total	1307	1160	1160	89

(5) 88%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
101st Sig. Batt.	4	32	29	91
Hq. & Hq. Co.	4	62	55	88
Company A	5	46	38	82
Company B	4	10	10	97
Medical				
Total	150	132	132	88

(6) 87%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
1st Cavalry	5	71	63	88
Troop B	4	72	70	98
Troop G	4	63	47	75
Troop M				
Total	206	180	180	87

(7) 85%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
105th Infantry	5	13	13	100
Field & Staff	4	67	54	81
Hdqs. Co.	5	108	94	87
Service Co.	5	64	48	76
Howitzer Co.	5	46	38	82
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	5	34	29	85
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	5	39	35	90
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	5	72	60	84
Company A	3	84	79	94
Company B	4	74	64	87
Company C	4	73	64	88
Company D	5	69	56	80
Company E	5	71	65	92
Company F	5	72	57	79
Company G	5	69	60	86
Company H	4	68	56	82
Company I	4	79	67	85
Company K	5	70	57	82
Company L	5	74	68	91
Company M	4	37	31	82
Medical Det.				
Total	1283	1095	1095	85

(8) 84%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Md. Rgt.	5	7	7	100
Hdqs. Staff	5	52	49	94
Service Co.	1	28	18	64
Band Co.	5	58	38	66
104th Collecting Co.	4	67	53	80
105th Collecting Co.	4	50	49	99
104th Ambulance Co.	5	46	38	83
105th Ambulance Co.	4	66	54	81
104th Hospital Co.	3	66	62	93
106th Hospital Co.	5	36	33	91
102nd Vet. Co.				
Total	476	401	401	84

(9) 83%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
104th F. A.	4	6	6	100
Regt. Hdqs.	4	45	39	88
Hq. Battery	4	88	71	81
Service Battery	3	39	38	96
1st Bn. Hq. & C. T.	4	92	74	80
Battery A	4	76	62	81
Battery B	3	76	65	85
Battery C	5	34	26	77
2nd Bn. Hq. & C. T.	4	92	81	93
Battery D	3	75	59	78
Battery E	4	70	54	78
Battery F	5	27	24	87
Medical Det.				
Total	720	599	599	83

(10) 83%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
165th Infantry	5	10	10	100
Regt. Hq.	5	62	57	92
Regt. Hq. Co.	5	96	77	80
Service Co.	5	62	50	81
Howitzer Co.	5	64	53	83
Company A	5	62	49	79
Company B	5	65	50	76
Company C	5	63	53	83
Company D	5	61	52	84
Company E	5	70	62	88
Company F	5	59	51	86
Company G	5	61	51	85
Company H	5	64	52	84
Company I				
Total	720	599	599	83

Company K	5	65	52	81
Company L	5	65	55	85
Company M	5	69	51	73
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	5	22	20	89
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	5	23	19	83
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	5	19	18	93
Medical Dept.	5	20	18	89
Total	1082	902	902	83

(11) 83%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
174th Infantry	4	7	7	100
Hdqs.	4	60	46	77
Hdqs. Co.	4	14	11	76
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	4	25	24	95
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	36	33	92
3rd Bn. Hq. Co.	3	93	63	67
Service Co.	4	52	38	74
Howitzer Co.	4	36	27	75
Medical Det.	3	67	65	97
Company A	4	63	40	62
Company B	4	69	55	79
Company C	4	65	61	93
Company D	4	80	72	89
Company E	4	58	50	86
Company F	4	59	49	82
Company G	4	71	64	89
Company H	4	78	65	84
Company I	4	70	67	95
Company K	3	60	48	80
Company L	3	60	48	80
Company M	4	55	42	76
Total	1118	927	927	83

(12) 82%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th Div. Spec. Tr.	4	13	13	98
Hdqs.	4	55	36	66
27th Division Hq. Co.	4	46	38	82
102nd Ordnance Co.	4	67	46	69
27th Tank Co.	4	77	66	85
27th Signal Co.	4	38	32	85
102nd Motorcycle Co.	4	59	51	86
27th M. P. Co.	4	21	16	76
Medical Det.	4	52	52	100
Hq. Detachment				
Total	428	320	320	82

(13) 81%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
14th Infantry	5	10	10	100
Field & Staff	5	22	18	84
Hq. 1st Battalion	5	23	18	78
Hq. 2nd Battalion	5	24	20	82
Hq. 3rd Battalion	5	65	49	74
Hdqs. Co.	5	96	59	76
Service Co.	5	66	61	93
Howitzer Co.	5	63	52	83
Company A	5	65	52	80
Company B	5	65	51	78
Company C	5	64	45	70
Company D	5	63	54	85
Company E	5	64	47	73
Company F	5	66	44	66
Company G	5	71	65	90
Company H	4	69	63	91
Company I	4	87	78	89
Company K	5	65	47	72
Company L	5	77	72	93
Company M	5	31	27	87
Medical Det.				
Total	1156	932	932	81

(14) 80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
245th C. Art.				
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Battery	5	114	97	84
Hdqrs. 1st Battery	5	2	2	100
Battery A	5	7	60	77
Battery C	5	83	67	82
Battery E	5	109	90	83
Battery F	5	109	91	83
Hdqrs. 2nd Battery	5	3	3	100
Battery B	5	98	85	87
Battery D	5	96	76	84
Battery G	5	75	58	78
Battery H	5	120	77	71
Hdqrs. 3rd Battery	5	3	3	100
Battery I	5	69	56	82
Battery K	5	99	86	87
Battery L	5	86	66	76
Battery M	5	89	80	79
Med. Det.	5	30	26	86
	1270	1020		80

(15) 80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
71st Infantry				
Hdqrs.	4	10	10	100
Hq. Co.	4	60	43	72
Service Co.	4	99	79	80
Howitzer Co.	4	62	45	73
Medical Det.	4	30	27	89
1st Bn. Hq.	4	25	19	78
Company A	4	70	56	80
Company B	4	67	58	87
Company C	4	71	56	79
Company D	4	68	55	81
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	27	17	63
Company E	4	74	58	78
Company F	4	63	52	81
Company G	4	66	56	87
Company H	4	64	53	82
3rd Bn. Hq.	4	28	26	95
Company I	4	67	53	79
Company K	4	77	62	81
Company L	4	63	47	76
Company M	4	73	61	83
	1164	933		80

(16) 80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
244th C. Art.				
Hdqrs.	5	5	4	84
Hdqrs. Battery	5	57	43	77
Service Battery	5	77	69	90
Med. Det.	5	37	28	75
1st Bn. Hdqrs.	5	4	4	100
1st Bn. H. D. & C. T.	5	84	70	84
Battery A	5	65	54	83
Battery B	5	74	59	80
2nd Bn. Hdqrs.	5	4	4	100
2nd Bn. H. D. & C. T.	5	67	48	71
Battery C	5	70	54	78
Battery D	5	70	59	85
3rd Bn. Hdqrs.	5	3	3	100
3rd Bn. H. D. & C. T.	5	77	60	77
Battery E	5	65	51	79
Battery F	5	75	56	75
	834	666		80

(17) 78%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
108th Infantry				
Reg. Hq.	5	7	6	86
Reg. Hq. Co.	5	65	45	70
Hq. Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	34	26	77
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	42	37	88
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	33	25	76
Howitzer Co.	4	68	54	80
Service Co.	4	99	82	85
Company A	4	64	52	81
Company B	4	69	55	80
Company C	5	69	53	76
Company D	4	78	71	92
Company E	5	73	53	73
Company F	5	62	52	84
Company G	5	64	49	76
Company H	4	67	53	79
Company I	5	82	53	80
Company K	5	58	43	74
Company L	5	86	75	87
Company M	5	65	45	69
Medical Dept.	5	32	25	77
	1217	954		78

(18) 78%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
106th F. Art.				
Regt. Hdqrs.	5	4	4	100
Hdqrs. Battery	5	39	33	85
Service Battery	6	69	64	92

Hdqrs. 1st Bn.	5	4	4	95
1st Bn. Hq. Battery	4	43	29	69
Battery A	4	86	69	80
Battery B	5	88	60	68
Battery C	4	98	75	76
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn.	5	4	3	85
2nd Bn. Hq. Battery	5	61	53	87
Battery D	4	81	65	80
Battery E	5	68	54	79
Battery F	5	69	42	60
Medical Det.	5	35	31	88
		749	586	78

(19) 76%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th Div. Tr.				
Hdqrs.	4	15	14	93
Wagon Co. 103	4	47	35	73
Wagon Co. 104	4	51	38	75
M. T. C. 105	4	49	37	74
M. T. C. 106	4	40	30	75
M. R. S. 103	4	19	13	68
Med. Det.	4	16	14	85
	237	181		76

(20) 75%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
212th Artillery				
Hdqrs.	5	5	5	100
Hq. Battery	5	78	49	78
Service Battery	5	74	70	94
1st Bn. Hq. & C. T.	5	73	59	81
Battery A	5	64	47	74
Battery B	5	56	44	79
Battery C	5	62	35	57
Battery D	5	64	51	79
2nd Bn. Hq. & C. T.	5	18	17	98
Battery E	5	64	40	62
Battery F	5	59	41	70
Battery G	5	56	39	70
Battery H	5	65	56	86
Medical Det.	5	20	20	100
	758	573		75

(21) 75%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
258th F. Art.				
Regt. Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Battery	4	66	37	56
Service Battery	4	68	53	78
1st Bn. Hdqrs.	3	2	2	100
1st C. Train	4	36	25	70
Battery A	4	64	55	86
Battery B	4	66	50	77
2nd Bn. Hdqrs.	4	2	2	89
2nd C. Train	4	55	41	76
Battery C	4	63	42	66
Battery D	4	69	49	70
3rd Bn. Hdqrs.	4	4	3	87
3rd C. Train	4	53	44	82
Battery E	4	74	61	81
Battery F	4	77	55	71
Med. Det.	4	38	31	82
	743	556		75

(22) 75%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th Air Service				
102nd Observation Sq.	4	113	85	75
102nd Photo	4	15	11	73
	128	96		75

(23) 73%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
106th Infantry				
Regimental Hdqrs.	4	10	9	90
Regimental Hq. Co.	4	67	43	64
Service Co.	4	100	111	90
Howitzer Co.	4	53	32	60
Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	24	18	78
Company A	4	64	41	64
Company B	4	63	42	67
Company C	4	69	50	72
Company D	4	59	40	67
Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	20	16	82
Company E	4	62	46	74
Company F	4	65	44	67
Company G	4	65	38	59
Company H	4	70	50	72
Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	29	26	88
Company I	4	64	44	68
Company K	4	68	51	71
Company L	4	62	45	73
Company M	4	64	53	83
Medical Dept.	4	46	27	58
	1122	826		73

(24) 71%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
106th F. Art.				
Regt. Hq.	5	5	5	100
Hq. Battery	4	56	36	64
Service Battery	4	75	51	69
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	4	3	73
Hq. B. & C. T. 1st Bn.	4	31	21	67
Battery A	4	75	55	74
Battery B	4	100	74	74
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	3	2	67
Hq. B. & C. T. 2nd Bn.	4	31	25	81
Battery C	4	81	66	81
Battery D	4	69	48	69
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	2	2	100
Battery E	3	116	81	70
Battery F	3	67	41	60
Med. Dept.	4	30	14	47
Hq. B. & C. T. 3rd Bn.	3	43	33	75
	788	557		71

(25) 69%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Engrs.				
Field & Staff	4	97	85	87
Company A	4	60	40	67
Company B	4	62	42	68
Company C	4	56	42	74
Company D	4	63	41	66
Company E	4	53	24	46
Company F	4	53	33	61
Hq. & Service	4	96	69	72
Medical Det.	4	22	14	64
	562	390		69

(26) 66%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
156th F. Art.				
Hdqrs.	5	5	3	60
Hdqrs. Battery	5	54	37	68
Service Battery	5	87	75	86
Medical Det.	4	38	24	63
1st Bn. Hq. B. & C. T.	3	44	28	64
Battery A	3	81	45	55
Battery B	4	74	47	63
Battery C	4	86	63	73
3rd Bn. Hq. B. & C. T.	4	52	38	73
Battery D	4	83	44	53
Battery E	4	77	47	61
Battery F	4	113	77	68
	794	528		66

(27) 63%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
369th Infantry				
Regt. Hdqrs.	4	9	9	100
Regt. Hdqrs. Co.	4	60	35	59
Service Co.	4	95	69	73
Howitzer Co.	4	51	28	55
1st Bn. Hq. Co.	4	34	22	64
Company A	4	63	44	68
Company B	4	62	39	64
Company C	4	68	46	67
Company D	4	54	43	80
2nd Bn. Hq. Co.	4	30	17	

(3)	87%	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		4	3	3	100
Hdqrs. Co.		4	35	30	86
			38	33	87

(4)	82%	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Co.		4	33	26	79
			39	32	82

(5)	76%	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.		4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Battery		4	47	34	72
			54	41	76

(6)	74%	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	% Att.
Ord. Dept.		5	20	15	74

(7)	57%	No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	% Att.
2nd Am. Tr.		5	61	35	57

At Bazaar: One dollar a kiss.
 Shrewd Bargainer: Give me fifty cents worth.—*Ohio Sun Dial.*

FOLLOW THROUGH

By CAPTAIN FRANCK C. TILLSON, 160th Infantry

When your pack is getting heavy and the road seems long and rough,
 When you're weary, tired and footsore, and a soldier's life seems tough.
 Then remember that your buddy may be just as tired as you,
 So raise your chin and grin a bit—a soldier follows through.

When the bullets clip the grassstops and your wounded comrades moan,
 When you're crawling out to God-knows-where and you feel you're
 all alone,
 When your cartridges are finished—then your bayonet will do,
 For the testing of a soldier is the way he follows through.

When you get a bullet through the arm and you're feeling sort of sick,
 It's a good excuse for lying down—are you going to quit or stick?
 The enemy are still in front—then, what are you going to do?
 You will never know your limit unless you follow through.

When the Brotherhood of Adventure meets, the Lodge of the Men at
 Arms,
 When the Strong Men sit by the great god Mars, and talk of War's
 alarms,
 When the Sentry stops you at the Gate—what will you say and do?
 For the only question he will ask, is "Did you follow through?"

The Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 19)

the Field Artillery. He enlisted in the National Guard in Watertown under Captain John N. Carlisle, the first day he took out his citizenship papers. The dinner, of the beefsteak variety, was splendidly put on in the armory by the mess detail of the company, and was enlivened with music and songs.

14TH INFANTRY

COMPANY M again sends a little indirect fire. The jazz from "Anderson's Hum Dingers," the shuffling of feet, and the voice of the master of ceremonies announcing, "The next dance will be a robbers' fox trot," were about all that could be heard on the second floor of the Armory on February 10, when the members of the Suicide Club of Co. M held their last dance. In spite of a very heavy snow storm about eighty-five couples braved the elements and showed up with smiling countenances and itching feet. The countenances remained smiling, and the feet functioned for the rest of the evening, for the orchestra surely put out some wicked jazz. As an extra feature Ffc. Francis Chartier gave an exhibition of the Charleston that would make some of the professionals of some of the supper clubs along the

great white way green with envy, and one of our guests, Sgt. Ventemegela of our good friends Co. H, and his gas house quartet, rendered several songs with much pep and harmony. Both socially and financially the dance was a huge success, and it will enable the company to reduce its debt for the player piano substantially.

On February 18th First Sgt. Louis Renard, Jr., called the roll and "bawled out" the men for the last time. Because of business reasons the sergeant was unable to re-enlist; in losing him Co. M loses a man whose record as a soldier and as a man has been second to none. He has served three enlistments in the regiment and in addition to working his way up to Top Sergeant has won the Regimental 100% Medal for three years, qualified with the machine gun for three years and is the holder of the cup presented by the officers of Co. M to the most valuable enlisted man in the Company. On the night of his leaving, in order to give the sergeant the highest honor possible, the Company gave a Review in his honor.

We understand that our First Lieutenant is going to enlist in a new army, sometime this spring; the army of married men. We are willing to bet our next check that when the time comes to do the deed, he will be so excited that he will give the bride

\$20.00 and try to kiss the priest. No doubt he will make a model husband, for he is reported to have no bad habits except pushing little ducks in the water.

Private Kohberger, the poet laureate of the Company, submits the following:

"Doirty Goity Moiphy, she soitenly is a boid,
 She lives on Thoity-second Street,
 Right next to Thoity-thoid.
 She reads the Evening Joinal and
 She reads the Evening Woild—
 I soitenly do love Goity,
 When her doity hair is coiled."

During a recent check up of property the Supply Sergeant reported that an extra fir eaxe was found, but there were no marks on it that would indicate that it came from Syracuse, where the recent National Guard convention was held.

Corporal Red Lally now has a rival for laurels on the track. Private Bertram Alexander, running his first race on February 10, brought old M Co. to the front again. He won the mile race against a fast field.

Private Walsh's Corporal says that the only way he can make him turn his toes out is to make him put his shoes on the wrong feet. Walsh says he would rather be pigeon-toed than

(Continued on page 27)

Basketball Challenge

I am writing in reference to basketball in the N. Y. N. G. It is my humble opinion that if a league was formed among the regiments there would be a far better enlistment record. Also that if a thing of this sort were a reality the men would show more interest in their regimental endeavors.

Along these lines Battery D of the 258th F. A. has been working and the attendance at drills has picked up considerably.

Last but most important is a request that I would like to make to you.

The Battery D Big Five of the 258th F. A., 29 West Kingsbridge Road, is desirous of arranging games with soldier teams and we do hereby challenge all National Guard teams in New York State, *barring none*.

We have not been defeated this year, winning 16 games.

Respectfully yours,

E. T. McCARTHY,
Capt., Battery D Big Five

A Summer in CAMP PEEKSKILL

DO YOU WANT TO JOIN

P. O. D.s

Many attractive Features in the Service this year. Write State Ordnance Officer, 829 Municipal Building, New York City.



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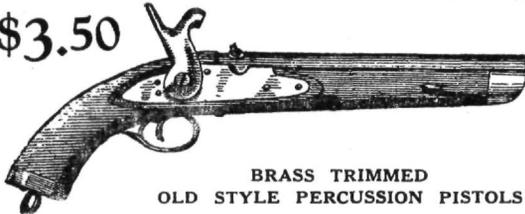
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AT ALL DRUG STORES

The Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 23)

bow-legged, for if he were the latter he would have to stand with feet at attention and his knees deployed as skirmishers.

On February 11, the members of Co. H attended a Beefsteak Dinner at the Armory in celebration of the high rating received by the Company at the recent Federal and State inspection. The rating received was 85.4, which was one of the highest marks received by any infantry organization in the state.

The dinner was held in the Armory dance hall, which had been artistically decorated in the company colors, red and white. Captain Walter S. Mullins, company commander, acted as toastmaster. In a short address of welcome he told of what had been accomplished during the past year, and what was planned for the future. He warned the company not to rest on their laurels, but to continue their good work and maintain the traditions of the Fighting Fourteenth.

Entertainment was furnished by an orchestra and by several vocal and instrumental selections rendered by members of the company. An exhibition boxing bout was staged between Sergeant "Billy" Clark and Frankie Palmer, the "knockout boy" of South Brooklyn.

Lieutenant Edmund J. Eddington, the popular second looie of the company, has been detailed to attend the Infantry School at Fort Benning, Ga., for the next three months, and has left for his assignment. He was given a parting ovation by the company. We look to him to return with great honors.

Lieutenant Earle Woodward proudly announces the birth of another young Woodward. As this is the second one within two years, it again proves the theory that a good soldier is a good citizen.

The members of the Company are curious to know what sort of hair oil Privates Nilsen and Jennings were consuming the night of the dinner. It sure did make them lively.

106TH FIELD ARTILLERY

THE motto of this outfit for the last 75 years has been "Deeds not Words" hence our reticence in bursting into print. BUT—a certain outfit not mentioning any names, but they are not Infantry, Cavalry or Engineers, has been indulging in the good old Mexican game, that they learned on

the border, namely, throwing the Bull.

We were once horse drawn Divisional artillery but of later years have outgrown that and now we use the good old tractor that will do everything a horse will do including acting balky. By the way, here's a new definition of the difference between a horse drawn outfit and a motor drawn one. A new recruit was at Pine Camp for the first time and one Saturday afternoon he went on pass with an older soldier. In the course of their afternoon stroll, they passed some other soldiers. "Who are those soldiers?" asked the recruit. "Oh, they are just some of those horse drawn artillerymen," said the old timer. "How can you tell?" "Well," said the veteran, "a soldier from a tractor drawn outfit always smells of gasoline."

The Sergeants' Club of this regiment held their first annual dance the other night and it was a great success, of course they didn't make any money, but think of the fun they had! All our Fort Sill graduates are returning complete with pink breeches. Some of our shavetails look like Field Marshals now.

During inspection one of the Inspectors asked a private in Battery D what his general orders were. "Sir," he replied, "to obey the Captain and keep my face clean." No wonder they call it "Dirty D."

"Hank Weyland" of A Battery has bought a new car. The boys claim a moth flew out of his purse when he opened it to pay for the car. "Whitey" Williams says that they are all wrong as any moth in "Hank's" purse would starve to death.

The non coms of Battery E are doing the best they know how to help Lieut. Roberts keep E at the top of the ladder.

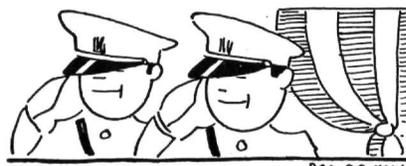
B Battery should eat well at camp this year, both Duncan and Murtha are expert cooks to hear them tell it.

Capt. J. R. (Worrying) Hess has snapped the 1st Battalion Battery out of the trance they were in for the last year. He's got them all worrying now.

Things to worry about: Will anything be left of the tractors we left at Pine Camp?

To be continued in our next.

"Sparkplug."



Illinois Proving Ground Depot and Supply

Lester B. Colby in a series of articles on "Rediscovering Illinois," published in that State, prints the following:

Surprises come thick and fast when you start to take an inventory of Illinois. How many of the 6,500,000 residents of Illinois know, for example, that at Savanna, a city of 7,500 persons, in Carroll County on the Mississippi river, the federal government has stored \$150,000,000 in war materials?

How many know that the United States has, just north of Savanna, a thirteen-mile long heavy-gun range? The Savanna proving ground covers an area of 13,172 acres. The plant cost \$6,000,000.

One of the lessons learned from the World War was that no nation can fight successfully unless it has a huge supply of sodium nitrate.

The United States built on the land north of Savanna the greatest storage pit for sodium nitrate in the world. It is 1,600 feet long, 200 feet wide and 9 feet deep. Built of re-enforced concrete, it will hold about \$12,000,000 worth of nitrates at peace-time prices.

Here are the measurements of a few of the federal buildings at Savanna—forty warehouses, 99x400 feet; forty-seven magazines, 50x200 feet; thirty high explosive magazines, 26x60 feet.

Maj. George F. Lemon, in command, maintains on the reservation fifty soldiers and sixty civilian employees. In time of war this would be augmented to 5,000 men. The purpose of this development, started in 1917, is threefold: A proving ground for guns and ammunition, a depot for supplies and a shell loading plant.

A Few Shots From the Range

The pistol course has been changed. No more shooting at 504 yards. All firing is from 15 and 25 yards. Five shots is a score and but 45 rounds are fired in record practice.

Instead of the "D" and "A" rifle courses this year the "B" course only will be fired. This gives shooting at 200, 300 and 500 yards, or the "A" course less the rapid fire at 500 and slow fire at 600 yards. Making 185 out of 250 possible, rates a marksman.

There are rumors that there will be another pistol trophy match in the State Matches from teams of four from any battery of Field Artillery.

Hereafter all cavalymen of more than one year's training must fire the mounted pistol course.

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The Hackers

By MAJOR GEORGE WITEN

A continued story full of action and thrills written especially for the NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Continued from February Issue)

CHAPTER III

SYNOPSIS—Jim Benson, the hero, before the World War was a draftsman in an architect's office. Service in France so undermined his health from the poisonous gases, he had to obtain outdoor work upon his return to the United States. Having married a girl from a wealthy without money and an increasing family, "Jim" borrowed a hundred dollars, bought a second-hand car and commenced "hacking." It seems that trouble met him at every corner, and rubbing elbows with the underworld was not to his taste, nor did it promote happiness in his home. He has already made many enemies among the unscrupulous who keep the all eloping Romeo and finally his enemies of the underworld plant the evidence of a murder in "Jim's" car and he is arrested surrounded by a flood of circumstantial evidence.

"You were seen coming from that direction about the time it must have happened. Several of the gang that hang out around the cabarets have told the police that you are the hacker who drove the drunks away from Chicago Avenue. It looks bad. The first thing we must do is to get Will Rushland. In the meantime keep quiet."

"Jim Benson doesn't know a thing about that murder," said Bob, when he was alone with the Chief of Detectives.

"Well, he's got a lot to explain. You've got to show me. It's all right to go by instinct some times, and I'll admit he impresses me as being innocent. Still facts are facts."

"I'm gambling he comes clear."

"If he's innocent, why's he so dog gone mysterious about his trip to Mayfair? What's he doin' with a gun in his pocket, and a piece of iron bar covered with blood in his car? Those fellows were beaten to death with a piece of iron just like it. Besides, where'd he get all that money?"

"I don't know, he didn't tell me. We'll get hold of Will Rushland and find out. Benson's not going to talk without a lawyer."

Rushland heard Jim's story, and advised him to tell the police about the attempted elopement. "Then we've got to find this man and his daughter, which may not be an easy job."

When the police heard the story they laughed, and told Jim to produce his witnesses. In the meantime he was held without bail.

Bob Randell called the daylight hackers together and said: "Boys, Jim Benson's not guilty and we all know it. He'd never do anything mean. We've got to help him. His lawyer's got to be paid, and we've got to find this man and daughter."

All the best men of the hackers contributed to a fund to fight Jim's case. Ike the Jew was the first to come forward. He gave generously and further proposed that they should look after Jim's family. This they all agreed to.

"I have arranged with the Chief in Washington to let me work on your case, now I can devote my entire time to hunting for these witnesses." Bob laughed as he saw the look of puzzled surprise on Jim's face.

"Your Chief in Washington, I don't understand."

"No, of course you didn't know that I am in the Federal Secret Service."

"Then your taxi driving?"

"My hacking is only bunk."

"Oh, I'm beginning to see things! Do the local police know who you are?"

"Only a few—the heads of course, but only a few beside. I have to work with them sometimes. But you must keep all this to yourself."

"Then you really did take a hand in things the night I had trouble with the Sewer Rat?"

"I like to see fair play."

"You're surely being a friend to me, Bob. If ever I get out of this mess I'll try and prove my appreciation."

"You'll get out of this all right. All you've got to do is to keep your head, and don't worry."

"I wouldn't worry at all if it wasn't for Molly and my boy."

"Don't worry about them, they're in neither want nor danger."

"Ike has been doing some volunteer investigating for you," Bob changed the subject, "he's found the girls those drunks were with the morning of the murder. That ought to throw some light on the case. They come before the District Attorney today."

At this news Jim's spirits rose. Surely the District Attorney would be clever enough to learn from these girls the right description of the driver of the taxi the drunks left Chicago Avenue in. He knew that if they were regular habitues of the cabarets they would know

most of the hackers personally, and would have no trouble in identifying them. That night he slept soundly and waited next day with eager anticipation for news of the hearing.

When brought before the District Attorney these girls stated positively that Jim Benson had driven away with the drunken men in his car from their home. They were the two women of the Red Lights, and friends of Baldwin and the Sewer Rat, and had sworn vengeance against Jim.

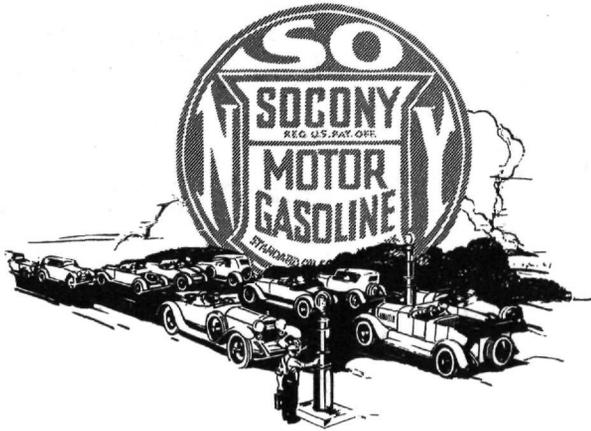
This new evidence against Jim made no difference in Bob's faith. He continued a diligent search among the hotels to find trace of a man and his daughter answering the description given him by Jim. Finally he learned of a prominent man named Stockhold, who had been staying at one of the Beach Front hotels with his daughter, Catherine. They had left without notice on the morning of the murder, and later had had their baggage sent to them at their Philadelphia address.

In Philadelphia Bob struck a snag. Here he found the house closed, and none of the neighbors could give him any help in locating Stockhold, who he learned had retired from business. At one of the clubs he learned that Stockhold frequently took his daughter and went fishing for long periods in the vicinity of Skag-Cuta on the Canadian side of Lake Huron.

Telegrams and letters to the authorities at Skag-Cuta brought only the information that Stockhold had not been seen there.

When the day set for the trial came the witnesses for the defence had not been found. The District Attorney, however, had secured a number of witnesses for the State, whose testimony against Jim was conclusive.

First he called the two women of the Red Lights. Then followed a number of the night hackers, including Baldwin and the Sewer Rat. The testimony of each was the same. They all identified Jim as the driver of the car in which the murdered men had last been seen alive. Following these Burns, the would-be-elooper, took the stand. His statement was simply that he had seen the defendant driving over the meadows at an early hour on the morning of the murder. Finally the two bootleggers with whom Jim had fought when they attempted to make him haul whiskey testified that they had seen him on the morning in question driving on the Mayfair road.



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The District Attorney then produced the bloodstained iron bar found in Jim's car, and the automatic pistol and roll of money found on his person. After showing these exhibits he rested the case for the State.

Jim had no witnesses, and no alibi to prove. He took the stand in his own defence, and under the guidance of his lawyer told of his former experiences with each of the witnesses. As he told these stories the jurymen and even the judge smiled incredulously.

To disprove Jim's statements the District Attorney told the jury that Burns, who Jim had accused of attempting to

elope, was a respectable business man who had a wife and three children. He ridiculed Jim's stories as a slanderous attempt of a criminal to escape just punishment.

The jury were out but a short time when they returned and gave a verdict of guilty.

Jim heard the verdict from the jury, and heard the judge pronounce the death sentence. Could it be possible that he was to be put to death for a crime of which he was innocent, and by a country for which he had fought and suffered so much?

Half dazed he turned and faced his

enemies. These were the people for whom he had fought and they were sending him on false evidence to execution. As he gazed on the crowded court room and his eyes fell on the men and women who had testified against him the whole scene changed. The court room disappeared.

He stood on the parapet of a battered trench in the Argonne. The crowd before him became a horde of leering German soldiers. He was facing great odds. He was facing death. The blood of a soldier and fighter rushed through his veins. He was "seeing red." The fierce look of hatred that came into his eyes, as he straightened himself to his full height in the prisoner's dock, filled those on the front benches with terror. Women screamed and fell back in panic. To him the screams were the screams of the wounded.

The judge hammered hard for order. To Jim the raps of the hammer were the burst of bombs. He made an attempt to rush forward to get at grips with the enemy. Court attendants grappled with him. To him they were Germans seeking his life, and he fought like a tiger. Finally exhausted and overcome by numbers he was pinioned and taken to the cell.

Alone he sat on the edge of the cot and tried to think what had happened. Later a keeper brought him his supper and a copy of the evening paper. There he read a graphic story of his attempt to kill those who had testified against him. He found himself branded as a dangerous criminal. Then he recalled all that had happened, and setting his jaw determined he would have to fight.

Yes he would have to fight, but not in the mad way he had attempted to fight that day. He would use his brains against his enemies. He looked at his tray of untouched food. If his brain was to be clear he must eat. So he smiled the smile of a fighter, and set to and cleaned up his meal. When the keeper came to take away the dishes he was surprised at the cheerful manner of the prisoner, and determined that his buoyant spirits must be due to the callous nature of a hardened criminal.

For some time Jim paced the floor of his cell. He examined it carefully, and made up his mind that there was no way he could break out unless he had the aid of a file or a saw. Even if he had managed to cut away the bars of his window he would have had small chance of escaping, for an armed sentry sat in a turret on the prison wall just opposite.

The cill above the door of his cell projected far enough to give him a foothold. He found after several attempts that by bracing himself against the walls he could balance himself above the door. Taking off his shoes, in order to make

no noise, he practiced climbing up on the cill and springing down.

After he had practiced sufficiently to make him expert at climbing up quickly and without noise, and then springing down with accuracy, he stretched himself on his cot to rest and wait until the keeper should come making his night rounds.

When Jim heard the keeper's tread in the passage going from door to door, and making his count, he rose from his cot and climbed quietly up to his perch above the door. With tense muscles he waited, grimly determined to make a desperate fight for freedom.

The keeper opened the slide in the door of his cell and looked in. Finding it apparently empty he unlocked the door and walked in with an idea of making sure that the prisoner was not there. As he stooped to look under the cot Jim sprang down on him like a panther—his weight bringing them both to the floor.

The struggle that followed was short and fierce. Jim was fighting for his life and his honor. This combined with his army training was too much for the keeper. In a few minutes he was bound and gagged. Putting on the keeper's coat and cap, and taking his keys, pistol, and flashlight, Jim tucked his own coat and cap under his arm and proceeded to let himself out.

Half an hour later he jumped into an empty box car of an outgoing freight. There he hid the belongings of the keeper in the lining of the car, except the pistol, which he kept.

He hoboed to Montreal where he turned his course west and rode over the Canadian Pacific. In Montreal he bought a newspaper and found in it a long account describing him as one of the most dangerous criminals at large. He felt like a hunted animal. He became bitter and morose. Like a hunted animal he kept under cover in daylight. He had a small sum of money, but would not risk being recognized by going to stores to buy food. When he became desperately hungry he would creep to the back of houses and steal whatever food he could find on the back porches and in outhouses.

In a small Canadian town he ventured into the railroad station. He was driven by thirst and hoped to find a drink of water there. Instead he found a photograph of himself and an offer of reward for his arrest.

Reaching the town of Skag-Cuta he avoided the authorities and went among the halfbreeds and Indian guides and quietly made enquiries concerning Stockholm and his daughter. From the guides he learned that they had gone to the headwaters of the Cumshoo River by another route than through Skag-Cuta, having left the railroad at Indian Ridge, a village some forty miles further west.

Several guides offered their services to show him the way to Stockholm's camp, but he told them he had no money and that he would have to find his way there himself. They advised him not to attempt the journey alone, that the country was wild and uninhabited. Jim merely smiled and thanked them for the information.

With the last of his small fund he bought a stout pocketknife, some cartridges for the keeper's pistol, a couple of pounds of bacon, some biscuits, a sack of beans, and a pound of tobacco. On the outskirts of the town he found a couple of empty tomatoe cans, these and a stout stick made up his camping outfit.

The guides told him he was crazy, and shook their heads wisely as he disappeared over the trail that led to the headwaters of the Cumshoo River.

For days he plodded steadily ahead, keeping the river in sight. At night he made his camp, cooking only a small portion of his bacon and beans. By the first streaks of daylight he was up and on his journey. He watched continually for small game, and from time to time killed either a squirrel or a rabbit. Once he almost stepped on a rattlesnake coiled up on a smooth piece of velvety grass. On another occasion a mountain lion was attracted to his fire. He drove him away by throwing hot brands at him.

The journey he was making was generally made by canoe. The trail he was following was little used, and in places hardly discernable. It led mostly along the banks of the river, but in places the undergrowth was so thick that it was impassable, and the trail led away from the river. Several times he lost it entirely and had to spend hours hunting before he could get back on his course.

On the fourteenth day of his journey out from Skag-Cuta he came to the foot of a steep waterfall. Here the bed of the river was full of jagged rocks. As the water made a hundred foot plunge from the cliffs above it struck the rocks with a tremendous roar and swept on down the river in an angry foaming mass.

The Indians had told Jim of these falls and he knew that he was near the end of his journey. That Stockholm had his camp just a few miles above. For a time he stopped and watched the grandeur of the plunging, roaring water; then he commenced the steep climb around the cliffs over which it fell.

When he had made the ascent it was midday and he was tired. Selecting a comfortable spot near the bank of the river he sat down and ate his lunch; then filling his pipe he lit it and stretched out to rest before starting on the final lap of his journey.

He had not had a shave since his es-

cape from prison, over a month before. His clothes were soiled and torn by the undergrowth, and he was burned by the sun to dark bronze. No one would have recognized him as the hacker who had been convicted of murder.

Another hour, or possibly two, should bring him to his goal, and victory. He felt no doubt that Stockholm and his daughter would testify for him, and he was sure that their testimony would outweigh that of the Underworld witnesses who had sworn falsely against him. His feelings now were those of a shipwrecked sailor who has clung tenaciously through a stormy night to a piece of wreckage, and with the abating of the storm at daybreak sights land in the distance. Only another hour of effort, then safety.

Mingled with his thoughts of triumph came thoughts of anxiety for Molly How had she fared through it all? He longed to see her. He had not dared to write or send a message. He had simply hoped and prayed through the long days of his flight that she was suffering no harm. He pictured his home coming. The money taken from him by the police would be returned, with that he would—.

Suddenly he was roused from his reverie by the sound of screams that pierced above the roar of the falls. Springing to his feet he ran to the bank of the river. Coming rapidly toward him down the stream was a canoe with a young girl sitting in the bottom, helplessly grasping the sides. Her eyes were wild with terror as she saw the falls ahead. Running along the bank some distance behind her were three men. The canoe was being tossed from side to side.

Throwing off his coat Jim plunged into the water, and struck out into midstream to meet the onrushing canoe. The water was not deep, but the current was so swift he could hardly move against it. He tripped over a rock and fell, and was immediately snatched by the onrushing water and carried several yards down stream before he could gain another foothold. Each moment the canoe drew rapidly nearer. Could he reach the line of its path before it got abreast of him? If he failed there would be no hope for the girl. Gathering all his strength he pushed forward in a final desperate effort to reach her. He stepped into a deep hole and was again swept off his feet. The angry water grabbed and clutched at him. He found himself being hurled and tossed about like a chip of wood. But he was being drawn into the middle of the current. Now if he could only get a foothold. There seemed to be no bottom under him. His feet touched a rock just as the canoe rushed past him. He made a lunge, caught the girl and dragged her from it. The canoe went crashing over the falls.

With the girl in his arms Jim struggled

against the swift current. The water was up to his arm pits. He stumbled and fell, regained his feet and stumbled on. It seemed as though he had struggled for hours. His strength was failing. The shore of the river seemed miles away. The girl was clinging to him with convulsive terror, and almost choking the breath out of him. Suddenly he felt strong hands drawing him rapidly to the bank of the river. The Indian guides pulled him with his terror stricken burden still clinging to him up onto the grass where he collapsed in utter exhaustion.

Stockhold's first thought was for his daughter, but a few moments showed him that beyond a severe shock and a drenching she was unharmed. Then he turned to her rescuer whom the Indians were rolling on the ground. Where had this half-wild man sprung from in this desolate country. Stockhold had seldom seen any one except those of his own fishing parties in this section.

"Who is he?" he asked the Indians.

"No see him before," they grunted, and shook their heads. They too had marvelled at the sight of this man, whose ragged clothes were those of the city, yet whose sunburned cheeks and hairy face were those of the woodsman.

Stockhold took a flask from his pocket, and poured some brandy down Jim's throat. His eyes opened, and Stockhold saw something familiar about them. He tried to make out the features beneath the growth of stubbly beard, but could not. He knew he had met this man before, but where?

"No more, thank you," said Jim, as Stockhold again proffered the flask.

"Are you all right now?"

"Yes, thank you. Just a little tired."

Stockhold took his hand and thanked him profusely for having saved his daughter. "If there is anything I can do to repay you I'll gladly do it."

Jim smiled, and said: "A life for a life. I've saved your daughter's life, now you can save mine."

Stockhold looked at him with a puzzled expression. "I don't understand you, if there is anything you want to tell me."

"I see you don't remember me. You've been away up here and haven't heard." Then he told him who he was. How he had been arrested. Of his trial and conviction. His escape from prison, and his journey there to find him and his daughter.

Stockhold listened in amazement to Jim's story. Then when the full injustice of it all dawned upon him he promised they would return at once, and that he and his daughter would do everything to vindicate Jim. This was the second time that he had saved Kitty Stockhold for her father.

That night by the camp fire after Kitty

had gone to bed, and the guides were busy with preparations for the return journey in the morning, the two men sat and smoked their pipes. Stockhold was deeply interested in Jim and asked him many questions about himself and his past life. To which Jim answered with a modesty that further impressed the older man.

"What was your wife's name before you married her? I believe you said she was a Philadelphia girl?"

"Her name was Molly Cushing."

"Not the daughter of John B. Cushing?"

"Yes, that's her father's name."

"Why, he's worth millions. What's he doing letting you struggle for a living like that?"

"Molly's people didn't approve of her marriage."

The conversation ran off into other channels until the hour grew late, then the elder man bade Jim good-night. "Sleep well, son, and don't worry about the future."

Three weeks later the District Attorney's office was a busy place. While he was racking his brain and fuming with the detective force over their inability to find Jim Benson, the escaped murderer, a clerk entered and announced that Jim with his attorney and some other people were in the outer office waiting to be seen.

This was a new experience for the District Attorney. He had never heard of an escaped convicted murderer returning. The situation took his breath away. He almost stammered as he ordered Jim and his party to be brought in at once.

When he heard the stories of all present he immediately had warrants sworn out for the arrest of the witnesses who had testified falsely against Jim.

The first to be brought in were the two women of the Red Lights. These, when they saw how the tables had turned, tried to save themselves by telling the names of the real murderers, who they declared were the Sewer Rat and Baldwin. When these denizens of the Underworld were brought in each tried to save himself by laying the blame on the other.

The next day Jim was holding his second son in his arms. He and Molly were trying to plan for the future. There was little of the money left after his lawyer and the doctor's bill had both been paid.

"I feel as strong and well as I ever did," said Jim. "I think I shall go to MacGregor and see if I can get my old job back."

"Can you stand the indoor life, Jim?"

"Sure, I can stand anything! Now that I have you again I can—"

A knock came at the door. Molly opened it, and the next moment she was crying in the arms of her mother, while Jim was holding the hand and looking straight into the eyes of John B. Cushing.

THE END

106TH INFANTRY

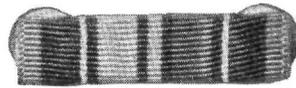
INSPECTIONS have come and gone for the men of the 106th Infantry, and routine drills now claim their attention. The program for the coming month will include rifle and pistol target practise preliminary to the regimental matches. Chief among the many events which took place at the Armory last month was the review of the regiment by Gov. Smith. This was the first visit of the Chief Executive to a Brooklyn armory and his first review of a Brooklyn regiment in their home quarters. An enthusiastic reception greeted the Governor when he appeared on the floor escorted by Col. Thomas Fairservis and the regimental staff. An outburst of cheers broke from the persons who filled the floor and galleries of the armory, as the band swung into the strains of a popular march when he started on his inspection of the regiment, assembled upon the armory floor.

Opening with a short band concert the review program speedily brought the outfit to a regimental drill which showed plainly the benefits of the long training the men have undergone. Headed by the colonel, the men marched and countermarched, executing the various movements with machine like precision and snap. Lined up column upon column, the regiment was massed and marched off the floor, concluding a short but very excellent drill.

Referring to the regiment as the Old Twenty-third, the governor, in a brief address, commended the members of Col. Fairservis' command upon their exhibition and said, "The National Guard in this State is over-recruited. This speaks well for the young men who give their time so freely." He referred to the State forces as being the largest in the country and one of the main defenses in the Second Corps Area.

Retreat sounded and as the band, attired in the old grey dress uniforms, played the national anthem the regiment drawn up along the armory floor, saluted. The colors were retired and after again saluting the chief executive, the first review of the new year became a matter of regimental history.

The State Recruiting Medal



MEMORANDUM

- BAR RIBBON—3 Recruits
MEDAL with "5 Recruits"—Bar to be Bronze
MEDAL with "10 Recruits"—Bar to be Silver and Bronze
MEDAL with "15 Recruits"—Bar to be Silver
MEDAL with "20 Recruits"—Bar to be Silver and Gold
MEDAL with "25 Recruits"—Bar to be Gold

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AT 8:30

in the

102nd Medical Regiment Armory

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BALCONY	-	-	-	.75

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