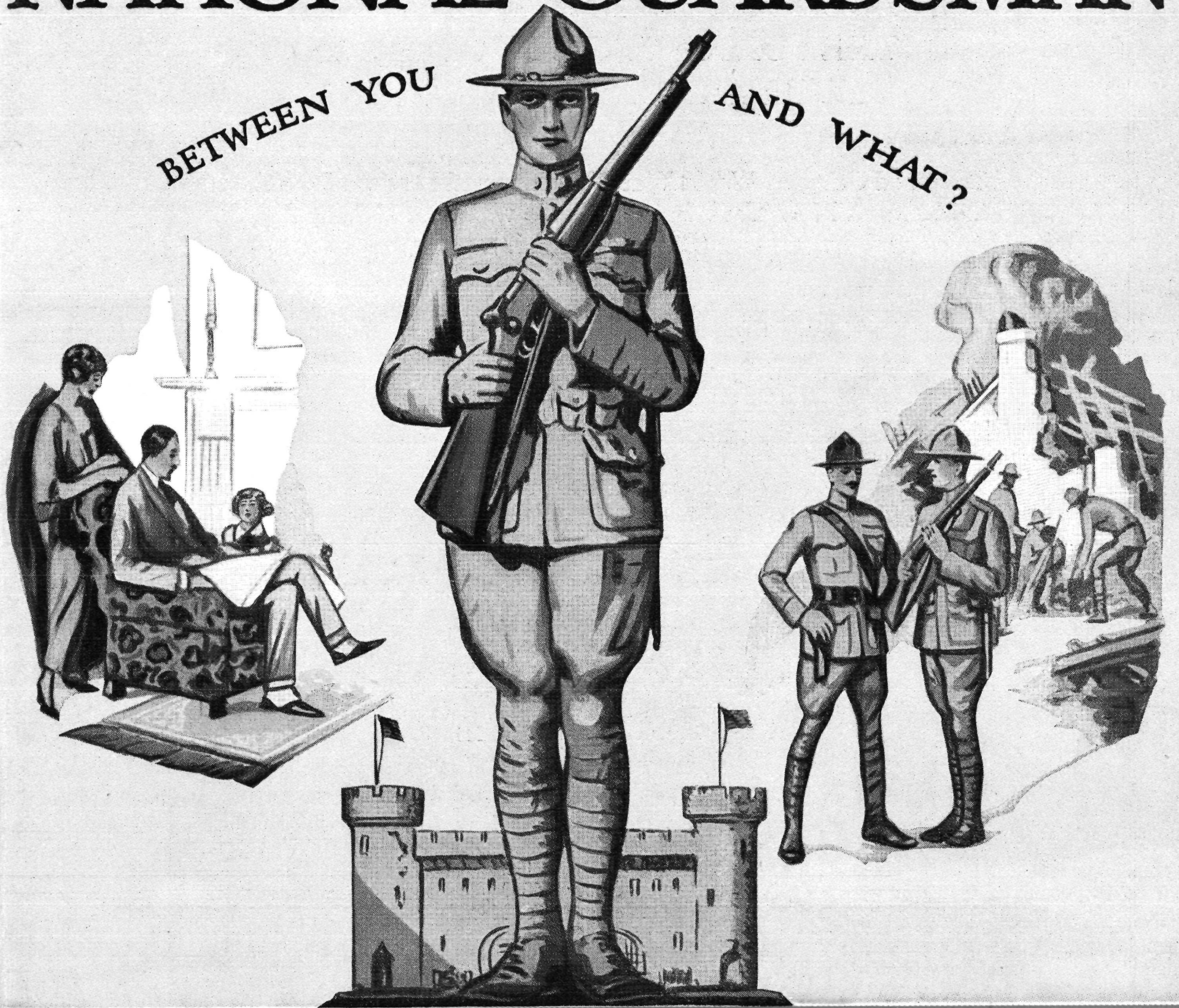


OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU

AND WHAT?



MARCH, 1928

15c. THE COPY

Still a Few War Trophies

Left of allotment to New York State which are available for distribution among Guard Organizations

ARE YOU INTERESTED IN ADDING ANY OF THE FOLLOWING SOUVENIRS TO YOUR ARMORY COLLECTION?

Captured German World War Trophies and Devices Re-allotted the State of New York in accordance with Act of May 22, 1926 (S 2475 Pub. 267).

NO.	QUANTITY	ITEM
1	1693	Bayonet, Plain.
2	402	Bayonet, sawtooth.
3	277	Box, belt Feed, Machine gun, German.
4	447	Box, belt, Machine Gun, Steel, German.
5	6370	Buckles, Gott Mit Uns, belt.
6	67	Canteen, Infantry.
7	149	Canteen, Medical.
8	87	Case, Cartridge, brass 150 M/M Howitzer.
9	12	Case, Cartridge, brass 210 M/M Howitzer.
10	27	Case, Cartridge, brass 173 M/M railway.
11	88	Machine gun, German Maxim M1908.
12	115	Machine gun, German Maxim M1908-1915.
13	308	Helmet, Steel, German.
14	10	Uhlán, steel and wood, (Lance).
15	40	Lanterns, trench, German.
16	62	Machine, belt loading, German.
17	205	Ornament, eagle helmet, German.
18	22198	Ornament, side colored steel, German.
19	1659	Rifle, German Mauser Mag. M1898.
20	195	Rifle, German Mannlicker Mag. M1888.
21	113	Rifle, German Carbine Mauser Mag. M1898.
22	26	Rifle, German Mauser, single shot, M1871.
23	11	Rifle, Austrian Mannlicker Mag. M1895.
24	274	Saber, enlisted men's.
25	11	Saw, flexible w/handle, German.
26	283	Shell, German empty 150 M/M.
27	640	Shell, German empty 170 M/M.
28	47	Thrower, grenade, German.

All applications for these trophies must be made to
THE ADJUTANT GENERAL

The NEW YORK

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NEW YORK

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME FOUR

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*

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Field Marshal Earl Haig

THE members of the 27th Division were sincerely grieved at the sudden death of Field Marshal Earl Douglas Haig with whom the Division served during most of its fighting.

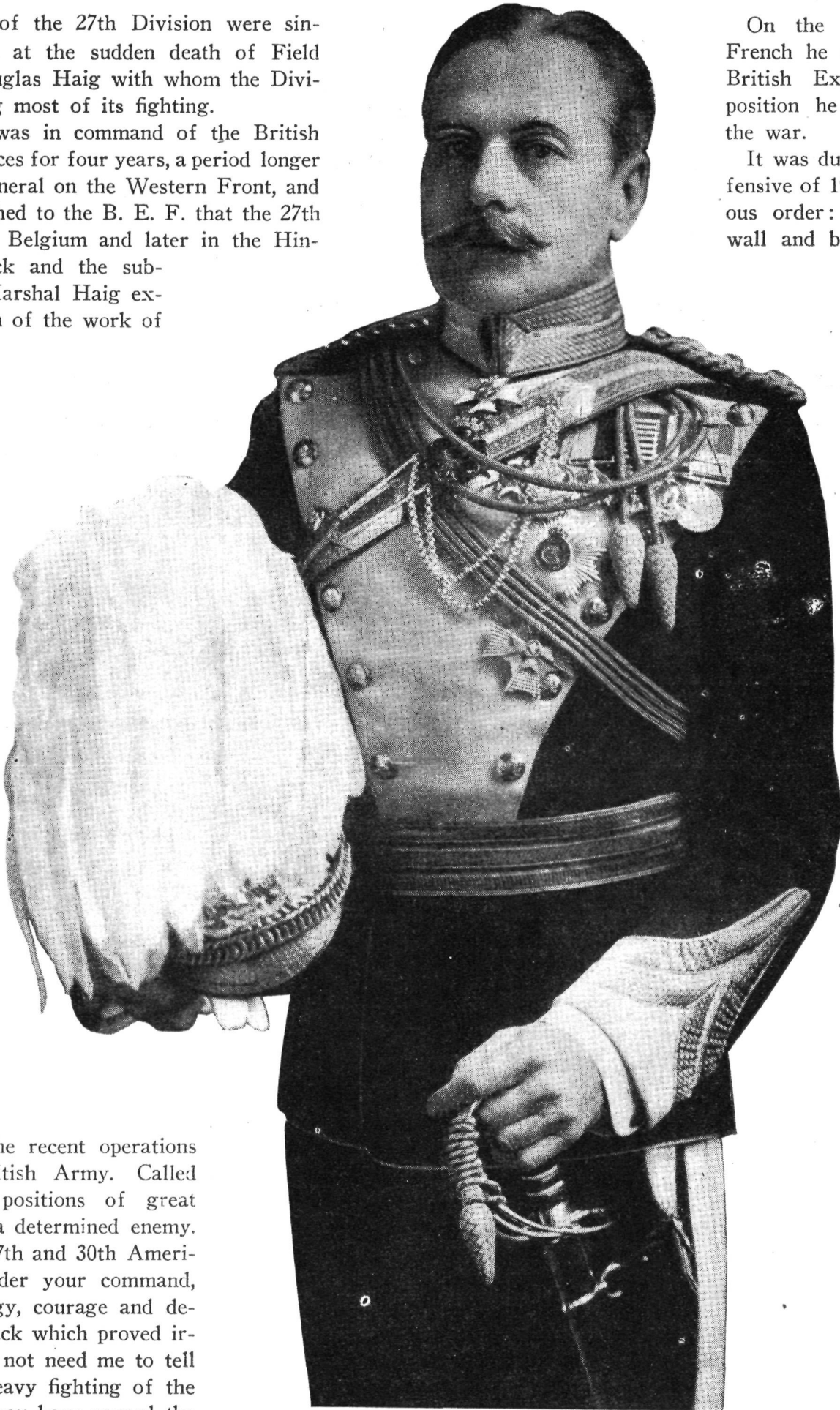
Marshal Haig was in command of the British Expeditionary Forces for four years, a period longer than any other General on the Western Front, and it was while attached to the B. E. F. that the 27th did its fighting in Belgium and later in the Hindenberg line attack and the subsequent battles. Marshal Haig expressed his opinion of the work of the Division in the following telegram dated October 20, 1918:

Official Telegram from Sir Douglas Haig, K. T., G. C. B., G. C. V. O., K. C. I. E., Field Marshal, Commander in Chief, British Expeditionary Forces.

General Read, II American Corps: I wish to express to you personally and to all the officers and men serving under you my warm appreciation of the very valuable and gallant services rendered by you throughout the recent operations with the 4th British Army. Called upon to attack positions of great strength held by a determined enemy, all ranks of the 27th and 30th American Divisions, under your command, displayed an energy, courage and determination in attack which proved irresistible. It does not need me to tell you that in the heavy fighting of the past three weeks you have earned the lasting esteem and admiration of your comrades in arms whose success you have so nobly shared.

D. HAIG.

Marshal Haig's whole life was spent in the military service of his country, and during his career he saw service in the South African War, where he earned a brevet and decorations in the field; in India; served at the War Office and on the entrance of Great Britain into the World War commanded the first British Army Corps in France.



On the retirement of Sir John French he assumed command of the British Expeditionary Force, which position he held until the close of the war.

It was during the great German offensive of 1918 that he issued his famous order: "With our backs to the wall and believing in the justice of our cause, each one of us must fight on to the end."

Since the war the Marshal had devoted practically all his time to the assistance of the veterans and their re-establishment in civil life.

Maj. Gen. John F. O'Ryan, wartime commander, and Gen. Wm. N. Haskell, the present commander of the 27th Division, on behalf of the Division sent the following expressions of sympathy to the British Army on the passing of this great soldier:

War Office, London, England.

Veterans Twenty-seventh American Division which served Ypres salient and Somme, Earl Haig's command, join comrades Great War in sorrow with sincere and profound respect for memory of a great soldier.

JOHN F. O'RYAN,
K. C., M. G.

War Office, London, England.

New York National Guard, whose troops served with British Armies in France, Belgium, mourn death of Earl Haig and extend sympathy to former comrades.

WM. N. HASKELL, Major General, Commanding.

The reply follows:

Major General Haskell, Commanding National Guard, New York.

The Army Council beg to convey sincere thanks of the British Army to their comrades in arms of the New York National Guard for their kind message of sympathy in the loss of Field Marshal Earl Haig.

106th Wins Brooklyn Tournament

THE 1927-1928 rifle tournament between representative teams of the Brooklyn units of the New York National Guard and Naval Militia, which commenced on December 9, 1927, was concluded on February 10, 1928.

The tournament was voted a success, exciting considerable interest in those organizations that had teams participating and some excellent shooting was exhibited.

The 106th Infantry team, by virtue of winning all of its matches, was declared the winner of the tournament. In addition, the 106th Infantry team also set several tournament records that will require considerable effort to equal. This team hung up a team score of 149 out of a possible 150 points in the prone position, also winning their last match by the high team total of 1154 out of a possible 1250, both these records at the expense of the 245th Coast Artillery team. These records were made on their home range and Lieut. Commander Nexsen of the 2nd Battalion Naval Militia was Range Officer.

The 106th Infantry team gathered a total of 228 winning points in their matches against their opponents during the season. The 101st Cavalry, the runners-up, were next with 120 points gathered from their opponents in all matches. Both these teams had three home matches out of the five fired.

First Sergeant E. E. Shoucair, 106th Infantry, in his last match, tied the high individual score for a single match by turning in 121 points out of a possible 125, thus making a triple tie for this honor. First Lieutenant Marshall Grout and Private C. M. Springer, both of the 101st Cavalry, are the other members tied for this place, both securing this score on their home range against the 14th Infantry on December 9, 1927.

The following units were represented by teams in the tournament:

- 106th Infantry.
- 14th Infantry.
- 101st Cavalry.
- 245th Coast Artillery.
- 27th Division Trains.
- Second Naval Battalion.

The regulations governing the tournament were drafted by the following delegates from the organizations represented: Lieut. Commander R. H. Nexsen, 2nd Naval Battalion; Major S. D. Davies, 106th Infantry; Captain Frank Tornabene, 14th Infantry; First Lieutenant R. H. Platz, 27th Division Trains; First Lieutenant H. A. Jones,

245th Coast Artillery; First Lieutenant Marshall Grout, 101st Cavalry.

Executive Committee—Lieut. Commander Nexsen, First Lieutenant Jones, First Lieutenant Grout.

The rifle decided on for use in the tournament was the United States Magazine Rifle, Model 1922, Caliber 22.

The course consisted of the following stages: Five shot prone, five shots standing, five shots kneeling, five shots sitting (35 seconds per score), five shots prone (35 seconds per score).

Two sighting shots were allowed each man at the commencement of the first stage in each match.

The teams were composed of ten members, not more than five officers being allowed to fire on a team. The second Naval Battalion was also limited to not more than three Marines.

The target used was a black circular bullseye (5 inches in diameter) value of hit 5, inner ring (13 inches in diameter) value of hit 4, outer ring (23 inches in diameter) value of hit 3, remainder of target, value of hit 2. Length of range was 100 yards.

Coaching and the use of spotters was authorized in all matches.

Each match was in entire charge of a range officer selected from an organization other than those concerned

with the particular match being fired. His decision was declared final on all matters connected with the match he directed.

At the commencement of each match each team was required to present a certificate to the range officer, signed by the Unit Commander of the team representing his unit, to the effect that each member of his team firing in that match had been a member of the organization he was representing for a period of three months prior to the commencement of the tournament and that he had performed a minimum of 75 per cent military duty for the period.

A team trophy, presented by all of the units represented in the tournament, will be awarded the 106th Infantry team. This trophy becomes the permanent property of the organization winning it three times, not necessarily consecutively.

Individual medals will be awarded the members of the winning team, not to exceed fifteen in number.

Medals are also to be awarded the individual who has the highest aggregate score for all matches in the tournament and the individual who has the highest individual score in any one match.

Victorious Rifle Team, 106th Infantry



—Photo credit to A. Newman, Brooklyn.

Left to right, standing: Capt. E. K. Johnson; Corp. O'Donnell; Sergt. Emanuelson; Major S. D. Davies; Sergt. Schaub.
Left to right, kneeling: Sergt. Tasetano; Lieut. F. M. Dardingkiller, Jr.; Sergt. Campbell; Lieut. L. Erichs; Lieut. Carton.

The matches fired and their results are as follows:

Date	Winner	Score
Dec. 9, 1927	106th Inf.	1100
Dec. 9, 1927	101st Cav.	1124
Dec. 9, 1927	245th C. A.	1077
Dec. 23, 1927	106th Inf.	1066
Dec. 23, 1927	101st Cav.	1119
Dec. 23, 1927	2nd Naval Bn.	1074
Jan. 6, 1928	106th Inf.	1118
Jan. 6, 1928	101st Cav.	1125
Jan. 6, 1928	14th Inf.	1117
Jan. 20, 1928	106th Inf.	1137
Jan. 27, 1928	245th C. A.	1120
Jan. 27, 1928	14th Inf.	
Feb. 3, 1928	106th Inf.	1154
Feb. 3, 1928	2nd Naval Bn.	1106
Feb. 10, 1928	14th Inf.	

Loser	Score	Range
2nd Naval Bn.	1022	at 106th Inf.
14th Inf.	1063	at 101st Cav.
27th Div. Tns.	1002	at 245th C. A.
14th Inf.	1061	at 14th Inf.
27th Div. Tns.	1080	at 27th Div. Tns.
245th C. A.	1069	at 2nd Naval Bn.
27th Div. Tns.	1073	at 106th Inf.
2nd Naval Bn.	1091	at 101st Cav.
245th C. A.	1072	at 245th C. A.
101st Cav.	1125	at 101st Cav.
101st Cav.	1118	at 245th C. A.
27th Div. Tns.		at 14th Inf.
245th C. A.	1069	at 106th Inf.
27th Div. Tns.	1056	at 2nd Naval Bn.
27th Div. Tns.		at 14th Inf.

FINAL STANDING OF TOURNAMENT.

	Won	Lost	Pc.
106th Infantry	5	0	1000
101st Cavalry	3	2	600
14th Infantry	3	2	600
245th C. A.	2	3	400
2nd Naval Bn.	2	3	400
27th Div. Trains.	0	5	000
	15	15	

D'Juneau?

Teacher—"Willie, can you name a city in Alaska?"
 Willie—"No, m'm."
 "Correct."

Finding Our Target and Shooting Straight

By CHAPLAIN R. S. BROWN, 71st Inf.

A HAPPY NEW YEAR to you all! I hope that you will qualify as either experts, sharpshooters or marksmen on the range. The Chaplain is not very familiar with the rifle range yet he sees in it a parable of life. Surely he wants every man to qualify on the range in the armory and at Peekskill but he also wants to see every man qualify on the range of life.

The fundamental principles of marksmanship apply to life. Every life must have a clearly defined target if it is to be successful. We must know what we are attempting to shoot at. Many young men seem to have as their motto "we don't know what we're shooting at but we're shooting just the same." The result is a lot of noise but no score is made. Then others shoot at many targets and never hit one. That is the reason they are here today and there tomorrow with little accomplished and little done. They are everything by turns but nothing long. To score in life there must be a clearly defined target. Every well-balanced life has one great central purpose.

When he have found our target we must aim at it. We must correct the sights. We must place ourselves and our rifle in position so that every time the bullet will strike the object. The question of position is very important in shooting for no matter how much care is taken in sighting and aiming if the position of the rifle is disturbed in pulling the trigger the shot will miss. And so on the range of life we must be very careful of our position. We must hold steadily, aiming always at the target, never wavering from it for an instant. One unwavering aim has always characterized successful men. No one can succeed who has not a fixed and

resolute purpose and an unwavering faith that he can accomplish his purpose. One little hair's breadth above or below a direct aim and a man has begun to fail.

And so I come back to my wish for this year. May you qualify on life's range. In the measure that you qualify your company and your regiment will be helped.

COME BUY NOT FORGOTTEN!
INSPECTION.

DID YOU HOLD A TRUMP?

THIS LITTLE VOLUME CONTAINS ANSWERS TO ALL QUESTIONS THAT MAY BE ASKED BY AN INSPECTOR

NOTE: FIELD SERVICE ON THE TIE.

THE AVERAGE EXPRESSION DURING INSPECTION

SHOOTING A HIGH SIGN OVER THE INSPECTORS HEAD TO A ROOKIE

WHEN ASKED HIS POSITION THIS FAMOUS NO. 3 OF THE REAR RANK SAID "SHIPPING CLERK, SIR!"

HOW THE BUCK PRIVATE MUST FEEL INSPECTION NIGHT

THIS LITTLE DEVICE PATENTED BY A GROUP OF INSPECTORS TO BE ISSUED TO ALL INDIVIDUALS THAT INSIST ON ASSISTING WITH THE INSPECTION

Eddie Donne IT AGAIN

CALL THE COOP TIME 69 BRIGADE DON'T FORGET SAY SIR!! TOWARD MY POST etc ITS A VEIN US MAG. RIFLE ALSO WE GEN EVERYDAY & NIGHT

SILENCER ENTRANCE

As Others Work In the Guard

By 1ST LT. ARTHUR D. CASWELL, Minn. N. G.

SOME ten years have elapsed since the United States entered the World War and these ten years have seen a marked change in the National Guard organizations of our country. No longer is the National Guard as poorly equipped or handicapped for lack of instructors, as it was prior to the World War, for the war trained many men who have since rendered their services as officers or non-commissioned officers, who with the help of able instructors from the Regular Army, are keeping the National Guard up to a very good state of efficiency. It is true that this state of efficiency is considerably below that of our Regular establishment but when one considers the time available for the instruction of the National Guard he will find that considerable good work is accomplished.

Before the war drill attendance was maintained by the wholehearted patriotism on the part of the individuals, by athletic sports and by social functions. In some sections of the country this worked out very well while in other sections not so good. The lack of attendance combined with the lack of equipment was really the cause of the poor state of efficiency of the National Guard prior to the outbreak of the war.

Today the situation is greatly changed. Attendance is stimulated by drill pay which is generally sufficient to cover travel and minor expenses of the individual to and from drill. This pay, however, cannot be considered as clear money as many of the men in the various organizations are located from ten to twenty miles from the armories and it still costs money for them to travel. These men very often represent the best personnel of the organization.

Social activities and athletic sports are still attractive aids both in the drill attendance and in the procurement of desirable recruits. The greatest change is perhaps the wholehearted support given by the Regular Army and this support is really making the National Guard an efficient branch of our Army. The cooperation of the Regular Army is apparent in many ways but perhaps more noticeable through the efforts of the Regular Officers and men detailed to the National Guard for purposes of instruction and assistance in the training work.

The detail of these officers and men to the National Guard is as it should be, for it is one of the best ways to bring both organizations closer together, a thing which in the past was sadly lacking. The work of these instructors is

of great help to the National Guard and also great help to the Regular Army, as it gives both organizations a little better understanding of each other, which in turn results in better cooperation. Inasmuch as National Guard problems are in many cases far different from those of the Regular Army, it is only by personal contact that the Regular Army can hope to understand these conditions. Some of the problems of the National Guard cannot be avoided and form obstacles which continually hamper the work and seem to be only solved by patience and hard work on the part of officers in command.

In all military organizations the recruit is an important piece of material which keeps the organization from dying out. In the National Guard he is as a rule more difficult to handle and instruct than in the Regular Army as oftentimes it is practically impossible to single him out and keep him in the recruit squad where he belongs. In many cases the recruit must be placed in ranks with the older men without being given proper instruction. The reason for this is that the recruits do not come in groups and when only a company or a battery is located at one station, it is not an easy matter to see the recruit through the training which is so important in military work. The lack of recruit training is partly offset by the method of requiring organizations to start at the beginning of the elementary training each year and progressively work up to the final stage which ends with the organization prepared to carry out the schedule at the field training encampment. The lack of recruit training is practically always apparent in National Guard organizations and in many cases he is the cause of inefficient units.

The National Guard is fortunately sit-

uated in regard to the procurement of recruits as it is in a position to secure a large number of its enlistments from high school students who make very good soldiers and by reason of their age are able to serve actively from two to three years which is not always the case when older men are enlisted. If the National Guard were allowed to take recruits of seventeen years of age instead of eighteen another year of training could be added for many of the boys before they start their life's work or enter college.

One of the greatest problems to contend with in the National Guard is the ever changing of its personnel. The men are enlisted for a term of three years but in many cases the active length of service is more nearly one or two years. The men are sincere in their enlistments but when employment is lacking locally there is nothing else for them to do except to seek work elsewhere. This means that they are lost to their organizations and to keep alive the National Guard must drop them from the rolls. High school students are again especially desirable because the armory drill and the summer encampments do not interfere or upset their school work or means of a livelihood. They are also young, alert and quick to grasp the spirit of the training.

The armory drill period of an organization is a period of activity in which practically all of the actual instruction must be given. During this period the men must be trained sufficiently so that they may carry on the work at the summer encampment without additional instruction as there is no time or facilities for further instruction except perhaps for the recruits. The weekly assembly requires that an hour and a half be devoted to the drill work and instruction, covering such



subjects and phases of the work to insure that all are well grounded in the military training. For this reason failure to attend drill results in a loss to the individual and to the organization which is difficult to make up as the limited time allows in some subjects but one or two classes a year and yet these subjects are important.

In small towns drill attendance is usually very good as the National Guardsmen come in close contact with the people of the community who are quick to see the benefits gained by their boys from the work and are eager to cooperate with them to their fullest extent. This cooperation is carried on in many ways, sometimes by avoiding entertainments which conflict with the drill night or perhaps to show their appreciation the people give the boys a banquet or a social get-together to encourage them in the drill work. In this way a splendid spirit is worked up and when the boys find that their community is back of them and that their work is for the community as well as for their battery, wonders are often accomplished. Furthermore, the individual who cuts drill without reason is oftentimes taken care of by the people of the community and when he finds that he is out of line all around, he generally digs in to right his wrong, which nearly always means that he will turn out to be an excellent soldier.

Social activities vary greatly, from parties and entertainments which are for members of the organization only, to those which include any person desiring to attend. These little gatherings are always interesting and result in much fun for all concerned. On one occasion our battery invited the men of the local Kiwanis Club to attend drill as a military organization. The affair started out with a mess served army style on mess-kits which proved certain Kiwanians lacking in the manual of the messkit, causing many a laugh for all. Later on in the evening the battery formed for drill and gave an exhibition drill requiring the Kiwanians to do likewise with varying success. It was really comical and all got great fun out of the event. Social affairs of this sort help greatly, as the citizens and the National Guardsmen find new contacts which are beneficial to both.

At some of our social gatherings we show what we call our battery "Movies" which consist of moving pictures taken at camp, on the march, at the pistol or artillery ranges and even some of our Memorial Day parades. Here the activities of the battery are shown more clearly than by any other possible way. The incidents which these pictures show are always interesting and as the battery grows older they become more so. Many a lad has been caught while in the per-

formance of some prank, unsuspectingly by the camera man, which, when shown on the screen never fail to bring hearty laughs from all. We have one scene taken of the old soldiers of '61, in which one of them is giving an address at the graves of his fallen comrades in Memorial Day. This scene is very touching and reminds us that the ranks of these true patriots are all but spent.

In all of our drill work it is understood that the people are always welcome to attend so that they may see with their own eyes just what the nature of our work is and whether or not in their opinions it is beneficial to their boys. This feature has helped us greatly and has added much outside interest for our battery as the public hears so much adverse criticism about the military that it is oftentimes greatly surprised to find that the training given is such that is desirable for any young citizen whether he is in civil or military life. Our visitors have always been good boosters for our organization.

Sports play a very important part in our work and are encouraged in every reasonable way. The armory makes an excellent recreational hall and thru the winter months the boys spend a great deal of their spare time at basket ball, indoor baseball and boxing which develops them physically and mentally at the same time giving them a very high understanding of clean sportsmanship and fair play which every American boy should possess. Our athletic teams are not always successful from the standpoint of victories but are always successful in the development of good spirit and clean sportsmanship which our battery desires.

When it comes to the individual we try to show him that he is an important cog in our organization and any failure for him to do his part within the armory or out in public reflects unfavorably upon our battery. We try to make our instruction in the school of the soldier very thorough as the failure for an individual to make good at this part of the training practically always results in a poor or indifferent soldier who is of little value to the organization. In this phase of the work we find the boys striving to be more exact in the little details and oftentimes the results are highly pleasing for when one soldier with an organization where cleanliness and clean-cut military bearing is apparent he can readily see that he and his organization is on the upward climb to success. In the National Guard the uniforms may not always fit with the perfection that they should but there is really no excuse whatever for unslovenly or unclean appearance for any individual in the service. As a rule too little emphasis is

placed on the individual's training which results oftentimes in inefficient organizations which give the public unfavorable impressions of the National Guard.

In our unit, a battery of field artillery, we have three main divisions which group the men as members of the gun squads, drivers or battery detail. All are trained generally in all branches of the work and are later specialized in their departmental work. To the cannoneers fall the task of serving the pieces or the guns and each individual must know the detailed work of his position and have a fair knowledge of the details of the other positions in order to enter into the team work of his section. They must be alert, active, accurate and quick to grasp the changes in the firing data and to apply them correctly. The cannoneer soon finds that speed is desired but never at the sacrifice of accuracy which he learns is of utmost importance when the guns are actually fired during the field training period. It is in the actual firing that the boys of the gun squads have the most fun and all want the gunner's or the number one man's job so that they may ride the piece when it is fired, thereby getting a real kick or thrill out of the work. The number two man sometimes gets a surprise when he holds on to an empty shell case too long after it has been ejected from the gun, as the empty cases are hot and if not thrown out of the way immediately will burn one's hands.

To the less informed the drivers' work would seem to be irksome, but to the drivers it is just the opposite. The pride they take in their pairs and the way they care for them is in some cases astonishing. The boys learn to love the horses and do their utmost to keep them fit and looking nice. It is difficult to train drivers in the National Guard as there is little chance to give them actual instruction in draft during the Armory training period except, perhaps, where organizations have riding halls, as the drill generally comes in the evening and darkness prevents outdoor instruction. Individual instruction in riding is not so difficult and all take considerable interest in riding the single mounts during their leisure hours. A great many of the boys become very good riders and are exceptionally proud of this achievement.

The men forming the battery detail are usually selected from the very best material in the battery and those having had experience in civil engineering are given preference to others. Their work consists of map reading, map making, signalling, operation and care of fire control instruments, calculating firing data, scouting and in general almost anything to assist the battery commander to establish his guns in position, and communications between the gun position and the observ-

ing post which will expedite the readiness of the battery to fire. These men must be able to act alone in emergencies and really should be very capable, as problems come up that make quick and accurate decisions imperative.

It may seem to some that the National Guard is all work and no play but this is really not the case. In our particular battery we have many privileges to offer that the average boy never has a chance to exercise. For instance, our horses give the boys a chance to learn to ride and to really appreciate how much pleasure a horse can be to anyone. It is true that the boys are more or less afraid of horses at first but they gradually get accustomed to them and are soon very much at home in the saddle. Some get to be very good horsemen and all become deeply interested in them. Bare-back riders, mounted hurdlers and mounted wrestlers always rank high in the eyes of the men and oftentimes furnish much entertainment. It must not be taken for granted that any member of the battery is allowed to take the horses at his own will for this is not the case. A member must have had sufficient instruction in horsemanship to insure that he will care properly for the horse and will not abuse him, then, if his drill attendance has been such to warrant it, he will be given a card which he must present to the stable sergeant who will then allow him to take a mount out for riding. If he does not care properly for the animal the stable sergeant has the right to have his card revoked. This clause helps greatly to make the boys govern their actions with care.

Pistol shooting forms a sport out of drill hours that many participate in and derive much pleasure from. Great care is always taken to see that none are allowed to practice pistol shooting without having been well instructed in the operation, care and principles of marksmanship. Pistol shooting is always conducted under the supervision of a competent instructor. We are able in this way to develop some very good pistol shots at the same time spread the knowledge of pistol marksmanship pretty well throughout the entire battery. Time is not available during drill hours to do little more than instruct the men in the manual of the pistol and the principles of marksmanship. It is to be regretted that this is the case, as in peace time the training in marksmanship should be very thorough for time is even more limited in wartime and facilities are not always available for practice. By limiting the number of drills per quarter that an organization may draw pay for to twelve, also the cutting out of drill pay for target practice at the outdoor range has done



BTRY B. 125th F.A. Camp MA Coy Sparta, Wis 1927.

much to curb progress in marksmanship. To keep up to a satisfactory state of efficiency a National Guard organization must put in at least one drill a week and oftentimes additional time spent in training is desirable and imperative. This means that at least three drills per quarter go unpaid and without considering time spent at the target range or at mounted drill over week ends, a condition which is really unjust.

In the winter our battery stages rabbit hunts which in the past have always proven interesting and full of action. The bunnies are rather scarce in this vicinity so the boys are required to do some hard work to get a successful bag. The noon lunch finds them all around the fire telling stories of past experiences or planning the afternoon hunt. There are always many interesting incidents which occur on a hunt of this sort which again develops the kind of good fellowship and sportsmanship which we feel is desirable in any military organization. The rabbits gathered during the hunt are used to make a big stew which forms the main part of a supper held after the following Monday evening's drill.

We usually hold a picnic in the summer which is open to members of the battery, their parents and friends where all have a chance to get acquainted. This last year it took place in form of a road march and the horses played an important part in the program. The trip gave the drivers plenty of thrills and some training in draft as occasionally they would become balky or pitch and buck. After the battery arrived at the picnic ground a picket line was run up and the grooming took place. The boys were then ready to do their share of the eating and you may be sure that no urging was necessary. After the lunch was over different stunts were performed by bareback riders, mounted wrestlers and mounted hurdlers which proved highly interesting. The day was closed by the cannoneers

giving a demonstration of artillery firing after which all of the visitors were allowed to inspect the guns and satisfy their curiosity by having their queries answered.

Taking everything in consideration the men of our battery never find action lacking for any length of time. They work and they work hard but they also have plenty of time for play. They form friendships in their work and play that are hard to equal and they hold duty to country and community with the highest regard. They grow watchful in the interests of their comrades and when a lift is required there are plenty of helping hands to give it. Their training gives them a little straighter bearing and broader view of things in general. They are disciplined and to them discipline is the willingness to obey and to respect their elders and those in command over them. They find that their employers are back of them in the National Guard work and in many instances ready to make up the difference in pay lost while attending the summer encampment.

It is at the summer encampment where the boys have their most fun. Here they place in practice all that they have learned during the armory drill period. It is while on the marches and maneuvers that they find new experiences which differ so greatly from the usual routine work that they are extremely interesting to them. The firing and the actual work of the various departments gives them all a little clearer view of their work and gives them more confidence and develops them to be more self-reliant. The open air stimulates the boys' appetites which keeps the cooks back at camp on the jump to fully satisfy. Their food is very good and all have a plenty. It is after all the work is over for the day that the boys gather in little groups in the battery street where they play baseball, horse-shoe or perhaps pranks on some unsus-

(Continued on page 31)

Athletics During 1928

Field Training

By LT. COL. WM. R. WRIGHT, G. 3, 27th Div.

DURING the field training period 1928, athletic competitions will be held by each Brigade or separate organization during its tour of field duty.

At Camp Smith, New York, Brigade track meets and swimming meets will be held by each Infantry Brigade, by the 10th Infantry and 27th Trains, Q. M. C., by the 102nd Medical Regiment, 102nd Engineers, 27th Division Special Troops, and 101st Signal Battalion, and by the 369th Infantry.

The Cavalry Brigade, the Air Service and each Regiment of Field and Coast Artillery will be required to hold a similar track meet, or in case of mounted troops, if they so desire, may substitute therefor a mounted athletic meet or horse show.

Mounted organizations will inform National Guard Headquarters whether they desire to hold track athletic games, mounted games or horse shows, and in the latter cases will submit list of events for approval prior to June 1st, 1928.

Athletic meets at all camps will be under the general control of a committee to consist of Lieut. Colonel Joseph A. S. Mundy, Division Adjutant, 27th Division, Captain William H. Brown and Captain Gerard W. Kelly, Aides, 27th Division.

At Camp Smith, this committee will directly conduct the meets assisted by Brigade and Regimental athletic officers. At other camps, Brigade or Regimental athletic officers will conduct the meets subject to the control of the central committee.

Meets will be held at the most convenient time during the tour of duty at definite date set and approved before June 1st, 1928.

The events for track meets will be:

1. 100 yard dash.
2. 220 yard dash.
3. Quarter-mile run.
4. Half-mile run.
5. Mile Relay (4 men).
6. Rescue Race, 100 yards (2 men).
7. Two mile cross country.

The events for swimming meets will be:

1. 50 yards free style.
2. 100 yards free style.
3. 200 yards free style.
4. 50 yards back stroke.
5. 100 yards breast stroke.
6. 400 foot relay.

7. 100 yards free style open (win and out).

Gold, silver and bronze medals will be awarded to first, second and third in each event.

Record of winning teams will be kept and State Athletic medals will be awarded to the men and teams making the fastest time in each event during the field training season.

The Military Athletic League has been asked to cooperate in these events and to supply officials whenever possible.

Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., has generously offered to replace the baseball trophy which was donated by him and which was permanently won last year by the 27th Division Special Troops. Competition for this new trophy will be held at Camp Smith during the summer. Schedule of games and conditions governing play will be published in an early issue of the "Guardsman".

Howitzer

(Alphabetical if not rhymatic.—ED.)

- H** Stands for Howitzer,
That has won great fame.
- O** Stands for its Officers,
Men that are always Game.
- W** Stands for War,
Where Heroes are made not found.
- I** Stands for you or I,
Who follow the Flag wherever it's bound.
- T** Stands for The Trench Mortar,
That has turned Victory from Defeat.
- Z** Stands for the Zero Hour,
That has made many a man's blood leap.
- E** Stands for Everyone,
Who will gladly do their bit.
- R** Stands for the Red, White and Blue,
That will have a place in our Hearts, where it fits.

—PRIVATE M. SCHULMAN,
Howitzer Co., 106th Inf.

At the Agency

"What! You are one-eyed and you ask for a job as a night watchman?"

"Yes; you see, I sleep with only one eye."

—Le Pele-Mele (Paris).
—Virginia Reel.

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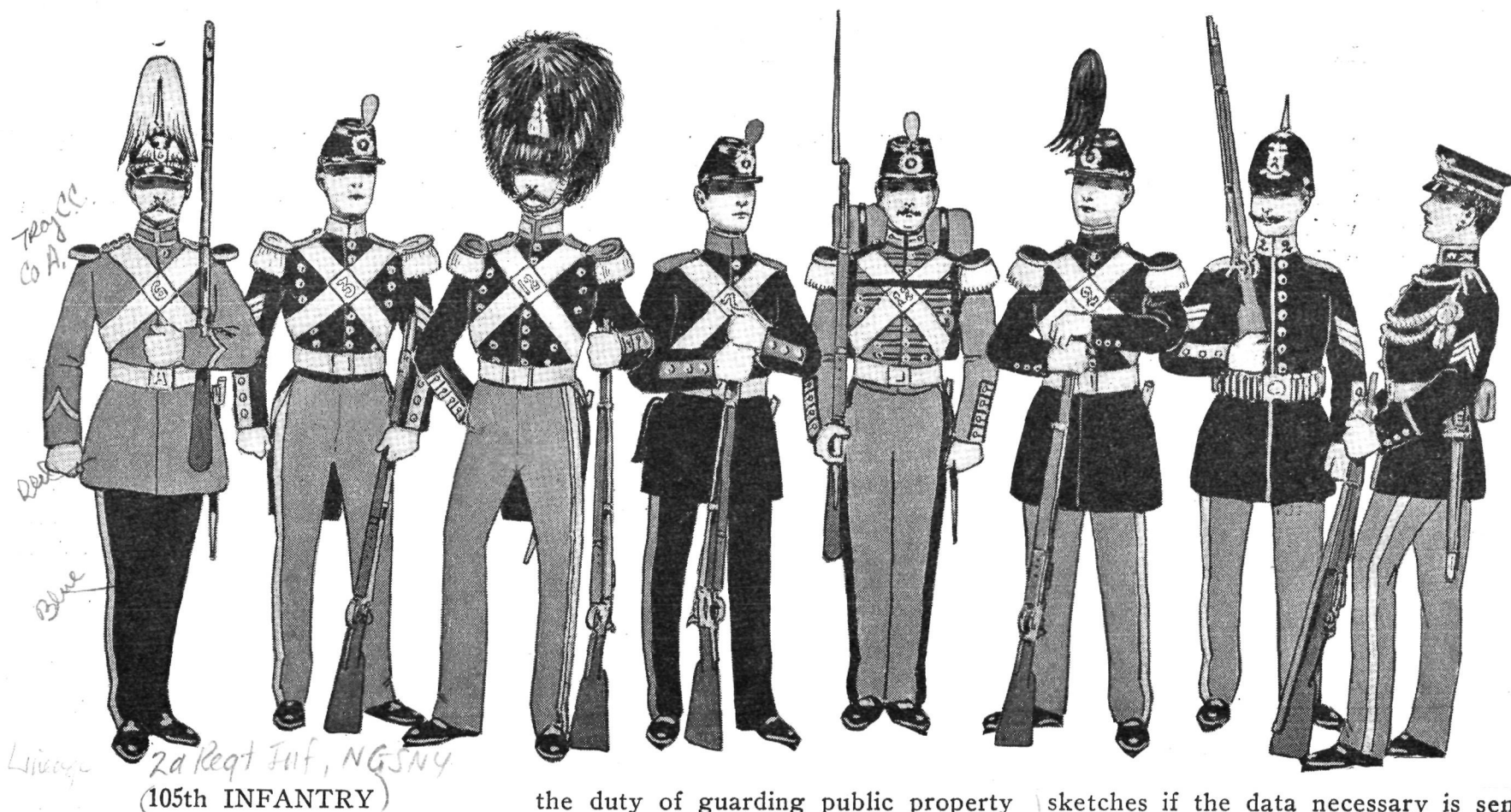
These systems are designed by an accountant who has been associated with the New York National Guard for a number of years, and they provide the simplest and most complete methods of armory accounting.

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Regimental Historical Sketches

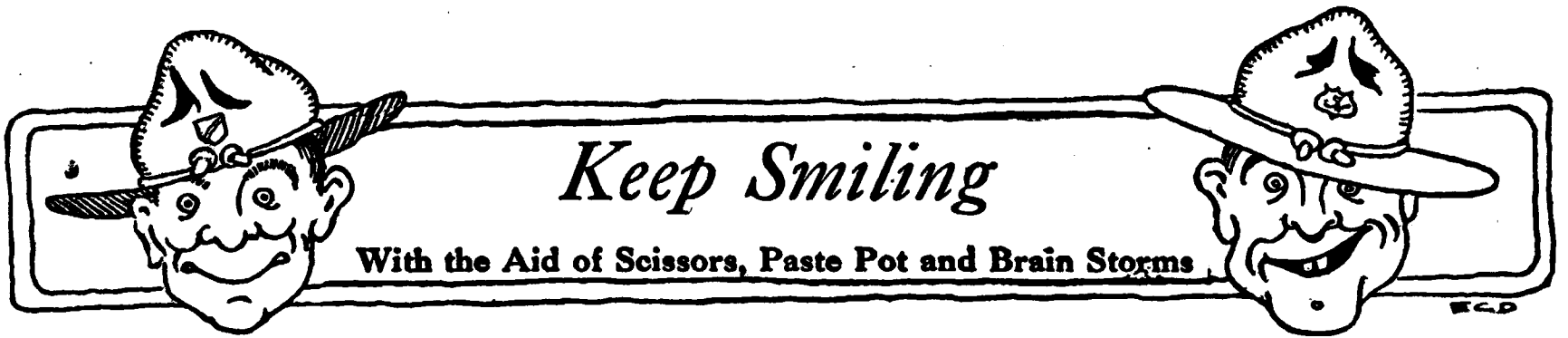
By COLONEL DEWITT CLINTON FALLS



THE 105th Infantry was organized as the 2nd Regiment by the consolidation of separate companies already in existence, under an order of the Governor dated April 27, 1898. Many of these companies had had much previous service and their dates of organization were as follows: Co. A., 6th Separate Co., 1835; Co. B., 3rd Separate Co., 1876; Co. C., 4th Separate Co., 1876; Co. D., 7th Separate Co., 1877; Co. E., 36th Separate Co., 1880; Co. F., 37th Separate Co., 1880; Co. G., 46th Separate Co., 1888; Co. H., 19th Separate Co., 1900; Co. I., 24th Separate Co., 1887; Co. K., 5th Separate Co., 1876; Co. L., 22nd Separate Co., 1878. On the regimental reorganization to conform to the new Army Regulation in 1916, Company M, Headquarters and Service Companies were organized and later the 2nd Separate Company, 1876, was added to this regiment as the Howitzer Company. Immediately on its formation this regiment was mobilized with the National Guard for service in the Spanish-American War, from May 16th to November 1st, 1898. The next call for federal service came in 1916 when as part of the 1st Brigade, 6th Division National Guard of the United States, it proceeded to Pharr, Texas, for duty on the Mexican border. The regiment was in the federal service from July 1st to October 23rd. On March 30, 1917, the 2nd was one of the regiments selected to perform

the duty of guarding public property and utilities previous to the declaration of the World War. It was relieved from the duty in September, and mobilized with the National Guard of New York at Spartanburg, S. C. In the reorganization it was designated the 105th Infantry, 53rd Brigade, 27th Division, receiving drafts from the 12th and 71st Infantries to bring it to war strength. It participated in all the operations of the 27th Division over seas. Various units of the regiment have been called upon for state service in aid of the civil authorities as follows: Railroad riots, West Albany, 1877; Buffalo railroad riots, 1892; Albany, 1901; Hudson Valley, 1902; Corinth, South Glen Falls and Fort Edward, 1916; guarding public property, 1917-1918. During the World War the 2nd Infantry, New York Guard was organized for state service and with the returned personnel of the war regiment continued the old regiment in the reconstructed National Guard as the 105th Infantry. Previous to the consolidation of the separate companies into a regiment, many of these organizations had distinctive titles and uniforms. Unfortunately it has been impossible to obtain the necessary data for all these but those of which authentic information was obtainable are given above. Even with these the author realizes that there may be many minor errors which he will be glad to correct in subsequent

sketches if the data necessary is sent to him in care of the National Guardsman. Reading from left to right the above uniforms are: Citizens Corps, Troy, Company A. Red Coat, Blue Trousers, White Plume; Citizens Corps, Cahoes, Company B, Dark Blue Coat, Light Blue Trousers, White Trimmings; Tibbetts Veteran Corps, Troy, Company C, Dark Blue Coat, Light Blue Trousers, Buff and Red Trimmings; Tibbetts Cadets, Troy, Company D, Dark Blue with Red Trimmings; Citizens Corps, Saratoga, Company L, Cadet Grey with Black Trimmings; Burleigh Corps, Whitehall, Howitzer Company, Dark Blue Coat, Light Blue Trousers, Black Plume. At the time of the regiment's organization many of the companies had discarded the distinctive uniforms and had been equipped in the State uniform on the lines of the Regular Army. This uniform now became that of the entire regiment and was so worn until 1906 when the necessary changes were made to conform to the new Army dress regulations. During the World War all dress uniforms were discontinued and since then the 105th has continued to wear only the regulation Army service uniform. It is hoped that the regiment or its various units may soon take advantage of Changes 3, Par. 236, State Regulations, that permits organizations to return if they so desire to a distinctive uniform or distinctive trimmings.



Say it with flowers,
Say it with sweets,
Say it with kisses,
Say it with eats,
Say it with jewelry,
Say it with drink,
But always be careful
Not to say it with ink.

—Denison Flamingo.

* * *

"Oy, Gevalt, I've made it a bad investment."

"Vat's the matter by it?"

"I just took out fire insurance and the price of oil has vent up."

—Amherst Lord Jeff.

* * *

Minister: "I hear, Paddie, they've gone dry in the village where your brother lives."

Paddie: "Dry, mon! They're parched. I've just had a letter from Mike, an' the postage stamp was stuck on with a pin."

* * *

Asker: So you're working on an invention that will make you rich?

Teller: Yes. It's a phonograph record that will explode after it's played the sixth time straight!

—Ohio State Sun Dial.

* * *

No Doubt About It!

Inspecting Officer (at 369th Infantry) —"If some of you were shooting craps in the company room, and you saw your colonel come into the room, what would you do?"

Soldier—"I would call 'attention', sir."

Inspecting Officer—"What would happen then?"

Soldier (positively)—"The game would break up, sir."

* * *

Confessions of a college widow: They don't make love like that any more.

—Hamilton Royal Gaboon.

* * *

A motto for motorists: Pedestrians should be seen and not hurt.

—Drexerd.

* * *

A New Study

Soph: "Did you ever take chloroform?"

Frosh: "No, who teaches that?"

—Life.

From an inspection point of view the soldier who had a package of Life Savers in one of his revolver pouch pockets realizes the true meaning of "What's in a name!"

* * *

Lining Up the Rookie for Camp

How often are squads right?

Why is a sergeant major?

How many keys has a military locker?

Who was the first sergeant?

What building is in Ludlow Street?

When is an enlistment blank?

What will an alibi?

When is a company full?

Where is the guide left?

When does a band run around?

How much are quarters?

When is a flag stone?

What does a mosquito net?

What kind of arms do you prefer?

* * *

College students are demanding the right to leave their own lives.

* * *

Visitor: How did this town receive the name Cowan?

Native: It used to be called Cow and Calf but the Calf died.—Mugwump.

* * *

Ticket Seller: You can't take that girl in on a child's ticket.

Fraud: Why not? She's some baby!

—Notre Dame Juggler.

* * *

Giving me a washing machine

Was very kind of you,

But every time I take a bath

It beats me black and blue.

* * *

Teacher: "Now, children, name some of the lower animals, starting with Willie Jones."

* * *

Jones (at side-show): "Mister, I've a wife and fourteen children. Can't you let us look at the monkey for half price?"

Showman: "Fourteen children! Wait, I'll bring the monkey out to look at you."

* * *

What Some Juries Deserve!

Deadwood: "What happened when Snake-eye and his gang raided the court-house?"

Dick: "The case ended in a hung jury." —Sewanee Mountain Goat.

Yvonne: And does that nice little cow give milk?

Silas: Well, not exactly; you gotta sorta take it away from her.

—Denison Flamingo.

* * *

He: Going to be home tonight?

She: Why should I? I feel perfectly well.

—Webfoot.

* * *

"What is Jack so pleased about?"

"Why, he's got an idea for an invention that will make him a millionaire."

"An idea worth millions? What is it?"

"A cake of flying soap for shower baths."

* * *

Used to Foot Measurements

He strode in dolefully, as if suffering from the loss of a dear friend. "I got sad news. My dog died last night."

"What did it do; swallow a tapeline and die by inches, or did it run up the alley and die by the yard?" asked a sympathetic friend jestingly.

"Naw, it crawled under the bed and died by the foot." —Nash.

* * *

Teeny Weeny Sausages

Little Boy: "What are wienies?"

Collitch Man: "Hamburger with tights on."—U. of S. Calif. Wampus.

* * *

"Did you see the Tuileries when you were in Paris?"

"Well, we called, but they weren't in." —Wisconsin Octopus.

* * *

On the Defensive

"If a man smashed a clock, could he be convicted of killing time?"

"Not if the clock struck first."

—Wet Hen.

* * *

Judge Jeffries: I hear you married into a bunch of crooks.

John Ridd: Yes; all my in-laws are outlaws.

—Yale Record.

* * *

The Widow Penny is a very thrifty woman. She has nine children, and she herself is teaching them arithmetic. In this way she not only saves the price of textbook and tutors, but, what is more, she makes every Penny count.

—U. of S. Calif. Wampus.

Thoughts, Words and Deeds

By CAPTAIN EDDIE DUNNE.

Seen while copping a mope. A soldier and sailor arm in arm. Colonel "Bill" Taylor hurrying uptown to "his boys." Those healthy looking "disabled service men" that stick a 2 cent magazine into your expression factory and expect two-bits because they wear an O. D. shirt. Cheese, if they had a blouse on they'd expect a buck. An army officer with an umbrella. What's funny about that? Those homely green overcoats on the full dressed Marine. That legless one-man colored brass band, with an army blouse and something painted on his drum about the 15th Infantry. I suppose some patriotic citizen would put a log cabin under my hat if I challenged yon' brass band, but I still don't think it's fair to a famous outfit to collect dough this way. While I'm grouchy, neither do I like the idea of the flag twisted in every conceivable shape to call attention to the grand opening of a new Greek hash foundry. That snappy recruiting sergeant in City Hall park giving a blonde the air while a brunette peeks out from behind the orangeade stand. Fort Jay Post Exchange truck heading down West Street, with a load of spring water. A baker's dozen of Sailors and Marines handcuffed together under Marine guard going down Fulton Street, on Shank's mare. Not such a good ad. One-legged civilian with silver service button hobbles by unnoticed. A regular Sergeant Major with an arm full of hash marks. Tried to count 'em but got dizzy. That silence you most can hear and the

quiet of a cathedral in any armory during off hours. Those gaudy red uniforms of the engineers. Colonel Baldwin and I collide at Cortlandt Street sub. station. He don't know me so that's that. A young First Division soldier wearing the—Don't remember what it's called. That French decoration worn by the First Division over the shoulder. Wonder if he can imagine what it cost his outfit for that honor? Two minutes to go! The mope is over.

Certain commanding officers make it a practice of inviting a different organization of boys at each function, even reserve a section of the best seats for them. It won't be so hard for company commanders to get recruits in the future.

Guard mount on the ball room floor of the Penn Hotel. It was impressive, even if it was my own company, and something different.

There are many intelligent American people that don't know the meaning of the bronze and silver service buttons and gold chevrons. They admit they look nice. But why stop there, walk through any part of the city any patriotic holiday and witness the various methods of displaying the colors.

If my senator or congressman could have gazed on all the naked Adam's apples that were exposed during inspection, he'd draft an emergency measure to have black ties added to field service, roll collar uniform.

One popular out of town army man declined with thanks an invite to have dinner on the Waldorf roof " 'cause he wasn't a getten no tar on his ice cream breeches."

Famous last words: HALT!!

Our Training Can Obtain Same Results

THE results of the first few weeks' training of the three months' tentative schedule in rifle marksmanship training with the addition of the .22 calibre and Shaker device instructions at Parris Island, one of the two recruit depots of the Marine Corps, has far exceeded the expectation of Headquarters. The average percentage of qualification by recruits at that post during the past three years is a little over 76 per cent. The average qualification since the new schedule was effected is 95 per cent, a gain of 19 per cent over the old schedule which calls for the use of .30 calibre ammunition only. Besides attaining a higher degree of marksmanship the new schedule has reduced .30 calibre ammunition expenditure.

In order to give some idea of the increased qualifications that are being attained at Parris Island under this new schedule the last three platoons firing with .30 calibre ammunition only and the first three platoons being the .22 calibre training have been compared as follows:

		.30 CAL. SCHEDULE					
ER	SS	MM	Qual.	Unq.	Fired	Pct.	
2	7	138	147	51	198	74.2	
1%	3.5%	69.7%		25.8%			
		.22 CAL. AND .30 CAL. SCHEDULE					
(With Shaker Device Instruction)							
ER	SS	MM	Qual.	Unq.	Fired	Pct.	
14	33	140	187	10	197	94.9	
7.1%	16.7%	71.1%		5.1%			

Say "Durn!" or wuss,
And put on pants the same as us.
But one thing's left that you can't do—
Spit at a crack and hit it, too.
That gift of ours has traveled hence
Through a thousand years of experience.

—Lowell Otus Reese.



ON INSPECTION IN THE GOOD OLD "MILISHY" DAYS

Captain: I know there's not much to look at. They can't drill, and they're not disciplined, but I hope, General, you'll take into consideration they're a jolly lot.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)



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New York National Guard

By the Members Themselves; All Profits Going
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Free to All Active Members of the Guard

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MARCH, 1928

OF VALUE TO NATIONAL GUARD

THE California Guardsman, in its December issue, under the heading "Guardsman celebrates third birthday," says: It is interesting to note the progress made by the California National Guard since the magazine was founded. In the December, 1924, issue, the report of attendance at drills indicated that only six companies were "Excellent" and only eleven were "Very Satisfactory." This issue credits thirty-seven units as "Excellent" and thirty-five companies as "Very Satisfactory."

We take a special interest in the accomplishments of the "California Guardsman" as it was the New York National Guardsman which "sold" the idea of a Guard publication to the military authorities of California.

The growth of the "House Organ" idea is one of the results of the expansion of modern business. Where a business concern which has its employees in daily contact with developments finds it profitable to use a publication to

further foster interest in, and disseminate information concerning, its activities, how much more important it is for an organization such as the National Guard to have a medium of this character.

The New York National Guardsman now holds a position among the leading (if not the leading) military magazines of the United States and we welcome every achievement of our fellow publications in the other States as strengthening our position and confirming our belief that modern methods are a necessity in the creation and maintenance of efficiency and that one of the first of these is the realization and utilization of the "Power of the Press."

BUNK FOR CASH

IN Scribners' January issue an institutional financing expert, which, he says, is a highbrow title for campaign director, relates an experience with promoting uplift. He was directing a campaign for a citizenship foundation.

My personal contact included bankers, captains of industry, educators—Protestants, Catholics, Jews—the "down trodden" Negro and the higher intelligence of the elite and elect of the "Gold Coast." Lawyers, brokers, physicians, clerks, truck drivers, policemen, bookkeepers, Army and Navy officers, Reserve Officers Corps and officials of the Citizens Military Training Camps, Federated Women's Clubs and Voters' Leagues. The "Uplift" came to my private office with their respective fads, fancies and follies.

And, my dear Sir, it is illuminating to know that eliminating the Army and Navy, the R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C., almost every last, solitary individual, male and female, had in the back of their minds something that they wanted to gain—money, prestige, office—as the gentleman who footed the bills graphically remarked after it was all over,

"Altruism, patriotism—good citizenship—BUNK!"

In the language of the streets there are more brands of American citizenship than there are fleas on a dog. And each brand is predicated upon religious, political or racial intolerance. Today, we are incubating a trend of thought that determines,

"If you don't believe as I do—you're Damned!"

WE are glad to announce that we are again featuring the popular "Historical Sketch" articles from the pen and brush of Colonel DeWitt Clinton Falls, taking up the private uniforms of the many famous up-State Separate Company Units.

REVIEWS are gradually dying out, inspections are nearing the finish and the next military excitement will be the field training camps.

THE magazine was about ten days late last month owing to an accident in its dressing room—the printing plant.

NO holidays this month; nothing but the proverbial, seasonable winds.

SO far winter has only been a sample of its old self.

THE military month—March!

General Haskell's Editorial

COMPLACENCY

THE worst enemy to progress in this world is complacency. Those who feel that they are so good that they no longer have to put forth their best efforts have started down the "toboggan slide" and soon find that constant effort, constant attempt at improvement, is the fixed and unvarying law of success.

We have a tendency to suffer from this complaint.

The New York National Guard is the largest state force in the country. It unquestionably is the equal of any in traditions and continuous history. We believe it to be among the leaders in efficiency. If we stop there everything is satisfactory. However, there sometimes are indications that some, at least, of us also feel that we are the only really good Guard in the country, that all the others have to do is to copy us and all will be well.

The cause of any such feeling is a most distressing ignorance. The remedy is travel (or correct information obtained in other ways), which will immediately dispel such ignorance.

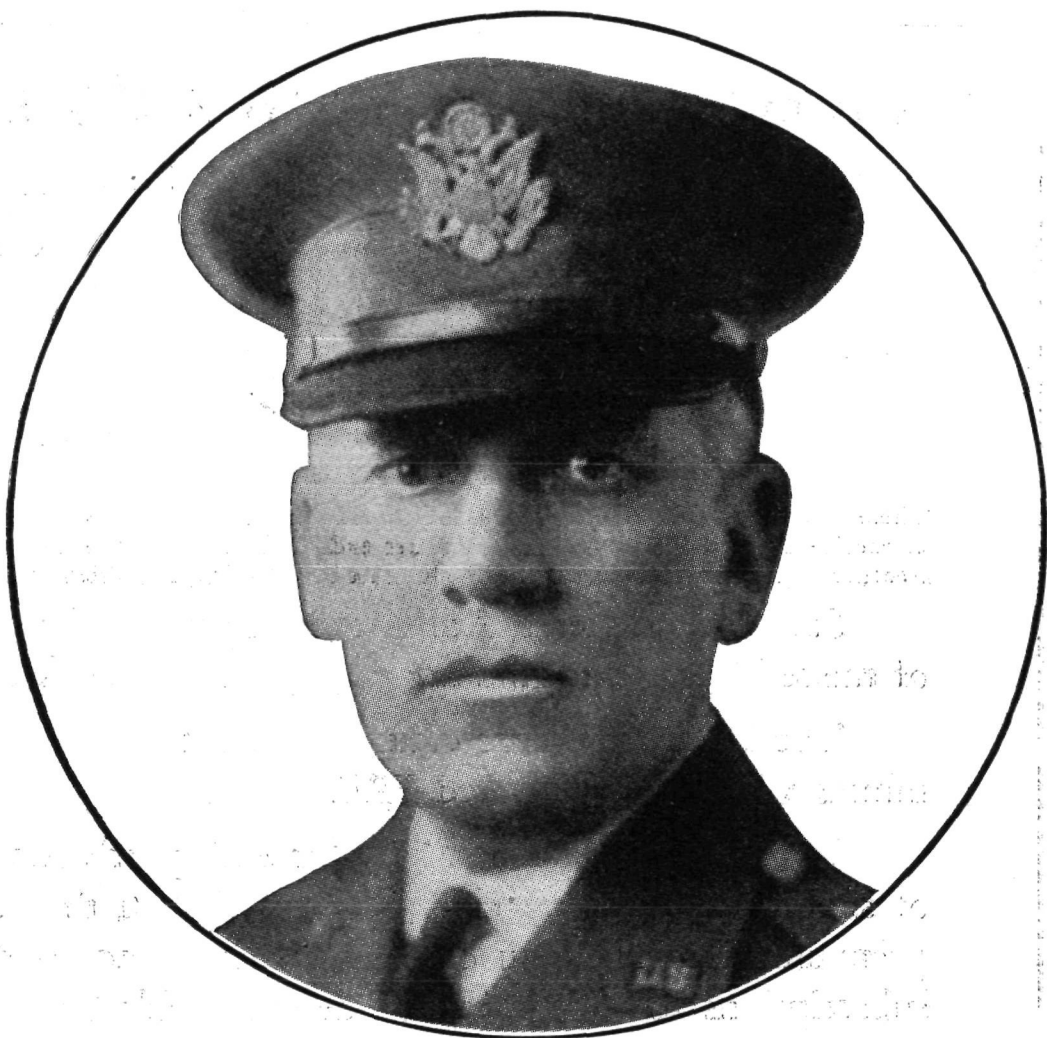
The New York National Guard has made splendid progress since the World War, but we have not been alone. Other states have done the same.

Every State has benefited by its quota of war experienced officers and by the military policy promulgated in the National Defense Act.

Every State has set up new and higher standards of training and efficiency and each year has had a levelling effect on the whole Guard. Truly the effect has been towards a real National force with a new mission, a new standard and a new prestige.

The National Guard is now better understood and more entitled to confidence and support than ever before. It is today a real factor in the scheme of immediate defense. Prewar contrasts between the military forces of the various States are rapidly passing into history.

California is about as far from us geographically as



is possible within the borders of the Union and therefore can be taken as a good example for the point we wish to make.

We have just had the pleasure of reading the "California Guardsman" of September, 1927, containing accounts and many pictures of their 1927 field training.

We strongly recommend that any officer with any tendency towards self complacency would do well to obtain a copy of this publication and to look over the pictures of the troops of this sister state. On every page he will find well set-up and well dressed officers and men, he will see evidences of organization, discipline, equipment and training that will completely dispel his ideas that New York can sit back and complacently watch the struggles of others less fortunate.

The same is true of many other states. The well informed know it. The others should learn.

Gentlemen of the New York National Guard, who picture yourselves as triumphantly leading a parade in which all other participants are toiling far in the rear, turn this picture towards the wall or put it in the attic, the cellar, the woodshed, or the garage. Hang up in its place a very clear and distinct motto to the effect that you have got to "run like hell" to keep up with the procession.

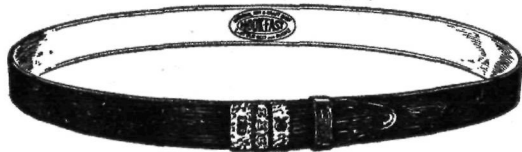
W. N. Haskell

Major General

ANOTHER ATTRACTIVE PREMIUM

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Standard emblems, Athletic and Sport Devices; Greek Letters and a wide range of miscellaneous Insignia are placed on belt buckles.

The December issue contained a list of many other valuable and useful premiums which are presented FREE.

In each case send us \$1.50 for each year's subscription with name and address of subscriber *plainly written*. We will send the subscriber a receipt and you the premium selected. You can get credit on account of larger premiums for more subscriptions to follow if you desire. Address:

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



121st CAVALRY TROOP B.

Troop B is preparing to settle down to the usual grind of drill in preparation for Pine Camp, after getting over two of the biggest events on its schedule, inspection and the annual ball.

Of the annual ball, held January 27, it can be said that it was an unqualified success. A number of innovations were tried this year, lending pleasing touches to the affair. The troop this year invited cadet officers of the cadet battalions of Christian Brothers Academy and Albany Boys Academy, Albany, as guests, with military officers of the section. The C. B. A. boys, in uniforms of dark blue, with red sashes and bright brass buttons, and the A. B. A. officers, in uniforms patterned closely after those of the West Point cadets, lent military touches of color that greatly relieved the khaki of military officer guests and the black and white of troopers and their civilian guests.

The dance was held at the Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, in the grand ballroom, being attended by about 150 couples. The guests included officers of the 51st Machine Gun Squadron, old comrades of the troop, officers of the 10th Infantry, Albany, 105th Infantry, Troy, Regular Army officers stationed at the Watervliet Arsenal, and reserve officers of the section. In addition, Major Donnelly of the Troy Citizens' Corps, Senior Company, was present.

Dancing was from 9:30 to 2 o'clock, with music by Jack Symonds' Orchestra.

Inspection took place at the armory February 10, with Lieut. Colonel William R. Wright as inspector for the state, and Captain Heywood S. Dodds, D. O. L., Regular Army inspector. And the troop was inspected. Every man in the outfit was questioned concerning his knowledge of rifle and pistol, and the older men, with camp experience, came in for a quizzing on the subject of horses. And last but not least the embryo automatic rifle squad took an examination all its own, which ended precisely at midnight. The troop, now about up to full strength, was there practically one hundred per cent in attendance.

Much speculation is going the rounds

of the troopers as to the reorganization affecting Troop B and other units of the old 1st Cavalry and parts of the 101st Cavalry.

108th INFANTRY NOTES

Several enlisted men of the 108th Infantry have successfully passed the examinations for commission and have been appointed to vacancies in this regiment. Sergeant Clark C. Gage, Company C, has been commissioned Second Lieutenant, and assigned to Company C. First Lieutenant Joseph L. Gurney, Company D, Oswego, has been commissioned Captain and placed in command of Company D. Captain Patrick H. Feeney of Company D resigned recently after many years of service in the Guard. Private Mark

Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, Rochester. Second Lieutenant Chedell F. Hiser, Headquarters Company, 2nd Battalion, Auburn, has moved from the city and been transferred to the National Guard Reserve.

On February 13th Company D, Oswego, put on a review and dance in their armory in Oswego, featuring the 108th Infantry Band, under Band Leader William H. Timmins.

Major George A. Elliott is receiving the hearty congratulations of the regiment following the announcement of his engagement to Miss Ann Quinn of Syracuse.

On February 18th the officers of the 108th enjoyed their Annual Regimental Party at the Hotel Syracuse. Dinner was served to the officers and their wives, or sweethearts, at 7:00 P. M., and the floor was then cleared for dancing.

CO. "F" 14th INFANTRY

Company F has in the last eight months been pushing ahead and is now in a position whereby the rest of the organization is looking up to us and wondering where we are getting all our "pep" and "go-getter" spirit.

Captain E. Gilchrist and the rest of the commissioned and non-commissioned staff have instilled a wonderful spirit in the organization and every member is working to keep the Company at the position it has attained.

The basket-ball team has at last hit its stride. After an unforeseen poor start they are now becoming consistent winners and it won't be long before the leaders in the Regimental League will be meeting stiff opposition.

The Non-Com's Club at their regular meeting on Monday, January 30th, 1928, indorsed the dance which the Company is holding in March. This affair promises to be one of the feature events of the military season in the National Guard circles.

From now on watch our smoke.

102nd ENGINEERS

Company B of the 102nd Regiment, Combat Engineers, held its Annual Beefsteak Dinner and Dance in the clubrooms of the armory, 168th Street, near Broadway, on Saturday evening, January 21st.

OFFICERS OF THE MILITARY ATHLETIC LEAGUE 1928

Colonel Bryer H. Pendry,
245 C. A., *Pres.*

Colonel James R. Howlett,
101st Cav., *1st Vice Pres.*

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

Colonel Frank H. Hines, 105
F. A., *3rd Vice Pres.*

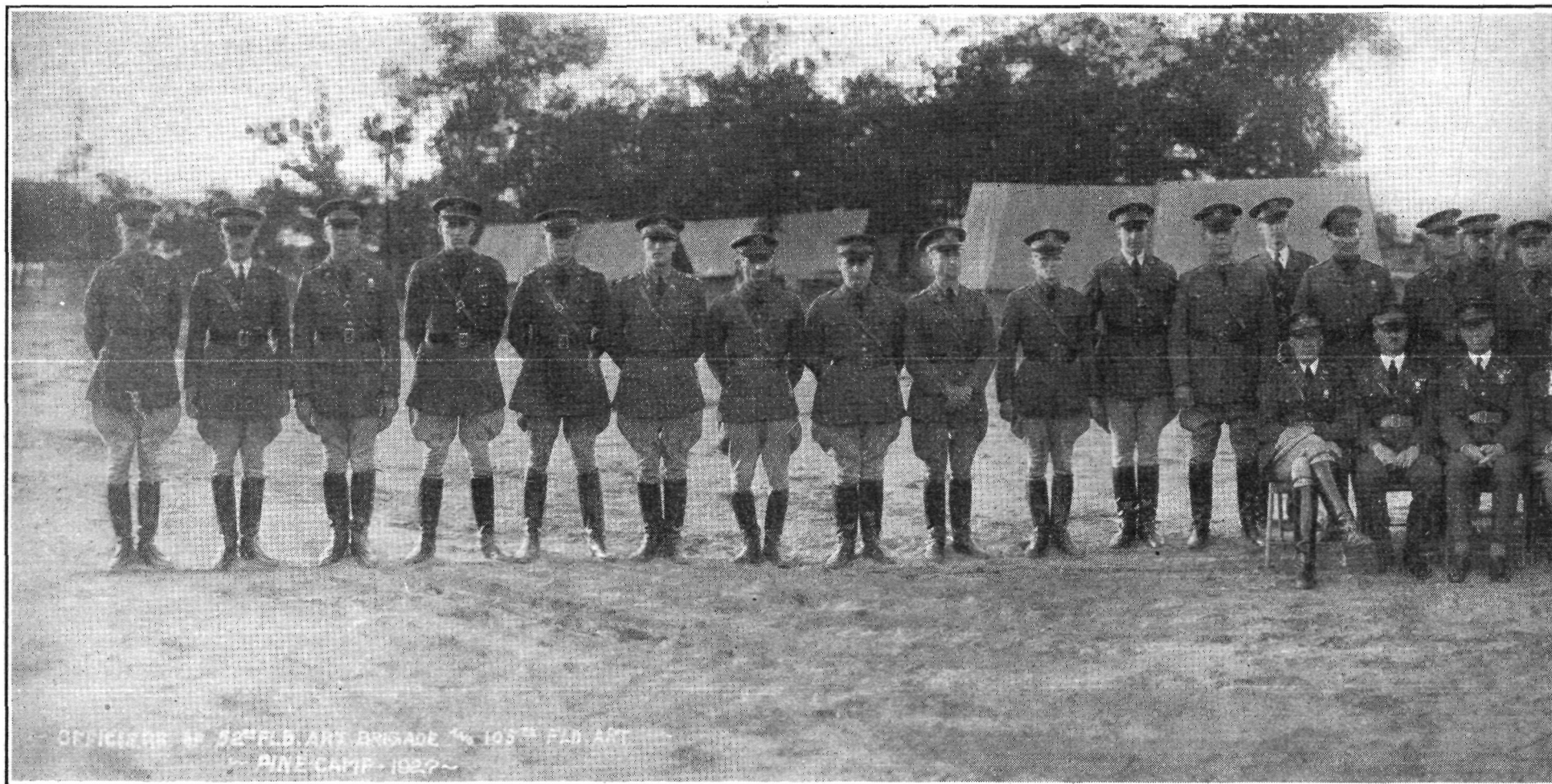
Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury,
102nd Med. Regt., *Treas.*

Lieut. H. R. Johnson, 245th
Art., *Financial Sec'y.*

Lieut. Col. Chas. J. Dieges,
A. G. D., *Cor. Sec'y.*

Major Fred W. Baldwin, Jr.,
14th Inf., *Rec. Sec'y.*

B. Sales, Regimental Headquarters Company, has been commissioned Second Lieutenant and returned to the company for duty. Sergeant Patrick Lago, Company M, Ogdensburg, has been commissioned Second Lieutenant and is now serving in that capacity in his outfit. Henry Ross of Rochester has been commissioned Second Lieutenant from civil life and assigned to

OFFICERS 52ND FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE AND 105TH FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE
PINE CAMP, 1927

A large number of officers of the other companies of the Regiment were guests of the company.

Entertainment was provided between dances by some of the talented members of the Company. A local band provided the music for dancing.

The following were in charge of the arrangements: Captain Harald F. Gormsen, Lieutenant Harry Hagemeister, First Sergeant Thomas Fennell, Sergeants Sidney Salish, Timothy Dooley, Alfred Gormsen, Olaf Gormsen, Herbert Still and Edward Jordon.

174th INFANTRY

Under the direction of Colonel Wm. R. Pooley, Lieutenant Emil M. Farris of Regimental Headquarters was appointed chairman of the Bureau of Publicity which will handle all news matters pertaining to the 174th Infantry.

It is hoped that this bureau will be instrumental in informing the public in and around the vicinity of Buffalo of the activities that are going on within the Infantry and that a great deal will be accomplished through this organization.

It was requested that each unit commander designate a member of his organization to be on the Bureau of Publicity, and the following men comprise this new bureau which is under the direction of Captain R. H. MacGregor; Headquarters Company, Lieutenant Emil M. Farris; 1st Battalion, Lieutenant Arnold W. Brecht; 2nd Battalion,

Lieutenant Blythe Carden; Service Company, Sergeant Wm. H. Nellist; Howitzer Company, Lieutenant Geo. W. Brown; Medical Detachment, Captain Francis J. Hoehn; Company B, Lieutenant J. Swart; Company C, Private E. F. Tatu; Company D, Sergeant F. A. McNamee; Company F, Captain J. Wallace; Company G, Private Wm. F. Judson; Company H, Lieutenant Lynn D. Wallace, and Company M, Private F. W. Smallidge.

The Bureau of Publicity has already been functioning and the increased amount of space received in the local newspapers has proven that the Bureau of Publicity will be a complete success.

Lieutenant Colonel Ralph K. Robertson together with Captain R. H. MacGregor and Lieutenant Emil M. Farris have mapped out a publicity campaign that is bound to bring results in the way of recruiting, increasing the good will of the regiment.

71st INFANTRY

The regiment tendered a splendid review to Governor A. Harry Moore of New Jersey in the Park Avenue Armory on Friday evening, January 27. That such an honor should be paid the Governor of our adjoining state was most fitting as the regiment is a part of the 87th Brigade of the 44th Division which is made up of National Guardsmen from both New York and New Jersey. Also the 71st was prominent in both ceremonies in connection with the

vehicular tunnel. Before the review Colonel DeLamater entertained Governor Moore and his party at dinner at the Hotel McAlpin.

Company I put up the guard mount and a good one under the direction of Captain L. J. Griffith.

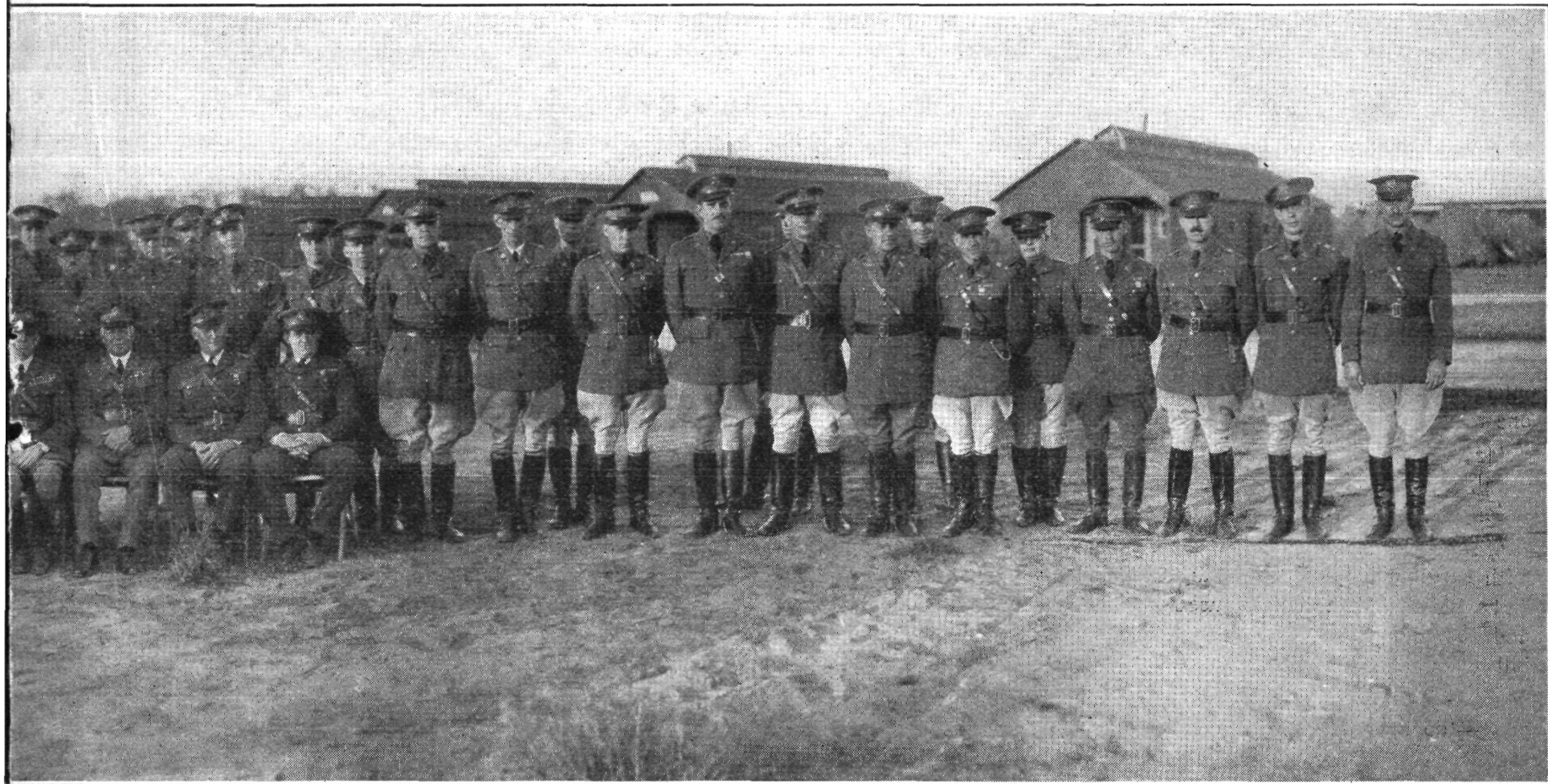
After the review the 1st Battalion, Major George L. Bliss commanding, gave a creditable exhibition drill followed by the presentation of the following trophies:

Company C, Captain James H. George, commanding: The "Sheridan" Trophy for obtaining the greatest number of recruits, not including reenlistments.

Service Company, First Lieutenant John A. Malone, commanding: The "Elmendorf" Recruiting Trophy for obtaining the greatest number of recruits; the 71st Infantry Post, American Legion Cup, for the greatest number of recruits during the year 1927.

Third Battalion Headquarters Company, First Lieutenant Arthur B. Grant, commanding: The "Colonel's" Cup for highest percentage of marksmen on state rifle range; the "Commodore's" Trophy for highest percentage of marksmen on general practice day; the "Grant" Trophy for highest state figure of merit on general practice day; the "Veteran's" Trophy, for having the best percentage of attendance during the year 1927.

Dancing followed the review, the music in charge of Warrant Officer Lambert L. Eben.



LD ARTILLERY ON FIELD TRAINING, PINE CAMP, N. Y.—1926.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

The 2nd Battalion Headquarters Battery and Combat Train of Newburgh writes:

This being our first appearance in "The Whole Guard on Review" we are going to be extremely modest about ourselves just as all the others.

If you want to see who we are just look at the Average Percentage of Attendance column each month and see the efforts we make to keep the 156th F. A. from dragging in the dust.

On January 20, 1928, the Battery presented a show, "The Co-Optimists," at the State Armory. On Sunday, January 15th a performance was put on at Castle Point Hospital, Chelsea, N. Y., for the benefit of the patients, 300 of them enjoying it in bed by means of the radio. The show consists of two parts. In the first part the Co-Optimists are in France, 1918, the men at the ever present cafe with a pretty bar maid, played by Wygant Smith, 225 pound member of the Battery. Part two represents the boys in America, 1928. During the intermission "Doc" Jamieson, Newburgh's leading chiropractor, who is a member of the Battery, sings two songs. The interlocutor is First Lieutenant Wm. J. Lamont. Captain Willet Paltridge, commanding officer, does not appear but out of respect for the "old man" the closing chorus consists of a number of his old favorites. The entertainment was conceived and produced by "Honest John" Doulin, our

cook, and "Paddy" Kane. The Battery will have the Imperial orchestra in Pine Camp one night during the camp period and present the play. If you want to see and hear real entertainment be in Pine Camp with the 156th F. A. this summer. Bookings have been made for presentations in cities near Newburgh within the next few months.

Frank Fitzpatrick, our former First Sergeant whose enlistment expired December 1st, is now in Germany with his wife. Fitz married while on duty in Coblenz in 1920. Staff Sergeant Harold Leghorn has been promoted to First Sergeant.

Sergeant William H. Mantz has been transferred to the reserve because his duties as manager of the Star Theatre require his services every evening.

Private William A. Smith has been appointed Battery Clerk and promoted to Corporal. Corporal Smith has also recently been appointed Clerk of the Senate Codes Committee by Senator Caleb H. Baumes, chairman of the New York State Crime Commission and author of the famous "Baumes Laws."

It's mighty nice of the Guardsman to recommend discharged Regular Army men for enlistment in the National Guard. Some outfit ought to sign up the fellow in Sing Sing Prison who was recommended in January issue. His Battery Commander would at least know where he was for a time at least and that's more than a Battery

Commander can say about many of his men. (This man probably wanted a transfer.—Ed.)

105th INFANTRY

COMPANY H—It has come to our attention that H company has been unjustly neglected lately as far as company notes are concerned, and therefore we have taken it upon ourselves to remedy this matter, for we want it understood here and now that we have been active even though we have not widely advertised the fact.

We have had several boxing matches with our friendly enemies, G company, that have helped to swell our mess fund to goodly proportion, and, while we are grateful for this, still we are planning more matches to follow so as to secure the last remaining dollar from the populace. Our last fight card was made more attractive by the return of Sgt. Harry Trager from a three year retirement from the ring. We want to state right here that Harry is just as good as ever.

165th INFANTRY

HEADQUARTERS AND MISCELLANEOUS.

Lt. Colonel Meaney has been in command of the Regiment since January 10th in the absence of Colonel Costigan who went abroad for his health. Colonel Costigan expects to return before February 20th.

Captain Allen and the Regimental Staff passed as gloriously as ever the Inspec-

tion of State and Federal officers. Dick tells us he is in much better health.

Major Kelly has settled down to his usual hard work—since his honeymoon of several months ago.

Major Crowley, eager, alert and efficient as ever, keeps crowding all in his battalion and spurring them to greater activity and step by step is raising the efficiency of his command.

Major McSherry, his eagle eye fixed at the Heavens for snow, is divided in his attention but none in his battalion suffer one mite thereby.

Major Conradt, happy as a lark as usual, gazes complacently at his battalion and seems to find it satisfactory.

Major Maguire has been kept busy, with his able officers, examining recruits and passing on those who need passing and rejecting those who cannot fill the bill of his high standard.

Captain Flannery states that he has no news—too busy.

COMPANY "A"

Plat. Sgt. Henry Rossmanith has been spending a few days in the Bronx Eye & Ear Hospital, having a new set of tonsils and adenoids installed (of course he must have the old ones removed first).

Pvt. Harry Breen, the Jolly Tar of this command, has decided to forsake his life on the ocean wave, in favor of three stripes in Company "A".

Wanted: Bright young man, single or married, any age up to forty years, to fill position as Supply Sergeant. Experienced man preferred, but will consider a man willing to learn. Reply, giving age, color of eyes and number of teeth. Reasonable salary paid.

The non-coms of "A" Company are now ready to accept the congratulations of all and sundry for their smart political strategy in putting Sgt. Purcell (R. Co. "H") over as President of the N. C. O. A.

So many men are becoming available for promotion to a higher grade that the Top-Kick is becoming embarrassed.

Among the recruits, all are showing up well under the guidance of our non-com instructors, except Recruit Goodyear (F. A.) who handles his piece as though it were a 105mm. gun, and answers in a strange manner when his name is called from the rolls. However, he will learn, if it takes six Sergeants to make him learn.

Jim Quinn, one of Company A's effervescent appointees, is at this writing reposing (with three squares) at Bellevue Hospital recovering from a throat that opportunely refused to be carved. Jim, we are glad to state, is out of danger and we expect to see him among

us soon again happy and well as usual.

Lieutenant Haran returns to the Company after a brief illness.

Lieutenant Nagle (by operative No. 3) is looking forward to camp. Expecting the captain will again order him "over hill and dale" as a reducing exercise.

Sergeant Hugh Breen declaims mightily for a party—no "stags" for him—he wants to sport his brand new girl.

Corporal Kenny had an unexpected house party the other night. Kenny reports he invited a certain number of young men to call at his home—these men came of course but brought their friends. Bang-up party!

COMPANY "M"

The company was inspected on the evening of January 10, 1928. We paraded 67 men with field equipment on the armory drill floor at 8:25 P. M.

During the past year we enlisted 48 new men, 28 of whom joined since October 20, an average of over nine a month.

Sergeant Joseph Brown, while on his way home after a hard night's work in preparation for inspection, fell and suffered a fracture of the skull. At first the doctors did not have any hopes of his recovery, but he is now improving.

Corporal Flanagan deserves great credit for his work on the recruiting committee.

The company got quite a jolt about a week ago when a phone call was received at the armory to the effect that Ed. Flanagan was killed. We were very glad to hear it was a mistake. It was one of the other Flanagans.

Our team met the 3rd Battalion Headquarters in the first baseball game of the tournament for the Elmhurst Post, American Legion Trophy. This game was in the bag for us, but you know how these things work out, we lost by one run. "Good Old Westy" was without a doubt the most popular man on both teams. The opportunity to razz a First Lieutenant without a comeback was too good to pass up. We congratulate the Battalion Headquarters for the excellent battle they made, and their fine sportsmanship. However, we are not downhearted. Watch our smoke from now on. We have the men and we can win.

Our company dances on review nights have become so popular we will have to take steps to limit the attendance. Bernie Sager and his gang are sure "peppy". Sager is a dancing instructor and in addition arranges to get us the proper kind of music.

(Continued on page 19)

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Whole Guard on Review

(Continued on page 18)

**THIRD BATTALION
HEADQUARTERS**

From the Bland Beast of the Third Battalion comes this effusion:

Dear Brethren: At last we have arrived—not that we haven't been here before, but we've been so busy lately that we haven't had a chance to break into print. Anyhow, we're back now, and we're going to stay.

We have lost Sergeant Mayer, our one and only Supply Sergeant, after a period of four years. But we feel that his duties will be carried on capably by our brand new Supply Sergeant George F. White. Also, we welcome back to the fold one buck private, William Lynch. Lynch challenges all and sundry to beat him on the Underwood, no holds barred. He calls his Underwood "Lizzie" and claims he likes her carriage (pretty poor!!).

COMPANY B.

The man who says that B Company sends in notes is a liar (don't say that). Here's a company going to waste—lost for the want of either pencil or ink. Andy—dear Andy—come

home from the shop—we mean send notes forthwith.

COMPANY C.

Sergeant Grant does everything but send to us notes of accomplishments or mistakes of his company. Please do better, Sergeant.

COMPANY D.

Now, there's Captain Baker, who usually sends forward his data, falling by the wayside—this month, anyway.

COMPANY E.

Since Captain Doan got a new uniform he has failed to assist this harassed correspondent. Please don't be silly, Louie. Do the necessary.

COMPANY F.

We fear for the smart looking, efficient Joseph T. Hart, Captain of Infantry. His duty toward the Guardsman is more than neglected.

COMPANY G.

Victor, Ah! Ho! do the necessary and tell us the truth.

COMPANY H.

We knew Jean Barinque for years and years and we hope to hear from his company without using Line-Officers' Room language on him.

COMPANY I

From good sources we hear that "I" will soon become Regimental Head-

quarters but in as much as Captain O'Keefe does not send us any information we refuse to print anything about the scamp (or worse).

HEADQUARTERS.

Fergus P. is a good fellow but he overlooks this monthly diversion each time. Now, Fergus, please improve.

HOWITZER.

Peter plays a mean game of baseball. We suggest that one-half of the energy expended there go toward notes for us. We must speak to him at the first opportunity.

SERVICE.

Captain Walsh has a very good collection. Prior to this we have not called his attention thus publicly to his negligence in sending in notes and we now ask that he help this struggling "artist".

An old Scot who had just returned to his native village after a visit to London was being greeted by a friend.

"Aye, Jock," said the latter, "and did ye enjoy yersel' in London?"

"Enjoy masel,'" gleefully echoed the other. "I should just think I did. Every time I went into ane o' thae restaurants I found tuppence or thruppence under ma plate."
—Tit-Bits.

**J. V. FLOOD
Caterer**

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CATERER TO

102nd ENGINEERS 71st INFANTRY
27th DIVISION SPECIAL TROOPS

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HOW WE STAND

January Average attendance for entire Guard.....	81%
Maximum authorized strength New York National Guard	21,511
Minimum strength New York National Guard	18,844
Present strength New York National Guard	20,699

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS	
Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	67
CAVALRY BRIGADE HDQRS.	
Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	79
FIELD ARTILLERY BRIG. HDQRS.	
Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	40
INFANTRY BRIGADE HDQRS.	
Maintenance Strength	27
87th Brigade	40
53rd Brigade	35
54th Brigade	36
93rd Brigade	5
SPECIAL TROOPS	
Maintenance Strength	318
27th Division Special Troops	346
AIR SERVICE	
Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Air Service	134
SIGNAL BATTALION	
Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	170
ENGINEERS	
Maintenance Strength	475
102nd Engineers	486
MEDICAL REGIMENT	
Maintenance Strength	631
102nd Medical Regiment	672
DIVISION TRAINS, Q. M. C.	
Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Trains, Q. M. C.	271
DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN	
Maintenance Strength	63
102nd Ammunition Train	51
STAFF CORPS & DEPARTMENTS	
Authorized Strength	137
Ordnance Department	25

INFANTRY	
Maintenance Strength	1,038
1. 108th Infantry	1,209
2. 165th Infantry	1,176
3. 105th Infantry	1,171
4. 71st Infantry	1,159
5. 106th Infantry	1,152
6. 14th Infantry	1,136
7. 10th Infantry	1,135
8. 107th Infantry	1,113
9. 174th Infantry	1,126
10. 369th Infantry	1,045
CAVALRY	
Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	620
SEPARATE TROOPS	
Maintenance Strength	83
121st Cavalry (3 Troops)	197
MACHINE GUN SQUADRON	
Maintenance Strength	241
51st Machine Gun Squadron	295
ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.	
Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	671
ARTILLERY, C. A. C.	
Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	708
ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES	
Maintenance Strength	703
245th Coast Artillery	838
ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS	
Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	712
ARTILLERY, A.A.	
Maintenance Strength	706
212th Coast Artillery	792
ARTILLERY, 75s	
Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	658
105th Field Artillery	647
104th Field Artillery	682

Thru clerical error the percentage of attendance of the 71st Infantry for the month of December, 1927, was shown at 71% whereas the correct percentage of attendance was 80%. The 71st Infantry was therefore entitled to 11th place instead of 24th. This unintentional error is regretted.

WM. BASSON

U. S. M. A.

POST TAILOR

WEST POINT, N. Y.

POST TAILOR AT CAMP SMITH, PEEKSKILL, 1927 TRAINING SEASON

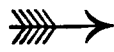
Our Representative Will Call at Your Armory

Your Sizes Will Be Kept on File and Prompt Deliveries Made When Desired

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

Average attendance for entire Guard (January) 78%

The Honor Space



Yours for the Effort

51st M. G. Sq. (1) 95%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	1	1	100
HdQRS. Det.	4	33	28	87
Troop A 4	83	80	96	
Troop B 4	84	82	97	
Troop C 4	83	81	98	
Medical Detachment 4	10	9	90	
	294	281	95	

101st Cavalry (2) 90%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	6	6	100
HdQRS. Troop 4	61	53	87	
Service Troop 4	74	67	91	
1st Sq. HdQRS. 4	25	23	94	
Troop A 4	68	61	90	
Troop B 4	57	48	84	
Troop C 4	56	50	90	
2nd Sq. HdQRS. 4	26	24	94	
Troop E 4	74	64	97	
Troop F 3	69	67	96	
Troop G 2	69	63	91	
Medical Detachment 4	32	30	85	
	617	556	90	

102nd Med. Regt. (6) 85.4%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters 4	8	7	93	
Service Company 4	82	74	90	
HdQRS. Collecting Bn. 4	1	1	100	
104th Collecting Co. 3	62	54	87	
105th Collecting Co. 4	57	44	77	
106th Collecting Co. 4	64	44	68	
HdQRS. Ambulance Bn. 4	2	2	100	
104th Ambulance Co. 4	54	49	91	
105th Ambulance Co. 4	51	42	83	
106th Ambulance Co. 4	44	35	81	
HdQRS. Hospital Bn. 4	2	2	100	
104th Hospital Co. 3	71	63	89	
105th Hospital Co. 3	67	58	86	
106th Hospital Co. 4	68	63	92	
102nd Veterinary Co. 4	42	39	93	
	675	577	85.4	

244th C. A. (11) 83.42%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	5	4	20
HdQRS. Bty.	4	63	50	79
Service Bty.	4	74	63	85
1st Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty & C. T. 4	53	48	91	
Battery A 4	62	50	80	
Battery B 4	57	44	77	
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty & C.T. 4	47	37	79	
Battery C 4	61	57	94	
Battery D 4	61	53	86	
3rd Bn. HdQRS.	4	4	4	100
3rd Bn. Hq. Bty & C.T. 4	51	39	77	
Battery E 4	76	60	79	
Battery F 4	65	57	87	
Medical Detachment 4	32	26	95	
	718	599	83.42	

10th Infantry (3) 87%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	7	7	100
HdQRS. Co.	7	65	56	86
Service Co.	4	104	95	91
Howitzer Co.	4	55	46	85
Hq. and Hq. Co. 1st Bn. 4	22	20	88	
Co. A 4	63	56	88	
Co. B 4	61	48	79	
Co. C 4	63	55	88	
Co. D 7	77	70	90	
Hq. and Hq. Co. 2nd Bn. 4	27	23	86	
Co. E 4	71	61	86	
Co. F 3	56	51	90	
Co. G 5	68	54	80	
Co. H 4	71	60	85	
Hq. and Hq. Co. 3rd Bn. 6	26	21	84	
Co. I 6	76	70	92	
Co. K 4	62	52	85	
Co. L 4	55	50	91	
Co. M 4	69	62	90	
Medical Detachment 4	37	32	86	
	1135	989	87	

121st Cavalry (7) 85.2%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Troop A 4	66	58	88	
Troop B 3	66	61	92	
Troop G 4	64	48	75	
	196	167	85.2	

369th Infantry (12) 83%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	8	7	94
HdQRS. Co.	4	59	58	97
Service Co.	4	64	56	87
Howitzer Co.	4	58	44	77
Hq. and Hq. Co. 1st Bn. 4	21	17	80	
Company A 4	61	46	76	
Company B 4	64	51	80	
Company C 4	59	46	77	
Company D 4	62	57	91	
Hq. and Hq. Co. 2nd Bn. 4	20	18	92	
Company E 4	64	48	75	
Company F 4	63	48	75	
Company G 4	63	54	86	
Company H 4	63	51	81	
Hq. and Hq. Co. 3rd Bn. 4	21	20	96	
Company I 4	63	59	93	
Company K 4	61	48	78	
Company L 4	63	49	78	
Company M 4	65	51	79	
Medical Detachment 4	40	36	90	
	1042	864	83	

245th Coast Art. (4) 86%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	7	7	100
HdQRS. Bty.	4	72	68	94
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	2	2	100
Battery A 4	64	51	80	
Battery C 4	60	47	78	
Battery E 4	66	55	84	
Battery F 4	72	68	94	
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	2	2	100
Battery B 4	59	54	92	
Battery D 4	56	49	87	
Battery G 4	59	53	89	
Battery H 4	58	51	87	
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	3	3	100
Battery I 4	60	52	87	
Battery K 4	54	47	87	
Battery L 4	56	46	81	
Battery M 4	59	41	69	
Medical Detachment 4	32	27	84	
	841	723	86	

27th Div. Air Sv. (8) 85%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Observation Sq. 5	107	92	86	
102 Photo Section. 5	21	16	77	
Medical Detachment 5	6	6	100	
	134	114	85	

258th F. A. (13) 83%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	3	6	5	88
HdQRS. Bty.	3	63	55	88
Service Bty.	3	69	60	87
1st Bn. Hq.	3	3	3	100
1st Bn. C. T.	3	43	39	89
Battery A 3	38	55	65	
Battery B 3	68	49	72	
2nd Bn. Hq.	3	2	2	100
2nd Bn. C. T.	3	42	33	79
Battery C 3	66	50	75	
Battery D 3	67	56	83	
3rd Bn. Hq.	3	2	2	100
3rd Bn. C. T.	3	40	37	93
Battery E 3	66	56	85	
Battery F 3	70	55	78	
Medical Detachment 3	30	26	85	
	705	583	83	

104th F. A. (5) 86%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	6	6	95
HdQRS. Bty.	4	55	48	87
Service Bty.	3	67	62	92
1st Bn. Bty.	4	3	2	71
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	32	26	81
Battery A 4	73	63	86	
Battery B 4	69	57	82	
Battery C 3	74	65	88	
2nd Bn. Hq.	4	4	3	81
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	37	31	85
Battery D 4	74	62	84	
Battery E 4	72	63	86	
Battery F 4	76	59	77	
Medical Detachment 3	33	32	97	
	675	579	86	

71st Infantry (9) 84%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	7	7	100
HdQRS. Co.	4	67	47	71
Service Co.	4	96	82	85
Howitzer Co.	4	64	52	80
Hq. and Hq. Co. 1st Bn. 4	31	25	82	
Company A 4	62	49	78	
Company B 4	67	61	90	
Company C 4	64	59	92	
Company D 4	64	50	78	
Hq. and Hq. Co. 2nd Bn. 4	29	23	80	
Company E 4	65	59	90	
Company F 4	65	53	81	
Company G 4	75	69	92	
Company H 4	62	48	76	
Hq. and Hq. Co. 3rd Bn. 4	28	26	91	
Company I 4	63	49	77	
Company K 4	66	59	88	
Company L 4	67	56	84	
Company M 4	65	51	78	
Medical Detachment 4	35	30	86	
	1142	955	84	

14th Infantry (14) 82%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	8	8	100
HdQRS. Co.	4	62	53	85
Service Co.	4	80	71	89
Howitzer Co.	4	74	68	93
Hq. and Hq. Co. 1st Bn. 4	22	20	92	
Company A 4	62	49	79	
Company B 4	58	47	81	
Company C 4	62	43	70	
Company D 4	65	47	72	
Hq. and Hq. Co. 2nd Bn. 4	25	21	85	
Company E 4	63	50	79	
Company F 4	63	45	70	
Company G 4	63	40	64	
Company H 4	77	74	96	
Hq. and Hq. Co. 3rd Bn. 4	18	16	85	
Company I 4	72	61	85	

106th F. A. (10) 83%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
HdQRS.	4	6	6	100
HdQRS. Bty.	3	62	54	87
Service Bty.	3	62	56	91
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	3	2	67
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn. 3	28	22	80	
Battery A 3	76	62	82	
Battery B 3	74	54	73	
Hq. 2nd Bn.	4	2	2	87
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2nd Bn. 3	32	30	92	
Battery C 3	60	52	87	
Battery D 3	69	59	86	
Hq. 3rd Bn.	4	4	4	69
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 3rd Bn. 3	32	30	95	
Battery E 3	64	47	74	
Battery F 3	66	57	85	
Medical Detachment 3	32	25	77	
	672	561	83	

Company K	4	82	77	94
Company L	4	64	44	70
Company M	4	75	68	91
Medical Detachment	4	39	34	87
		1134	936	82

212th C. A.

(15) 81.6%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdqrs.	4	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	73	59
Service Bty.	4	81	70
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	4	54	42
Battery A	4	72	57
Battery B	4	67	55
Battery C	4	67	54
Battery D	4	65	56
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	4	20	17
Battery E	4	64	50
Battery F	4	66	48
Battery G	4	63	52
Battery H	4	66	55
Medical Detachment	4	27	25
		791	646
			81.6

107th Infantry

(16) 81.4%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdqrs.	4	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	36	31
Service Co.	3	94	85
Howitzer Co.	3	45	38
Hq. and Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	28	24
Company A	4	79	53
Company B	4	57	41
Company C	4	62	47
Company D	3	60	50
Hq. and Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	20	13
Company E	4	78	73
Company F	4	62	49
Company G	4	64	55
Company H	3	76	55
Hq. and Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	26	20
Company I	3	61	42
Company K	4	81	67
Company L	4	76	68
Company M	3	66	53
Medical Detachment	4	36	36
		1114	907
			81.4

102nd Engineers

(17) 81.3%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdqrs.	4	9	100
Hdqrs. and Service Co.	4	92	80
Company A	4	58	43
Company B	4	62	55
Company C	4	60	44
Company D	4	61	46
Company E	4	63	52
Company F	4	57	45
Medical Detachment	4	27	24
		489	398
			81.3

165th Infantry

(18) 81%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdqrs.	4	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	85	74
Howitzer Co.	4	68	52
Service Co.	3	89	78
Hq. and Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	22	18
Company A	4	67	57
Company B	4	71	55
Company C	4	63	50
Company D	4	71	60
Hq. and Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	27	24
Company E	4	62	48
Company F	4	68	52
Company G	4	66	46
Company H	4	65	52
Hq. and Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	23	19
Company I	4	63	47
Company K	4	64	52
Company L	4	66	49
Company M	4	78	72
Medical Detachment	4	36	29
		1161	940
			81

27th Div. Train

(19) 80%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Headquarters	4	15	14
Wagon Co. 103	4	55	33
Wagon Co. 104	4	55	48
Motor Transport Co. 105	4	48	42
Motor Transport Co. 106	4	54	43
Motor Repair Section 103	4	26	21
Medical Detachment	4	18	15
		271	216
			80

108th Infantry

(20) 80%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdqrs.	4	7	7
Hdqrs. Co.	5	68	51
Service Co.	3	95	63
Howitzer Co.	4	68	61
Hq. and Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	35	29
Company A	4	76	60
Company B	3	69	56
Company C	4	79	59
Company D	3	76	72
Hq. and Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	26	21
Company E	4	70	51
Company F	4	69	55
Company G	5	63	49
Company H	4	66	56
Hq. and Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	23	20
Company I	3	62	54
Company K	4	75	63
Company L	4	82	65
Company M	4	62	42
Medical Detachment	4	39	31
		1210	965
			80

27th Div. Sp. Tr.

(21) 79%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdqrs.	4	11	9
27th Division Hq. Co.	4	55	42
102nd Ordnance Co.	4	41	32
27th Tank Co.	4	63	46
27th Signal Co.	3	67	54
102nd Motorcycle Co.	4	34	27
27th Military Police Co.	4	58	48
Medical Detachment	4	17	14
		346	272
			79

105th Infantry

(22) 78%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdqrs.	4	7	7
Hdqrs. Co.	4	65	41
Service Co.	3	113	86
Howitzer Co.	3	59	51
Hq. and Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	34	31
Company A	4	69	57
Company B	4	73	67
Company C	4	66	44
Company D	4	64	46
Hq. and Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	32	27
Company E	4	68	51
Company F	3	67	31
Company G	4	69	63
Company H	4	67	59
Hq. and Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	29	18
Company I	3	66	52
Company K	3	60	50
Company L	3	65	55
Company M	4	70	58
Medical Detachment	3	34	25
		1177	919
			78

105th F. A.

(23) 78%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdqrs.	4	6	6
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	57	42
Service Bty.	4	68	60
Hq. 1st Bn.	4	2	4
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	5	33	28
Battery A	4	60	49
Battery B	4	64	54
Battery C	3	63	51
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn.	4	2	2
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	48	39
Battery D	4	68	47
Battery E	4	67	50
Battery F	4	71	51
Medical Detachment	3	43	34
		654	517
			78

156th F. A.

(24) 76%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdqrs.	4	6	5
Hdqrs. Bty.	4	57	43
Service Bty.	4	78	74
1st Bn. Hq.	4	4	3
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	4	32	23
Battery A	4	71	46
Battery B	5	70	63
Battery C	5	67	54
2nd Bn. Hq.	3	4	4
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	3	46	35
Battery D	5	70	63
Battery E	4	62	47
Battery F	4	65	46
Medical Detachment	4	34	23
		666	509
			76

105th Infantry

(25) 76%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdqrs.	4	7	7
Hdqrs. Co.	4	67	44
Service Co.	4	92	78
Howitzer Co.	4	67	50
Hq. and Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	27	23
Company A	4	66	36
Company B	4	63	45
Company C	4	67	53
Company D	4	63	47
Hq. and Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	32	23
Company E	4	64	41
Company F	4	66	49
Company G	4	59	48
Company H	4	69	53
Hq. and Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	29	26
Company I	4	66	50
Company K	4	65	57
Company L	4	69	61
Company M	4	72	53
Medical Detachment	4	47	34
		1157	878
			76

101st Signal Bn.

(26) 73%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hq. and Hq. Co.	3	26	23
Company A	4	62	45
Company B	3	65	41
Medical Dept. Det.	4	15	14
		168	123
			73

174th Infantry

(27) 73%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdqrs.	2	6	6
Hdqrs. Co.	2	65	52
Service Co.	2	93	80
Howitzer Co.	2	64	38
Hq. and Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	2	24	20
Company A	2	60	54
Company B	2	65	43
Company C	2	60	46
Company D	2	63	40
Hq. and Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	2	35	34
Company E	2	69	63
Company F	2	59	42
Company G	2	63	40
Company H	2	65	49
Hq. and Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	2	29	19
Company I	2	72	54
Company K	2	69	61
Company L	2	67	51
Company M	2	65	45
Medical Detachment	2	33	31
		1126	818
			73

Hq. 27th Div.

(28) 89%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdqrs. 27th Division	4	26	23
Hdqrs. Detachment	4	41	37
		67	60
			89

93rd Inf. Brig.

(1) 100%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Headquarters	4	5	5
		5	5
			100

53rd Inf. Brig.

(2) 97%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Headquarters	3	4	4
Headquarters Co.	4	35	34
		39	38
			97

54th Inf. Brig.

(3) 94%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Headquarters	3	5	5
Headquarters Co.	3	31	29
		36	34
			94

52nd F. A. Brig.

(4) 90%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdq.	4	7	7
Hdqrs. Battery	4	33	29
		40	36
			90

51st Cav. Brig.

(5) 87%

No. of Rep'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Brigade Hdqrs.	4	6	6
Hdqrs. Troop	3	72	62
		78	68
			87

87th Inf. Brig.		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
(6)	82%	4	5	5	100
Headquarters		4	35	28	79
Headquarters Co.		4	35	28	79
			40	33	82

Ord. Dept. Det.		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
(7)	92%	4	25	23	92
Ord. Dept. Det. SC&D.		4	25	23	92
			25	23	92

102nd Am. Tr.		No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
(8)	51%	4	53	27	51
			53	27	51

All Is Not Lost

"She has spread a lot of lies abroad about me!"

"It is lucky that she has not spread the truth."

—Der Brummer, Berlin.

Colonel Salisbury Off to Europe

Colonel L. A. Salisbury, our Division Surgeon, and Commanding Officer of the 102nd Medical Regiment, sailed on the Mauretania with Mrs. Salisbury and a party of ten to spend two months visiting Europe. The Staff of the Medical Regiment, along with the Regimental Band, were at the pier to wish them bon voyage. Father White, the Regimental Chaplain, presented a beautiful bouquet of American beauty roses to Mrs. Salisbury on behalf of the Staff.

It is the intention of Colonel Salisbury to visit France, England, and Africa. The writer is under the impression that the Colonel is visiting Africa to select the various caches for the hunting trip that Colonel Levi Hathaway, our former Regular Army Instructor, and Colonel

Salisbury plan on taking in a year or two.

Governor Moore of New Jersey Reviews 71st Inf.

IT seems especially appropriate that His Excellency A. Harry Moore, Governor of New Jersey, should have been the reviewing officer of the 71st Infantry on January 27th. The 71st is again in the 87th Infantry Brigade, a part of the 44th Division, which covers parts of both New York and New Jersey.

Before the review the Governor and his party, composed of men prominent in New Jersey civic, military and social life were entertained at dinner at the McAlpin by Colonel De Lamater.

In addition to the usual smart ceremonies of the review and evening parade, the first battalion of the regiment gave an interesting exhibition drill and Governor Moore made trophy presentations to

Company C

CAPT. J. H. GEORGE, Commanding The "Sheridan" Trophy for obtaining the greatest number of recruits, not including re-enlistments.

SERVICE COMPANY

1ST LT. J. A. MALONE, Commanding The "Elmendorf" Recruiting Trophy for obtaining the greatest number of recruits.

The 71st Infantry Post, American Legion Cup, for the greatest number of recruits during the year 1927.

3RD BN. HDQRS. COMPANY

1ST LT. A. B. GRANT, Commanding The "Colonel's" Cup for highest percentage of Marksmen on State Rifle Range.

The "Commodore's" Trophy for highest percentage of Marksmen on general practice day.

The "Grant" Trophy for Highest State Figure of Merit on general practice day.

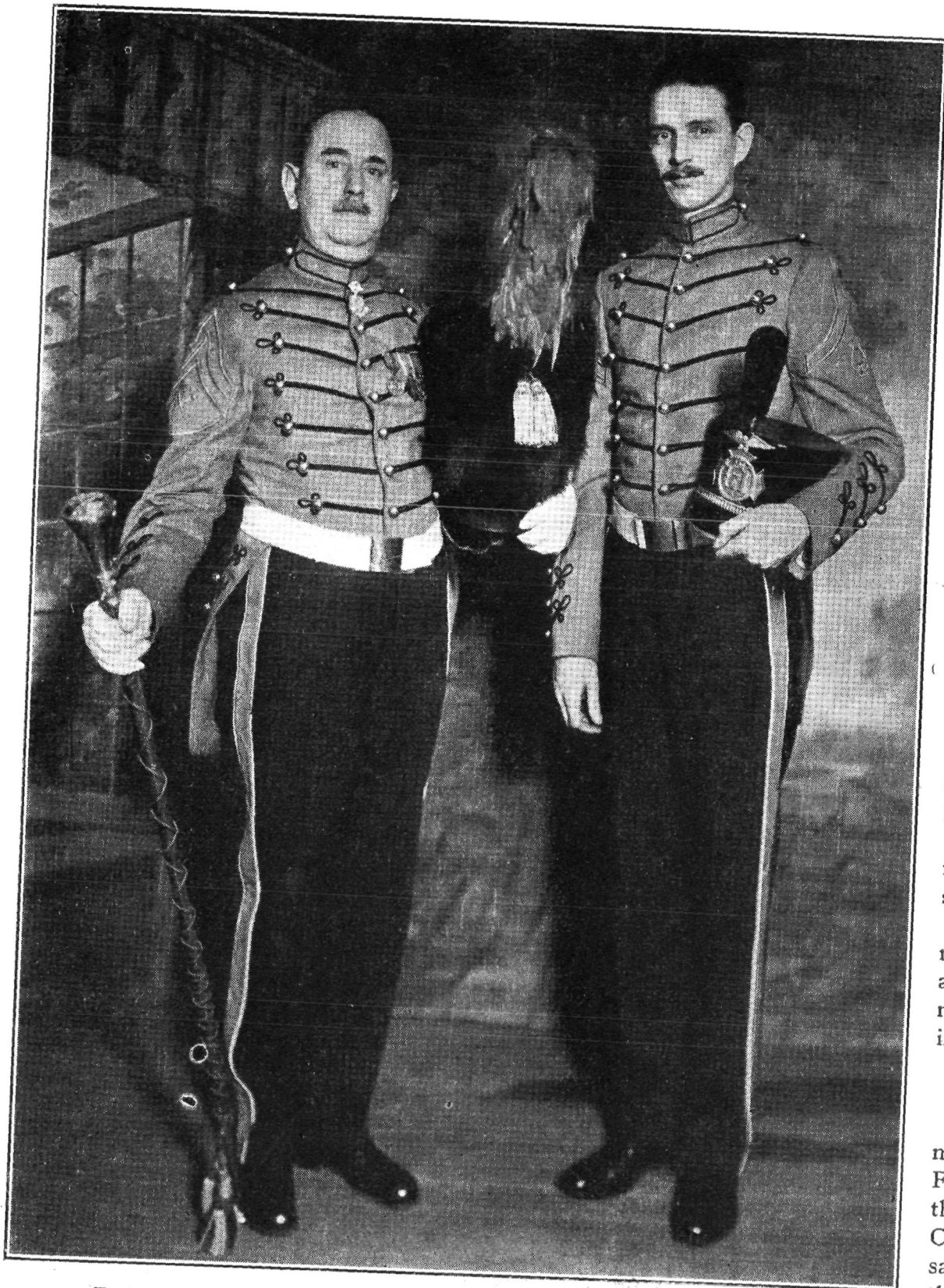
The "Veteran's" Trophy for having the best percentage of attendance during the year 1927.

The Governor also addressed the regiment, speaking of its fine appearance and steadiness and strength.

The 71st has again reached its maximum peace strength, and its reviews are attracting favorable attention and winning commendation from the many prominent military men who attend.

CAMP IS RENAMED

Camp Meade has been made a permanent military garrison and renamed Fort Leonard Wood. In announcing the change of name Major General Charles P. Summerall, Chief of Staff, said that the step had been directed by the Secretary of War to perpetuate the name of the late soldier and Governor General of the Philippines.



Father and Son in 102nd Engineer's Band—Drum Major James E. McCrea and Band Corp. James S. McCrea.

Second Corps Area Pistol Matches

THE Second Corps Area announces an Inter-State Pistol competition between teams of ten officers from the States of New York, New Jersey and Delaware. The high men of these teams will be selected to represent the National Guard team in the Luquer Pistol Cup match.

The State Ordnance Officer desires to have forwarded to him the names of at least two available officers from each regiment or separate battalion organization with their records so he can select the ten strongest men to represent the State. These must be men willing to go to the match in May, if selected, and as the composition of team has to be reported before April 15th, speed is required.

The circular as sent out to the Adjutant Generals of the three States interested, by the Corps Area, contains full information of both matches and is here reprinted:

1. An Inter-State Pistol competition, National Guard, Second Corps Area will be held in May, 1928. The Inter-State Pistol match (National Guard) will be fired under the provisions of TR 160-20, W. D. 1927. The match will cover both, Instruction and Record Practice, as set forth in Section XIII and XIV, thereof. Teams of ten (10) officers may be entered from Delaware,

New Jersey and New York. Competitors can qualify under the provisions of paragraph XII, TR 150-20, 1927:

Pistol Expert	85%
Pistol Sharpshooter	78%
Pistol Marksman	60%

Teams composed of ten (10) officers, Team Captain and Coach, should be selected by each State and the names, rank and address of each officer reported to this Headquarters by April 15, 1928. Three or four alternates should be selected to replace any principal who may be unable to attend the match. The date and place for holding the match will be selected after consultation with Team Captains and will be announced from this Headquarters at a later date.

Inasmuch as there are no funds available to finance this match, a small entrance fee may have to be charged to cover cost of conducting the match, as for the payment of pit men, markers and other necessary expenses. All transportation and other expenses connected with the match will have to be borne by individuals participating in the match.

The team of the (10) competing officers making the highest aggregate score will be declared the winning National Guard team for the Corps Area, 1928. An effort is being made

to secure a suitable trophy to be awarded to the winning team, to be competed for annually.

2. The Luquer Pistol Match.

The Luquer Cup Pistol competition for 1928 will be held probably in June, 1928; time and place to be announced by Corps Area Headquarters at later date.

This match in 1928, as in 1926 and 1927, will be a competition between teams of five (5) officers each, representing the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Organized Reserve Corps of the Corps Area (less Porto Rico). This match was won by the National Guard in 1926 and by the Regular Army in 1927.

3. The team to represent the National Guard of the Corps Area will be selected from the officers participating in and who make the highest aggregate individual scores in the Inter-State match scheduled above. In addition to the team of five officers, those two officers ranking sixth and seventh, respectively, in the Inter-State match will be selected as alternates for the Luquer match. Contestants and alternates for the Luquer match will be selected and announced immediately after the close of the Inter-State match; said contestants will then select their team captain and coach for the Luquer match.

Reviewed By the Rumanian Minister

UNDER command of Colonel Thomas Fairservis the 106th Infantry gave a review to the representative of the child-king of Rumania in its Bedford Avenue Armory in Brooklyn on Monday evening, February 13th.

George Cretziano, minister to the United States from Rumania, and his daughter, Jeanne, and several prominent Rumanian citizens of New York, along with representative citizens of Brooklyn, were the guests of Colonel Fairservis and the regiment at the dinner and review.

The Rumanian minister jumped to his feet as the company athletes got ready for the relay races. This little courtesy was part of the admiration which the representative of that little country showed for the 106th, of which Queen Marie is an honorary colonel.

The armory was thronged, it being estimated that 8,000 witnessed the splendid review, the realistic firing exhibitions of the Howitzer Company, Captain Edwin K. Johnson and the fast inter-company relay race, won by

the Regimental Headquarters Company, composed of Jack Sellers, B. Sandquist, W. Wusche and D. D'Auria.

After the ceremonial dismissal of the colors dancing was enjoyed.

At the dinner preceding the review in eloquent words Justice William B. Hagarty of the Supreme Court welcomed Minister Cretziano and his daughter on behalf of the City of New York and Borough of Brooklyn.

At the dinner M. Cretziano spoke in part as follows:

"For the second time in the space of six months I have the distinctive honor of being the guest of the 106th Brooklyn Regiment, of which Her Majesty, Queen Marie of Rumania, is the honorary colonel.

"The first occasion when I had the pleasure of being amongst you was my visit to the regiment in its summer camp at Peekskill. I hardly suspected then that that would be the last time when I would represent, on a solemn occasion, His Majesty, King Ferdinand, my beloved and much regretted sovereign. A few days later I received the distressing news of his death, which plunged the whole Ru-

manian nation into mourning and sorrow. I am afraid the report describing my visit to Smith Camp, which I sent them, did not receive much attention, arriving in Rumania, as it did, at a time when the Queen and the whole country were still under the impression of their recent misfortune. I will write again, now, to inform them of the courteous and warm reception accorded Rumania's representative and of all the interesting things I have witnessed, and I am sure Her Majesty the Queen will be glad to receive news from her American regiment, knowing that the dignity of Colonel, bestowed upon her, was one of the manifestations during her journey in America that pleased her most."

The minister read the following cablegram, received by Colonel Fairservis, to the regiment:

"Will you bring my most affectionate greeting to my American regiment. I shall never forget the happy day when I was named honorary colonel. I wish health, success and long life to every man and officer. (Signed) Marie."

Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 19)

104th FIELD ARTILLERY

On Tuesday, February 21, the 2nd Battalion was reviewed by Major General Haskell. An excellent showing was made by all units and especially by E Battery which presented a formal guard mount just preceding the review. The spectacular events of the review were arranged to show the layman some of the high lights in the life of the Field Artilleryman and the enthusiasm evoked by Captain O'Brien's flying platoon told the world why the "Caisson Song" is so popular.

All officers attended a lecture on "The Interpretation of Aerial Photographs" given at 52nd Field Artillery Brigade Headquarters in Brooklyn on February 20.

At the time of writing the polo team seems to be in third place in the 27th Division tournament. The team of the West Hartford Polo Association were our guests for a return game on Saturday, February 11. It is hoped that there were some pictures made after this game but there seems to be some doubt about this as the flashlight machine refused to work after a very important member of the second team had posed for his picture.

The new equipment for the gymnasium has practically all been installed. A rowing machine has been received recently.

1st BATTALION.

A few words as to the non-commissioned officer suppers that are held every Tuesday evening for the officers and non-commissioned officers of the 1st Battalion, 104th Field Artillery. They are put on by our French chef, Henri Patois, alias Jeremiah Mahoney, and we can't find words to express our appreciation for the "feeds" that our chef hands out to us. At the first feast there were a few absentees among the non-commissioned officers and the event of the occasion was a short 15 minute lecture given by our major, Arthur E. Kaepfel, on the National Guard in the national defense scheme. We can tell you now that it was some task to hold our major down to 15 minutes. Owing to the reputation of the first supper the attendance at the second one was 100 per cent and now the privates are trying to crash the gate. If things keep going the way they are we are seriously thinking of putting the non-coms through a rigid course in setting up exercises so as to keep them trained down in proper fighting trim. The feature of this supper was a 15 minute lecture by our instructor, Captain Porterfield, on the relation of the Regular Army toward

the National Guard. For the next one Captain Harold G. Browne, who has just returned from Fort Sill, Okla., will give a brief talk on what he learned at the School of Fire.

At the present writing Captain Franch E. Batcher, Sergeant Major Sinnock and First Sergeant Brown are at the "Mad House" and if our personnel keeps on attending Fort Sill school the indications are that we will have some bunch of lunatics in the 1st Battalion.

On January 20th the Armory at Binghamton was thronged to capacity to witness the review tendered by the 1st Battalion, 104th Field Artillery, and 2nd Battalion, 10th Infantry, to Colonel Charles G. Blakeslee, commander of the 104th Field Artillery. Members of the various service clubs of Binghamton were present by special invitation. These guests were invited as a means of furthering the work recently started to foster interest of the local service clubs in the activities of the National Guard.

During the ceremony trophies were awarded by Colonel Blakeslee as follows: The Colonel's trophy for general proficiency in the field was awarded to Battery C, the Chaplain's trophy for athletic superiority was presented to Battery B, the Colonel's trophy for Headquarter's Battery to Headquarters Battery, 1st Battalion. Headquarters Battery also retains possession of the Colonel Richardson trophy for pistol marksmanship another year, this being the second consecutive year it has won this honor.

The following members of the 1st Battalion, 104th Field Artillery, and 2nd Battalion, 10th Infantry, were presented with 100 per cent attendance medals:

Headquarters Battery and Company Train: Sergeant Clyde H. Martin and Corporal Robert P. Kany.

Battery B: First Sergeant F. E. Cornell, Sergeant E. J. Morse, Privates R. L. Perry, J. L. McCormack, W. J. Reynolds and W. H. Schwelme.

Headquarters, 1st Battalion: First Lieutenant H. R. Cotton.

Battery C: Corporals Kenneth B. Latham and Henry E. Buckland and Privates Burton C. Allen, Arthur C. Dow and Robert E. Murtaugh.

Company H, 10th Infantry: Captain A. B. Buttle, Lieutenants C. D. Smith and O. A. Read, Sergeants John C. Stoltz, C. L. Whitmarsh, J. D. Hogan, H. F. Whitmarsh, E. O. Barriger, A. J. Zecca, Corporals A. W. Swartout, J. J. Bailey, A. J. Hall, S. Bersavage, H. Leake and R. Stewart and Privates A. Eiklor, R. Zimmer, O. Fosgate and H. Merrithew.

Company E: Sergeants Merritt C. Smith, Oscar Mitchell, Alvan A. Smith and Howard White, Corporal Emmett Stickle and Private James Meeker.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

The outstanding feature of this month's news was the wedding of Sergeant J. Moran, our own Jimmie, to Miss Mabel Howard of this city. When last seen at the reception Charlie Fischer was romancing some gorgeous blonde. We overheard her tell him that he impressed her as the kind of a man that would do something big and startling some day. It took four men to keep him from throwing his pie into the electric fan. Wonderful what a good woman's influence can do for a man.

The second team met defeat at the hands of the Medical detachment last Wednesday. Better luck next time, boys. Any team that meets defeat at the hands of the Medical Detachment needs luck,—an awful lot of luck.

A new system has been inaugurated by the 2nd Battalion Headquarters Battery and Combat Train of the 104th Field Artillery. Have you ever had that hungry feeling after pounding around the ring in close order drill or playing cowboy on a fat but willing draft horse? Then you will appreciate the joy that was felt when Captain D. C. Weaver announced that following every other drill there would be a party with "eats."

The first eating feast was a huge success. Privates, corporals, sergeants wrapped themselves around sandwiches, pickles, cake, pie and coffee with a reckless abandon that seemed to forecast a big business for castor oil manufacturers in the near future. Well you know what an Army appetite is like, you feed it, work it and feed it again, but try and satisfy it; Brother, it can't be done. Ask Captain Weaver.

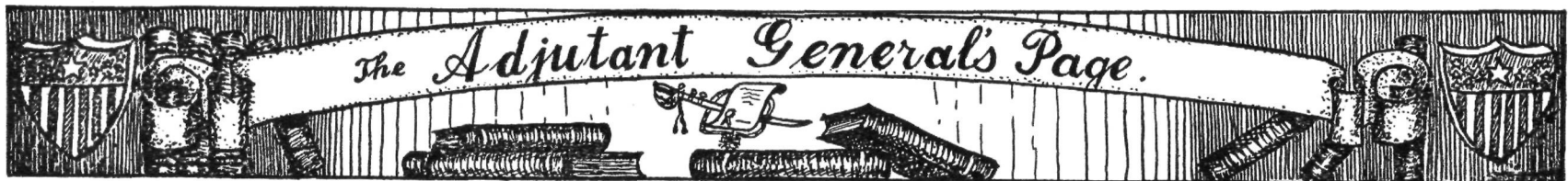
The outfit's famous Scotch stable sergeant was heard to announce that hereafter, on every other drill night he would be able to "save the cost of 'mae haggis'."

D BATTERY

One of the strongest advocates for the conservation of the country's natural resources, Sergeant Drummond, believes that the government's schedule of reforestation should be more extensive. Sergeant Drummond maintains that not only should all shade trees in the vicinity of Pine Camp be protected but that two should be planted there for every one cut down in Idaho.

The "Detail" miss Private Dust. His magnetic personality,—a personality which could move men's emo-

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THE Adjutant General's "Question Bureau" is open to all members of the Military and Naval Forces of the State of New York. Questions should be mailed direct to "Question" Bureau, The Adjutant General's Office, 100 State Street, Albany, N. Y., be signed, and must be confined to subjects concerning State and Federal Military Laws, Regulations and Administration, and be of general interest to the Guard. Answers will appear on this page at the earliest opportunity. Questions not classified as above will be ignored.

Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Month of January, 1928, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority.

Captains	Date of Rank	Branch and Organization
Gorman, Laurence G.	Jan. 14, 1928	14th Infantry
Phillips, Burt W.	Jan. 17, 1928	Q. M. C., S. S.
Tulloch, Benjamin B.	Jan. 17, 1928	Q. M. C., S. S.
Reilley, Harry M. A.	Jan. 23, 1928	M. C., 244th C. A.
Stiker, Amos G.	Jan. 26, 1928	D. C., 102nd Med. Regt.
Gurney, Joseph L.	Jan. 27, 1928	108th Infantry
Malone, John A.	Jan. 28, 1928	71st Infantry
First Lieutenants		
Hopkins, Powell	Jan. 4, 1928	14th Infantry
Warren, Arthur F.	Jan. 4, 1928	M. C. 2/th Div. A. S.
McNamara, James H.	Jan. 17, 1928	Q. M. C., S. S.
Second Lieutenants		
Ward, Thomas P.	Jan. 5, 1928	105th F. A.
Lago, Patrick	Jan. 12, 1928	108th Infantry
Sales, Mark B.	Jan. 12, 1928	108th Infantry
Smutny, Rudolph	Jan. 13, 1928	51st Cavalry Brigade
Olsen, Frederick O.	Jan. 26, 1928	105th F. A.
Gage, Clarke C.	Jan. 27, 1928	108th Infantry
Murray, William J., Jr.	Jan. 31, 1928	71st Infantry

Separations from Active Service, January, 1928

Resigned, Honorably Discharged

Major	Effective Date	Branch and Organization
Rice, Harry E.	Jan. 21, 1928	D. C., 102nd Med. Regt.
Captains		
Brown, Clinton B.	Jan. 21, 1928	244th C. A.
Dean, John J.	Jan. 4, 1928	212th C. A. (A. A.)
Sundermeyer, Harry W.	Jan. 27, 1928	212th C. A. (A. A.)
First Lieutenants		
Gunn, Thomas A.	Jan. 27, 1928	14th Infantry
Itjen, Eugene M.	Jan. 27, 1928	71st Infantry
McGrath, Francis E.	Jan. 28, 1928	165th Infantry
Morris, Joseph E.	Jan. 28, 1928	27th Division A. S.
Vriens, Gerard G. N.	Jan. 27, 1928	101st Signal Battalion
Second Lieutenants		
Bolger, Alfred F.	Jan. 7, 1928	156th F. A.
Collins, John S.	Jan. 12, 1928	106th Infantry
Herman, David B.	Jan. 7, 1928	156th F. A.
Hooper, James F.	Jan. 21, 1928	174th Infantry
Osterhaus, Arno H.	Jan. 7, 1928	258th F. A.
Ponder, Robert L.	Jan. 11, 1928	369th Infantry
Underwood, James G.	Jan. 12, 1928	105th Infantry
Warrant Officer		
Affonso, Lawrence B.	Jan. 28, 1928	105th F. A.

Transferred to the National Guard Reserve at Own Request.

Captain	Effective Date	Branch and Organization
Gibb, Albert W.	Jan. 21, 1928	102nd Engineers
Second Lieutenants		
Hiser, Chedell F.	Jan. 27, 1928	108th Infantry
Hurley, James	Jan. 27, 1928	101st Signal Battalion

Transfers from One Organization to Another.

First Lieutenant	Effective Date	Branch and Organization
Ward, John F.	Jan. 3, 1928	53rd Brig. to Hq. 27th Div

Long Service Medals Awarded for Month of January, 1928.

CLASS I. (25 Years)

Sergt. Henry A. Hamm, 106th F. A. (Serv. Btry.)
Pvt. 1st Cl. Charles Gunther, Serv. Btry. 258th F. A.

CLASS II. (20 Years)

Major Nathaniel Hillyer Egleston, 51st M. G. Sq.
Master Sergt. Samuel Adams Park, 106th Infantry
1st Sergt. Cornell Thayer Holden, Co. 1, 108th Infantry
1st Sergt. George Ellis Johnston, Serv. Co. 108th Infantry
1st Sergt. Samuel Stewart, Btry B., 258th F. A.
Pvt. 1st Cl. Michael Flaherty, Btry. B., 258th F. A.

CLASS III. (15 Years)

Major Charles Sailor Gleim, 245th Arty.
1st Sergt. Floyd Ernest Cornell, Btry. B., 104th F. A.
Sergt. Frederick Arthur Gerhardt, Btry. B., 156th F. A.

CLASS IV. (10 Years)

Lt. Col. Erdmann Neumeister Brandt, 107th Infantry.
Lt. Col. Carlos Green Webster, 258th F. A.
Major Leslie Belcher, 14th Infantry.
Capt. Eric Stuart Barron, Btry. E., 245th C. A.
Capt. Samuel A. Brown, Jr., Co. E, 174th Infantry.
Capt. George M. Conley, Co. C, 10th Infantry.
Capt. Edward Francis Duffy, Jr., Co. K, 106th Infantry.
Capt. Kenneth M. Gibson, Co. K, 107th Infantry.
Capt. Timothy Sylvester Mahoney, Ord. Dept. (S. S.).
Capt. Guy John Morelle, Co. L, 10th Inf.
Capt. Charles Robert Morrison, 245th C. A.
Capt. Joseph T. Mulligan, 1st Btn. Hq. Btry and C. T. 244th C. A.
Capt. Arthur E. Munson, Co. F, 108th Infantry.
Capt. George Weatherbee Woltz, 107th Infantry.
1st Lieut. William Woodruff Chisum, Serv. Co., 369th Infantry.
1st Lieut. William Mentz Crandall, 3rd Btn. Hq., 174th Infantry.
1st Lieut. John A. Hamilton, Jr., Co. C, 10th Infantry.
1st Lieut. William Charles Leopoldt, Serv. Co., 107th Infantry.
Ensign Carleton Edward Connery, 6th Sep. Div. N. Y. N. M.
2nd Lieut. Clifford Ernest Hexamer, Co. M, 106th Infantry.
2nd Lieut. Arno Hugo Osterhaus, 1st Btn. Hq. Btry and C. T. 258th F. A.
1st Sergt. John Andrew Wallace, Btry. D, 212th C. A.
Sergt. Michael Joseph Geory, Btry. D, 105th F. A.
Sergt. Paul N. Lambert, Co. K, 108th Infantry.
Sergt. Joseph F. Mott, Co. G, 106th Infantry.
Sergt. Gilbert Simpson, Serv. Co., 369th Infantry.
Chief Yeoman Edward Henry Pfaff, 11th Sep. Div. N. Y. N. M.
Boatswain's Mate 2nd Cl. Dominick Fiorini, 11th Sep. Div. N. Y. N. M.

Field Artillery School

By LIEUT. GEORGE HAIG, F.A.-Res. Fort Myer, Va.

AMONG the Field Artillery Schools of the world that of the Army of the United States, at Fort Sill, Okla., is considered one of the best. As a matter of fact, officers from foreign armies, even from the French Army, have come and studied in this school.

There are three classes of instruction, Advance Class, Battery Officers' Class, and Reserve and National Guard Officers' Class. The Advanced Class is for field officers of the Regular Army. There are a few captains, a few colonels, but majority are majors. Officers from the United States Marine Corps are occasionally detailed to take the course. Most of the work of this class is tactical employment of Field Artillery, but some practical work of a battery officer is also given.

The Battery Officers' Class is for the battery officers of the Regular Army. This class has more practical work than that of the Advanced Class. Instruction includes gunnery, tactics, animal and motor transport, and material. There are some Cuban Officers in this class, and occasionally other foreign officers are allowed to take the course. Both the advanced and Battery Officers' courses continue for nine months, from September 15 to June 15.

The Reserve and National Guard Officers' Class is similar to the Battery Officers' Class, the only difference being that the Reserve and National Guard Officers' Class is for thirteen weeks only. This article deals particularly with the Reserve and National Officers Class.

As mentioned above, this course is similar to the Battery Officers' Course, that is, the instruction deals with gunnery, material, tactics, and animal and motor transport.

In gunnery the instruction begins with the Firing, Battery, T. R. 430-70. This subject is taught as carefully as service practice, the sequence of commands and duties of personnel being emphasized, as this is being taught, T. R. 430-85 is begun, and elements of firing principles are introduced gradually. As a matter of fact the instruction in this text is carried throughout the course.

After T. R. 430-70 is completed and considerable ground is covered in 430-85, terrain board firing is given. This practice helps every one to discover his faults and helps him out in the next stage of instruction, which is smoke bomb. This seems to be more realistic than the terrain board. Nevertheless it is artificial and is tiresome when practiced for a long time.

Fortunately it does not last long, and the class starts on actual firing.

This lasts until the end of the course. Though this class is necessarily held out in field nothing can stop or change its program. Cold, rain, or wind do not prevent activities behind the B. C. telescope. There are cold moments but never dull moments. Everyone enjoys the class and returns with a new improvement in his system of firing.

While the service practice is carried on, several other important subjects in gunnery are taught in the class room. These are the use of the range tables, probabilities, barrage and lateral observation, etc. In each of the above mentioned subjects a written examination is held. After the theory of lateral observation is understood by every officer several problems are fired by each student in the field.

At the beginning of the service practice every student is authorized to fire two shrapnel, and two shell problems not for record. The third problem is his record test. At the end of each week every officer is notified individually the grade he made in firing during the week. Two grades are used, satisfactory and unsatisfactory. The satisfactory grade is more than 65%. Only demonstrations are given on high burst ranging and aerial observation.

Instruction in the department of tactics is scheduled in the following order:

a. Field engineering, map reading, orientation, military sketching, etc. This subject starts with the very beginning of maps, scales, etc. Soon from indoor lectures the class goes out and starts practical work, mostly with the plane table. Every one is required to plot his own and the battery position on the grid sheet, and lay the battery by geodetic means. In the examination, when students lay the battery the instructor fires the battery and measures the deviation of the rounds fired and so grades his work. Every mil counts. Military sketching is taught but not practiced on account of the brevity of the course.

b. Artillery tactics. This subject deals mostly with the tactics of the battery. On a few terrain board problems the instructor demonstrates the duties of the battery officers. After these problems the student officers are assigned as battery commanders, executives, and reconnaissance officers and take out a horse drawn battery of 75's. They practice the reconnaissance, selection and occupation of a position during an advance. This practice is conducted until the end of the course.

During the last month of the course

after every officer becomes familiar with battery tactics, map problems involving the tactics of battalion, regiment, brigade are given. In all these map problems the students are given an opportunity to argue with General A, Colonel E, or Major Q. Even a second lieutenant gets a chance to command a brigade.

c. Signal communication. This subject deals with telephones, switchboards, radio, message center, etc. Most of the time is spent on telephones, and switchboards, two examinations being held on telephones and switchboards, theoretical and practical, the latter being chiefly "trouble shooting". Before the examination wires are disconnected, parts bent, and instruments temporarily placed out of commission and students are required to discover the sources of trouble.

Little time is spent on radio. The purpose of this instruction is to teach the student officers how to study radio after they get back to their homes. A demonstration is given on brigade radio, and telephone sets.

Sufficient time is spent on message center. Encoding and decoding are taught, after which the duties of the message center personnel are practiced by student officers, every one acting as the clerk of a message center.

d. Combat orders. This subject is studied in conference. The text book is issued by the Command and Staff School, Fort Leavenworth.

e. Artillery Staff duties. These are taught in map problems to illustrate what each Artillery staff officer should do and how he should do it.

Instruction in material is on the following normal weapons: American, British, and French 75mm. gun, 155mm. howitzer, 155mm. G. P. F. gun, Browning machine gun. It begins the first day of the course and continues six weeks. Every piece is taken apart during the course and the rest of the time is spent on the 155mm. howitzer and the French 75mm. gun. All kinds of ammunition and fuses are also studied.

Every officer in the class, whether he belongs to a horse or motorized organization, is required to participate in equitation, both in the riding hall and cross country, for about two weeks. After that the class is divided into two sections, motorized and horse.

The first month is spent by the horse section in maneuvers, limbers, harness adjustment, heavy draft, etc.

During the last month this class gets a few lessons in jumping. These start

(Continued on page 31)

Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 25)

tions at will,—move such men as Sergeant Linson and Private Martin to hours of tearful wakefulness by his mere actions, is a distinct loss. A noted souvenir hunter, Private Dust, last summer added to his collection a tear gas shell, picked up after a demonstration and placed on exhibition in the tent housing Sergeant Linson, Corporal Washa, Privates Martin and Henderson and the late Corporal Peterson. All were visibly affected by the find.

The number and calibre of recruits and applications for enlistment are impressive. For the outsider who may ask, "What is this power?" the men of the battery are well prepared. The personal popularity and efficiency of the commissioned and non-commissioned personnel,—the quality and appearance of the battery as a whole and the reputation of "D" as a result of past performances bring numerous spectators on drill nights. Seldom has the evening passed without the impression being so favorable as to cause further inquiries toward the signing up of some new material.

Seen and heard at the "O. P."—

Private Dillon blowing calls not yet adopted by the Army.

Sergeant Smith breaking the news gently to a squad of recruits.

Sergeant Linson and Private Brown divulging the secrets of the instruments with remarkable patience and expert "know how."

Private Backus following Private Barry's steps in leaving; the former by termination of enlistment, the latter by resignation, both with our regrets—and so it goes.

BATTERY F.

Patrick Curtin, a sturdy son of old Erin, wishes the boys to know that he is still an active member of the Battery. We have it on good authority that he did not meet Mr. Cosgrave on his recent visit to our shores, this is to be regretted as Paddy had so much to tell him.

The Battery F organization held a meeting on January 25, at which an election of officers took place. The new officers are hopeful that the members will take a more active interest in the doings the new committees are expected to launch.

At last something definite has been done about the uniform question. We are pleased to announce that we are going to be equipped with a suitable uniform for dress, being paid for, of course, by the men themselves. Now

for leather leggins, then we will be able to say finis.

14th INFANTRY

DIRECT FIRE FROM COMPANY M by Indirect Fire.

Old M Company is still in the running in the basketball league. In fact with nine victories and no defeats we are leading the league. Our hardest game, however, is yet to be played. We are not doing any rash boasting but we will say that the other team will know that they have been in a basketball game is they do beat us. We don't wish them any hard luck, but: Here's hoping!

By the way, have you heard about our waiting list? We got up to maximum strength, but still the recruits came on. We transferred some men who were not living up to M Company's standards, but still the recruits came on. Consequently we had to establish a waiting list. As soon as a vacancy occurs in the company they will be picked up on the rolls. Some very good mean just beat them to it. The last man to enlist brought an Honorable Discharge from the Regular Army with character, Excellent, and qualifications with both the machine gun and pistol.

The second platoon was in the lead again during January by having the best attendance record and by getting the most recruits. The first platoon was the best drilled but the honors are still two for one in favor of the second platoon.

We are hearing a lot about the next President; who he will be, etc. We have something to say along that line. Private Ben Katz of M Company hereby announces that his hat is in the ring. He says, "You must admit that I have a chance. I am at home up an alley or in a drawing room. My remarkable record of carrying one mule, one gun cart, one machine gun, and one tripod up Lookout Mountain shows that I have endurance. I can wear an asbestos dinner coat or hob nailed shoes laced with machine gun belts with equal tranquility. With my nose as it is I am the only man in the U. S. who can smoke a cigar under a shower. I must admit that I am only a Private, but that is because I am a modest, shrinking little violet. I am for spooning on the park benches and free beer. I am against all Corporals, Sergeants, Lieutenants and Captains; the Buck, a good old honest Buck Private for me every time. I will reduce the price of matzos and am for bigger and better wars (Major Byran please note and vote for me). I am

for a bigger Navy and 15 minutes drill a week for the National Guard, with pie a la mode served at every drill. I do not need a cabinet, I can make my own mistakes. I do not have a car so I don't need oil. Vote for Katz and have more work and less pay.

Since the last issue of the Guardsman Privates William Poltz and Herbert Mulligan have been promoted to Corporals.

Last but not least—Inspection is over. M Company as usual had 100 per cent attendance. In fact we have only had one man marked absent at Inspection in the past five years. We challenge anybody to beat that record. All of our men have been on the floor in uniform the night of Inspection and not a day or so later. This year our paper work as O.K. and with the exception of the soldier who thought a Division was commanded by a Private, First Class. No, "no bones" were pulled on the drill floor, so we are hoping for a rating of "Very Satisfactory."

Review By Major General Haskell

A review and parade was tendered to Major General William N. Haskell, commanding the New York National Guard, by the 165th Infantry (Old 69th) on the evening of February 23rd. Preceding the review a dinner was given to General Haskell and his staff at the Manhattan Club by Colonel Wm. J. Costigan and staff. After the review Company D, in command of Captain Charles J. Baker, gave a very snappy machine gun drill with the company going into action, the firing of many blanks lending a realistic touch to the exhibition. A close order drill was given by Company C in command of Captain Thomas H. Sullivan.

Like the One Who Beats "The Early Bird"

The race is not always to the swift if there happens to be one swifter.

* * *

Flapper: "I'd like to try on that rose dress in the window."

Salesman: "Sorry, Miss. That's a lamp shade."

* * *

"Lookit them poor elephants—pitiful, ain't it?"

"Yah—probably be elephants all their lives, too."

* * *

Some day someone is going to write a true story of college life, but it isn't going to be published."

Important Changes in the N. Y. N. G.

WHILE National Guard Headquarters has been busy for some time preparing for some very important changes in organization, probably few of our readers, except those directly concerned, have heard of these changes, and it has been considered inadvisable to release the information before.

We are now authorized to tell all of our fellow Guardsmen that we shall soon have a complete Cavalry Brigade in this state, composed of an upstate regiment, the 121st Cavalry, extending from Albany to Buffalo, and a New York City regiment, the present 101st Cavalry, with armories in Manhattan and Brooklyn. We shall also organize a brigade headquarters company for the 93rd Brigade in the 165th Infantry Armory, and render inactive the present 102nd Ammunition Train at White Plains and the 51st Machine Gun Squadron in Manhattan, replacing the former by transferring to White Plains the 106th Collecting Company of the 102nd Medical Regiment, now located in West 66th Street, Manhattan, and using the entire personnel of the 51st Machine Gun Squadron to form part of a reorganized 101st Cavalry.

First in magnitude amongst these changes will be the organization of the new 121st Cavalry and the consequent reorganization of the 101st Cavalry and the 51st Machine Gun Squadron. This change has been pending for some time. New York State never was entirely satisfied with its allotment of cavalry as made after the World War. Always having had a large number of cavalry troops and believing with good reason that these troops were amongst the leaders in training and efficiency, especially in view of their fine record as cavalry on the border in 1916 and as the machine gun battalions with the 27th Division in France, there was always a feeling that we should have been allotted a full brigade of cavalry at the time of the reorganization. Instead of this, New York was assigned a brigade less one regiment, and this left three of our existing troops (Albany, Utica and Geneseo) unassigned to any regiment, brigade or division. It is true that we were permitted to Federalize these units, but they themselves always felt more or less orphaned and gradually this feeling crystalized into a strong sentiment in favor of organizing an up-state cavalry regiment. Senator Wadsworth, whose home is at Geneseo and who was formerly a lieutenant in Troop M, which is stationed at that point, early became interested in the movement and to his untiring efforts, more than any other one

factor, does the new regiment owe its existence.

Approval was finally won about a year ago, but many details had to be cleared up before the plan could be completed.

The organization of the new up-state regiment was easy to figure out. The second squadron of the 101st Cavalry stationed at Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse, combined with the three "orphan" troops at Albany, Utica and Geneseo, would furnish nearly the complete regiment, but to replace the second squadron in the 101st was more difficult. If the 51st Machine Gun Squadron should be so used, a new machine gun squadron must be organized, otherwise a new saber squadron must be built from the ground up, and we were told that the State could give us no new armories and the Federal Government, no new horses. Negotiations were started to ascertain the sentiments of several communities in Westchester county and good progress was being made when suddenly the problem was solved by the adoption of a new cavalry brigade formation by the Federal authorities calling for a brigade to consist of two regiments only, dropping the machine gun squadron entirely, and specifying that each of the two regiments in a brigade should consist of six saber troops, a headquarters troop and a machine gun troop. This reorganization was not slated to go into effect until July 1, 1928, but permission was readily obtained to complete our present organization by transferring the 51st Machine Gun Squadron bodily to fill the vacancy in the 101st Cavalry; in other words, of abolishing the brigade machine gun squadron some six months before it would normally be legislated out. Under this plan the further reorganization in July will call only for changing present service troops into machine gun troops and eliminating existing Squadron headquarters detachments.

Our new complete cavalry brigade, the 51st, located entirely within the state and commanded by Brigadier General Mortimer D. Bryant, will therefore, about March 1st become an integral part of the New York National Guard.

The new 101st Cavalry will for the present at least have its First Squadron in Brooklyn, the former Squadron C, and still further back Troop C, and will have its Second Squadron in Manhattan, the former 51st Machine Gun Squadron, even better known as Squadron A, and before the dating back to Captain Charles F. Roe's Troop A of 1889. No changes of existing rank are required in this regi-

ment.

In this 121st Cavalry Major Kenneth C. Townson, of Rochester, will become Colonel and those who know him as a "go-getter" believe that the success of the new regiment under him is assured. Captain Perry C. Euchner, of Geneseo, will be the Lieutenant Colonel, while the Majors will be Captain Donald Armstrong of Syracuse and Captain George M. Denny of Buffalo. Troop A of Utica, B of Albany, and C of Syracuse will form the First Squadron; the present Troops E of Buffalo and F of Rochester with the present M of Geneseo redesignated G will form the Second Squadron. The Headquarters Troop and the band will be organized at Rochester, the Service Troop (less band section), the Medical Detachment and the Second Squadron Headquarters Detachment at Buffalo, and the First Squadron Headquarters Detachment at Syracuse. New troop commanders have been nominated as follows: Headquarters Troop (Rochester), 1st Lt. John Meston; Service Troop (Buffalo), 2nd Lt. Patrick A. Toal of Troop E; Troop C (Syracuse), Sergeant Hamilton Armstrong; Troop E (Buffalo), 1st Lt. Charles D. Riedpath; Troop G (Geneseo), 1st Sgt. Ralph L. Miller. For the regimental staff nominations have been made of 1st Lt. Richard J. Toole to be Adjutant, Captain Raymond J. Bantel, ORC, to be Supply Officer; the Rev. George E. Norton to be Chaplain and Major Scott, formerly of the United States Army, to be Surgeon.

Since the organization of the 93rd Brigade last year a Brigade Headquarters Company (which was not authorized) has been greatly needed, but as our state was right up to its authorized aggregate strength no method of securing one could be figured out until the plan was adopted of rendering the 102nd Ammunition Train inactive and organizing the 93rd Brigade Headquarters Company in its place. It was felt that an Ammunition Train was a branch of the service that did not extend a great appeal to prospective recruits in time of peace that it could be organized and trained quickly in case of need and that a Brigade Headquarters Company was more practical and more of a necessity throughout. General John J. Phelan will therefore soon be authorized to organize his Headquarters Company with station in the 165th Infantry Armory on lower Lexington Avenue.

However, it was still necessary to take care of the personnel of the Ammunition Train, who had worked hard for their organization and who might not wish to be cast out into a cold and inhospitable

(Continued on page 32)

Cincinnatus To-day

By the late CAPTAIN CURTIS WHEELER
of the 27th Div. Air Service

Oh, God of accident and chance
As well as truth and right,
Stand by us as the foes advance
In this our latest fight.

Teach us to twist the flying strands
Of our discordant now
Into a rope shall bind our hands
Unto our father's plow.

We who have looked upon our dead,
Teach us to value true
The little things of daily bread
That we must earn anew.

We may not hear that Voice again
That boomed amid the guns;
We only know, for good or bane,
That still Thy fiat runs.

Through all the dull routine of life
In office, shop and mill,
In all the dust of petty strife
We take our orders still.

We may not know to what far goal
Thy call shall lead us now;
We only know that every soul
Must hold fast to its vow—

The vow unuttered and unversed,
Different in every heart,
That came to each at very worst
And holds him still apart.

Steady the shaft while the bright steel sings
Doing the work of now,
Face whatever the future brings—
Hands on our father's plow.

—N. Y. Herald-Tribune.

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THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF WAR
Washington

Captain William J. Mangine,
10th Infantry, New York National Guard,
100 State Street, Albany, New York.

December 8, 1927.

Dear Captain Mangine:

The Chief of the Militia Bureau tells us that the Governor of New York and the Adjutant General of Vermont have commended you for the excellent services rendered during the recent flood in Vermont.

He states that acting under orders of the Governor of New York you were in charge of the transportation of the supplies and medicines donated by the State for flood sufferers. By your energy, initiative and devotion of duty this most difficult task was carried out in a highly satisfactory manner in spite of the destruction of the lines of communication.

Your action in this emergency reflects great credit on yourself, your State and the Army, and I want you to know that your splendid services are appreciated.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) HANFORD MACNIDER,
The Assistant Secretary of War.

Field Artillery School

(Continued from page 27)

with one and one-half foot hurdles. Later, four or five hurdles are placed ten or twenty feet apart and the class takes them, first at a walk, later at a gallop. Towards the end of the instruction jumping is done without reins and stirrups.

Animal management is also studied. It deals with the anatomy and care of horses. Types of breeds of horses are also taken up. The last two weeks are spent in horse shoeing. The student does not have to shoe a horse but must know the difference between a well shod foot and a poorly shod one.

The motorized section of the class gets a thorough course in motors.

Before the end of the course a few all-day field problems are conducted. These problems involve with the operation of a battalion in advance, and retreat. Every officer is accompanied by an instructor who acts as coach. Actual firing is conducted during these problems. The instructors of tactics department made remark that the officers of this particular class were "bold" in their conduct even in retreat.

Featuring a Military Day

THE Publicity Bureau of the 174th Infantry may be a new departure but it gives every promise of being a live wire and has already instilled into one of Buffalo's civic organizations the idea of holding a Military Day. The following appeared recently in a Buffalo daily:

The American Business Club by unanimous action of its board of directors at a meeting in the Statler last night, is the first civic service club in Buffalo to set aside an annual military day. The day is March 6th. At the meeting the policies of the national guard also were endorsed.

At the first observance of Military Day, a noon-day meeting in the Statler, several high ranking officers of the state militia and national guard have been invited, among whom are Brig. General Franklin W. Ward of Albany, adjutant general of the New York State militia; Brig. General Ransom H. Gillett of New York City, commanding the 53d infantry brigade of the New York national guard; Major General Hanson E. Ely of Governor's Island, new commanding officer of the second corps area, which includes Buffalo; Lieut. Colonel Fred M. Waterbury of New York City, editor of The New York National Guardsman. The 174th regiment band also is expected to be present.

Lieut. Colonel Ralph K. Robertson, when interviewed, said:

"Employers who have studied the men find that the discipline of the guard, courtesy, neatness and square-dealing constitute a valuable asset of the business houses for which the members of the guard may work.

"The American Business Club is to be commended on its progressive step, not alone for the guard, but for the community itself in adopting the policy of supporting the members of the local military and naval units of the guard. It is to be hoped that the other clubs will follow the lead of the American Business Club in this respect."

Military Day is intended to bring the business men of Buffalo into closer contact with the men of the national guard, and it is expected civic luncheon clubs throughout the country will follow the example of the local business club.

71st Vets to Celebrate Memorable Dates

FIVE memorable dates in the history of the Seventy-first Regiment, N. G. N. Y., are to be celebrated each year according to a motion made at the last meeting of the veteran association of that organization at its last meeting on Monday evening, January 16th. At this meeting, which was one of the liveliest and most interesting held in many months, it was proposed that each of the following dates shall be commemorated with appropriate ceremonies on the corresponding dates of each year:

March 21st, 1861: the date of the departure of the Seventy-first for the Civil War.

July 21st, 1861: the Regiment's engagement in the Battle of Bull Run.

May 2nd, 1908: departure for the Spanish-American War.

March 2nd, 1917: called out for service in the World War.

November 13th, 1827: the birth of Colonel Martin, colonel during the Civil War, whose anniversary is celebrated each year by a dinner provided for the veterans by Colonel Martin in his will.

Comrade Captain R. S. O. Lawson, President of the Seventy-first Veteran Association, is probably the most popular leader of that organization ever elected, and it is due largely to his efforts that this body occupies so prominent a place among veteran organizations in New York City. Membership in this association is increasing rapidly due to the energy of Comrade Harry Maslin, chairman of the membership committee, who musters a corporal's guard of recruits at every meeting.

As Others Work

In the Guard

(Continued from page 7)

pecting comrade. Here again we find fair play in evidence. Oftentimes an organization is fortunate enough to have talented singers who gather in song and add much to the evening's entertainment. A band concert is also held each evening where those who enjoy music are wont to go. In conjunction with the band concerts, boxing and wrestling matches are held where one may either watch or take an active part, at his own pleasure. There is little time at camp which is not interesting to the recruit or to the old timer in fact the camp usually ends far too soon for both.

Too often is the National Guard criticized for its inefficiency, sometimes rightfully perhaps, but generally without thought of the problems or the obligations which it must meet with an extremely short and limited time to prepare. There is work that every citizen can do to help the National Guard and if help is given it will be more than appreciated. It might be in the form of encouragement to some individual or it might be in the actual assistance of marksmanship or means of promoting this important work, or again it might be to see that appropriations are not cut down by congress to such a degree as to render efficient training impossible. A unit commander has so many problems to solve and so many details to take care of that it is impossible for him to see them all through in the way which he believes they should be done. His work is oftentimes very discouraging and his only rewards at times it seems, are the efforts of his men striving to keep the organization up to the standards.

The commander's best pay seems to be in the results which he obtains with his men. When he sees that they are grasping the instruction and are conducting themselves in the proper way outside the armory, as well as within, he cannot help but feel that he is being repaid for his efforts. When he also sees that employers are selecting his men in preference to others he cannot help but feel proud to think that someone else has an interest in his work and his men besides himself. And when he finds that his men are a little cleaner cut, a little more straightforward and a little better respected, he is completely satisfied and again goes back to his work stimulated for greater efforts.

Two Irishmen, one accompanied by his wife, met on the street.

Said Pat to Mike: "Let me present my wife to ye."

"No thank ye," replied Mike, "Oi got one of me own."

Cui Bono?

By LT. PETER RODYENKA, 244th C. A.

PRIVATE RAFFERTY, or Finkelstein, or Hoffman, is a habitual absentee from drill. He is court-martialled, given that idle bluff, called "suspended sentence" and as this fails, taken to jail for twenty-five days or a twenty-five dollars fine.

After a couple of days, Private Rafferty is again out of jail and back at his hang-out. His prestige has considerably risen amongst his pals, who are hard-boiled youngsters as he is one himself. He has proved to them that he is important enough for Uncle Sam to send a marshal after him and you should have heard what he called that marshal right to his face! And, he is a smart guy too, for he was clever enough to make his girl come across with twenty-three dollars to pay for his fine.

Not that Rafferty minded the jail. But he happened to know that one of the sports frequenting the poolroom, which is his hang-out, just pulled a successful "job" and Rafferty wants to be there, for the fellows who make money easily, don't mind spending it and have always a few bucks to spare for the chap who toadies to them. And this method of making a living pleases Private Rafferty much more than regular, hard work.

Rafferty is out of jail, but does not attend drill. On drill nights he hangs around the armory, on the outside of course, telling the world, what a bluff that court-martial business is and where the officers and non-coms get off if they try to hold a smart guy down to darn fool regulations which don't mean anything, anyway.

There is hardly any unit in the Guard which hasn't it's Rafferty, or Finkelstein or Hoffman, who holds its attendance down and impairs the morale of the men.

Rafferty is generally a product of the tenements, the uneducated, tradeless son of an equally uneducated father who works as an unskilled laborer or third-rate mechanic and who stays poor. He compares his father with the flashy chaps who hang around the poolroom and make a living by shooting craps, bootlegging and occasional hold-ups and who always have plenty of money to spend. He needs no further encouragement to prefer their methods.

He gets into the Guard just before Camp. Some ambitious recruiter tells him of the famous two weeks' vacation with pay and everything free and indicates to him that the armory drill does not mean much and absences "can be fixed up" as the officers are always afraid that the recruiting will fall off if they are too "hard

on the men" and therefore close one eye at delinquencies and often both.

Rafferty enlists and finds all this partly true, especially that some officers are always afraid that the men will not re-enlist or that recruiting will fall off and therefore stand for a lot of nonsense. And he is smart enough to take advantage of this deplorable fact.

The court-martial gives him twenty-five days. He is put into a city detention quarter, where he enjoys certain privileges, not being a civilian convicted criminal or suspect. He lives in quarters better than his home in the tenements, eats better food than he normally can afford to buy or gets at home, meets famous criminals who tell exciting stories of "jobs" and battles with cops, does not have to do any work, and when he gets out of jail, enjoys the respect of his pals, for, hasn't he been in jail, same as any hard-boiled cop-killer or hold-up man? All right, come along with that court-martial bluff and let's go!

Cui Bono! Whom does it any good to stick a habitual absentee or deserter in a jail where he not only enjoys privileges but gains in esteem amongst his pals! Which can be used as a rest-cure when pickings are poor or employment scarce! A sentence which can be beaten by anybody who has friends who dig up twenty-five dollars to pay the fine!

Cui Bono! Whom does it any good to have men of this type enlist or re-enlist. They only ruin the morale of others. The Guard does not depend on the third-rater and there always have and will be sufficient men to fill its ranks.

The remedy is simple. Take the joy and the glory out of a court-martial sentence and the effect will be noticeable soon.

To be specific. Prisoners should be confined inside the armory in a small room in the basement, furnished with cots without mattresses, one blanket per prisoner, and a sanitary pail. Sentences not to be convertible into fines. Prisoners to be fed on 16 oz. of bread and unlimited water, but should have the privilege of buying food at their own expense, not exceeding one dollar per diem. Smoking and reading should not be permitted. Prisoners to work eight hours under guard, doing work armory employees generally do, preferably latrine detail. No visitors permitted. On drill nights of his unit the prisoner would attend drill and then be returned to his quarters.

Such a procedure would take all the glory out of the jail sentence. There would be no such pleasure as meeting

famous criminals, no chance to hear exciting yarns and cleaning of latrines and of garbage cans has nothing heroic in it.

It can be safely said that a three-day sentence under above conditions would have a much better and deterrent effect than a sentimental coddling of hard-boiled youngsters in a comfortable jail which sejour can be shortened at the expense of soft-hearted parties or helpful friends.

There is no danger of a falling off in recruiting or re-enlistments. We are living in a hard age and the average youngster is much harder than many of us think. And, it will keep undesirable elements out of the Guard which has never lacked and never will lack men who are true soldiers and willing to play the game.

Important Changes in the N. Y. N. G.

(Continued from page 29)

world. Moreover at the station of the Train at White Plains we had a fine armory which should be utilized.

No suitable infantry units were available to assign to this armory and while the assignment thereto of a battery of the 156th Field Artillery was seriously considered, the armory was totally unsuited for artillery and would ultimately have to be altered or replaced at considerable cost. Finally it was decided to transfer to this station the 106th Collecting Company of the 102nd Medical Regiment in West 66th Street, Manhattan, the armory at that point being overcrowded, and the Medical Regiment being one of our liveliest new organizations, constantly outgrowing the quarters which they have.

We venture the prediction that the good citizens of White Plains will soon find in their midst a sturdy and progressive company like all of the others in Colonel Salisbury's fine regiment, and one which will fully reconcile them to the loss of the present Ammunition Train and of the Infantry company which was stationed there before the National Defense Act reorganization.

To all of our new organizations the National Guardsman extends a hearty welcome into our happy family. May they live long and prosper.

"So you really believe there's such a think as luck?"

"Of course—otherwise how on earth could I explain the success of my enemies?"

—Cornell Widow.

ANOTHER MILITARY UNIT ADOPTED

Company L, Saratoga Springs, Ends Recruiting Troubles

CO. L, 105th Infantry, N. Y. N. G., referred to as the orphan of Saratoga Springs military, patriotic and veteran organizations, last night was taken under the protecting wing of Saratoga Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, and judging from the interest and enthusiasm in the company displayed by Mrs. George S. Andrews, the regent, and her loyal coworkers, the guardsmen will have a supporting unit which will be of great aid in promoting the work of the organization.

The occasion for Co. L's "adoption" was the annual Washington's Birthday celebration of Saratoga Chapter, D. A. R., at the armory last evening, when the Daughters were hosts to the Company.

The program of the evening was one of much enjoyment to all concerned, military interest being increased by the attendance of Colonel Walter G. Robinson, regimental commander.

The officers and men of Co. L received commendation for the manner in which the military ceremonies were conducted under the direction of Captain Edgar D. Starbuck. Following the formation of the Company, the organization was inspected by Colonel Robinson and Mrs. George S. Andrews.

Mrs. George S. Andrews, regent of the Society, expressed the greetings of the chapter. "The Saratoga Chapter Daughters of the American Revolution are happy to have you as our guests to celebrate Washington's Birthday," she said. "We consider it a privilege to entertain you in your home in the State Armory. The citizens of Saratoga Springs ought to be proud and realize the honor it is to have a State Armory and a standing company of National Guardsmen here. The National Guard is the bulwark of the nation's honor.

"The Women's Relief Corps are interested in the Grand Army of the Republic. The Spanish War Auxiliary in the Spanish War veterans, the American

Legion Auxiliary in the American Legion and the Daughters of the American Revolution seem to be the ones to offer to Company L the hand of, may I say military fellowship? As women we are not in the army but we are a mighty army of women, 300,000 strong, devoted to patriotic work and descendants of the soldiers who sought and won our independence.

"Our forefathers came with the Bible in one hand and the rifle in the other. Some of their descendants have lost the rifle, some the bible, some both bible and rifle. The Daughters of the American Revolution stand ready to do their part with the bible, and if necessary use the rifle.

"Captain Starbuck, we are here to pledge to Co. L our interest and support, and ask that you at all times let us know just how we can best be of service to you. You have laid down your rifles and if you will surrender unconditionally as prisoners of our hospitality, not even asking for a parole, we in imagination, will take you back more than 150 years to the time when George Washington was a young officer. George and Lady Washington are with us, and will dance for our pleasure the stately minuet."

After the dance a social hour was enjoyed in the mess hall.

A toast to George Washington was given by Colonel Robinson.

A huge birthday cake lighted with many candles was brought in by Supply Sergeant George A. Putnam, escorted by Washington's aide, and placed on the table, where General Washington, drawing his sword, saluted and cut the first piece of cake with his sword. The Daughters finished the task.

Mrs. George S. Andrews as regent, gave the following toast to the company: "Co. L, May you be invincible in war, triumphant in peace, and the pride of the citizens of Saratoga Springs."

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