

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU

AND WHAT?



FEBRUARY, 1930

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Keep in Touch with Employers!

Get Them to Play the Game with You!



Two Letters Received by a Rochester Captain
Who Does Just This!

ROCHESTER AND LAKE ONTARIO
WATER SERVICE CORPORATION
440-444 POWERS BUILDING
Rochester, N. Y.
August 7th 1929.

Capt. Clarence M. Olsen,
108th Infantry, Company "H",
900 Main Street East,
Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Sir:-

We have your circular letter of July 16th, stating that Mr. Chas. P. Sloobe has been ordered to attend Camp from August 11th to August 25th inclusive.

We shall be very glad to arrange to have this employee given leave of absence to attend the Camp and we will take pleasure in paying him his usual compensation during this period.

Both the writer and his Assistant, Mr. Dewey, were in the service in 1918 and 1919 and we both feel that the present work being carried on is of vital importance. We are very glad to co-operate with you in this matter.

Yours very truly,

Alexander Russell
Vice President.

AR:M

The Belt Line That Has Made Possible the Great Suburban Growth of Rochester

Empire Last Works
Branch United Last Co.
Palmer Street
Rochester, N. Y.
July 22, 1929.

Capt. Clarence M. Olsen,
Company H, 108th Infantry,
Rochester, N. Y.

Dear Captain Olsen:

This company has never made a practice of giving any of the factory employees a vacation with pay and I do not see how we can afford to break our rule. Business conditions for the past five years have been such that we have been fortunate in keeping our men busy, and while I would like to encourage the young man in his military pursuits, I cannot bring about a condition in the factory that would undoubtedly cause us trouble.

I wish you would advise me immediately what the government allows Frank Darby while at camp, and I will see if there is some other way in which I can help this boy.

Very truly yours,

EMPIRE LAST WORKS.

Joseph W. Johnson
General Manager.

JWH:RMM

When You Get Your Camp Dates Get Busy!



C O - O P E R A T I O N B O O S T S R E C R U I T I N G

The

NEW YORK



NEW YORK

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME SIX

NUMBER ELEVEN

Contents for February, 1930

	PAGE		PAGE
NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMEN GATHER AT SYRACUSE	2	GENERAL HASKELL'S EDITORIAL	13
RIFLE TRAINING FOR 1930, BY COLONEL A. J. MACNAB	5	FROM ONE EXECUTIVE TO ANOTHER	14
CAVALRY, BY COLONEL ARTHUR POILLON, U. S. ARMY	6	WHOLE GUARD ON REVIEW	15
PICKED UP AROUND THE STATE CONVENTION, BY THE EDITOR	8	KEEP SMILING	19
PARIS PREPARES FOR VETERANS	9	HOW WE STAND	20
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S PAGE	10	INDEX TO ADVERTISERS	20
BLUE UNIFORMS AUTHORIZED	11	AVERAGE PERCENTAGE OF ATTENDANCE, DECEMBER, 1929	21
EDITORIAL	12	INVITE THEM TO JOIN US	28
		MILITIA OF 190,000 PLAN FOR 1930	30
		THE PACIFIST, BY FREDERIC CARDOZE	31

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

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

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

LIEUT.-COL. HENRY E. SUAVET,

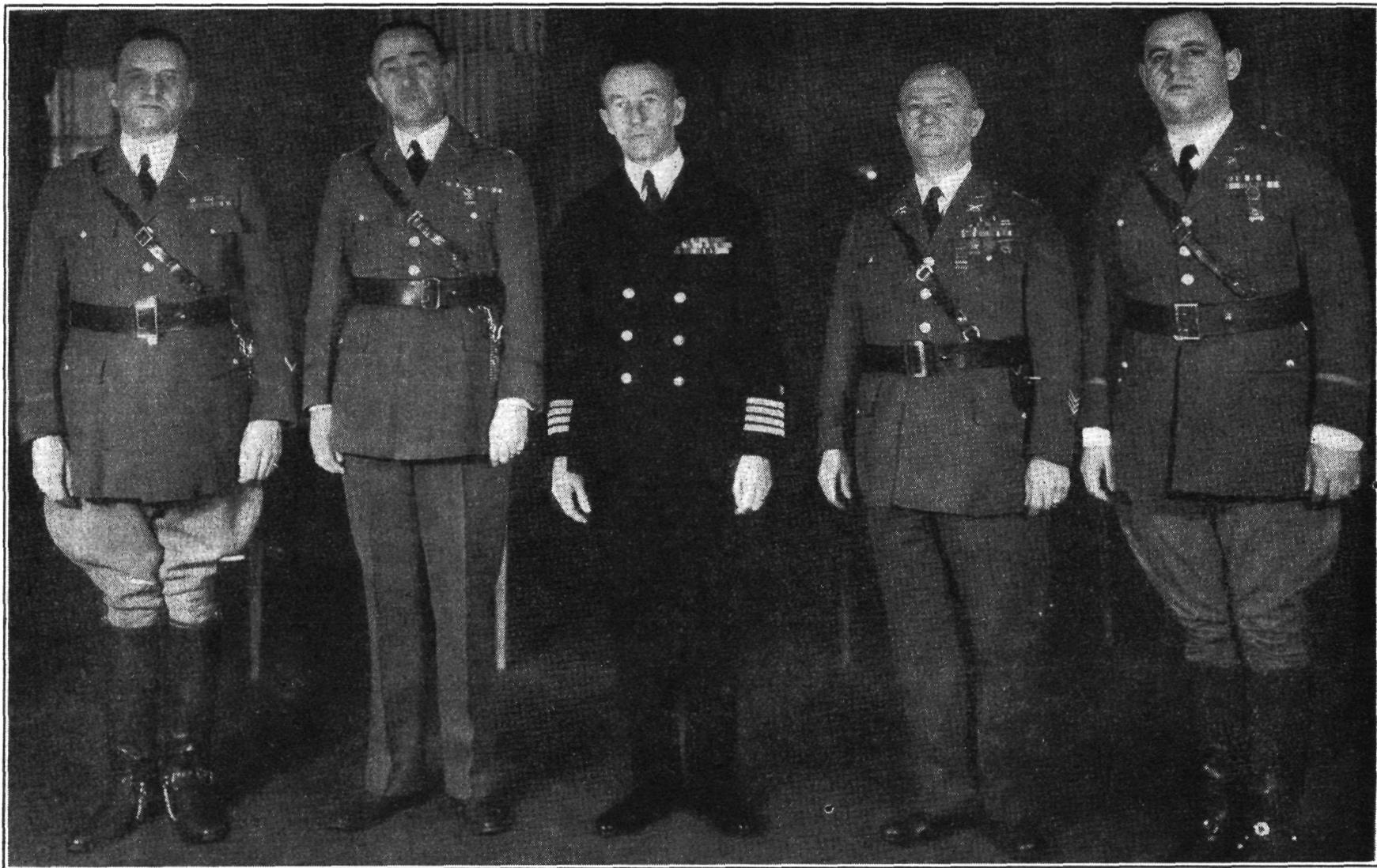
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Guardsmen Gather at Syracuse



OFFICERS' NATIONAL GUARD ASSOCIATION OF NEW YORK STATE

Reading from left to right: Colonel Walter A. DeLamater, 71st Infantry, President; Colonel Frederick W. Baldwin, 14th Infantry, retiring President; Captain W. J. Graham, Naval Militia, Vice-President; Captain Joseph Flannery, 165th Infantry, Treasurer; Major William J. Mangine, Q. M. Corps, Secretary.

“ONE of the best State conventions ever held!” exclaimed one of the officers, and just that seemed to be the unanimous opinion of the more than five hundred commissioned officers who gathered at Syracuse from all sections of the State of New York. It was one of the largest attendances in years and President Baldwin, Secretary Mangine and the other officers of the Association had left nothing undone that would contribute to the success of the gathering, being backed up by the local military committees of Syracuse, headed by Major Harry H. Farmer and aided by Mayor Marvin and the city officials. The meetings were held in the ballroom of Hotel Syracuse, which was beautifully decorated, and the addresses, banquet and general organization entertainment in the various hotel suites spelled a good time for all.

On Thursday afternoon at the City Hall Mayor Marvin extended official welcome to the first arrivals, Colonel Frederick W. Baldwin, president of the association; Colonel Frederick M. Waterbury, secretary of the National Guard Association of the United States; Major William J. Mangine of the Adjutant-General's Department, Albany, State secretary of the association; Colonel Edward

Reilly, treasurer of the association of New York; Major Patrick H. Clune of Albany, 10th Infantry, and Captain H. T. Mayberry, instructor of the 14th Infantry, New York.

Colonel Baldwin received from the hands of the Mayor a proclamation of welcome, calling upon citizens to show honor to the visitors, displaying the flag in patriotic recognition of the occasion.

“Whereas the convention of the New York State National Guard is being convened at Syracuse on Friday and Saturday, January 17 and 18, I, as Mayor of Syracuse, hereby welcome these representatives of the secondary line of our national defense to this city, and urge all citizens to make display of the national flag in patriotic recognition of the National Guard.”

In the evening Major-General William N. Haskell, commanding the National Guard, and his Chief of Staff, Colonel William R. Wright, arrived and were met by the Mayor and official welcoming committee. Special trains from New York City and other parts of the State brought in the big crowds on Friday morning, the opening session of the association convening at 11 o'clock for organization, Colonel Frederick W. Baldwin, 14th Infan-

try, president, in the chair. After the invocation by Chaplain Donald C. Stuart of the 108th Infantry, Hon. Rolland B. Marvin, Mayor of Syracuse, was introduced and on behalf of the city extended a cordial welcome to all the officers. The response was made by Colonel John S. Thompson, a former president of the association, and commanding the 108th Infantry, in whose territory the convention was being held.

The president then appointed the three important committees of the convention—Resolutions and Legislature, Colonel Paul Loeser, 258th Field Artillery, chairman; Nomination, Colonel John S. Thompson, 108th Infantry, chairman; audit, Lucius A. Salisbury, 102nd Medical Regiment, chairman; Selection of Next Year's Meeting Place, Colonel Kenneth Townsen, 121st Cavalry, chairman.

At noon a squadron of ten airplanes in military formation circled the municipal airport and landed, led by Major George A. Vaughn, commander of the air service of the Twenty-seventh Division. Twenty officers who rode in the planes, and their pilots, were transported from the flying field to the hotel in taxis.

The afternoon session was devoted to some splendid addresses, the first speaker being one of the guests of honor at the convention, the new Chief of the Militia Bureau, Major-General William G. Everson, formerly of the Indiana National Guard. He urged rigid prescribed training for officers of the National Guard so that, in the event of war, they can be instantly inducted into regular army service.

As Chief of the National Guard of the country, an office which he has occupied only a few months, he said that he intended to concentrate his efforts on three things: Personnel, organization and equipment.

The country has adequate militia for its present needs was the opinion of General Everson, but an increase of 5,000 would be sought to complete the smaller units.

The recent appropriation by Congress of \$33,000,000 for the support of the National Guard is sufficient, the General said, but an economy program has been planned whereby, if the increase in men is granted, the budget may be able to handle the increase without further appropriation. General Everson also recommended closer coordination between the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Reserve Officers' Training Corps and said that the Militia Bureau would seek, in the near future, an increase of 5,000 men in the standing army of the United States. On the question of disarmament, the General was mum. "I'm an army man. Leave that to the diplomats," he declared smilingly.

The next speaker of the afternoon was Brigadier-General Franklin W. Ward, the Adjutant-General, who also represented the Commander-in-Chief, Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, who was unable to be present. After presenting the message of the Governor, General Ward gave an eloquent address on why New York National Guardsmen should be proud of their State status and ever keep within the regulations of having New York on their insignia and stationery, not only because it is prescribed, but because of the great support given National Guardsmen by our own Empire State, a support, financially greater than Federal aid, and also because of the great deeds written in history by New York militia men in every great war of our country. General Ward also brought out the fact that the Military Association of the State was founded in Syracuse in 1853 and met annually

in this central city for 25 years, so that this convention, the second here in five years, might really be called the 77th annual convention of the association.

Colonel Alexander J. Macnab, Jr., senior instructor of the New York National Guard, the "Sandy" Macnab of rifle school fame, said that we are in the business of training instructors for an emergency.

"As far as the Army goes on its present basis," he said pithily, "we might just as well send out to arrest the enemy in war as to think of going out in such strength.

"Every man now in training would be at least a non-com in an emergency, or a junior officer, and we have to teach them to teach."

"Sandy" took the stand that close order drill is useful only to get forces so organized as to move from place to place with the least difficulty.

"Squads east, squads west, is not disciplinary drill no matter what the War Department thinks about it," he said, admitting that this is heresy now, but insisting that they'll come to agree with him.

He asserted that the organization drilled to the minute in close order drill, and thrown into the field under packs, will not show up a bit better in getting from place to place than will an organization, knowing just about enough about close order drill to get around. Everything necessary to know on that subject can be learned in a very short time, he insisted, and then the soldier can learn what he wants to know, what will serve him in combat.

"The danger," Colonel Macnab warned, "is that our future instructors in an emergency will emphasize the very things we emphasize. If we emphasize close order drill, so will they."

Colonel Joseph Bondy, Aux.-Res., declared that talk of outlawing war was the work of propagandists, and he contended that such a theory was in conflict with the teachings of history.

President Baldwin then introduced many distinguished military guests, among whom were Major-General Ely, commanding General of the Second Corps Area, arrived this afternoon from army headquarters on Governors Island, accompanied by Colonel Naylor.

The balance of the afternoon's session was taken up with reports and open discussion on various topics of general interest.

In the evening the traditional banquet was held, every available table being put into every available space to accommodate the large attendance. The dinner was a good one and, as usual, the choruses told us that the Cavalry "didn't give a d——" if the caissons of the Artillery continued to roll along or the Infantry kept on marching. By the time Colonel Baldwin was ready, as toastmaster, to introduce the speakers of the evening, the "yells" were all expended and the officers gave their attention to some splendid addresses.

Major-General Ely, hailed by Major-General William N. Haskell, commanding General of the New York National Guard, as "the next chief of staff," received an ovation at the dinner in the big flag-hung ballroom.

He is an old Guardsman himself, he said, appointed to West Point out of the Third Iowa Infantry in 1885. General Ely said he considers "every dollar spent for the National Guard is well spent," and added that he thinks the New York National Guard is the best of them all. He was glad to take command of this corps area, he told the Guardsmen, because he knew the New York National Guard would give no trouble. What the Guard wants

from Second Corps Area headquarters, the Guard gets, he said, or else good reason why it can't be had.

Major-General William N. Haskell, commanding General of the New York National Guard, talked man to man with the officers under his command, asking their best efforts for winter drills and for summer camps. He called attention to his opinion that the National Guard is not only one of the most important factors of the national defense, but by far the most economical. He congratulated the forces on their training efficiency in the last year, indicated by 92 per cent camp attendance.

Senator J. Griswold Webb, chairman of the New York State Commission on Aviation, complimented the National Guard of the State as the most able body of its kind in the nation. He expressed the thanks of the State for the services which the organization is giving.

A stirring appeal for preparedness and a warning that permanent peace among the nations is as distant as the millennium were sounded by Col. William K. Naylor, chief of staff of the Second Corps Area, in a vigorous address as the final speaker. He is an acknowledged military expert and is said to possess the finest military library in the country. Colonel Naylor, like many other leading military men of the U. S. Army, received his early training in the National Guard, having formerly belonged to both the Minnesota and Illinois Militia.

In a rapid-fire speech covering the strategy of the World War, he left no room for doubt as to his knowledge of affairs military.

Early in his talk he made it evident that he has sympathy for but little faith in those who talk of outlawing war and of establishing a world peace. "We must expect war," he said. "We must not allow ourselves to be found unprepared. The last war found us unprepared, but it found us fighters. We learned a great lesson there. We never should forget it.

"The Germans failed not alone because they were unprepared, but because they did not know they were unprepared. They failed because they followed a preconceived plan, bowed to high command, fought the war from staff headquarters. The Kaiser in exile must do a great deal of thinking of what might have been, what possibly would have been, if his troops and his troop leaders had been allowed to fight the war.

"Now I have heard men talk of peace, world peace," he said. "I can sympathize with them. We all would want peace. I do not talk for war. I always am reminded of a talk with a British father, whose boy died at Mons.

"That father did not so much regret the death of his son for Great Britain as he did the fact that the boy never had a fighting chance. So I say, let us never send an American boy into battle as a sacrifice to unpreparedness. We must be prepared for war, so that we will be able to bring peace out of war in the shortest possible time."

The chaplain at the banquet was Captain Frank M. Kerr, 14th Infantry, Brooklyn.

The last session of the convention was held on Saturday morning when the nominating committee reported the following nominations for officers for the ensuing year, all of whom were unanimously elected:

PRESIDENT

Colonel Walter A. DeLamater, 71st Infantry

FIRST VICE-PRESIDENT

Captain William J. Graham, Naval Militia

SECOND VICE-PRESIDENT

Colonel Raphael A. Egan, 156th Field Artillery

SECRETARY

Major William J. Mangine, Q. M. Corps

TREASURER

Captain Joseph Flannery, 165th Infantry

EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS

Colonel William A. Taylor, 369th Infantry

Colonel Kenneth Townsen, 121st Cavalry

The Committee on Place of Next Meeting recommended Rochester, which by vote became the unanimous choice of the convention.

Chairman Loeser for the Resolutions Committee reported thirteen which were adopted. Four were resolutions on the death during the year of four very prominent members of the association—Rear Admiral Louis N. Josephthal, Major-General Daniel Appleton, Colonel J. Weston Myers and Colonel Frank H. Hines. Seven others extended thanks to various persons for making for the success of the convention and the other two was to have the military law changed in regards to the pay of armory employees and to have the by-laws revised and reprinted.

After the installation of officers the 1930 meeting adjourned.

The success of the convention was due in no small measure to the local committee, consisting of Colonel John S. Thompson, 108th Infantry, chairman, and Major Harry H. Farmer, Entertainment; Major George A. Elliott, Dinner; Major Donald Armstrong, Publicity; Captain Walter S. Zion, Printing; Captain Charles F. Stanton, Information and Transportation.

New York Pistolmen Outshoot New Jersey

A little get-together social pistol match between five commissioned officers from the 44th Division, New Jersey National Guard, Lieutenant-Colonel Charles Stark, O.D., captain, and the 27th Division, N. Y. N. G., Lieutenant-Colonel Fred M. Waterbury, O.D., captain, was held in the 107th Infantry Armory, New York City, Saturday afternoon, January 25th, resulting as follows:

New York	94.05%
New Jersey	91.49%

The participants and scores:

27TH DIVISION, N. Y.

First Lieutenant John E. J. Clare, 258th Artillery	95. %
Captain Howard Humphrey, 104th Artillery....	94.83%
Captain L. J. McCann, 104th Artillery.....	94.33%
Second Lieutenant Robert Waldo, 104th Artillery	94.33%
Major John M. Perry, 244th Artillery.....	91.67%

44TH DIVISION, N. J.

Lieutenant-Colonel Norman Schwarzkopf, Div. Hdq.	95.16%
Captain John V. B. Schoonmaker, Div. Hdq....	93.50%
Lieutenant Allyn C. Fay, Div. Hdq.	91.50%
Lieutenant Russell A. Snook, Div. Hdq.	89.30%
Captain Donald McGowan, Div. Hdq.	87. %

The regulation Dismounted Course was fired. At the conclusion of the match the officers were the guests of Lieutenant-Colonel Tobin in the officers' mess. A return match will be shot in New Jersey the latter part of March.

Rifle Training for 1930

By COLONEL A. J. MACNAB, Senior Instructor

THERE will be some changes in the procedure this year in the method of carrying on rifle practice at the summer training camp. The methods proposed for this year have already been approved by General Haskell so that what follows may be taken as authentic.

The fact having been thoroughly established that correct preparatory instruction is the vital factor in rifle training no man will be permitted to engage in range firing until he can pass the prescribed examination outlined in Section VIII of T.R. 150-5. To insure that no man does engage in range practice unless he can pass this examination all men will be put through a test at camp before going to the firing line at the beginning of target practice. This test will be conducted by the regular army instructors and instructor sergeants. Every man will be required to go through this test before beginning range practice no matter what his previous qualification or shooting record has been. Only those men will be examined by the instructors who are reported by the company commanders as being proficient in the preparatory training. The delay in beginning range practice caused by putting all men through the test will be about fifteen minutes because it takes about fifteen minutes to test each man. Those of the first group examined who successfully pass the test will immediately begin firing. The examination of the remaining men will continue back of the firing line and will proceed with sufficient rapidity to keep the firing line occupied.

Those men reported by the company commanders as not being proficient in preparatory training, and those men reported as being proficient but who fail to pass the test at camp satisfactorily, will be formed into a special class under expert instructors and will be given an intensive course of preparatory training followed by an abbreviated course of range firing which will include both instruction practice and the record course.

All firing will be at 200 yards. For perfectly good reasons, which will be explained in a later article, there will be no firing with the rifle at 1000 inches.

It is confidently expected that those organizations which make the best use of the time available for rifle training, which includes the preparatory training before going to camp, will make a very creditable record on the range. To protect such organizations from any possible criticisms as to accuracy of the methods of marking shots and recording scores a system will be instituted which will tend to make any form of cheating impossible without detection. Organizations which have worked hard in preparing for target practice always invite careful supervision of their range practice, with a system of inspections and checks to prevent cheating, because this protects them from the unfounded criticism of less efficient organizations. It can be taken for granted that there is something wrong in an organization which objects to such a system. If an individual, through a mistaken zeal for the record of his organization, is discovered either marking or re-

ording scores higher than those actually made he will be severely dealt with. Company commanders will be held responsible for any such acts. It is the duty of each company commander to see to it that each man in his company understands that no falsification of scores will be permitted, and to insure that these instructions are carried out.

It is inconceivable that any organization would want to be credited with a record that it did not actually make. If the extremely improbable happens and a number of cases of incorrect marking or recording of scores are discovered in any organization the record of the entire organization will be thrown out and all of the men of the organization will be marked "unqualified" for the year.

The following suggestions may be of some assistance to those company commanders who sincerely desire to make a creditable record in rifle training:

- a. Have the preparatory training in as concentrated a period as practicable immediately before going to camp.
- b. Have enough training regulations 150-5 so that each officer and each non-commissioned officer has one and require him to have it with him so he can refer to it while he is training men on the preparatory work.
- c. See to it that nothing that is prescribed in T.R. 150-5 is neglected and that nothing that is not in T.R. 150-5 is injected into the training.
- d. Encourage every man in the company to possess a copy of T.R. 150-5 and to study it (T.R. 150-5 can be purchased from the Director of Public Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., for 10 cents per copy).
- e. Encourage the men to perfect themselves in the preparatory exercises outside of drill hours. A few minutes every night and morning in the bed room will work wonders.
- f. Have all the equipment prescribed in par. 5 T.R. 150-5 prepared in advance and see that it is well made and neat in appearance.
- g. Whatever hours you are able to give to preparatory training should be given in full armory night periods of one and one-half hours instead of ten or fifteen minutes each night for several weeks.
- h. On nights that are going to be devoted to preparatory training have the equipment in place on the armory floor before the drill period opens. If you wait until the drill period opens before you start to dig it out of the store room and distribute it a lot of valuable time will be lost.
- i. See to it that each squad has a place to work where there is a good light. Often this will have to be provided for by using extension cords from the permanent light sockets. If you put in a requisition for extension cords and then wait until you get them you will have a good alibi for not having them. But an alibi artist never accomplishes anything anyway. The same thing applies to the equipment for preparatory training.

(Continued on page 26)

Cavalry

PART II

The following notes are a continuation of extracts of a lecture published in the November issue by Colonel Arthur Poillon, U. S. Army, Senior Instructor of Cavalry, New York National Guard, delivered by him before the Commanding General and Officers of the 27th Division Staff at Camp Dix, New Jersey, July last.—*Editor.*

Retention of initiative and freedom of action is essential.	
First Reconnaissance	Person (if possible).
Forms of Attack	Usually two or more converging. Sometimes one direction.
Establish:	
Pivot of Maneuver	Engages by fire or movement.
Maneuvering Force	Makes decisive attack usually. May or may not be supported by fire.
Reserves	Held according to developments.
Keep in mind	Surprise—fire and movement— coordination—flank protection— time—space. If a pursuit, assembly point, distance. Use of Artillery. Use of Air Service.

RECONNAISSANCE should be made before any commander engages his command in combat. His staff, intelligence service, air service, reconnaissance and security detachments should see that it is accomplished. A personal reconnaissance wherever practicable should be made.

Formations of attack: A rapid movement of mounted units supported by effective fire, is the characteristic cavalry action. In one, two or more converging directions. Usually one part makes a dismounted attack while the other part strikes the point of convergence, in rear of the enemy's line.

(1) In one direction by small units usually.

(2) In two directions converging, is the usual form, and the principles of (a) Pivot of Maneuver; (b) Maneuvering Force, and (c) Reserves, is carried out.

Pivot of Maneuver engages the enemy by fire, movement of or both, and pins him to the ground.

The Maneuvering Force usually makes the decisive attack, if possible, supported by fire power.

The Reserves are held according to the development of the action. (The strength is usually from one-sixth to one-third of the entire command.) Against cavalry is stronger than against infantry, and able to act mounted or dismounted.

Surprise is a most important factor. It may be the result of time, formation, direction, location, or due to mounted or dismounted action.

Fire and Movement—Fire to inflict losses and movement in order to close with the enemy.

Coordination is essential. The line of departure, the time of attack, and the direction of attack should be made plain to every unit.

Keep units informed of:

Form of Attack.

Time of Attack

Place of Attack.

Direction of Attack.

Location of main Attack and whether mounted or dismounted.

Flank Protection—The great mobility of cavalry carries greater flank responsibility, and while all units are responsible for their flank protection the commander of the entire force is responsible for his.

The Time—Is of paramount importance. Aggressiveness and boldness give normally security and hold the initiative. Artillery may support the main blow. If air service available they should maintain reconnaissance during combat. Protection from air attacks should always be considered. In a pursuit, limits should be prescribed and assembly points designated.

Orders—Follow the form of combat orders. Verbal orders will be the rule, not the exception.

The World War was full of offensive work by cavalry. The most striking were the operations in Palestine and Syria. A poor use of cavalry was on August 12, 1914, at Haelen, when Von der Marwitz's Cavalry Corps attempted to force a crossing of the Gette River to outflank the Belgian position. He made a number of unsuccessful mounted charges and frontal attacks over difficult terrain and without proper fire support and so was repulsed.

On the 12th of October, 1914, Gough, with his 2nd British Cavalry Division, attacked and captured Mont Descats. This was a strategic point of great importance, line north of Hazebrouck, and though strongly opposed by jagers and infantry, carried the position and held it.

On the Eastern front, although five and one-half Russian cavalry divisions crossed the frontiers with Rannenkampf and did capture from the Germans Kraupischen by dismounted and mounted attacks, on the 19th of August, 1914, they remained inactive, did not maintain contact with their own army, or take part in the Battle of Gumbinnen. In fact, they did not even protect the flanks of their army, which was part of their mission. There is no doubt that it was due to a lack of tactical training, poor leadership and lack of aggressiveness. So the German cavalry on this front showed up by comparison.

Five divisions of Garnier's German cavalry kept a large part of the Russian army on the alert for two weeks, and by a simple threat on a sensitive point in their rear made twenty Russian divisions retire 80 kilometers, a feat which the German infantry by long and severe attacks, with considerable losses, had failed to accomplish. Curiously, Von Morgan states that the German cavalry on that front were not as enterprising as they might have been, and that when they did go into action it was usually by a mounted charge, when carbine fire (with which they were armed) would have been more effective. This was corrected and later on we see the German cavalry well instructed and fighting with both mounted and dismounted action.

Von Posek, their best writer on cavalry, states that this campaign proved that cavalry charges can still be successful if boldly executed, echeloned and at the right time, it will break down machine gun, artillery and rifle fire.

Another feat of the German cavalry on this front was

the capture of the town of Libau with a garrison of 1500, on the 3rd of May, 1915.

Von Schemettow's cavalry corps moved in on the Russian line of retirement at Schaulem, 14th of July, 1915, and though they did not stop the Russian retreat they inflicted heavy losses and made the greater part of the Russian infantry deploy against them.

In the Palestine campaign every kind of offensive mission was carried out by cavalry. They attacked alone and with infantry, and moved rapidly to execute every mission regardless of distance, climatic conditions, terrain and absence of water, and it is well known that as that campaign progressed we see the cavalry gain confidence in the mounted attack and, in fact, the success of the Sinai offensive may be attributed to the mobile and able use of the mounted divisions.

In 1917, in the Palestine campaign, at Maghaba, 23rd of December, a British cavalry division made a night march of twenty miles, captured a strongly posted Turkish detachment, and returned to its base twenty miles, in thirty hours. This was again duplicated on the 9th of January, 1918, at Rafa. In the first battle of Gaza, March, 1917, the cavalry moved to the rear of the Turkish position and attacked.

At Megiddo, October, 1918, the 4th British Cavalry Division covered 85 miles in thirty-four hours, reached their objective, a pass in the mountains, and stopped a large detachment of enemy reinforcements. In a pursuit, the 5th Cavalry Division marched 600 miles in thirty-eight consecutive days.

In November, 1918, at Vittoiro-Venito, the Italian cavalry was used to exploit the success of their infantry. They crossed the Piave River, defeated the Austro-Hungarian rear guards, broke through, captured the files in the rear and frequently delivered heavy machine gun fire on the retreating columns of the enemy under which squadrons, and even regiments, would deliver a mounted attack.

In the Roumanian campaign, after the Roumanians had been stopped and the initiative had passed to the Central Powers, their cavalry performed every conceivable type of offensive mission in rough mountainous country, in bad weather and across the plains in the dead of winter.

On August 25, 1914, in Solesmes, when the rear guard of the British 3rd Division was attacked, Allenby, with the 2nd Cavalry Brigade, came to their assistance and enabled them to continue their retreat. On August 13th and 14th, 1914, the 2nd and 3rd British Cavalry Divisions, in front of Kemmel, attacked, captured and held the position.

Cavalry in Defensive Combat

This may be to gain time rather than a decision. Fire power and mobility should be utilized to its maximum, especially against the force making the envelopment or attack.

Consider:

1. Deployment, time, position and its reconnaissance.
2. Security groups, to front and flanks.
3. Disposition in width, and depth.
4. Cover, and provision made for counter-attacks.
5. Employment of machine guns and machine rifles. (Maximum.)
6. Proper communications.
7. Artillery support.
8. Protection of animals and facilities to observe.

Defensive actions will usually be of short duration

and there will be little time to spend on position defense. Against infantry, with little or no cavalry attached, a wide front should be utilized, with supporting groups, local reserves and a mobile reserve held under cover or echeloned to flank and rear. Usually little depth to the defense. If, however, the enemy's force contains a great proportion of cavalry, the reserves must be relatively large, cover greater width and efficient reconnaissance made by every means available and maintained.

In October and November, 1914, the 1st British Army Corps, with their 7th Division, left an eight mile gap between their armies near Hollebeke. The 3rd Cavalry Division was pushed in and did its fair share of the fighting in this sector during that period. This was mostly dismounted work and in the trenches. This division suffered severely in their nine day defense of the deadly Zandvoort trenches. And on November 1, 1914, Field Marshal French states in his book, that at Messines Ridge the cavalry fought on foot with the bayonet in the narrow streets of the village of Wyttschaete and were reported to him to be the equal of his best infantry, and he goes on to say "that it is no disparagement to the other troops engaged if he lays stress on the fact that it was the cavalry alone who, for more than a fortnight, had been disputing, foot by foot, every yard of the ground to the River Lys. They fought night and day with the utmost tenacity and October 31st and November 1st was but the climax of their heroic effort."

Cavalry on the Flank of Battle

The flanks are always vulnerable. Cavalry is mobile, so can:

1. Attack enemy's flank.
2. Protect own.
3. Enter in pursuit.
4. Or cover retirement.
5. Operate against enemy's:
 - (a) Cavalry.
 - (b) Reserves.
 - (c) Line of communications or supplies.

Mission would include:

1. Reconnaissance.
2. Covering and protecting own flanks.
3. Used as Reserve or in main battle.
4. Exploitation of a success.
5. Used on special operations, as raids.

The flanks of any army, except those protected by natural obstacles, must be guarded. Mobile troops can best be used for this. The location of cavalry on the flank for either offensive or defensive action is dictated wholly by circumstances. They should be in a position, however, to:

1. Attack enemy's flank.
2. Protect own.
3. Initiate pursuit or cover a retirement.
4. Operate against enemy cavalry, reserves, communications or supply establishments.

Missions: Mission for army cavalry on the flank of battle should include:

1. Reconnaissance.
2. Covering.
3. Participation in the main battle, including defeat of enemy's cavalry.
4. Exploitation.
5. Special operations.

On the defensive cavalry is usually employed on reconnaissance and covering missions; on the offensive cavalry

(Continued on page 30)

Picked Up Around the State Convention

BY THE EDITOR

THE 27th Division now has an artillery brigade of three regiments as in the wartime days. The 106th Howitzer Regiment of Buffalo ceases to belong to Corps troops and is joined to the 52nd Field Artillery Brigade and the 27th Division. "Welcome home," Colonel Walker, officers and men!

War Department news notes give out the following: The Commanding General, Second Corps Area, Major-General Hanson E. Ely, Governors Island, New York, has been informed by the Chief of the Militia Bureau, Major-General William G. Everson, that a new airplane now at Middletown Depot, Pennsylvania, has been allotted to the National Guard of New York, and is ready to be ferried to Miller Field, New York, for the use of the New York squadron.

We hope it's true but the "Officers of the Air," who always turn out strong at our conventions, say it is only a repaired plane of theirs, like the pigeon, homing back to its hangar on Staten Island.

At the recent horse show of the Monroe County Bridle Trail Association in Rochester, the new colors of the 121st Cavalry, just received from the War Department, were on display. The colors consist of two flags, one with the flag of the United States and the other the regimental Cavalry flag. The regimental flag, in cavalry yellow, carries the arms of the 121st Cavalry, a shield of gold on which is displayed a silver star on a navy blue chevron, the black lion of Belgium, the French fleur-de-lis and the Half Moon, Hendrik Hudson's ship. These represent the unit's service on the Mexican border as the old 1st N. Y. Cavalry, and in Flanders and in Northern France during the World War. The Half Moon appears on the arms of all regiments in the New York State National Guard.

Lieutenant Harold H. Jones, O.R.C., and for many years a sergeant in Company L, 108th Infantry, Elmira,

and one of the crack rifle shots of the State, has accepted the position of armorer for the medical unit at Corning, N. Y. Lieutenant Jones was formerly an assistant armorer for many years in Elmira, where his father is now armorer. We understand his grandfather was also an armorer—so it's hereditary.

The Armory of the 14th Infantry, Brooklyn, Colonel Fred W. Baldwin, commanding, is having a fifty foot addition put on its armory in order to provide a proper sized drill shed. This the Armory has needed these many years and it is fortunate that the necessary ground has always been owned by the Armory to make this improvement possible. A new heating and lighting system will also be installed, bringing the city's New Year's present to the Regiment up to about \$400,000.

On the recommendation of Major General William G. Everson, Chief of the Militia Bureau, the Secretary of War, Colonel Patrick J. Hurley, has ordered Lieutenant-Colonel Hiram Wilson Taylor, Finance Department, 27th Division General Staff, New York National Guard, to duty in the Militia Bureau. In accordance with the approved policy to have one National Guard officer from each Army Area on duty in the Militia Bureau, he will be the officer from the First Army Area, vice Colonel Ernest R. Redmond of Massachusetts. Congratulations Hi! Your division buddies back home "knew you'd make good!"

Major-General William G. Everson, Chief of the Militia Bureau, was tendered a review in Brooklyn on the evening of January 24th by the 101st Cavalry, Colonel James Howlett, Commanding.

On the same evening another big review was held in Brooklyn by the 245th Coast Artillery at their Armory on Sumner Avenue and Jefferson Street. The regiment was reviewed by the local American Legion, who turned out in large numbers.

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Paris Prepares for Veterans

MAJOR-GENERAL JOHN F. O'RYAN and Brigadier-General J. Leslie Kincaid have completed arrangements for the veterans of the 27th Division to come over in May for their first official visit since the war to the battlefields where they helped make history, says the Paris press.

The former commanders of the division visited London, Brussels, Berlin and Paris, obtaining the Government's assurances that everything would be done to help make the veterans happy.

The party of 1,000 veterans and 250 Gold Star mothers will sail from New York on May 13 on the Republic, the same ship which carried many of the men of that division as a transport in 1917.

Many reunions will feature the return of the veterans of the famous 27th to the old battle areas. The 27th was one of the two divisions, the other being the 30th, made up of fighting Tennesseans, who were with the British army in Flanders. They were attached to the units under Byng, Plumer and Rawlinson, and made a name for themselves when the Hindenburg line was smashed at St. Quentin.

Major-General O'Ryan was awarded the K.C.M.G. by King George V for his war services. General Kincaid was awarded the D.S.O. Both officers have a wide circle of friends in London, Brussels and Paris, and much enthusiasm has been aroused in anticipation of the return of the division.

While the convention sessions will be held in London the entire delegation will come to the Continent later to be received in Brussels by King Albert and in Paris by official representatives of the French Government.

At the Cemetery of Bony on Memorial Day, May 30, the veterans will pay tribute to their fallen comrades. While in Northern France, a fleet of charabancs will transport the visitors to Quennemont Farm, Roisel, Longavesnes, Tincourt and Peronne, familiar places to many of the men. Others will radiate to Bellicourt, Guillemont Farm, Cambrai, Le Cateau, St. Souplet and Busigny. They will spend the night at Amiens and come to Paris next day.

Three days will be spent in official receptions and sightseeing in Paris before the division leaves for Cherbourg to board the Republic, sailing for home June 4.

The Gold Star Mothers of the 27th Division will be the first delegation of 6,000 war mothers who will come to France as the guests of the Government of the United States.

An escort of 200 picked men from the New York National Guard will accompany the 27th Division to Europe on the Republic.

General Kincaid supplements this by stating that he and the division commander left New York on November 20th and were away for just a month making the voyage both ways on the Leviathan.

They spent several days each in London, Brussels and Paris, making the trips between those places by airplane.

In each city named they conferred with officials of our Embassy, the War Office and of the representative Veteran organizations.

In London, for example, they conferred with General

Dawes and military attaches of the Embassy, with Field Marshal Sir Herbert Plumer, who was our commander while serving with Second British Army in Flanders, with Colonel Heath of the British Legion and with Captain Robert K. Hanna, who was attached to the G-1 Office of the 27th Division Headquarters during the entire period of our service with the British armies in France. On Thanksgiving Day our Generals enjoyed the traditional dinner of the American Society in London.

Similarly in Brussels and Paris they were cordially received by Belgian and French officials and by the representatives of this country in those cities.

In Paris they had the pleasure of renewing acquaintance with General Henri Gouraud, Military Governor of the city, who promised a rousing welcome to our veterans upon their return to that capital of the world.

In addition to the plans already announced for sightseeing in the great cities, the tours of the battlefields and billeting areas, the ceremonies at Bony Cemetery on Memorial Day, official receptions, etc., arrangements will be made for official visits of the association for the purpose of placing wreaths as our tribute to the memory of the heroic dead, at the Cenotaph in London, on the tomb of Belgium's unknown warrior in Brussels and that of the "Poilu Inconnu" at the Arc du Triomphe in Paris.

Similarly the Gold Star Mothers will place a wreath on the Edith Cavell Memorial in Brussels.

It is probable that the final details for these plans will be worked out at sessions of the association to be held on the S.S. Republic during the last few days of the voyage when the necessary committees will be appointed and a good start made on all preliminaries so that one day's session of the association to be held in London as announced will suffice to ratify action thus arranged and otherwise complete all the business transactions, resolutions, etc., incident to the reunion.

Captain "Jack" Coffey Gets Twenty Year Medal

Captain John A. Coffey, Adjutant-General's Department, N. Y. N. G., on January 17th received his twenty year long and faithful service medal from the State of New York during which two decades he has been connected with the Adjutant-General's office in Albany, having entered the service of the state in the Armory Commission, of which, at that time, Major-General Charles F. Roe was president and Major Frank A. McNeely, secretary, and served continuously in various grades until the Armory Commission was abolished and the duties taken over by the Adjutant-General where he continued to serve as assistant to General Franklin W. Ward, and upon his promotion to Adjutant-General, Captain Coffey became Chief of the Bureau of Grounds and Structures which position he holds at present. Captain Coffey enlisted in Co. C, 10th Infantry, in May, 1912, and served many years in that regiment. He has thousands of friends in the Guard all over the state.



Officers Commissioned in the New York National Guard During the Month of December, 1929, with Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority

<i>Colonel</i>	<i>Date of Rank</i>	<i>Branch and Organization</i>			
Wright, William R.	Dec. 2, 1929	Chief of Staff, Hq. 27th Division	Burt, Russell E.	Dec. 13, 1929	121st Cav.
<i>Lieutenant Colonel</i>			Wallace, Lynn D.	Dec. 14, 1929	174th Inf.
Anderson, Hampton	Dec. 2, 1929	Asst. Chief of Staff, G-3, Hq. 27th Div.	Winney, Jay E.	Dec. 16, 1929	108th Inf.
<i>Captains</i>			Daly, Charles B.	Dec. 16, 1929	108th Inf.
Marsh, Donald L.	Dec. 3, 1929	108th Inf.	Johnson, Chester B.	Dec. 18, 1929	O.D., Special Troops, 27th Division
Massel, Edmund S.	Dec. 19, 1929	106th Inf.	White, Charles J.	Dec. 19, 1929	10th Inf.
Simmons, Harriman N., Jr.	Dec. 19, 1929	107th Inf.	Humphrey, James E.	Dec. 19, 1929	106th Inf.
<i>First Lieutenants</i>			Miller, John L.	Dec. 19, 1929	107th Inf.
Meighan, Sylvester V.	Dec. 2, 1929	71st Inf.	<i>Second Lieutenants</i>		
Murray, William J.	Dec. 2, 1929	71st Inf.	Huntley, William H.	Dec. 2, 1929	71st Inf.
Lamb, Gilbert B.	Dec. 2, 1929	258th F.A.	Youmans, Charles L.	Dec. 3, 1929	27th Div. Avi.
Gemmill, Walter D.	Dec. 2, 1929	258th F.A.	Carroll, Sanford A.	Dec. 3, 1929	174th Inf.
Suprenant, Medard N.	Dec. 2, 1929	258th F.A.	Mayor, Herbert F.	Dec. 3, 1929	174th Inf.
Swart, Joseph	Dec. 3, 1929	174th Inf.	Pooley, Richard L.	Dec. 3, 1929	174th Inf.
Benton, Charles B.	Dec. 4, 1929	108th Inf.	Kelly, Charles G.	Dec. 3, 1929	174th Inf.
Quinn, Dennis F.	Dec. 5, 1929	71st Inf.	Van Volkenberg, Arthur D.	Dec. 5, 1929	174th Inf.
Chappell, Earl R.	Dec. 5, 1929	174th Inf.	Kovacs, Stephen L.	Dec. 5, 1929	71st Inf.
Norman, Abraham	Dec. 6, 1929	M.C., Special Troops 27th Division	Rosenblatt, Abe P.	Dec. 5, 1929	71st Inf.
Davis, Sherlock	Dec. 12, 1929	52nd F.A. Brig.	Holmes, Preston M.	Dec. 10, 1929	174th Inf.
Wulf, William F.	Dec. 13, 1929	52nd F.A. Brig.	Mitchell, Joseph H.	Dec. 16, 1929	105th F.A.
			Caswell, Dwight W.	Dec. 18, 1929	105th F.A.
			Fogarty, James J.	Dec. 18, 1929	71st Inf.
			Galiano, Michael C.	Dec. 18, 1929	71st Inf.

**Separations from Active Service, December, 1929
Resigned, Honorably Discharged**

<i>Colonel</i>	<i>Date of Separation</i>		Molson, Edward H.	Dec. 16, 1929	107th Inf.
McLeer, Edward, Jr.	Dec. 1, 1929	Hq. 27th Division	Smith, Oney P.	Dec. 20, 1929	M.C., 105th Inf.
<i>Captain</i>			<i>Second Lieutenants</i>		
Grassi, Otto J. A.	Dec. 13, 1929	101st Sig. Bn.	Cunningham, George F. ...	Dec. 12, 1929	Inf., Spl. Tr. 27th Div.
<i>First Lieutenants</i>			O'Connor, William J.	Dec. 27, 1929	165th Inf.
Eimiller, William C.	Dec. 13, 1929	174th Inf.	White, Douglas D.	Dec. 12, 1929	258th F.A.
Kiely, John P.	Dec. 20, 1929	104th F.A.	<i>Deceased</i>		
Martens, Albert F.	Dec. 3, 1929	14th Inf.	<i>Captain</i>		
			Durnford, George A.	Dec. 12, 1929	108th Inf.

Transferred to the National Guard Reserve, at Own Request

<i>Captains</i>			Rach, Carl W.	Dec. 27, 1929	27th Div. Avi.
Beach, Raymond B.	Dec. 13, 1929	14th Inf.	Tait, William W., Jr.	Dec. 3, 1929	14th Inf.
Berger, Arthur J.	Dec. 3, 1929	M.C., 258th F.A.	<i>Second Lieutenants</i>		
Heisler, Charles B.	Dec. 27, 1929	Hq. 53rd Brig.	Daniels, Harry J.	Dec. 20, 1929	165th Inf.
Oakley, John T.	Dec. 13, 1929	107th Inf.	Grimes, David	Dec. 30, 1929	27th Div. Avi.
<i>First Lieutenants</i>			Skelly, John H.	Dec. 13, 1929	245th C.A.
Butler, Robert M.	Dec. 10, 1929	212th C.A. (A.A.)			

Kinds of Blue Uniforms Authorized

WHILE as far as known the blue uniform, authorized some time ago, has not made its appearance in the Guard it is being worn more or less by members of the regular army and may be worn by Guardsmen on certain occasions. The Secretary of War in making the authorization states that the uniforms prescribed in Special Regulations No. 42 would govern.

To the person who was not in military service prior to the war there are several blue uniforms which will prove a novelty. All, of course, will remember the dress uniform, which consisted of the dark blue coat with its standing collar and shoulder straps with its sky-blue trousers with stripes of white, yellow or red. These, prior to the war, were worn by all National Guard officers.

But there are numerous other blue uniforms which the Army wears that will be strange to the eyes of the Guardsman. The full dress coat, with its two rows of nine gold buttons, two bands of gold on the collar, gold lace on the sleeve, insignia on the sleeve, and shoulder knots.

These uniforms, however, are not the fancy ones. There is the special evening dress, which consists of an evening dress coat of dark-blue cloth, cut on the lines of the civilian dress coat, five button holes on each lapel and four large gilt buttons on the back of the coat, and two each at the top and bottom of the skirt plaits. The sleeves have ornaments the same as on the full dress coat. Probably no person seeing this uniform for the first time would recognize it as part of the army uniform, but it is far more comfortable than either the dress or full dress at a social function.

Then there is the mess jacket. It is also of dark blue

cloth. "The body to be cut like the special evening dress, to descend to point of hips, slightly curved to a peak behind and in front; two buttonholes on each front, below the turn of the lapel; three large regulation buttons on each side; suitable shoulder knot fastenings at the upper and lower ends of the shoulder. The sleeves to be ornamented the same as the sleeves of the full dress coat."

Of course, these uniforms require vests. "For the mess jacket, to be the same material as the blue and white mess jacket, single breasted, cut low, with rolling collar and fastened with small gilt regulation buttons; for the special evening dress to be of white material."

The regulation prescribes the following occasions for the wearing of these uniforms:

"Special evening dress. Social or official functions of a general nature occurring in the evening; for private formal dinners and other private formal functions occurring in the evening; for ordinary evening wear."

"Blue mess jacket. In the United States. For private formal dinners and other private formal social functions occurring in the evening; for ordinary evening wear."

There is also prescribed the cape with its roll blue-black velvet collar, lined with the color of the branch of the service; the chapeau, epaulettes, sàber knots, black boots, high black shoes, white gloves and aiguillettes.

All this does not affect the Guard unless some person desires to purchase some kind of a blue uniform to be worn other than at drill or in camp. It is given so that if you see some person wearing them you will have some idea as to what he has on and that he is authorized to wear it, but it is a certainty that the blue is going to return.



View of Camp Perry, O., During the National Matches.

Zoological

The motorist had had an accident. He limped painfully to a telephone box and called up the nearest garage.

"Hello," he said, "I've turned turtle. Can you do anything for me?"

"I'm afraid not," came a sweet feminine reply. "You've got the wrong number. What you want is the Zoo."

—*The Observation Post,*
95th Division.

Give the Countersign

A Jewish soldier was doing guard duty. "Halt," he challenged. "Who goes there?"

"A friend," came the answer.

"Advance," said the soldier, "and give the discount."

—*Iowa Guardsman.*

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(Official State Publication)



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FEBRUARY, 1930

December 28, 1929.

MILITIA BUREAU CHIEF SENDS SEASON'S GREETINGS TO THE NATIONAL GUARD

Every National Guard Unit,
Both Officers and Enlisted Men,
North and South, East and West.

1. You are organized, equipped and trained because the Constitution of the United States provides for the "Common Defense." Nor could you have a more unselfish mission, in case of emergency, than to offer your all for the defense of others.

2. For the New Year let us put true patriotism into our work, returning the maximum for every dollar authorized by Congress; cherishing the hope of peace throughout the world, yet ever ready to defend life, property and flag. Please accept my sincere wishes for an abundance of happiness and Heaven's choice blessings during 1930.

WM. G. EVERSON,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

National Guard Hangs Up Record

THE National Guard of the nation as a whole reached the highest point of efficiency they ever attained during the fiscal year, 1929, according to the annual report of the Chief of the Militia Bureau of the War Department.

The strong points of the National Guard of the country as a whole were listed as high morale and esprit de corps; high class personnel, adaptability for training with motor transport, keen interest and enthusiasm in work, proved efficiency in aiding civil authorities in emergencies and high standing in the communities. Weak points included lack of suitable armories, split divisions between states, lack of proper physical examination, local influence in appointment and retention of inefficient officers and lack of supervision of units by higher commanders, due to lack of funds.

Greetings to New Adjutant-General of Connecticut

FEDERAL recognition has been extended to William Ferson Ladd, as Brigadier-General, Adjutant-General's Department, Adjutant-General of Connecticut.

General Ladd was born in Massachusetts, February 14, 1896. His military service, commencing in 1917, has been in the Air Corps of the National Guard and the Organized Reserves. At the time of his appointment as Adjutant-General of Connecticut he was serving as Major, Air Corps, Connecticut National Guard, commanding the 43rd Division Aviation.

IN THE death of Colonel Harry H. Treadwell, an executive of Tiffany & Co., the National Guard veterans lost one of its enthusiastic members and the Guard one of its staunchest supporters. He retired from active military life after the World War. He entered the National Guard in 1877 as a private in Company D, 22nd Regiment. As a Captain he was attached to the staff of Governor Theodore Roosevelt and as a Lieutenant served with the regiment in the Spanish-American War. When the United States entered the World War, Colonel Treadwell organized the 102nd Regiment to replace the 102nd Engineers (old 22nd Regiment) when it was inducted into the federal service.

WE SEE that Company K, 108th Infantry, Hornell, is going back to an old-time recruiting idea of having a company smoker with each member bringing a guest who would be a good prospect for enlistment. This was the type of recruiting propaganda successfully worked by Guard units some thirty-five years ago. It always proved effective, so why not now?

STATE and city joined in a last tribute to Captain George A. Durnford in Auburn, who as principal keeper in Auburn prison was shot by a convict at the opening of the riot there in December. Captain Durnford was a good soldier and had a legion of friends in the National Guard. He was commanding officer of the Service Company, 108th Infantry. Adjutant-General Franklin W. Ward attended as the personal representative of Governor Roosevelt.

General Haskell's Editorial

OUR DUAL OBLIGATIONS

EVER since the passage of the National Defense Act in 1920, great emphasis has been placed on the use of the National Guard as a Federal force, and in general, that is the main purpose for which the National Guard exists as maintained today.

All of us in the service understand thoroughly how we fit into the national scheme of defense, and it has become gradually understood by the public at large, that the National Guard constitutes a part of the first line of defense of the nation. In return for this availability for national purposes, Congress appropriates money for the pay of the National Guard, sends its officers to its service schools, transports its personnel and impedimenta to its camps of instruction, provides the rations, clothing and equipment including material and ammunition for training. The National Guard today is trained for organized defense of the country in conjunction with the Regular Army.

There is, however, another function of the National Guard which must not be lost sight of due to our preparation for defense and the emphasis that has been placed on that phase of our training during the last few years.

We have a responsibility to the State government, no less important today than it was before the passage of the National Defense Act. The State of New York, and under it the City of New York, both appropriate funds for the maintenance of the National Guard. The State and the city authorities build armories in which the troops are housed, provide armory employees for the care and upkeep of those armories. The Adjutant-General's office and the National Guard Headquarters are maintained by State appropriations. Certain means are also added for inspections, target practice, travel, clerical service, and in conjunction with the Federal government, the development and betterment of the State camps of instruction. The State of New York has faithfully and generously cooperated with the Federal government in maintaining an efficient National Guard.

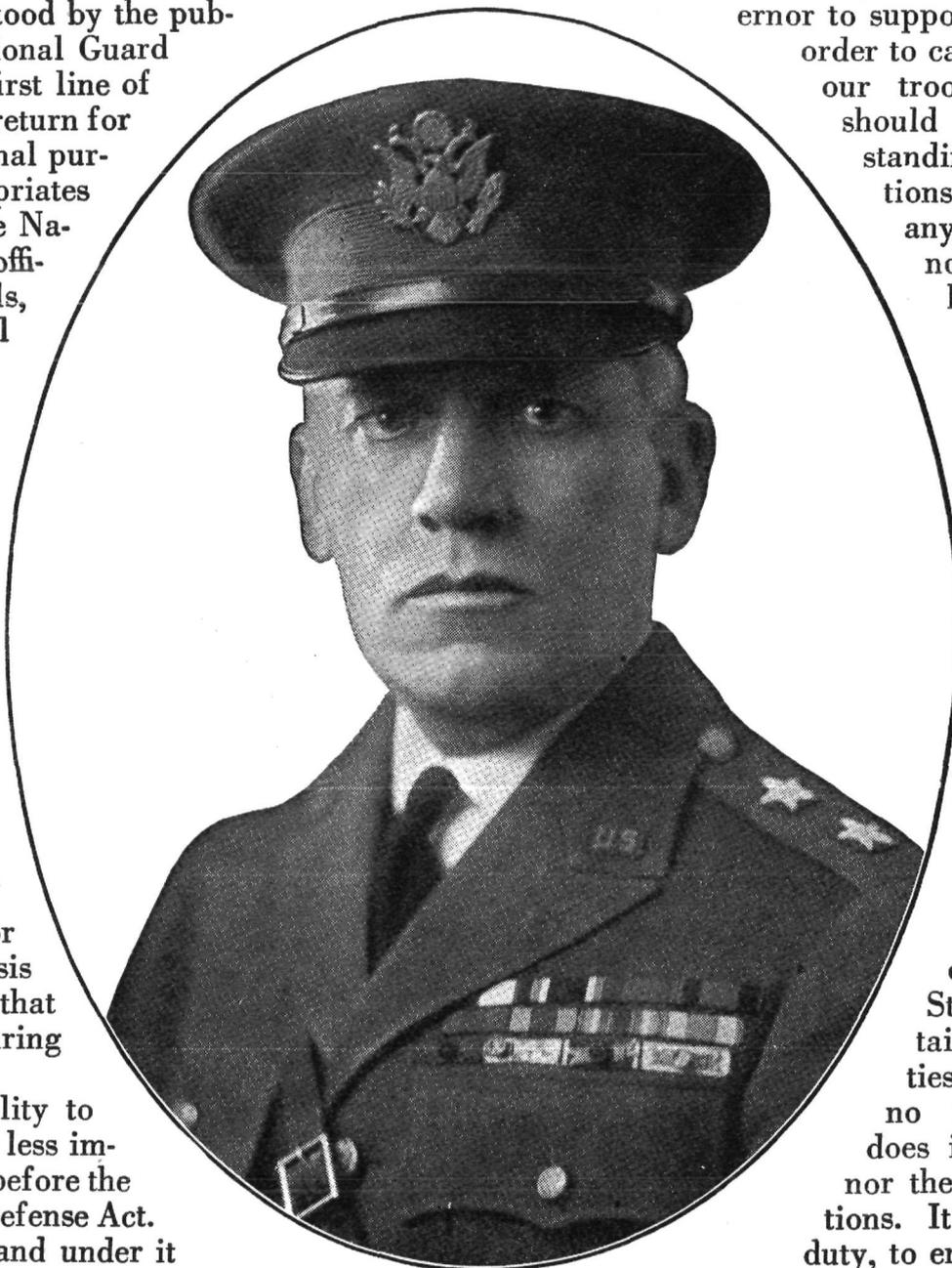
We often hear about being the first line of defense of the nation. But we must also remember that we are an organization charged by the State with being prepared and ready at all times to give aid to the civil authorities in times of disorder or emergency. It is important that our troops should be ready to respond promptly and efficiently to any call made upon us by the Governor to support the civil authorities. In

order to carry out this State function, our troops throughout the State should have a thorough understanding of the duties and obligations that might fall to the lot of any organization in handling not only a riot or uprising, but also a disaster of such size that in the opinion of the Governor, our assistance might be required.

There is always the possibility of being called upon to guard or patrol a great public utility, such as the water supply of a city, or other similar tasks of such magnitude as to be beyond the ordinary police, constabulary and other existing civil agencies.

No one must think that the National Guard has any other function than to carry out the laws of the State and to support and sustain the constituted authorities. The National Guard has no feelings, prejudices, nor does it inquire into the causes, nor the merits of contending factions. It goes forth only to do its duty, to enforce the law, to maintain order, relieve suffering and generally speaking, to be of help in restoring order for the benefit of the community at large, and to insure the peaceful pursuit of business and pleasure by all citizens.

It must be clearly understood that in the ordinary case of giving aid to the civil authorities, the citizen soldiery of the State does in no way replace or interfere with the ordinary civil administration of affairs at the scene of trouble. No distinction should ever be made between employees and employers unless one or the other is violating the law of the land. It is the violator of the law against whom the National Guard will take the necessary measures.



In view of our obligations to the State as indicated herein, thought should be given by all Commanding Officers and provisions should be made by all organizations in their training, to prepare for their efficient participation in local or general emergencies or disasters, should such an unfortunate occasion arise. Efficient service on such occasions requires the same discipline and devotion to duty as in Federal military service. The handling of delicate situations within the State amongst our own people, requires special training, greater tact and greater resourcefulness.



Major General.

From One Executive to Another

WAR DEPARTMENT
Office of the Chief of the Militia Bureau,
Washington, D. C.

December 21, 1929.

HON. FRANKLIN D. ROOSEVELT,
Governor of New York,
Albany, N. Y.

My dear Governor Roosevelt:

On behalf of myself and my subordinates in the Militia Bureau, I wish to thank you for the kind expressions of appreciation contained in your letter of December 18, 1929, relative to the receipt of the new olive-drab service uniform for the soldiers of the New York National Guard.

The accomplishment of the program which had for its object the supply of the National Guard with a suitable woolen olive-drab service uniform with a coat of the roll collar type was due in a large part to the cooperation of the States concerned. I believe that the supply of this uniform will be a great factor in promoting the morale of every organization in the National Guard.

The New York National Guard, comprising within itself a large integral part of the entire National Guard of the United States, is a source of gratification on account of its high standards of organization, training and administration. I wish to express to you my keen appreciation of the splendid spirit of cooperation which has existed and which I hope will continue in the future between the responsible military authorities of the State of New York and the Militia Bureau.

My subordinates join me in their best wishes and compliments of the season to you.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) WILLIAM G. EVERSON,
Major-General,
Chief, Militia Bureau

National Guard May Purchase Match Rifles and Pistols

I. *Change in Militia Bureau Circular No. 29 A-19, 1929*—Paragraph 25 is amended as follows:

25. NATIONAL MATCH RIFLES AND PISTOLS FOR THE USE OF THE NATIONAL GUARD.—a. * * *

(3) *Sales.*—National match type rifles and specially selected pistols issued to National Guard may be sold to members of the National Guard as provided in Army Regulations 45-75, while in the possession of National Guard and subsequent to their use in preliminary training of State matches, at the price listed for the rifle U. S. Cal. .30, M-1903, special target. The sale may be completed by the United States property and disbursing officer accountable for the supplies. The funds accruing from the sale will be forwarded to the Chief of the Militia Bureau, by State draft, certified check or money order drawn to the order of the Finance Officer, United States Army, Washington, D. C., for deposit to the credit of the appropriation "Replacement of Ordnance and Ordnance Stores." The remittance will be accompanied by an account of sales on War Department Form 325, in triplicate, on which will be noted the class and serial numbers of the arms sold. The Finance Officer, United States Army, will acknowledge receipt of the funds on one copy of the Form 325, which will be returned to the United States property and disbursing officer for file as a credit voucher to his stock record account. Weapons so disposed of are exempt from the provisions of paragraph 26 below. (MB 474 Gen.-13.)

Brooklyn's Rifle Tournament

THE Executive Committee of the Brooklyn National Guard and Naval Militia Rifle Tournament, composed of Lieutenant Commander R. H. Nexsen, 2nd Naval Battalion; Major Samuel D. Davies, 106th Infantry, and Captain Marshall Grout, 101st Cavalry, informs us that the participating organizations are the 106th Infantry, 245th Coast Artillery, 14th Infantry, 2nd Naval Battalion, 27th Division Trains and 101st Cavalry.

Each team will fire five matches, one against each of the other teams, all matches being fired on neutral ranges. The rules of the competition call for the presentation of two gold medals for individual competition, one to be awarded to that competitor attaining the high score in any one match, and the other to the competitor who attains highest total score for five matches.

The standing of the competition for the individual high single match score is as follows:

- | | | |
|---|-----|-----|
| (1) Pvt. Walsh, Troop B, 101st Cavalry..... | 122 | 121 |
| (2) Captain Grout, Troop B, 101st Cavalry... | 121 | 116 |
| (3) Shoucair, A. J., 106th Infantry..... | 121 | |
| (4) Pvt. Daliberti, Troop A, 101st Cavalry... | 119 | 119 |
| (5) Pvt. Keeler, Troop B, 101st Cavalry..... | 119 | 116 |
| (6) Sergt. Keller, Troop B, 101st Cavalry.... | 119 | 115 |
| (7) Fentum, A., 245th Coast Artillery..... | 119 | 113 |
| (8) Pvt. Cantwell, Troop B, 101st Cavalry.... | 119 | |

The score fired by the 101st Cavalry of 1162 against the 27th Division Trains is the highest score that has ever been shot in the tournament for the three years of its existence, the previous high score being 1161 fired by both the 106th Infantry and 101st Cavalry in a match against one another last year.



105th FIELD ARTILLERY
Battery "B" Notes

On Saturday evening, December 21st, the 1st Battalion of the 105th Field Artillery, tendered a review to the Hon. James J. Byrne, president of the Borough of Brooklyn, at the Clermont Avenue Armory. During the ceremonies Battery "B" was awarded the Kleeburg trophy, a magnificent cup presented to the 105th by Major Gordon S. P. Kleeburg. The cup is to be in yearly competition by the firing batteries of the regiment at the annual tour of field training at Pine Camp.

Corp. Andy Strassel was singled out for individual honors in having the "B" Battery Veterans Association plaque presented to him by President Byrne. This also inaugurated the annual award of this plaque, which is to be competed for yearly by the enlisted men of Battery "B".

On the 28th of December Battery "B" celebrated its eighth annual Christmas Dinner and Dance. This dinner is now considered the foremost social event of the year and it was just that, insofar as the enjoyment of our numerous guests was concerned. An excellent chicken dinner was served by a well known Brooklyn caterer, and if memory serves us right, this is the first of the eight dinners that was not prepared by our "Ace of Cooks" Al Gerstman. Al earned and enjoyed a well deserved rest this year and how he did shine in patent leathers and stiff bosom. The rascal has been holding out on us.

Plans are proceeding for the formation of a Mounted Basketball League. Members of the 104th and 112th Field

Artillery regiments and our own Lieutenant Reed, are formulating a tentative schedule, which will be enlarged upon in the near future. According to present arrangements, teams will be limited to New York City, Brooklyn, Long Island and Northern New Jersey. Anyone desiring information will please communicate with Lieutenant Frank W. Reed, 171 Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. We thank you!

Bring on that inspection!

174th INFANTRY

It looks as though the 174th Infantry, at Buffalo, is becoming a family affair. For of nine promotions announced there in December, two were received by sons of present officers of the regiment. One is Richard L. Pooley, who has been commissioned a Second Lieutenant in Regimental Headquarters Company. His father is Col. William R. Pooley, regimental commander, and member of the Public Service Commission.

Lieutenant Pooley began his military training at Culver Military Academy. He enlisted in Headquarters Company in 1924, and has been a member of the outfit ever since. Coincidentally with the announcement of his commission, it was announced also that he has been designated as one of the officers from New York State who will begin the three months' training course at Fort Benning, beginning the middle of February.

"Like father, like son," also holds good for Lynn D. Wallace, who has been advanced to First Lieutenant, and

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COLONEL WILLIAM R. POOLEY
Commanding 174th Inf.

placed in command of Second Battalion Headquarters Company. He is the son of Captain James M. H. Wallace, commander of Company F, and coach of the regimental rifle and pistol teams.

Young Wallace enlisted in his father's company in 1924, and was a Second Lieutenant in Company H before his last promotion. Both he and his father are expert shots, having represented the regiment and the State in several matches. Both men also are Buffalo attorneys.

Other promotions announced were as follows: Joseph Swart, to First Lieutenant, and Herbert G. Mayer, to Second Lieutenant, Company B; Earl R. Chappell, to First Lieutenant, and Arthur D. Van Valkenberg, to Second Lieutenant, Company G; Charles G. Kelly, to Second Lieutenant, Company M; Sanford A. Carroll, to Second Lieutenant, Company F, and Preston A. Holmes, to Second Lieutenant, Company D.

The members of Co. C gave a dance New Year's Eve, and a good time was had by all. The dance was held at the Armory.

Members of the committee were Sergt. Masters, Sergt. McKay, Sergt. Morela, Corp. Van Derwalker, Corp. Bender, Sergt. Howe, Sergt. King and Pvt. Gimbrone.

The second annual military ball, given Saturday evening, January 18, at Hotel Statler, by Lieutenant Lynn D. Wallace and his 2nd Battalion Headquarters Company, was a social triumph and everybody had a wonderful time, the entertainment and supper being of especial merit.

As a bit of news, Captain Wallace and Lieutenant Shepard have formed around themselves a nucleus which has

now reorganized itself into the United Service Revolver Club. Several of the young men show real merit and we hope that in the near future some of them will be material for the State pistol team.

Fifty privates and non-commissioned officers of the 174th Infantry at Buffalo have begun the annual candidates' school conducted each year according to National Guard training regulations. Instruction is in charge of Lieutenant-Colonel Ralph K. Robertson. His instructional staff consists of Major Alexander L. Gillig, 2nd Battalion; Major Clifford J. Matthews and Captain Herbert W. Garrison, D.O.L., and Lieutenants Francis X. Doherty and Robert L. Beatty.

These candidates will receive special training for the next four months in company administration, map reading, paper work, tactics and the other phases of officers' work:

Regimental Headquarters Company, Sergts. John B. White, Floyd J. Bonsteel and John Michael, and Corp. William G. Cook. Company C, Sergts. Erwin Howe and Leonard King; Corps. Donald Howard, Jacob D. Van Derwalker and Pvts. Casimer Bagrowski, Thomas Daugherty, James Johnson, Irving Lawrence, Ralph Marcott and Lyle Mason.

Company D, Sergts. Frank J. Schmahl, Charles E. Crumlish and Francis Klemann, and Corp. John J. Welch. Company F, Sergt. Harold A. Smith, Corps. Vernon Somers, George Schaeffer, George Trombley, Mathew Szarletta and Pvts. Carl Barrett, Anthony Skill, Richard Spraker, Robert Payne, Alfred Bond, John Hoth, Edward Robinson, Richard Spence, Irving Somer and Alton Trombley.

Company G, Sergts. Clarence L. Dorst, Walter G. Sattler, Norman W. Job and William Judson, Jr.; Corps. Frederick Roberts, Joseph Kenyon, Albert Felmet and



LIEUT. RICHARD L. POOLEY

Howard Weber, and Privates Joseph Dickman and Thomas Sovinsky. Company H, Sergts. Cyril Bast and Edward A. Reeb, Corps. Klement G. Goss and Burton Everett and Pvt. Clarence Onetto, and Service Company, Sergt. Lloyd Mack, Corp. Paul Smith and Pvt. Edward White.

Five enlisted men were promoted from the ranks, and two officers were raised in grade last month by Colonel William R. Pooley, commanding officer of the 174th Infantry at Buffalo.

New grades announced by the commander were as follows: First Lieutenant Joseph Swart and Second Lieutenant Herbert G. Mayer, Company B; First Lieutenant Earl R. Chappell and Second Lieutenant Arthur D. Van Valkenberg, Company G; Second Lieutenants Preston A. Holmes, Company D; Sanford A. Carroll, Company F, and Charles G. Kelly, Company M.

108th INFANTRY

On December 4th the members of Company H celebrated the 10th anniversary of its muster into Federal service (after the World War).

Dinner was served in the basement of the Armory, and among the guests were Major and Mrs. A. T. Smith, and Captain and Mrs. Charles F. Mosher. Major Smith and Captain Mosher are both former commanding officers of this company.

Dancing followed the dinner, and it was agreed by all that this party was the most successful one we have yet had. Incidentally this party was arranged entirely by the entertainment committee of our Civil Association.

Three men of those mustered in on December 4th, 1919, are still in this company. They are Captain Olsen, then Second Lieutenant; 1st Sergt. Jensen, then Sergeant, and Corp. Butlin, then Private. We also have two other ten-year members, Corp. Peck, who has served nine years in this company and one year in the Howitzer Company, and Musician Kennedy, who has served four years in this company and over six years in Company L of this regiment. Mess Sergt. Slobbe is within a few months of ten years, and all of his service has been in this company, with three years of World War service (being seriously wounded in action in September, 1918).

Lieutenant A. W. Callin has just been promoted from Second to First Lieutenant, and by the time this is published it is expected that Sergt. F. C. Smith will be wearing "shiny" Second Lieutenant bars. For a number of years all officers in this company have been promoted from the ranks.

The following men were 100 per cent in attendance during 1929, and they were entertained on January 4th at the Sea Shell and RKO Palace: Captain C. M. Olsen, First Lieutenant A. W. Callin, Sergt. George Meder, Sergt. John McManus, Corp. Earle Peck, Pvt. 1st Class Claude Kelley and Pvt. Sherry.

245th COAST ARTILLERY

In one of the most interesting meetings ever held by the civil organization of Battery E of the 245th Coast Defense Command, the new officers for the coming year were installed.

Captain Barren, by virtue of his position as Battery Commander, was re-elected President. The Vice-Chair-

manship fell to Sergt. Bob Simmons, while the office of Treasurer saw a keen tussle between Sergts. Elmer Bratton and Sid Adler, the latter getting the verdict. Corp. Joe McAteer was the victor in a duel with Sergt. Jimmy Griffen over the position of Recording Secretary, but Griffen won out over Lieutenant Timmerman for Financial Secretary.

The Standing Committees are composed as follows:

Finance Committee: Griffen, Timmerman, Yates.

House Committee: Mickosey, McDowell, O'Halloran.

Athletic Committee: Smith, Weiner, Stehn.

Recruiting Committee: Griffen, Adler, Weiner.

Whereas Dormancy was in the ascendancy—it is no more. For Activity has taken its place. The Army of Occupation is occupying!

Battery E was in a bad slump, brought on, as someone suggested, by the fierce activity and unceasing triumphs of former years. There had to be a letdown. There was. But now, the cycle continuing in its path, Activity has raised its attractive head, and we all welcome it. In fact we helped it in the lifting process. Battery E is on the way!

Since all things have a beginning we attribute our start to the victory the novice half-mile relay scored the night of the November Review. That night, the novices, J. O'Halloran, F. Carolen, E. Traub and A. McArthur, showed the rest of the Armory how to run. Battery F was an attentive pupil.

In the Military Athletic League novice games Battery E furnished the bulwark of the team that captured the beautiful point trophy. The direct result of that accomplishment was the election of a Battery team captain. The honor fell to Pvt. John Smith, a tried veteran. Pvt. Arthur Weiner, former M. A. L. mile champion, was appointed assistant. Prominence and recognition are a certainty with such men as Frank McArthur, Harry Werbin, Phil Silverman, Mickey Eisenfeld, Danny Sullivan and others. In this case, really too numerous to mention.

We had topnotch basketball and bowling teams last year. These are now in embryonic stages, but success is merely a matter of season-completion. Sergts. Simmons, Adler, Bratton and Griffen compose the bowling team, with Pvs. McDowell, Schultz and Smith alternates.

71st INFANTRY

On December 23rd the members of "G" Company of the 71st, on assembly for the last drill of the year 1929, found that some mysterious hand had decorated their company room in good Christmas style. Anticipating a pleasant evening the boys went through the drill with more than their usual snap and precision and after it was over filed eagerly into "G" Company room to see what Santa Claus had brought them. They found that since it was a bit early for the season, Santa Claus had been unable to appear but had arranged to be represented by Captain and Mrs. Macfarlane. Appropriate gifts were presented by the Captain and the Second in Command to each member of the company.

The company in turn presented Mrs. Macfarlane with a bouquet of flowers and a beautiful vase, appropriately engraved, in appreciation of the many kindnesses and favors received from her in the past.

A buffet supper wound up the festivities.

102nd OBSERVATION SQUADRON

Captain W. P. Hayes left Miller Field for duty at Selfridge Field and First Lieutenant B. C. Gates is taking his place as instructor to the outfit.

Captain Brower represented the squadron at the National Air Service Convention held in Washington, D. C., January 13th.

A flight of ships composed of three Falcons, a Douglas and a Consolidated, led by Major Vaughn, flew to Syracuse, N. Y., for the National Guard Convention January 11th.

Former Master Sergt. MacLean has his commission as Second Lieutenant. He will be radio officer.

Sergt. Hubbard (sergeant instructor to the squadron) has just returned from Mitchel Field, where he took a refresher course.

Sergt. Wrigglesworth is at Chanute Field taking the crew chief's course.

The Armament section is working on the Armorers' Course conducted by Lieutenant King with the assistance of Staff Sergt. Marshall. Members of the section finishing the course creditably will receive a certificate. Sergt. Marshall would like to hear from armament sergeants in other outfits.

The engineering section still argues this and that about timing, gap, stroke, etc. Don't know how our riggers are making out but might suggest that they try piano tuning if they can't get an aeroplane to work on. And the parachute section goes folding and folding. The radio section

memories of two dinners in mind the boys are waiting patiently for February 15th, and another big Whoopee Party. And don't forget the Association meeting and dinner at Keen's Chop House, March 7th.

PHOTO SECTION

Members of the 102nd Photographic Section of Miller Field, S. I., are getting ready for 1930 photographic missions at Pine Camp.

Lieutenant Kraut, who is the commanding officer of the photo section, gave orders to Master Sergeant Thomas O'Donnell, Staff Sergt. John Tobasco, Sergt. Speer and Sergt. Messing to make it their duty to see that every member of the photo section will be ready to undertake and carry out successfully any mission assigned to him. The section has a personnel of 25 men and all are putting in their best effort to help make this a 100 per cent year. The photo section will leave Miller Field with the squadron for Pine Camp July 27 and return back to the Field August 12. Bringing back some good pictures with them, we hope. The section is to be presented with a new aerial camera. The Fairchild "F-1", all purpose aerial camera that we are to get is just the thing we have been praying for and when it arrives we expect to turn out some real aerial photographic work. The first project will be a mosaic map of Miller Field and vicinity.

156th FIELD ARTILLERY

To celebrate the return of Lieutenant Williams of the 2nd Battalion, Headquarters Battery and C Tn, from Fort Sill, a dinner was staged in December under the auspices of the 2nd Battalion Officers' Association. The toastmaster of the evening was none other than our amiable friend the 2nd Battalion Adjutant, Captain A. Huddelson.

After much persuasion, Lieutenant Williams consented to explain the significance of the Greek comedians, Phi and Omega. Much was gleaned from the information, but confusion resulted when the worthy Lieutenant forgot what he was talking about and commenced a dissertation on RSOP.

Lieutenant Coffey of Battery E burst into tears, and was only hushed into silence by a scathing look from the otherwise beautiful orbs of our worthy Adjutant. At a late hour Major Newsome showed the versatility of his nature by breaking into song.

The officers of Battery D, Middletown, N. Y., were present at the dinner tendered Lieutenant Williams upon his return from Fort Sill.

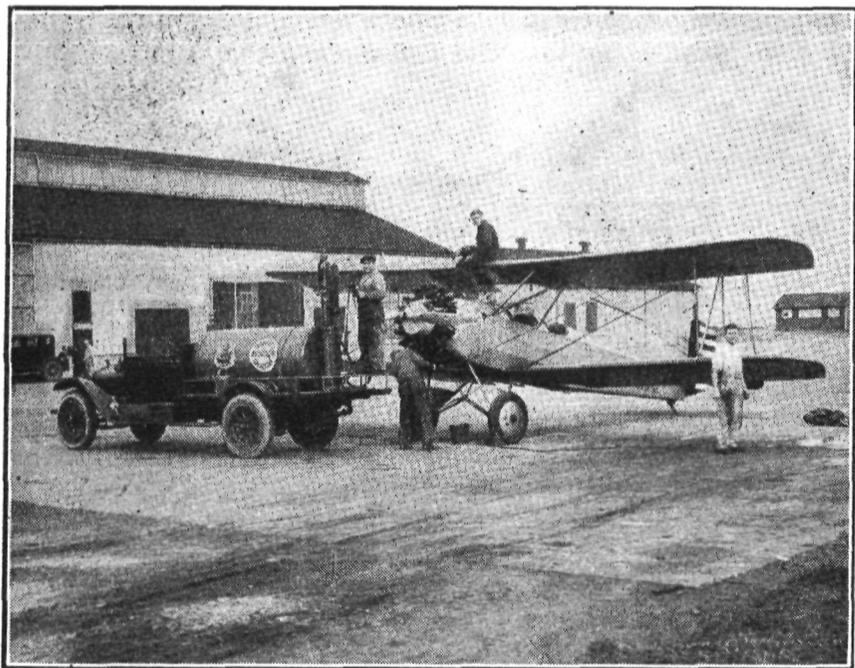
Lieutenant Coffey of Battery E has resigned his position in New York City to accept a more lucrative one in this territory. Good luck, Plateau, old boy!

121st CAVALRY

Recently the noncoms of Troop A, 121st Cavalry, held a blinger at the Banbury Cross, popular eating place on the Clinton Road. Entertainment included a number of selections by the Black and White quart-tet, famous radio artists. Sergt. Reath did a soft shoe dance which met with loud acclaim. A brief talk on prohibition was made by Sergt. McBride, much to the surprise and consternation of the assemblage.

The Machine Rifle Platoon has been presented with an inscribed silver cup donated by Captain Ralph A. Glatt. This is the result of platoon competition covering a period of one year.

(Continued on page 23)



is always busy. With Lieutenant MacLean in charge we'll back them against any outfit of National Guard "hams."

We have a few men receiving duty medals. List follows. They are awarded for 100% duty from January to January.

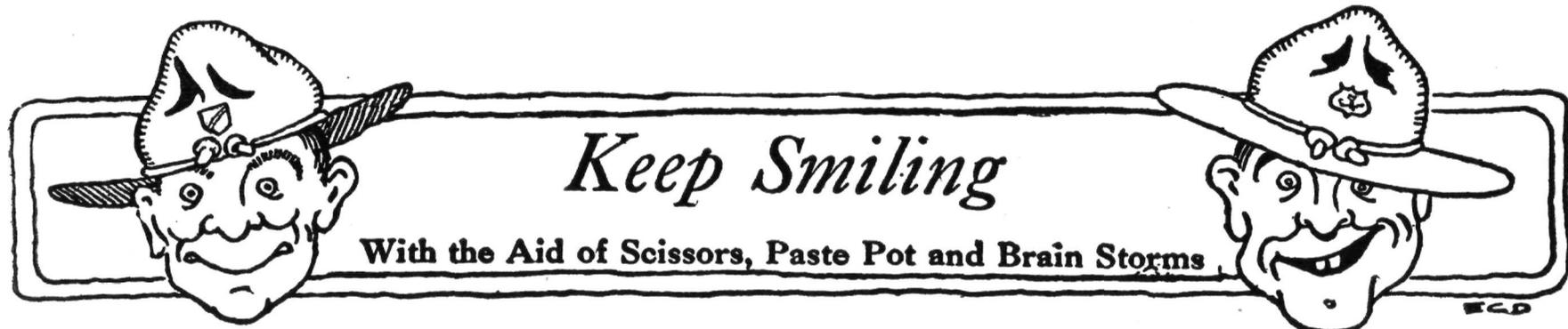
Gold Bars (5 years): Technical Sergt. Lattanzio, First Sergt. Hanson.

Gold Bar (4 years): Master Sergt. Hamilton, Staff Sergts. Marshall, Siverson, Wittich, Sergt. Messing.

Gold Medal (3 years service): Staff Sergts. Haarstick, Christensen, Tabasco, Sergt. Gherso, Pvt. 1st cl. Smutny.

Bronze Medals: Master Sergt. O'Donnell, Sergt. Juengst, Pvts. 1st cl. K. I. Heiberg, Probst, Stoulr, Stewart, Pvts. McCormick, W. C. Stevenson, Prunauer.

Our third annual dinner dance is off to a flying start under the guidance of the Non-Coms Association. With



Same Old Christmas

Tommy wants a Cadillac,
Mary wants a Pierce,
Billy wants a Mercedes—
Gee, ain't Christmas fierce!
Father wants a single thing,
Wants it bad, you bet,
Lots and lots of currency—
Well, bills are what he'll get.
—Gossip.

Young Lady (just recovering from an appendicitis operation): "O, doctor, do you think the scar will show?"
Doctor: "Not if you are careful."

"Hold on, young man, stop right there," exclaimed the ruralist to the salesman of the electric power company. "You can't make a fool out of me by tellin' that you can give me heat for a cook stove and ice for an ice box over the same wire. You get right out of here."

The Holiday Aftermath

Bill: "What is the hardest thing you ever did?"
Will: "Make ten easy payments."

Not Guilty

Judge O'Flaherty — Haven't you been before me before?
Prisoner—No, y'r Honor. Oi niver saw but wan face that looked loike yours, an' that was a photograph of an Irish king.
Judge O'Flaherty — Discharged! Call th' nixt case.—Public Opinion.

Fair-Minded New Yorkers!

Joe: He is a fair man.
Jim: Why, he is a bandit.
Joe: Yes, but he always rings up no sale when he robs a cash register.
—Colgate Banter.

Medical Examiner: "You look like a good risk, Mrs. Malone, but will you kindly tell me what your father died of?"

Mrs. Malone: "I can't remimber as to thot, sur, but sure it was nothing serious."
—Exchange.

World's Shortest Story

"My husband!"
"My God! ! !"
She was only a miner's daughter but, oh! what natural resources.
—Ghost.

Proof

"Do you give a guarantee with this hair-restorer?"
"Guarantee, sir? Why, we gives a comb!"
—The Humorist.

The Eternal Wrangle

"Did your ancestors fight in the Revolution?"
She: "Sir, I'd have you to understand that my ancestors weren't Mexicans!"
—American Legion Monthly.

"It's no wonder you're such a sissy," said the bad boy. You're pa and ma were married by a justice of the peace."
"Well," retorted the other, "from the noise I hear comin' from your house, your pa and ma must have been married by the secretary of war."

Most Any College Man: Pardon me, this must be the wrong berth.
Old Maid (sighing): How you boys do jump at conclusions.
—Amherst Lord Jeff.

"Didja hear the Scitchman's idea of an outing at the seashore?"
"What's that? Putting sand in the bathtub?"
"No. He took a trip to Chicago where he could see the crime wave."
—Lafayette Lyre.

**Jokes from Co. C,
108th Infantry's "Stand-To"**

Fred Olney: "Is an oyster a fruit?"
Cook Woods: "No, it's a fish shaped like a nut."
McCarthy: "My girl calls me maple syrup."
Rubado: "That's because you're a refined sap."

Not Me

Professor: "Decline 'love,' Miss Jones."
Miss Jones: "Decline 'love,' Professor? Not me."
—Georgia Cracker.

Puzzling

"This law is a queer business."
"How so?"
"They swear a man to tell the truth."
"What then?"
"And every time he shows signs of doing so, some lawyer objects."

More Blacksmiths for Camp!

Congdon: I hear Joe DeBaise has a new job.
Kennar: What's he doing?
Congdon: He is a blacksmith in Murray's kitchen.
Kennar: What does Murray want with a blacksmith in his kitchen?
Congdon: To shoo flies, of course.

I'll Say

An old-timer is a soldier who can remember when a girl used to put a couple of extra-long hat-pins in her sailor hat when she went buggy riding.

Regular Army Inspector: "Corporal, if you were to examine a dog's lungs, what would you see?"
Corporal: "The seat of his pants, Sir."
—Hawaii Guardsman.

"Having buried her husband," says an English exchange, "an old lady was sorting out his belongings, when she found an insurance policy for \$5,000. So great was her delight that she ordered a large tombstone to be erected with the words 'Rest in Peace' inscribed thereon. When she presented the policy to the insurance company she was told that it had expired the previous year. Thirsting for revenge, she instructed the sculptor to carve on the tombstone the additional words, 'Til we meet again.'"
—Protection.

HOW WE STAND

Average Attendance for Entire Guard for Month of December 78.83%

Maximum Strength New York National Guard.....	21,483
Minimum Strength New York National Guard.....	18,987
Present Strength New York National Guard.....	20,243

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division	71

CAVALRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	69

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	41

INFANTRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	28
87th Brigade	38
93rd Brigade	36
53rd Brigade	36
54th Brigade	32

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
27th Special Troops	341

AVIATION

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Aviation	117

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Battalion	159

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	473
102nd Engineers	474

DIVISION TRAINS, Q.M.C.

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Trains, Q.M.C.	252

STATE STAFF

Authorized Strength	137
A. G. D. Section	6
J. A. G. D. Section	3
Ordnance Section	27
Medical Section	2
Quartermaster Section	28

COAST ARTILLERY HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	11
Hdqrs. Coast Artillery	10

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1038
1. 174th Infantry	1154
2. 10th Infantry	1134
3. 71st Infantry	1130
4. 108th Infantry	1127
5. 105th Infantry	1123
6. 106th Infantry	1111
7. 14th Infantry	1091
8. 165th Infantry	1086
9. 107th Infantry	1079
10. 369th Infantry	1027

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	651
121st Cavalry	583

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	642

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	699

ARTILLERY FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	739
245th Coast Artillery	842

ARTILLERY, 75's

Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	616
105th Field Artillery	638
104th Field Artillery	647

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	632
102nd Medical Regiment	679

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	705
212th Coast Artillery	746

ARTILLERY, 155 Guns

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	696

INDEX TO ADVERTISERS

	PAGE		PAGE
H. J. Lucas Co., Inc.	8	Ridabock & Co.	31
Bernhard, Schrag & Co., Inc.	15	Alfred T. Long	32
Westchester County National Bank	24	Cleary Uniform Co.	32
102nd Regiment Armory	24	Alexander Dembach	32
A. F. Stoeger	24	P. & H. Montulet & Son	32
White Plains, N. Y.	29	102nd Medical Regiment	32
Basson's West Point Uniform Co.	30		

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

Average Attendance for Entire Guard for Month of December78.83%

*The
Honor
Space*

*Yours
for the
Effort*

121st Cav.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(1)	88.37%				
Headquarters	3	7	7	100	
Hdqrs. Troop	3	68	62	90	
Band	4	37	34	93	
Machine Gun Troop	4	64	56	87	
Hdqrs. 1st Squadron	4	1	1	100	
Troop A	4	65	59	91	
Troop B	4	58	53	91	
Hdqrs. 2nd Squadron	4	2	2	100	
Troop E	4	63	57	90	
Troop F	4	66	58	87	
Hdqrs. 3rd Squadron	4	2	2	100	
Troop I	4	66	59	88	
Troop K	3	60	55	91	
Medical Detachment	4	26	22	84	
		585	527	88.37	

101st Cav.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(2)	86.39%				
Hdqrs.	4	7	6	86	
Band	3	28	23	81	
Hdqrs. Troop	4	67	52	77	
Machine Gun Troop	4	66	49	75	
Hdqrs., 1st Sq.	4	2	2	100	
Troop A	4	65	61	93	
Troop B	4	60	51	86	
Hdqrs. 2nd Sq.	4	2	2	100	
Troop E	4	85	79	93	
Troop F	4	83	74	89	
Hdqrs. 3rd Sq.	4	1	1	100	
Troop I	4	66	54	81	
Troop K	4	82	73	90	
Medical Detachment	3	33	32	96	
		647	559	86.39	

102nd Med. Rgt.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(3)	85.12%				
Hdqrs.	4	13	13	100	
Service Co.	4	74	64	87	
Hdqrs., Collecting Bn.	4	1	1	100	
104th Collecting Co.	3	59	43	73	
105th Collecting Co.	4	62	55	89	
106th Collecting Co.	4	64	55	85	
Hdqrs. Ambulance Co.	4	2	2	100	
104th Ambulance Co.	3	54	48	88	
105th Ambulance Co.	4	48	38	79	
106th Ambulance Co.	4	54	42	79	
Hdqrs. Hospital Bn.	4	2	2	100	
104th Hospital Co.	4	63	55	87	
105th Hospital Co.	4	64	51	80	
106th Hospital Co.	4	73	67	91	
102nd Veterinary Co.	4	48	44	91	
		679	578	85.12	

27th Div. Tr.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(4)	84.33%				
Hdqrs.	3	14	14	100	
Motor Trans. Co. 105	5	51	43	81	
Motor Trans. Co. 106	3	46	37	80	
Motor Trans. Co. 107	3	51	46	90	
Motor Trans. Co. 108	3	51	38	74	
Motor Repair Sec. 103	3	24	20	83	
Medical Detachment	3	12	12	100	
		249	210	84.33	

27th Av.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(5)	83.62%				
102nd Observation Sq.	3	87	72	82	
102nd Photo Section	3	23	19	84	
Medical Detachment	3	6	6	94	
		116	97	83.62	

258th F. A.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(6)	83.61%				
Hdqrs.	3	6	6	100	
Hdqrs. Battery	3	63	52	83	

Service Battery		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(7)	82.69%				
Service Battery	3	69	59	85	
1st Bnd. Hdqrs.	3	4	4	100	
1st Bn. C. T.	3	40	39	97	
Battery A	3	58	51	88	
Battery B	3	63	46	74	
2nd Battalion C. T.	3	2	2	100	
Battery C	3	68	55	80	
Battery D	3	70	63	89	
3rd Bn. Hdqrs.	3	3	3	89	
3rd Bn. C. T.	3	41	34	83	
Battery E	3	69	46	67	
Battery F	3	66	57	85	
Medical Detachment	3	31	29	94	
		653	546	83.61	

244th C. A.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(7)	82.69%				
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100	
Hdqrs. Battery	4	64	45	71	
Service Battery	4	84	76	91	
1st Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	95	
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	5	41	37	91	
Battery A	5	60	42	70	
Battery B	5	63	49	78	
2nd Bn. Hdqrs.	5	4	4	100	
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	5	45	42	94	
Battery C	5	64	46	71	
Battery D	5	62	57	91	
3rd Bn. Hdqrs.	5	3	3	100	
3rd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	5	43	34	79	
Battery E	5	66	53	80	
Battery F	5	65	49	75	
Medical Detachment	5	32	27	83	
		705	583	82.69	

14th Inf.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(8)	82.56%				
Regtl. Hq.	5	8	8	100	
Regtl. Hq. Co.	3	65	50	77	
Service Co.	3	78	61	78	
Howitzer Co.	3	62	49	78	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	23	22	94	
Company A	3	59	44	75	
Company B	3	63	50	80	
Company C	3	62	47	75	
Company D	3	67	58	87	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	20	15	73	
Company E	3	64	53	83	
Company F	3	61	49	80	
Company G	3	65	55	85	
Company H	3	62	60	96	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	23	15	65	
Company I	6	65	52	80	
Company K	6	67	57	84	
Company L	6	66	58	87	
Company M	3	74	69	93	
Med. Det. Att.	3	36	28	79	
		1090	900	82.56	

108th Inf.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(9)	81.93%				
Regtl. Hq.	3	7	6	89	
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	66	51	76	

Service Co.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(10)	81.86%				
Service Co.	3	72	63	86	
Howitzer Co.	4	58	45	77	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	32	26	82	
Company A	4	61	48	78	
Company B	6	66	54	81	
Company C	6	62	45	72	
Company D	4	65	55	84	
Hq. & Hq. 2nd Bn.	3	28	21	75	
Company E	4	63	49	78	
Company F	4	66	56	85	
Company G	4	63	48	77	
Company H	3	66	54	82	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	31	27	88	
Company I	5	67	61	91	
Company K	4	73	63	87	
Company L	4	75	66	88	
Company M	4	63	52	84	
Med. Det. Att.	4	34	26	71	
		1118	916	81.93	

212th C. A.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(10)	81.86%				
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100	
Hdqrs. Battery	4	68	51	75	
Service Battery	4	73	65	90	
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	4	39	36	92	
Battery A	4	61	41	68	
Battery B	4	67	54	80	
Battery C	4	63	55	87	
Battery D	4	68	57	84	
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	4	17	11	81	
Battery E	4	65	47	72	
Battery F	4	65	42	61	
Battery G	4	65	49	76	
Battery H	3	68	61	89	
Medical Detachment	4	24	22	98	
		728	596	81.86	

71st Inf.		No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(11)	81.16%				
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100	
Regtl. Hq. Co.	3	61	49	80	
Service Co.	3	89	69	77	
Howitzer Co.	3	63	45	71	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	29	28	96	
Company A	4	62	51	81	
Company B	4	64	48	76	
Company C	4	62	46	74	
Company D	4	63	53	84	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	27	21	77	
Company E	4	68	56	83	
Company F	4	64	48	74	
Company G	4	61	50	76	
Company H	3	62	51	87	
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	32	30	95	
Company I	4	60	46	76	
Company K	4	65	56	86	
Company L	4	66	53	79	
Company M	4	74	66	82	
Med. Det. Att.	3	36	32	88	
		1115	905	81.16	

104th F. A.
(21) 79.32%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdqrs.	3	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Battery	3	55	41	73
Service Battery	3	60	38	63
Hdqrs. 1st Bn.	3	4	4	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	3	36	32	88
Battery A	3	74	65	88
Battery B	3	68	60	89
Battery C	3	73	52	71
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn.	4	4	4	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	3	37	34	92
Battery D	3	65	53	81
Battery E	3	73	51	70
Battery F	3	67	49	73
Medical Detachment	3	26	25	97
Total	648	514	79.32	

245th C. A.
(13) 79.24%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Battery	4	64	59	92
Hdqrs. 1st Bn.	4	1	1	100
Battery A	4	59	50	85
Battery C	4	57	43	76
Battery E	4	61	40	67
Battery F	4	82	68	83
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn.	4	3	3	100
Battery B	4	56	39	70
Battery D	4	61	45	74
Battery G	4	64	50	77
Battery H	4	63	44	69
Hdqrs. 3rd Bn.	4	3	3	100
Battery I	4	58	42	73
Battery K	4	60	50	82
Battery L	4	62	52	84
Battery M	4	51	44	81
Med. Det.	4	31	28	90
Total	843	668	79.24	

10th Inf.
(14) 79.02%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Regtl. Hq.	4	6	6	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	5	61	49	81
Service Co.	3	69	43	63
Howitzer Co.	3	62	49	78
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	20	15	73
Company A	3	64	52	81
Company B	3	56	34	61
Company C	3	52	42	80
Company D	4	62	48	78
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	29	23	79
Company E	4	66	53	80
Company F	4	65	53	82
Company G	5	67	57	85
Company H	4	74	56	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	29	24	84
Company I	5	79	70	88
Company K	5	55	46	83
Company L	4	62	50	81
Company M	5	76	57	76
Med. Det. Att.	5	38	36	95
Total	1092	863	79.02	

107th Inf.
(15) 78.71%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	4	57
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	80	67	83
Service Co.	4	61	49	80
Howitzer Co.	3	54	25	46
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	22	19	85
Company A	3	63	43	69
Company B	3	59	40	68
Company C	4	60	51	85
Company D	3	60	43	72
Company H	3	63	44	69
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	63	**	88
Company E	4	61	42	70
Company F	3	63	45	71
Company G	4	22	19	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	86	68	78
Company I	4	66	57	86
Company K	4	65	44	64
Company L	4	38	34	91
Company M
Med. Det. Att.
Total	1043	822	78.71	

369th Inf.
(16) 78.51%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Regtl. Hq.	4	6	6	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	66	54	82
Service Co.	4	66	58	88
Howitzer Co.	4	66	45	69
Total	16	248	78.51	

Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	21	18	85
Company A	4	61	51	83
Company B	4	61	50	82
Company C	4	63	54	86
Company D	4	61	55	94
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	20	16	79
Company E	4	66	46	70
Company F	4	61	42	69
Company G	4	63	49	78
Company H	4	60	43	71
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	22	17	79
Company I	4	63	53	84
Company K	4	59	43	73
Company L	4	59	42	71
Company M	4	60	46	77
Med. Det. Att.	4	34	27	81
Total	1038	815	78.51	

174th Inf.
(17) 78.42%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	3	63	43	68
Service Co.	3	83	62	75
Howitzer Co.	2	65	45	70
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	29	26	89
Company A	3	72	51	70
Company B	3	63	51	80
Company C	3	69	52	75
Company D	3	66	44	67
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	34	30	89
Company E	3	72	69	94
Company F	3	67	54	81
Company G	3	67	53	80
Company H	3	62	41	66
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	2	35	29	82
Company I	3	64	56	88
Company K	3	66	58	87
Company L	3	60	50	88
Company M	3	75	53	70
Med. Det. Att.	3	35	31	88
Total	1154	905	78.42	

105th F. A.
(18) 76.64%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Battery	4	46	35	77
Service Battery	4	63	51	96
1st Battalion Hq.	4	3	3	100
1st Bn. Hdqrs. Bty.	4	38	30	78
Battery A	4	61	50	83
Battery B	4	67	53	79
Battery C	4	65	58	85
2nd Bn. Hdqrs.	4	3	3	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	5	39	30	78
Battery D	4	73	49	68
Battery E	5	67	46	68
Battery F	4	67	43	64
Medical Detachment	4	40	32	83
Total	638	489	76.64	

27th Sp. Tr.
(19) 76.09%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Headquarters	5	11	10	87
27th Hq. Co.	5	53	34	64
102nd Ordnance Co.	5	33	27	81
27th Tank Co.	3	68	56	82
27th Signal Co.	4	74	57	78
102nd Motorcycle Co.	3	34	29	85
27th M. P. Co.	3	55	38	68
Med. Det.	5	15	10	66
Total	343	261	76.09	

105th Inf.
(20) 75.57%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Regtl. Hq.	3	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	3	70	55	78
Service Co.	3	109	82	75
Howitzer Co.	3	61	41	67
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	3	25	23	92
Company A	3	58	35	60
Company B	4	66	57	86
Company C	3	59	31	52
Company D	3	65	54	84
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	3	26	21	82
Company E	3	62	50	80
Company F	3	65	45	69
Company G	3	66	60	97
Company H	3	64	50	78
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	3	26	24	93
Company I	5	65	52	79
Company K	3	67	48	72
Company L	4	66	43	65
Company M	3	70	56	80
Med. Det. Att.	3	33	20	61
Total	1130	854	75.57	

102nd Eng.
(21) 75.11%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Headquarters	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. & Service Co.	4	89	78	87
Company A	4	70	53	75
Company B	4	61	45	74
Company C	4	58	33	57
Company D	4	57	43	77
Company E	4	62	46	75
Company F	4	58	40	68
Med. Det.	4	18	15	81
Total	422	317	75.11	

106th F. A.
(22) 74.53%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Headquarters	2	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Bat.	2	54	39	72
Service Battery	2	65	54	83
Hdqrs. 1st Bn.	2	3	2	67
Hd. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	2	32	31	98
Battery A	2	70	42	69
Battery B	2	69	56	81
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn.	2	3	3	100
Hd. Bty. & C. T. 2nd Bn.	2	34	26	78
Battery C	2	52	36	70
Battery D	2	67	56	85
Hdqrs. 3rd Bn.	2	3	3	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 3rd Bn.	2	27	23	85
Battery E	2	72	60	83
Battery F	2	63	27	74
Med. Det.	2	30	20	68
Total	648	483	74.53	

106th Inf.
(23) 74.27%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Regtl. Hq.	4	6	6	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	68	42	61
Service Co.	4	90	70	78
Howitzer Co.	4	62	41	66
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	21	16	77
Company A	4	72	45	62
Company B	4	65	41	64
Company C	4	70	55	79
Company D	4	44	31	73
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	29	24	84
Company E	4	69	49	72
Company F	4	63	52	82
Company G	4	55	40	73
Company H	4	66	48	73
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	25	17	66
Company I	4	63	47	74
Company K	4	64	55	86
Company L	4	60	52	88
Company M	4	65	49	75
Med. Det. Att.	4	36	30	84
Total	1104	820	74.27	

156th F. A.
(24) 71.19%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Headquarters	4	4	4	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	3	50	36	73
Service Bty.	4	70	63	91
1st Bn. Hq.	4	3	2	67
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	5	27	19	70
Battery A	4	63	43	68
Battery B	3	67	37	55
Battery C	4	62	43	64
2nd Bat. Hdqrs.	4	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	3	30	24	81
Battery D	3	65	44	68
Battery E	4	63	52	82
Battery F	4	69	44	64
Med. Det.	3	34	20	60
Total	611	435	71.19	

101st Sig. Bat.
(25) 69.37%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Hq. & Hq. Co.	2	24	16	71
Company A	3	60	43	72
Company B	3	62	44	71
Med. Dep. Det.	2	14	8	57
Total	160	111	69.37	

165th Inf.
(26) 66.60%

	No. of Rep.	Aver. of Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. %
Regtl. Hq.	4	7	7	100
Regtl. Hq. Co.	4	66	42	64
Service Co.	4	79	67	84
Howitzer Co.	4	64	39	62
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	22	16	74
Company A	4	60	45	85
Company B	4	65	40	61
Total	32	211	66.60	

Company C	4	67	45	67
Company D	4	67	45	67
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	4	26	20	76
Company E	4	62	46	74
Company F	4	59	41	69
Company G	4	63	44	69
Company H	4	62	38	61
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	24	20	85
Company I	4	63	36	57
Company K	4	70	42	60
Company L	4	67	37	55
Company M	4	62	31	50
Med. Det. Att.	4	35	25	70

1090 726 66.60

Hdq. C. A. Cps.	No.	Aver.	Aver.
(1)	100%	Rep. and	Aver.
		Rec'd. Abs.	Att.
Headquarters	4	4	4
Headquarters Det.	4	6	6
	10	10	100

State Staff	No.	Aver.	Aver.
(2)	93.84%	Rep. and	Aver.
		Rec'd. Abs.	Att.
A. G. D. Section	4	6	6
J. A. G. D. Section	4	3	3
Ordnance Section	4	26	22
Medical Section	4	2	2
Qrs. Section	4	28	28
	65	61	93.84

93rd Inf. Brig.	No.	Aver.	Aver.
(3)	88.88%	Rep. and	Aver.
		Rec'd. Abs.	Att.
Headquarters	4	5	5
Headquarters Co.	3	31	27
	36	32	88.88%

54th Inf. Brig.	No.	Aver.	Aver.
(4)	87.50%	Rep. and	Aver.
		Rec'd. Abs.	Att.
Headquarters	4	5	5
Headquarters Co.	4	37	23
	32	28	87.50

51st Cav. Br.	No.	Aver.	Aver.
(5)	85.50%	Rep. and	Aver.
		Rec'd. Abs.	Att.
Brigade Hdqrs.	3	7	6
Hdqrs. Troop	3	62	53
	69	59	85.50

Hdq. 27th Div.	No.	Aver.	Aver.
(6)	84.50%	Rep. and	Aver.
		Rec'd. Abs.	Att.
Headquarters	4	25	24
Headquarters Det.	6	46	36
	71	60	84.50

53rd Inf. Br.	No.	Aver.	Aver.
(7)	83.33%	Rep. and	Aver.
		Rec'd. Abs.	Att.
Headquarters	4	4	2
Headquarters Co.	3	32	28
	36	30	83.33

52nd F. A. Br.	No.	Aver.	Aver.
(8)	80.50%	Rep. and	Aver.
		Rec'd. Abs.	Att.
Headquarters	4	5	5
Headquarters Bty.	4	35	29
	40	34	80.50

87th Inf. Br.	No.	Aver.	Aver.
(9)	79.54%	Rep. and	Aver.
		Rec'd. Abs.	Att.
Headquarters	3	5	5
Headquarters Co.	5	39	30
	44	35	79.54

Try to Find Out

"Richard, I wish I could feel perfectly certain that I am the only girl you've ever loved."

"So do I, darling."

—Pathfinder.

10th INFANTRY
(Continued from page 18)

Company L of Utica held their usual Christmas dinner and holiday party at Baggs Hotel at which time Lieutenant Charles J. White was introduced as the new First Lieutenant of the company. Major Dedell was the principal speaker of the evening and presented the following men with silver loving cups for highest marksmanship qualification within the company:

Corp. Fred F. Morelle—1st prize, rifle—10-inch cup.

Sergt. M. G. Paravati—2nd prize, rifle—7-inch cup.

Corp. Fred F. Morelle—1st prize, automatic rifle—5-inch cup.

First Sergt. Earle F. Sherman—1st prize, pistol—5-inch cup.

Pvt. 1st Class Ernest F. Saupp—1st prize, bayonet—7-inch cup.

Our friend, Raymond Hayes, is reported chagrined these days because nothing appears in the "GUARDSMAN" about this outfit of ours. Well, Ray, here she am, and let's hope you will be one of the "little cub reporters" responsible for literary texture in this column.

Reports have it that Billy Lewis is organizing a corps of serenaders. Here's hoping his first selection will be "That Old Gang of Mine."

We are glad to see Lieutenant Allen among us again. Lieutenant Allen was transferred to Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, when he received his promotion to Second Lieutenant. He succeeds Lieutenant Hugh R. Jones, whose resignation and that of First Lieutenant Roger C. Trask we all regret. Lieutenant Trask writes that he is getting along very nicely with his new work in North Carolina.

First Lieutenant Charles J. White is our new Lieutenant and we welcome him as an old time member. He succeeds Lieutenant R. C. Trask.

Eddie Gray wonders why Sergt. Andy Dembowski is always smiling. Why shouldn't he? "Smile and the world smiles with you."

When it comes to impromptu smiles and laughter leave it to that top-kick of ours. They don't make them any better. During the Christmas dinner Sergt. Sherman was given the floor and we found out what the secret between him and the mess sergeant was. He called attention to the fact that Co. L has the oldest history in Central New York, that we were dining in Utica's oldest hotel and if we didn't believe it to look at the ceiling and then gaze at our old friend, Jim Clif-

ford. Jim got quite a kick out of his remark.

Some of the members have been wondering what happened to the movies that were taken at the last encampment. The answer no doubt will be served in the very near future.

Ladies and gentlemen of the National Guard radio audience, you have just listened to station COL-10 broadcasting on a wave length of 62 rifles and 8 automatic rifles. If you have enjoyed this, our initial program, please communicate with the "VOICE OF 'EL' the Xth."

At the stroke of the "TRUMPETER" it will be exactly 8:00 P. M., and the First Sergeant is "balling out" the last one to fall in line.

We have received the following communication from Utica Post, No. 229, American Legion:

GUY J. MORELLE, *Chairman*,
Military Affairs Committee,
Utica Post No. 229, American Legion,
Utica, N. Y.

Dear Mr. Morelle:

I believe there is an opportunity for closer cooperation between the National Guard units and Utica Post, American Legion, and I am asking you, as a Captain of one of the Guard companies, as well as a member of Utica Post, to act as chairman of a committee to be known as the Military Affairs Committee.

The duty of your committee will be to keep the post informed of any activities of the Guard that you think we should know about, also to let the various Guard units know that Utica Post stands ready to assist them in any practical way.

Such cooperation should prove mutually helpful to both the National Guard units and Utica Post.

Yours respectfully,
M. H. GOODING, *Commander*.

106th INFANTRY

The following is contributed by the Regimental Headquarters Company:

In answer to the regiment's call for basketball candidates, our team reported to Coach Gallagher of St. John's High School on January 13th. We hope to issue challenges to all comers in the near future.

In the last issue we spoke of our track team; well, here it is, now. They have participated in a couple of events and have made a fair showing. Under the careful tutelage of Lieutenant Cassidy they expect to become recognized as an outstanding team in the Military Athletic League circles.

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Several of the members of our company are in the Officers Candidate School and have been progressing admirably. The best wishes of the remainder of the company for a successful year are extended to them.

The entire personnel of the company having been outfitted in the traditional full dress uniforms, symbolic of the old 23rd, are now earnestly looking forward to the issuance of the new melton service uniforms in order to make an exceptionally good appearance to the inspecting officers at the Annual Inspection and Muster on February 10, 1930.

**104th FIELD ARTILLERY
Battery F**

We take this opportunity of extending cordial greetings to Lieutenant Axelson and Lieutenant Dreyer, who have recently been transferred to Battery F. Lieutenant Axelson is a West Pointer and has served ten years with the 76th U. S. Field Artillery. Lieutenant Dreyer is one of Battery F's old-timers. Needless to say, it is a pleasure to have him back with us again.

The Military Ball, which will be held at the New Yorker this year, is progressing favorably and a large attendance is expected owing to the brilliant success of our last year's affair. We hope the Military Ball will be a yearly feature of our Battery.

The Mounted Basketball Team has been playing a rather strenuous schedule, and while they have not been winning many games, their opponents have been of the highest type of players. However, next season they expect to have a winning combination.

The 105th Field Artillery have been exceedingly kind in permitting our team to play so frequently in their Armory, and when the new building of the 104th is erected, Battery F will then be in a position to reciprocate.

The League for Mounted Basketball is now formally organized. Full information regarding this subject will be found in another section of this issue.

The following new recruits have been admitted into our Battery: Pvts. Glowacki and Krivacsy. We expect great deeds from them!

What the well dressed man is wearing—see Pvt. John Hade.

How to lose two pounds a day by my new reducing method—see Sgt. Kenel.

I have been married eight months

and I can go where and when I please—see Sgt. William Dodd.

How to travel from Yonkers to Jamaica by the shortest route—see Sergt. Muller (Sergt. Muller lives just 32 miles from the Armory).

The proper care of children—see Sergt. Jacques.

The Wolf of Wall Street—Corp. Bob Smith.

The man who won first prize in the queerest looking face contest—the Supply Sergeant (and he wasn't even playing).

Thank God another inspection is over—Our B. C.

245th COAST ARTILLERY

One of the outstanding events in Brooklyn Guard circles for the coming season will be the presentation of the "Pleasure Seekers," a musical revue presented by the 245th Coast Artillery, (old 13th of Brooklyn). The show is to be staged at the Academy of Music on the night of February 15th and from all indications, it will be a real success. Forty members of the regiment are taking part in the cast and a like number of girls from the auxiliary will be in the cast.

The show is being coached by H. Duncan Peckham, well known Broadway theatrical producer, and Captain Herbert Jones heads the committee in charge of the affair. Assisting Captain Jones on this committee is Captain Charles R. Morrison, Captain Charles A. Zollo, Captain John H. Creech and Captain John W. Kersey.

Officers and their ladies from regiments throughout the State have been sending in requests for tickets and it is the opinion of the committee that the "Standing Room Only" sign will be hoisted within the next few days.

Flashes From "F"

Friday evening, January 17th, the rifle team of Battery "F" met a team from Company "C", 16th Infantry, Governors Island, in a match on the range of the Artillerymen. The following course being shot 100 yard range, using A targets, 5 shots standing, 5 shots sitting or kneeling, and 5 shots prone, all slow fire, ten to

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shoot, the highest seven scores of each team to count. The match was a nip and tuck struggle from start to finish and when the smoke of battle had cleared Battery "F" was found to be the winner with a score of 467 with Company "C" getting 464. High score honors going to Sergeant Walling of Company "C" with a total score of 71. The totals were:

Lieutenant Guhl, 69; Pvt. J. Gribben, 68; Pvt. G. Adams, 68; Sgt. W. Levine, 67; Pvt. E. Jentz, 67; Sergt. N. O'Donnell, 65; Sergt. B. Adams, 63.

The following men from Battery "F", although not among the first seven, did some good shooting, Lieutenant Paeper with a total score of 62, Pvts. Coster and A. Gribben, 61 and Breslin 58. The scores of Company "C", 16th Infantry, U. S. A., were:

Sergt. Walling, 71; Sergt. Brown, 67; Corp. Sysyn, 67; Pvt. Calderan, 67; Sergt. Szuba, 66; Corp. Ceto, 63; First Sergt. Smith, 63.

On Saturday, January 25th, at the Brooklyn College games held in our armory, the Battery "F" relay team, consisting of Finn, Sheridan, Wyman and Buck, ran a pretty race to win first place in the half mile relay event, closed to the regiment.

The Battery "F" basketball team have thus far enjoyed a very successful season. Monday evening, January 20th, Company "C" of the 16th Infantry from Governors Island, paid our boys a visit and after forty minutes of real action were forced to bow to the Guardsmen, the final score being 41 to 19 in favor of Battery "F". The playing of Braga and Breslin featured for "F", while Groeller played best for Company "C".

BATTERY "F"

	G	F	Total
Braga	5	0	10
Chibowski	3	3	9
Breslin	5	0	10
Gribben	1	0	2
Richards	2	2	6
Smith	2	0	4
—	—	—	—
	18	5	41

COMPANY "C"

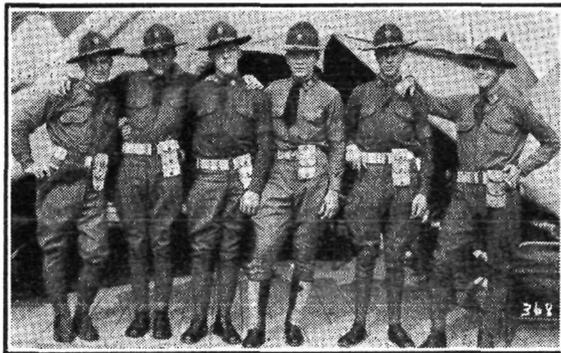
	G	F	Total
Klima	2	0	4
Groeller	5	0	10
Gray	1	0	2
Baleon	1	1	3
Sysyn	0	0	0
—	—	—	—
	9	1	19

14th INFANTRY

Headquarters Company

Federal inspection to a rifle company simply means a gruelling drill of close order and the manual of arms, plus a few minor details which are expected of a soldier. However, to a man in Headquarters Company it means considerably more. It means close order, pistol manual and specialist work.

After having been inspected on soldiery we were ordered to our respective sections and then the bustling began. Wire section bunting the armory galleries with wire, messengers running wild, Intelligence Section pasteling a piece of paper that is supposed to result in a map displaying a battle sector and the Radio Section pounding away the "Anvil Chorus"



on the key of a B A — 75 radio set.

However, our time wasn't wasted, for we have attained a "very satisfactory" rating from the "Regular Army Inspector."

Now that inspection is over, specialist school semesters have been started. This year we are trying harder than ever to acquaint the men with details of their work.

Enclosed you will find a photograph of the Radio Section of 14th Infantry Headquarters Co. which was taken in Camp Smith August, 1929. This section was commended both last year and the year before for its excellent radio communication in Camp Smith by Captain Miller in 1928 and Lieutenant Harris in 1929 of the Regular Army.

Left to right are: Pvts. Sabatelli, Herrinkind, Jongberg, Corp. Ray, Pvts. Coverdale and Smith.

Cutting Out Paper Dolls!

Lady Visitor (watching pugilist shadow-boxing): "And is he really trying to hit his own shadow?"

Trainer: "That's right, miss."

"Good heavens! Poor darling! How long has he been like that?"

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Flying School Graduates Must Serve Two Years

Hereafter, according to a War Department despatch, graduates of the Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, will be required to serve in the Army for a period of two years following their graduation. Formerly, after receiving this training, the graduates were permitted to choose between serving a period of two years with the Air Corps or accepting positions in the commercial field. The new ruling has been made in order to secure the necessary officers for the five-year expansion program recently inaugurated, which aims to bring the commissioned strength of the Air Corps ultimately up to 1,650 officers of the Regular Army and 550 reserve officers on extended active duty.

Sgt.—"Didn't you hear 'About Face?'"

Rookie—"N—n—no! What about him?"

RIFLE TRAINING FOR 1930

(Continued from page 5)

j. It is excellent practice to assemble your officers and non-coms half an hour before the drill period opens and go over the exercises of T.R. 150-5 that you are going to put into effect that night. If you do this and have your equipment for each squad already laid out in its proper place you can begin the drill period functioning 100 per cent. Otherwise not. Not by a whole lot.

k. Keep your training card described in par. 54 T.R. 150-5 conscientiously. If you haven't any such cards and can't get them from the Division Ordnance Officer and don't know how to make them then you are an alibi artist and your results will be poor anyway.

l. If you have a gallery range don't let any man shoot on it until he qualifies in the preparatory work—and never let him shoot on it without a coach who is really coaching.

For handy reference the examination on the preparatory work outlined in section VIII of T.R. 150-5 is copied below:

The examination, paragraph 53 of Training Regulations 150-5, are the questions and suggested answers used to prove the candidate sufficiently instructed to receive a passing mark in preliminary rifle training. Men, of course, should explain the questions in their own words:

Q. What is this (drawing a circle on the ground or on paper)? A. A circle.

Q. Where is the center of it? A. (Pointing to the center).

Q. Suppose that circle represents a peep sight through which you are looking and that you are told to bring the top of the front sight to the center of it, where would the top of the front sight be? A. Here (pointing to the center of the circle).

Q. Why? A. Because the top of the front sight is in the center and just touches the bottom edge of the bull's-eye.

Q. Should the front sight be held up into the bottom of the bull's eye? A. No; it just touches the bottom edge of the bull's-eye, so that all of the bull's eye can still be clearly seen.

Q. What is this (indicating sighting bar)? A. Sighting bar.

Q. What is it for? A. To teach me how to aim.

Q. Why is it better than a rifle for this purpose? A. Because the sights on it are much larger and slight er-

rors can be more easily seen and pointed out.

Q. What does this represent? A. The front sight.

Q. And this? A. The rear sight.

Q. What is this? A. The eyepiece.

Q. What is the eyepiece for? A. To cause me to place my eye in such a position as to see the sights in the same alignment as that set by the coach.

Q. Is there an eyepiece on the file? A. No; I learn by the sighting bar how the sights look when properly aligned and I must hold my head so as to see the sights the same way when aiming a rifle.

Q. How do you hold your head steadily in this position when aiming a rifle? A. By pressing my cheek firmly against the side of the stock.

Q. Where do you focus your eye when aiming a rifle? A. On the bull's-eye.

Q. Tell me what is wrong with these sights? (The instructor now adjusts the sights of the bar making various slight errors; first, to show the correct and incorrect adjustments of the sights, and then, with the sights properly adjusted, he sights on the small bull's-eye to demonstrate correct and incorrect adjustments, requiring the man to point out any errors.)

Q. What is the difference between the way you aim with peep sight and the way you aim with an open sight?

A. There is no difference. In both, the top of the front sight is brought to center of the circle. With the open sight the top half of the circle is omitted, making it look as if the top half of the circle had been cut off and removed.

Q. Now, take this sighting bar and adjust the sights properly. (Verified by the Instructor.)

Q. Now that the sights are properly adjusted have the small bull's-eye moved until the sights are properly aimed at it.

Q. How do you breathe when aiming? A. After I get the sights lined up on the bull's-eye, I draw in an ordinary breath and hold it while aiming and squeezing the trigger.

Q. Take the prone position and aim and snap at that mark. (The Instructor must assure himself that the man knows how to hold his breath properly while aiming. Many men have great difficulty in learning to do this correctly.)

Q. What is this? A. An aiming device.

Q. What is it used for? A. To show

the instructor how a man is aiming.

Q. Now, I will take this rifle, and with the aid of the sandbag rest to hold the rifle steady I will aim at the bull's-eye, and you will watch the sights through the aiming device and tell me when my aim is right and when it is wrong. (The instructor now aims so as to illustrate the common faults and the man must observe and call attention to them.)

Q. I will now snap at a bull's-eye a few times and you will watch through the sighting device and call where the shots would have hit.

Q. Now, take this rifle and, using the sandbag rest, aim at the bull's-eye, and I will watch you through the aiming device. (The instructor satisfies himself that the man understands sighting and aiming, and requires him to snap a few times and to call his shots.)

Q. I will take the rifle and assume the kneeling, sitting, and prone positions, and position with sandbag rest, and you will tell me whether the position is correct or incorrect in each case. (The gun-sling is adjusted in all these tests.)

Q. Take this rifle and show me your kneeling, sitting, and prone positions, and position with sandbag rest.

Q. Now show me how you take the sitting and prone positions rapidly from a standing position.

Q. How do you squeeze the trigger? A. I squeeze the trigger with such a steady increase of pressure as not to know just when the rifle will go off.

Q. What do you know while you are squeezing the trigger? A. I know that the sights are lined upon the bull's-eye.

Q. If the sights are slightly out of alignment what do you do? A. I hold the pressure I have on the trigger and only resume the increase of pressure when the sights become lined upon the bull's-eye again.

Q. If you do this, can your shot be a bad one? A. No.

Q. Why? A. Because I can not flinch for I do not know when to flinch, and the sights will always be lined up with the bull's-eye, when the rifle goes off, because I never increase the pressure on the trigger, except when they are properly lined up.

Q. It is necessary to take a long time to press the trigger in this way? A. No. The method of squeezing the trigger is slow at first but rapidly is developed by practice.

Q. How do you squeeze the trigger

in rapid fire? A. I squeeze it in the same way as in slow fire, with such a steady increase of pressure as not to know when the rifle will fire.

Q. In rapid fire how do you gain time so as not to be compelled to hurry in aiming and squeezing the trigger? A. I gain time by taking the position rapidly, working the bolt rapidly, and by keeping my eye on the target while working the bolt.

Q. How does keeping your eye on the target help you to gain time? A. A man who looks into the chamber while working the bolt always works it slowly so as to see the cartridges enter the barrel and he loses time in finding his own target again.

Q. What other fault, in rapid fire, comes from looking into the chamber while working the bolt? A. Firing on the wrong target.

Q. Show me how you work the bolt in rapid fire, prone, sitting and kneeling.

Q. Now show me how you load a clip of service ammunition into the magazine.

Q. Is it important to get into the correct position before beginning to shoot in rapid fire? A. Yes; even though it takes more time, I should always get into the correct position before beginning to shoot.

Q. What is meant by "calling the shot"? A. To say where you think the bullet hit as soon as you shoot and before the shot is marked.

Q. How can you do this? A. By noticing exactly where the sights point when the rifle goes off.

Q. If a man cannot call his shot properly, what does it usually indicate? A. That he did not squeeze the trigger properly and did not know where the sights pointed at the time the rifle went off.

Q. What is this? A. A score book.

Q. What are these lines for (indicating the horizontal lines in the model target)? A. To show the amount of elevation necessary to bring the shot to the middle line.

Q. What are these lines for (indicating the vertical lines on the model target)? A. To show the amount of change in windage necessary to bring the shot to the middle line.

Q. If a shot hits here (indicating) what change in your sight would you make to bring the next shot to the center of the bull's-eye?

Q. What effect does moving your rear sight have on the shot? A. It

moves it in the same direction as the rear sight moves.

Q. If you want to make the shot hit higher, what do you do? A. I raise my rear sight.

Q. If you want to make your shots hit more to the right, what do you do? A. I move my rear sight to the right.

Q. If you move your rear sight one point of windage, how much will it move the point struck by the bullet? A. Four inches for each 100 yards of range.

Q. Explain what you mean by that. A. I will place this spotter on this target (full size 500 yard target) to represent a shot properly fired by you at 500 yards with zero windage and sight set at 500 yards. Take your rifle and move your sight to bring the next shot to the center of the bull's-eye. (Instructor now tests in various ways the man's ability to make proper sight corrections.)

Q. What are the three principal uses of the score book? A. To show me where my shot group is located, to indicate how much change in the sight is necessary to move a shot or group of shots to the center of the target and to make a record of the sight settings of my rifle for the different ranges under various weather conditions so that I will know where to set my sight when starting to shoot at each range under different weather conditions.

Q. Tell me what effect different light and weather conditions have on a man's shooting?

Q. In firing at ranges up to and including 600 yards what is the only weather condition for which you make sight corrections? A. Wind.

Q. What three things do you do in cleaning a rifle after it has been fired? A. I first remove the powder fouling from the bore. I then dry the bore thoroughly of the liquid used in removing the fouling. After this is done I grease the bore to protect it from rust.

Q. How do you remove the powder fouling from the bore? A. By swabbing it thoroughly two or more times with cleaning patches saturated with water or powder solvent.

Q. How do you dry the bore? A. By running clean patches through the bore until it is thoroughly dry.

Q. How do you protect the bore from rust? A. By swabbing it thoroughly with a cleaning patch, saturated with grease.

N. G. Sergeant with Splendid Record Dies Suddenly

Stricken by an attack of acute indigestion in a Syracuse moving picture house, Sergt. Frederick T. Gallagher, Democratic candidate for mayor of Oswego last fall, died suddenly January 2nd.

Sergt. Gallagher was one of the best known residents of Oswego. He was State armorer in charge of the armory in that city, district deputy of the Knights of Columbus, and a leader in religious, fraternal, civic and political activities.

For more than two decades he had been a member of the New York National Guard, in which he held his sergeancy, and as armorer and in charge of the guard office at the armory was a moving spirit in its affairs.

He went overseas when the United States entered the World War. A leader in civic affairs, he was traditionally grand marshal of municipal parades.

His legion of military friends will be shocked to hear of his sudden death, while on his way home from a trip to Medina where he went for a military conference with the regimental commander, Colonel John S. Thompson.

Two Divisions to Have Pistol Match

The 44th Division will shoot a five officer pistol match with the 27th Division in the 107th Infantry's Armory on Park Avenue, Saturday afternoon, January 25th, after which the officers will be entertained by Lieutenant-Colonel R. C. Tobin in the Officers' Mess.

Lieutenant-Colonel F. M. Waterbury, Ordnance Officer, 27th Division, had a try-out with the following officers for places on the team, who finished in the following order, the first six representing the team and substitute:

Lieutenant John E. J. Clave, Jr., 258th Field Artillery; Lieutenant Robert Waldo, 104th Field Artillery; Major John M. Perry, 244th Coast Artillery; Captain L. J. McCann, 104th Field Artillery; Captain Howard R. Humphrey, 104th Field Artillery; Lieutenant E. N. Carples, 107th Infantry; Major E. J. Dougherty, 71st Infantry; Lieutenant John A. Geraghty, 104th Field Artillery; Lieutenant Oscar Axelson, 104th Field Artillery.

Invite Them to Join Us

The following, having severed their relations with the Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island National Guard on account of removal to New York State, may be good prospects for the recruiting officer to look up:

Romeo A. Courville, 204 32nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Corporal, Battery B, 241st Coast Artillery.

Seth J. Fink, 1090 Broadway, Albany, N. Y. Co. L, 104th Infantry.

Francis J. Doyle, 12 Keen Court, Gerritsen Beach, Brooklyn, N. Y. Private, Co. C, 101st Engineers.

John L. Doyle, 57 West 87th St., New York City, N. Y. Private, Co. C, 101st Engineers.

Joseph H. Leblanc, 134 Astor St., New York, N. Y. Private, Co. C, 181st Infantry.

James M. Casey, 204 32nd St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Private, Battery B, 241st Coast Artillery.

Carl W. Hallstrom, care of P. M., Garden City, L. I. Private, Service Battery, 102nd Field Artillery.

Francis M. Gorman, 340 E. 44th St., New York City. Private, Battery D, 102nd Field Artillery.

Philip J. Boudreault, 510A W. 118th St., New York City. Private, Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 181st Infantry.

Rudolph St. Laurent, Broad Park Lodge, 2-4-6 Westchester Ave., White Plains, N. Y. Private, Battery B, 241st Coast Artillery.

Stanley P. Darmofal, 141 N. 11th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Private, Battery E, 241st Coast Artillery.

Alexander Ryback, 40 Laurel Ave., Bayside, Long Island, N. Y. Private, Service Battery, 102nd Field Artillery.

Rodney K. Rose, 261-10 86th Ave., Floral Park, L. I., N. Y. Corporal, Battery F, 102nd Field Artillery.

John Chappell, 839 Madison Ave., Albany, N. Y. Private, Co. I, 104th Infantry.

Joseph R. Delaney, 1665 Park Ave., New York City. Corporal, Battery B, 241st Coast Artillery.

John J. Muldoon, 356 West 92nd St., New York City. Private, Veterans Company 101, 101st Medical Regiment.

William P. O'Brien, 39 Cohoes Ave., Troy, N. Y. Private, Battery G, 241st Coast Artillery.

Leo A. Garant, 389 9th St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Private, Battery I, 241st Coast Artillery.

Edward F. Hathaway, 37 Hancock Place, New York City. Private, Battery B, 241st Coast Artillery.

Edward R. Barselou, 730 Carrol St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Private, Battery E, 241st Coast Artillery.

Joseph Paiva, The Grosvenor, 35 Fifth Ave., New York City. Private, 1st Class, Battery F, 241st Coast Artillery.

Corp. John Maskey, Port Washington, N. Y., and Pvt. Gus M. Branstrom, Harrison, N. Y. Battery F, 192nd Field Artillery, C. N. G.

William P. Shea, 314 East 45th St., New York City. Private, First Class, Headquarters Company, 85th Infantry Brigade.

Christopher McCarthy, 227 E. 70th St., New York City. Private, Co. E, 104th Infantry.

Joseph F. Sullivan, 960 Tinton Ave., New York City. Private, Medical Detachment, 241st Coast Artillery.

Edward Birchenough, 5414 2nd Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Private, Battery B, 241st Coast Artillery.

Kenneth E. Moir, care of Ten Eyck Hotel, Albany, N. Y. Private, Battery B, 102nd Field Artillery.

Edward A. Lakso, 89 Chase St., Brooklyn, N. Y. Private Co. A, 181st Infantry.

Frank A. Carbone, Bolton Landing, Lake George, N. Y. Private, Co. C, 181st Infantry.

Arthur W. Bell, Third Avenue Y. M. C. A., New York City, N. Y. Private, Co. A, 104th Infantry.

Robert T. Hardy, Jr., 38 Main St., Hempstead, L. I., N. Y. Private, First Class, Headquarters Company 52nd Infantry Brigade.

Thomas P. Greenleaf, 43 River St., Cohoes, N. Y. Sergeant, Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 104th Infantry.

George E. Weedfold, 501 Main St., Newburgh, N. Y. Private, Headquarters Company, 3rd Battalion, 104th Infantry.

Albert S. Newman, 857 Division St., Albany, N. Y. Private, Co. A, 104th Infantry.

William I. Nichols, 57 William St., New York, N. Y. Private, First Class, Troop E, 110th Cavalry.

Daniel F. O'Sullivan, Manhattan State Hospital, Wards Island, New York City. Private, Headquarters Battery, 51st Field Artillery Brigade.

Stanley J. Kots, 383 Greene Ave., Brooklyn, N. Y. Private, Co. A, 182nd Infantry.

George R. O'Banyoun, 305 W. 143rd St., New York City, N. Y. Private, First Class, Co. M, 372nd Infantry.

Joseph B. Fyffe, Brooklyn Navy Yard, Brooklyn, N. Y. Private, Battery A, 101st Field Artillery.

Robert A. Moore, 760 Flatbush Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y. Private, Medical Detachment, 241st Coast Artillery.

Patrick J. O'Sullivan, 45 W. 92nd St., New York City. Private, Medical Detachment, 101st Engineers.

George K. Hutton, Uncas, N. Y. Private, Co. D, 101st Engineers.

James B. Perry, 9446 42nd Ave., Elmhurst, L. I. Private, First Class, Co. G, 181st Infantry.

Dwight W. Caswell, care of Fire, Marine & Liability Brokers Association, 100 William St., New York City. Sergeant, Battery A, 101st Field Artillery.

Thomas D. Mumford, Cedarhurst, L. I., N. Y. Private, Battery A, 101st Field Artillery.

Charles W. Reed, care of General Electric Co., Schenectady, N. Y. Corporal, Battery D, 102nd Field Artillery. Reserve.

Walter J. Gaudet, 274 W. 113th St., New York City. Private, Co. D, 101st Infantry.

Wilfred White, 1114 W. 43rd St., New York City. Private, Co. B, 182nd Infantry.

George H. Shore, 428 Lodi St., Syracuse, N. Y. Private, First Class, Headquarters Company, 1st Battalion, 182nd Infantry.

William J. Pasquina, Tarrytown, N. Y. Private, Troop F, 110th Cavalry.

Thomas E. Charlesworth, 28 E. 42nd St., New York City. Private, 101st Veterans Company, 101st Medical Regiment.

Lionel R. Salois, 392 W. 56th St., New York City. Private, First Class, 1st Battalion C. T., 102nd Field Artillery.

Francis J. T. Hogan, 486 W. 72nd St., New York, N. Y. Private, Headquarters Company, 181st Infantry.

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Division Gas Officer

On the Militia Bureau's recommendation the Division Gas Officer will be given the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, which has been done to provide for Division Machine Gun Officers, who are no longer in the tables of organization and who would have to be dropped July 1st unless otherwise provided for.

An Apology

In our January issue reporting the Colonel McLeer dinner several names were inadvertently left out of the "those present" paragraph. They were Lieutenant-Colonel John J. Lyons and our Division Chaplains, Captain Aloysius C. Dineen and Captain Emil Harper and Lieutenant John H. Travers, Jr. In fact Captain Dineen said grace upon the invitation of the dinner chairman. If it were not for this last note we would lay the blame on the printer, but under the circumstances the Editor has to plead guilty and tender his apology to these military friends of Colonel McLeer, who nearly always are among those present on Division gatherings.

"Little boy, don't you know what becomes of boys who use such bad language when they play marbles?"

"Yes'm they grow up and play golf. Shoot Jimmy."—*Tenney Magazine.*

Cavalry Plays Important Role

(Continued from page 7)

may be used in battle, reserved for exploitation, depending on the situation. Special operations include raids. Cavalry on the flank of battle is a covering force for its army and constitutes a threat to the enemy. It is located with a view to its use during battle if necessary to gain a victory or ward off defeat. We have seen how Garnier's cavalry corps of five divisions, by a simple threat, brought about the retirement of twenty Russian infantry divisions. But the army commander keeps in mind the end of the battle and has his cavalry available to exploit his success or cover his retreat. So preserves his cavalry as far as the situation will permit.

The attack against the flank and rear of an enemy is cavalry's most brilliant role. Probably the best example was the use of the Belgian cavalry division at Haelen, August 12, 1914, which was used as a covering force on the flank of the Belgian army at that point. General DeWitt placed small detachments (one squadron each) at each of the crossings and held the bulk of his division as a mobile reserve in a central location. The outposts on the Gette, warned by reconnaissance detachments, offered the first resistance. The delay imposed on Marwitz's cavalry at this river—Gette, obliged him to disclose his intentions, so that the cavalry commander, who kept informed, was able to deploy the greater part of his reserves on the Velpen-Yserbeck line. At Mons (Le Cateau) the British cavalry charged and prevented a German infantry column outflanking their infantry.

Many times during the Palestine campaign, cavalry's most characteristic action, the attack against a flank or rear, was employed. At El Mughar, in 1917, a Yeomanry Brigade charged the flank of an infantry division and captured 1,000 prisoners. In the same year, in Mesopotamia, the British cavalry not only came in on the flanks of the Turkish infantry, but pressed on their line of retreat. This resulted in the surrender of 3,500 Turks.

In Palestine, in 1918, the Turkish right flank having been rolled up near the coast, the Desert Mounted Corps passed through, rode north 35 miles, mopping up as they went, then turned northeast, and crossing the mountains were in time to forestall a hostile detachment on their march to occupy a strategic pass, and these three divi-

sions covered 70 miles in thirty-six hours, crossed the Turkish line of communications and took 40,000 prisoners. All told, this Desert Mounted Corps captured 75,000 prisoners out of a Turkish ration strength of 100,000.

Another example, in 1914, the German 2nd Cavalry Corps, Von der Marwitz's, after gaining contact near Ath covered the right flank of the German 1st Army.

Another case, on August 20, 1914, Sordet's 1st Cavalry Corps, after being driven back by the German 2nd Cavalry Corps, covered the left flank of the French 5th Army.

The 3rd Australian Light Horse Brigade, north of Damascus, struck a column of Turks in the flank after a six mile gallop and captured the division commander and 1,500 men.

Militia of 190,000 Plan for 1930

An improved and more tactically efficient National Guard will be brought to a strength of 190,000 during the remainder of the current fiscal year.

Plans for additional headquarters and units were given the House War Department appropriations sub-committee by Major-General William G. Everson, Chief of the Militia Bureau.

Increases in strength authorized for the fiscal years, 1929 and 1930, together with a number of conversions, he said, "have improved the organization and tactical efficiency of the infantry divisions and harbor defense troops."

"It should be noted," General Everson pointed out, "that the two increments of 1929 and 1930 have not materially increased expenditures, and it is hoped that another increment may be authorized in 1932."

The position of the Secretary of War, that though it was "highly desirable" to make an increment for 1931, it would have to be omitted due to other increases in the department budget, was outlined to the committee.

The National Guard program for reaching a strength of 210,000 in 1933, it was pointed out, would not be endangered through omission of the 1931 outlay.

Mandy: "Is yo' husband fond of pie?"

Liza: "Is he? He is the most pious man I ever seen."

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Ex-Guardsman Has 90th Birthday

A birthday celebration of interest to many in Brooklyn was that of Captain George W. Head, who recently passed his ninetieth natal day. He was the recipient of many greetings, including one from the Governor. Captain Head was one of the organizers of the 47th Regiment in 1862, now known as the 27th Division Train, and still has a keen interest in the Guard. He headed the Veteran Association for two years, and is in very good health, which he ascribes to his early military training.

The clerk insisted that the young woman motorist was asking for something which she could not buy in his store.

"Isn't this a chain store?" she asked.

The clerk answered in the affirmative.

"Then why can't I buy chains for my car?"

—Stevens Stone Mill.

The Pacifist

By FREDERIC CARDOZE

He informed Troop Captain Carmie,
Who sat saber hilt in fist,
That he did not like the army
And his son must not enlist;
That there was no need of battle
In this peace enlightened age,
Asked why men, like slaughtered cattle,
Should the flames of war assuage.

He declared that arbitration
Was the vital thing today
When the balance of a nation
Seemed to break or go astray,
That instead of camps and trenches
To be guarded under arms,
Wise ambassadors on benches
Should dispel all war alarms.

Then he snapped his fingers loudly,
"That!" he said, "for mailed caprice,"
And announced, albeit loudly,
That he was a man of peace;
All of which the Troop Commander
In deep silence entertained,
"Til the swordless Alexander
Had the place of exit gained.

"Stop!" he shouted at the scoffer
Who stood in the open door,
"Hark, to what I have to offer
On the sanctity of war!"
Then he tapped his automatic
With an eager finger nail
"Til its thin, insistent static
Made the peace disciple quail.

"It is this that safeguards mothers
And to your own safety adds,
This and many thousand others
In the hands of worthy lads.
Take the flood gates from the river
When the stream is clear and low
And then aid seek to deliver
When the angry waters flow!

"If blood kinship's sacred token
That unites us here on earth,
By cupidity is broken,
What are peace arrangements worth?
Cease your anti-army slander
With its sinister design;
End your shallow propaganda,
I'm a Captain of the Line!"

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COMPANY I 108TH INFANTRY
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AUBURN, NEW YORK July 10-29

Dear Sir:

This is to inform you that Company "I" 108th Infantry has been ordered for their annual tour of field training from August 11 to August 25, 1929, inclusive.

This letter is being sent out to all who have members of this unit in their employ with a view toward making it convenient for both employer and employee in arranging to have our men relieved for this tour.

Here in Auburn the National Guard units are composed of the highest type of young men we can induce to join. We drill hard one night each week, and spend fifteen days per year at our summer training camp, which is really the most important training the National Guard receives, and it is therefore compulsory that each and every member be present for this tour of field training.

Altho we have never experienced any great difficulty in Auburn, we are sending this letter out at this early date hoping to enlist the cooperation of all employers to the satisfaction of all concerned. It has been said and truly said that a National Guard Unit reflects the spirit and progress of the city in which it is located. If the people of the city take a lively interest in community affairs it is safe to assume that the unit will thrive and prosper.

The National Guard does not ask for contributions, it is supported by the State and The United States, but we do ask something from you far more important than money, and that is your interest and your support.

You can evidence this interest by arranging for the men on the enclosed memorandum to attend this tour of field training with a clear conscience knowing that their jobs will be open to them upon their return.

Your cooperation in this matter will be greatly appreciated by
C. H. Spicer
Captain 108th Inf. Comdg.

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FOR MR.
YOUR LETTER
SUBJECT

AUBURN WORKS
EMPLOYER BY

Capt. C. H. Spicer
Company 108th Infantry,
National Guard, State Armory,
Auburn, N.Y.

Dear Sir:-

We have just received your letter of June 1st in regard to the annual tour of training for Company "I" 108th Infantry, from July 15 to July 29, inclusive.

It will be perfectly agreeable to us for the two men that you mention, Kenneth J. Laury and John Funk, to attend this tour of field training, and we will make no deductions from their wages while they are absent on this account.

Yours very truly,
F. C. Knox
Superintendent

FORWARD REPLY TO THE COMPANY AT ADDRESS ABOVE. MENTION NAME OF EMPLOYEE, AND THE DATE OF THIS LETTER.

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July 3rd, 1929

Captain C. H. Spicer,
c/o New York State Armory,
Auburn, New York

My dear Captain Spicer:-

One of our Foreman, Corporal Charles Patchin, Peekskill, New York during the middle part of next month, camp they are allowed a 36 hour leave.

It is my understanding that while they are at taken a great deal of interest in and he has proven very efficient in the position which he holds and it has been our policy to have our several Foremen visit the rug market in New York at least once a year to give them an insight into the rug business from the customers' point of view.

Unless it is contrary to any regulations the writer would greatly appreciate it if it is possible for you to let Corporal Patchin have his 36 hour leave at such a time that he could visit New York, thus combining his trip of duty with business.

I trust that you will be successful in re-enlisting Corporal Patchin when his term of service expires as I believe that his military experience has made him more efficient in his work.

Thanking you for anything that you might do in regard to the matter which I have written, I remain

Very truly yours,
W. Hillman
General Manager.

WH/P

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