

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU AND WHAT?



JANUARY, 1925

15c THE COPY

RECRUITING NOTES OF PROMINENCE

563 Enlisted Men and Officers are awarded State's Distinguished Recruiting Citations.

Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, 102nd Medical Regiment, New York National Guard, recipient of decoration.

Excerpt from Commander-in-Chief's speech on recruiting at 1924 National Guard Officers' Convention:

"* * * No greater service in times of peace as well as war could possibly be rendered by any true red-blooded American citizen or soldier, than that service of securing eligible young men to serve their State or Nation. * * *"

Order Awarding Recruiting Bars

STATE OF NEW YORK
The Adjutant General's Office

Albany, June 27, 1923.

General Orders,
No. 11.

I. A bar for recruiting is hereby authorized for issue to each officer and enlisted man of the National Guard or Naval Militia who recruits three or more men for the organization of which he is a member within a period of one year from the date that the first enlistment or re-enlistment was secured. The term "organization" as used herein includes all units of a command located at the same station. Credit will only be given for enlistments or re-enlistments secured after March 15, 1923.

II. The bar will be worn in the same manner as service ribbons are worn. If the persons to whom it is awarded have one or more service ribbons, it will be worn after the last ribbon. Applications will be presented to the immediate commanding officer of applicant and, if approved by him, will be forwarded direct to this office. Where credit for enlistments or re-enlistments in two or more units of the same organization is claimed, the approval of the application by each unit commander concerned will be required.

III. The bar for the National Guard will be of metal with blue enamel face with the letters "N. Y., N. G.," and the coat of arms of the State thereon in metal of French gray silver finish. The bar for the Naval Militia will be the same except that the letters "N. M., N. Y." will appear thereon instead of the letters "N. Y., N. G." and the finish will be rose gold.

By Command of the Governor:
EDWARD J. WESTCOTT,
Acting Adjutant General.

Official:
GEO. A. MULLARKY,
Officer in Charge of Personnel Bureau.

HOW ABOUT your father, brother, cousin, nephew or uncle—WHY NOT?
Sets of Brothers are quite the fad—Is "Dad" young enough?
Ask Dad, and make it a family service.

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

(Official State Publication)

VOLUME ONE



NUMBER TEN

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

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

LT. COL. FRED. M. WATERBURY, *Editor*
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Major General Charles P. Summerall, New Commanding Officer 2nd Corps Area

The officer who succeeds General Bullard on Governors Island has an enviable war record, having won distinction by hard and fearless fighting. He took his troops into action and won Les Eparges crest, the St. Mihiel and the Meuse-Argonne sector, the Kriemheld trenches and the Barricourt crest. He did this after the French had despaired that those strongholds could ever be taken.

Annual Convention of National Guard Association of the United States

By Our Special Correspondent

DELEGATIONS of National Guard officers from practically every state in the Union assembled at the Bellvue-Stratford Hotel, Philadelphia, on December 2nd, for a three-day convention of the National association.

For the first time in its history the Secretary of War, the Chairman of the Military Committee of the United States Senate, and the Chief of Staff of the Army, personally addressed the convention. A number of other persons distinguished in military and civil activities also delivered addresses.

The convention was called to order by Brigadier General Milton A. Reckord, of Maryland, President of the Association. Addresses of welcome followed by Lieutenant Governor Davis, of Pennsylvania, and Mayor Kendrick, of Philadelphia. Major General M. L. Foreman, Commanding the National Guard of Illinois, replied on behalf of the Guardsmen.

The report of the Credentials Committee, read by its Chairman, Brigadier General Franklin W. Ward, of New York, the First Vice-President of the Association, indicated that a total of 417 accredited delegates was authorized, if representatives of all the States reported. The number allowed is based upon a quota of one delegate for each five hundred Federally recognized Guardsmen.

New York sent by far the largest delegation, its strength of approximately 23,000, giving her forty-six delegates.

Major General Charles W. Berry, commanding the New York National Guard, acted as floor leader and chairman of the New York delegation, which included the following officers: Brigadier General Edward J. Westcott, Adjutant General; Brigadier General Franklin W. Ward, 53rd Infantry Brigade; Admiral Louis M. Josephthal, Commanding Naval Militia; Colonel Sidney Grant, 245th Field Artillery and President of the New York State National Guard Association; Colonel Edward McLeer, Jr., Chief of Staff; Col. Elmore F. Austin, 258th Field Artillery; Col. Charles E. Walsh, 10th Infantry; Colonel Ransom H. Gillett, 105th Infantry; Colonel Wade H. Hayes, 107th Infantry; Colonel Thomas Fairervis, 106th Infantry; Colonel James R. Howlett, 101st Cavalry; Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, 102nd Medical Regiment; Colonel James E. Austin, 104th Field Artillery; Colonel Walter Delamater, 71st Infantry; Colonel J. W. Myers, U. S. P. and D. O.; Captain Wm. J. Graham, Naval Militia; Lieutenant Colonel Frank H. Hines, 105th Field Artillery; Lieuten-



*Brigadier General Milton A. Reckord, Maryland National Guard.
President National Guard Association of the United States.*

ant Colonel Robert P. Wadhams, 102nd Medical Regiment; Lieutenant Colonel E. A. Froment, 107th Infantry; Commander R. E. Lee, Naval Militia; Major W. E. Hegeman, 104th Field Artillery; Major Frederick S. Johnston, 108th Infantry; Major Frank C. Vincent, 106th Infantry; Major W. C. Corwin, 27th Division Trains; Major Wm. H. McMullen, Jr., 106th Infantry; Major J. M. Sabater, Quartermasters Corps; Captain James G. Tebbutt, 53rd Infantry Brigade; Captain Geo. Lieber, Jr., 105th Field Artillery; Captain James Riffe, 108th Infantry; Captain F. C.

Sembach, 108th Infantry; Captain L. J. Camuti, 102nd Medical Regiment, and Lieutenant Commander W. H. Ferguson, Naval Militia.

Accomplishments of the Association

During the course of a detailed report of the President on the work accomplished during the past year, General Reckord explained the various features of twenty-seven amendments to the National Defense Act, all of which favorably affect the National Guard.

His mention of the name of General Pershing was greeted with applause. "Gen-



Hon. John W. Weeks, Secretary of War

eral Pershing is not only a great soldier but a great administrator," he said. "No executive in business life ever faced a greater problem than he did, when he brought order and action out of the confusion incidental to the piling up of our chaotic energies on the shores of France.

"When the war was over," continued General Reckord, "General Pershing placed all his energies in the problem of national defense and has consistently advanced the interests of the citizen soldier. He is a true friend of the National Guard and I hope the Resolutions Committee will speak out clearly and this convention go on record in appreciation of his services to the nation in war and in peace."

General Reckord paid a tribute to the officials of the Association who acted with him during the year, and made a strong ap-

peal to the delegates "to jealously guard the prestige of the National Guard." He also discussed proposed legislation of importance, including the urgent necessity for additional Federal and State appropriations, the expansion of the National Guard Air Service, franking privileges, pay for disease incurred in line of duty, credit for service of Guard Officers attending service schools, and changes in the law relating to the administration of the Militia Bureau.

At the conclusion of his address the delegates by a rising vote placed on record their high appreciation of his work during the past year.

Address of Secretary of War Weeks

The afternoon session included addresses by the Secretary of War, John W. Weeks; the Chief of Staff, Major General John

L. Hines; Brigadier General James A. Drain, National Commander of the American Legion; Brigadier General John Ross Delafield, President of the Reserve Officers' Association, and Captain G. M. Chandler, U. S. A.

Secretary Weeks received an ovation when he arose to address the convention. He urged the National Guard generally to exert its influence toward the preservation of the military policy provided by the National Defense Act. His address was followed with close attention by the delegates.

"It is useless to deny," said the Secretary, "that the Regular Army is threatened from time to time by governmental action based on economic grounds.

"Without any ability to exert direct influence in its own behalf, it seems to be selected for the first point of attack by those who desire a reduction in the expenses of government.

"The whole theory of the organization and training of the National Guard is that on the outbreak of an emergency the Guard will be largely expanded and will have a breathing spell to complete the training of its units. That breathing spell is to be secured by the covering action of the regular army.

"If there is no regular army, or if that component of the Army of the United States has been sapped by a long period of inadequate appropriations until it is insufficient for holding the first line of defense, the hastily expanded National Guard will have to take the regular army's place in the front line and act as a covering force during the mobilization of the man-power of the country.

"Then the officers and men of the National Guard will become the innocent sacrifices which the United States offers for failing to carry out its primary duty of insuring its own defense.

"This sacrifice can be avoided if the provisions of the National Defense Act of 1920, are carried into execution, and if each component of the Army is properly trained for its particular mission as a member of a balanced machine.

"Therefore, I say to you that *the preservation of a balanced military policy is as vital to you as it is to any other component of the Army of the United States*, and I further say that your opportunity to influence public opinion in behalf of the preservation of such a force makes you, from a political standpoint, the natural first line of guardians in the forum of public opinion for stabilizing the existing military policy of the country.

"I would not have you think that the regular army is being subjected to any

acute attack. An acute attack can be met and usually repulsed. It is the chronic attack which attempts to lop off 2,000 men this year and 3,000 men the next, which may weaken the regular army.

"If the executive branch of the Government is to convince the country and Congress of the wisdom of proposals affecting the regular army, the civilian components of the army, forgetting if need be their own immediate necessities, should undertake to educate public opinion in favor of such proposals. That influence your association should help to exert."

Speech of the Chief of Staff

Major General John L. Hines, who succeeded General Pershing as Chief of Staff of the Army, received a warm welcome when he was introduced to the convention.

He discussed at length the development of the land defense of the country since the enactment of the National Defense Act and expressed the conviction that "its existence will ultimately enable us to reach the desired goal, namely, an adequate national defense in time of peace."

"The citizens have made the problem of defense their own problem," said General Hines. "Their enthusiastic indorsement of Defense Test Day is a criterion of this.

"I regard the Defense Test as the most significant event in our recent history. It revealed conclusively that the people of the United States want an adequate national defense. Because this is not attended by thoughts of military aggressiveness, it is the most wholesome attitude a great people could adopt.

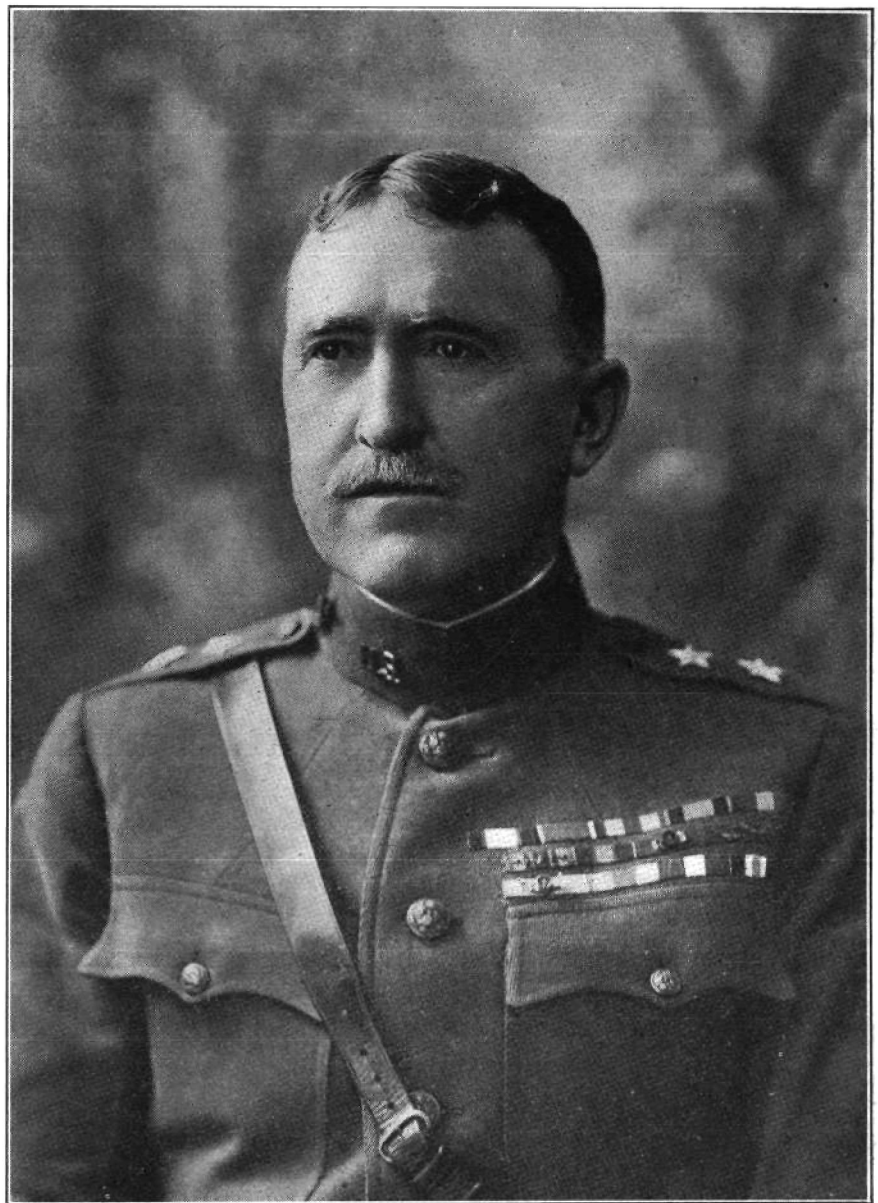
"National Defense Day aroused in the country an appreciation that the defense of the nation is the problem of the citizen, just as much as it is the problem of the professional soldier. I hope to see National Defense Day become a national holiday."

Delafield's Message of Friendship

Brigadier General John Ross Delafield, President of the Reserve Officers' Association, pointed to the vital necessity for the development of the Officers' Reserve Corps and the Organized Reserves, the latter "to form the bulk of the great war army to be trained and sent to the front to build up the forces that would ultimately be required to overcome a substantial enemy.

"The Officers' Reserve Corps," he said, "is practically a pool of officers that in any major emergency will be called upon to supply replacements of officers for all the components of the Army of the United States, for it must be remembered that in any future eventuality many millions of men may be required to play a part.

"The National Guard authorities of a number of states are solidly behind our endeavors to develop our units as required



Major General John L. Hines, Chief of Staff

under the mobilization plan and I am sure that in time it will be realized that the third component of the Army, the Officers' Reserve Corps desires to assist the National Guard in every possible way, for we appreciate fully the great responsibility that is placed upon its forces in the scheme of defense."

General Drain's Appeal for a Larger Army

Brigadier General James A. Drain, National Commander of the American Legion, stressed the need for a larger standing army and adequate measures of defense.

In announcing that the Legion will lobby for the Universal Draft bill in Washington, General Drain said:

"The American Legion is more anxious to bring about the passage of the Universal Draft bill than it is to put through any other legislative measure. If successful it

will mean that every male American will be subject to the orders of the government, through the War Department, in time of war. It will mean that the government will be able to place such men as it desires, without regard to economic or social status, in such fields of war-time activity as it desires.

"Those that it selects to go to the front and fight will have to do so. Those chosen to enter munition producing service at home will have to perform that work. Similarly, the government will take over such industries as it desires to use in its production of war equipment. It will be able to send such men as it desires to the farms, to the forests, to the transport service, or to any other conceivable form of war-time activity.



Major General Charles W. Berry, Chairman New York Delegates

"That is the only square way to fight a war, for war has become a matter for all the people, and not merely for those valiant young men who actually take up arms and carry on the real hostilities.

"The Legion believes the efficiency of the army and navy should be raised to the highest possible degree, so that the country may always be reasonably safe."

Captain George M. Chandler, of the General Staff of the Army, concluded the speaking with a very interesting talk on heraldry and its application to emblems and insignia used in the military service.

The second day's session convened at 2 P. M., the morning having been occupied with sight-seeing.

Major General Samuel D. Sturgis, commanding the Third Corps Area, who recently returned from duty in the Canal Zone, was the first speaker of the day. He

was followed by General George C. Rickards, the Chief of the Militia Bureau.

General Drum Speaks on Training

Brigadier General Hugh A. Drum, Assistant Chief of Staff, G-3, War Department General Staff, made a strong plea for a standard of efficiency "that will bring success on a battlefield." General Drum said in part:

"The nation can well be proud of the Guard. I am sure it appreciates the patriotic motives prompting your personal sacrifices in this work.

"In the World War America's potential military strength was tested as never before. Notwithstanding allied assistance in holding the enemy for over a year and in furnishing vital munitions, our military situation was at times serious and precarious. Our final success and victory blind some of our people to the national disasters we barely escaped.

"Disasters were avoided only by our employment of partially trained men and units in battle. The neglect of the parent had to be paid for by the lives of many sons.

"While my active service with National Guard units in the A. E. F. was limited to the 42nd Division, my duties in connection with training and as Chief of Staff of the 1st Army, gave me considerable contact with many National Guard units.

"Reflecting on the critical phases of our fighting efforts, one's thought turns to the battles about Chateau Thierry, in the Champagne, in the St. Mihiel, in the Meuse-Argonne and with the British and Belgian forces, especially in September and October, 1918. In these critical battles National Guard units played important roles. They, as other divisions, overcame the deficiencies of munitions and training by a superb manhood.

"In considering our battles, these critical and far-reaching incidents come to my mind:

"Cutting of St. Mihiel Salient.

"Outflanking the Argonne Forest.

"Clearing the Valley of the Aire.

"Capture of Montfaucon and Bois de Forges.

"Crossing the Meuse River and the capture and holding under extreme difficulties of the Cotes de Meuse, north and east of Verdun.

"The assaults on Cote Dame Marie, and the Hindenburg Line.

"The pursuit to Sedan.

"National Guard units played important roles in these glorious accomplishments. You should be proud of their achievements and the part they played in these,—America's greatest battles.

'Following the Spanish-American War, the Guard became a potential factor in National Defense. Since the World War it has become a vital element of our first line of defense.

Mobilization Plans

"Never before have we been able to frame in peace effective mobilization plans. The provisions of the National Defense Act, of 1920, have made this possible. These plans have been completed and as demonstrated by the Defense Test, are fairly well understood.

"The National Guard, having been assigned to the first line of defense, is an important factor in mobilization, for these plans provide that its units will be ready for service, as follows:

*At Home Station
or Armory*

All units except
Corps, Army and

G. H. Q. Units —In 15 days—From 20 to

*For Shipment
to Theatre of
Operations*

60 days

Corps, Army and

G. H. Q. Units —In 20 days—In 90 days
 "This necessarily requires well prepared plans and all details worked out in advance. With the establishment of a suitable reserve system the Guard should be able to reach these objectives. The importance of this reserve is evident when mobilization requirements are studied.

Training

"Considered as a whole, the National Guard has made good progress in training. It is especially important to observe the increased interest and attention to real combat training.

"Training in combat leadership should be emphasized in both armory and field instruction. Tactical initiative and respon-



*Brigadier General Hugh A. Drum,
 Assistant Chief of Staff*

sibility need further development in the commissioned grades. A great deal of instruction along these lines may be imparted without troops.

"Maneuvers involving opposing sides and comprising small units (patrols, platoons, companies and battalions) are interesting and most instructive. A competitive feature should be introduced.

"National Guard commanders should plan and develop a system of tactical inspections corresponding to those followed by the Regular Army.

"Most things we do in life are influenced by standards established by experience, judgment, by leaders, etc. Standards are far reaching and once established, are difficult to change or modify.

"In the World War we established adequate standards of combat efficiency. We developed combat leaders, tactical knowledge, and the great importance of battle training. Our standard of efficiency was success on the battlefield. We must not depart from this standard.

"The finest heirloom that you gentlemen can leave to the Guard of the future

is such a standard. Once you establish this standard, the efficiency of the Guard will be assured and the defense of the Nation greatly improved."

Colonel E. J. Williams, U. S. Army, Executive Officer of the Militia Bureau, concluded the addresses at the afternoon session with a very interesting speech in which he emphasized the apparent apathy of the general public in connection with problems relating to the national defense.

"It seems," said Colonel Williams, "that as we become removed further and further from the memories of the last great conflict, we grow more and more forgetful of the lessons we should have learned from it. The vital need of a strong well balanced peace-time defense, established on a permanent basis, is outstanding among these obvious lessons."

U. S. Senator Wadsworth of New York

Praises National Guard Efficiency

On the evening of the 2nd inst., the delegates were tendered a banquet and entertainment by the Pennsylvania National Guardsmen.

The principle speaker of the evening was U. S. Senator James W. Wadsworth, Jr., of New York; Chairman of the Military Affairs Committee of the Senate, and author of the Act of June 4th, 1920, which amended the National Defense Act generally, provided for the organization of the Army of the United States, and authorized drill pay for the National Guard.

"The strides made in improving the peace-time military establishment since the late war have been enormous, despite skeptical statements to the contrary," said Senator Wadsworth, "and while we have not reached perfection, America with the "one army plan" working smoothly, is in a far better posture of defense than ever before in time of peace. The National Guard system, one of the most important elements in our scheme of defense, is now on a stable and efficient basis. The general public recognizing its steady improvement, and quick to appreciate what the existence of such an organization means to the country, is beginning to lend its hearty support to the vital problem of national defense."

The Senator paid a fine tribute to the "hard and proficient work" of the line officers.

"It is principally," he said, "because these lieutenants and captains, the company, troop and battery officers, are more proficient than ever before, that this much needed public support is crystalizing. I foresee the day when the citizenry of America will subscribe unqualifiedly to a comprehensive plan of defense considerably more extensive than the one now in existence, efficient though that may be."



Senator James W. Wadsworth

The Senator's recital of his own war record as a "buck artilleryman" in the Spanish-American War, was received with considerable mirth, particularly the description of his duties in Porto Rico, and the method of expending the battery's surplus ammunition after the signing of the peace protocol.

"We placed an I. C. wall tent on the top of a hill, about 3,000 yards from the guns and fired all our ammunition at it," explained the Senator, "and every shot—hit the hill!"

Mayor Kendrick, of Philadelphia, and Justice William I. Schaeffer, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, praised the present condition of the Army and the part played in its progressive expansion by the officers of the National Guard.

The concluding session of the convention on the 3rd inst., was occupied with the report of the Resolutions Committee and the election of officers for the ensuing year.

Resolutions were unanimously passed expressing the thanks of the Association to all the speakers, and for all courtesies extended.

Also one expressing the appreciation of National Guard for the services rendered by Major General George C. Rickards, as Chief of the Militia Bureau, during his incumbency of that office.

A resolution was also unanimously approved pledging continued loyalty and support by the National Guard of the country to General John J. Pershing, and expressing appreciation of his war and peace time services to the United States.

(Continued on page 23)

Harbor Defense Ideas of 1810

[EDITOR'S NOTE—The following editorial is copied from a weekly paper published in Waterford, Saratoga County, N. Y., May 22, 1810, Horace H. Wadsworth, Publisher. The italics, spelling, etc., is unchanged as printed one hundred years ago.]

TORPEDOES

*Plans for defending the harbor of
New York*

We'll blow the villains all sky high:
But do it with econo-my—LINK FED.

SURELY never was a town more subject to midsummer fancies and dog-day whim-whams than this most excellent of cities:—Our notions, like our diseases seem all epidemic, and no sooner does a new disorder or a new freak seize one individual but it is sure to run through all the community. This is particularly the case when the summer is hottest, and everybody's head is in a vertigo, and his brain in a ferment—it is absolutely necessary then the poor souls should have some bubble to amuse themselves with, or they would certainly run mad. Last year the *poplar worm* made its appearance most fortunately for our citizens, and everybody was so much in horror of being poisoned and devoured, and so busied in making humane experiments on cats and dogs, that we got through the summer quite comfortably—the cats had the worst of it—every mouser of them was shaved, and there was not a whisked to be seen in the whole sisterhood. This summer everybody has had full employment in planning fortifications for our harbor. Not a cobbler or taylor in the city but has left his awl and his thimble, become an engineer outright, and aspired most magnanimously to the building of forts and the destruction of navies! Heavens; as my friend Mustapha would say, on what a great scale is everything in this country!

Among the various plans that have been offered, the most conspicuous is one devised and exhibited, as I am informed, by that notable confederacy, the North River Society.

Anxious to redeem their reputation from the foul suspicions that have for a long time overclouded it, these aquatic incendiaries have come forward at the present alarming juncture, and announced a most potent discovery, which is to guarantee our port from the visits of any foreign marauders. The society have, it seems, invented a cunning machine, shrewdly y'clep'd a *Torpedo*, by which the stoutest line of battle ship, even a *Santissima Trinidad* may be caught napping, and *decomposed* in a twinkling—a kind of sub-marine powder magazine to *swim* under water, like an aquatic mole, or water rat, and destroy the

enemy in moments of unsuspecting security.

This straw tickled the noses of all our dignitaries wonderfully—to do our government justice, it has no objection to injuring and exterminating its enemies in any manner—provided the thing can be done *economically*.

It was determined the experiment be tried and an old brig was purchased (for not more than twice its value) and delivered over into the hands of its tormentors, the North River Society, to be tortured and battered and annihilated, *secundum artem*. A day appointed for the occasion, when all the good citizens of the wonder loving city of Gotham were invited to the blowing up; like the fat in-keeper in Rabelais, who requested all his customers to come on a certain day to see him burst.

As I have almost as great a veneration as the good Mr. Walter Shandy, for all kinds of experiments that are ingeniously ridiculous, I made particular mention of the one in question at the table of my friend Christopher Cockloft, but it put the honest old gentleman in a violent passion. He condemned it into toto, as an attempt to introduce a dastardly and exterminating mode of warfare. "Already have we proceeded far enough" said he, "in the science of destruction; war is already invested with sufficient horrors and calamities—let us not increase the catalogue—let us not by these deadly artifices provoke a system of insidious and indiscriminate hostility, that shall terminate in laying our cities desolate, and exposing over women, our children, and our infirm, to the sword of pitiless recrimination." Honest old Cavalier! it was evident he did not reason as a true politician—but he felt as a Christian and philanthropist and that was perhaps, just as well.

It may be readily supposed, that our citizens did not refuse the invitation of the society to the *blow up*—it was the first *naval* action ever exhibited in our port; British navy blown up in effigy. The young ladies were delighted with the novelty of the show, and declared that if war could be conducted in this manner, it would become a fashionable amusement, and the destruction of a fleet be as pleasant as a ball or a tea party. The old folks were equally pleased with the spectacle—because it cost them nothing—Dear souls, how hard was it they should be disappointed! the brig most obstinately refused to be *decomposed*—the dinners grew cold and the puddings

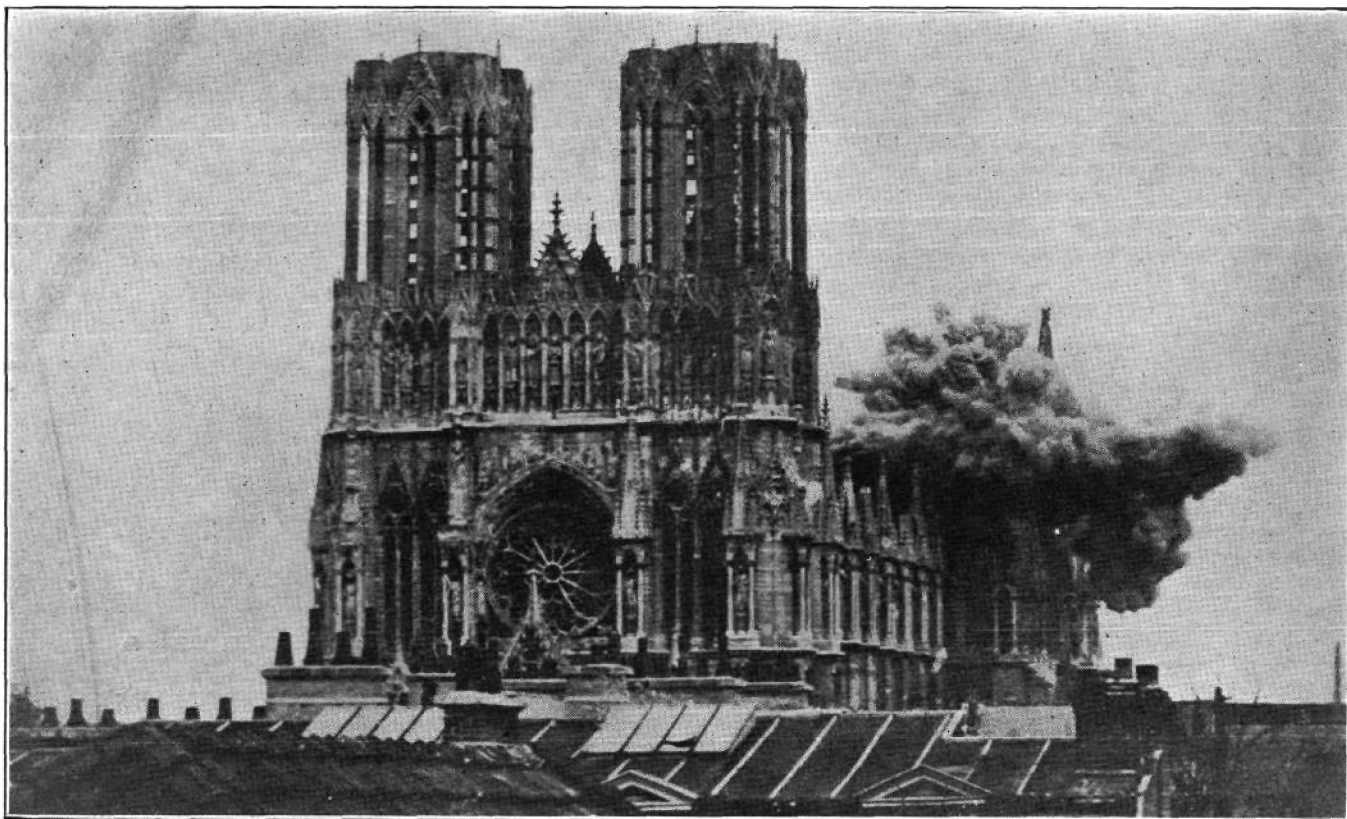
were overboiled, throughout the renowned city of Gotham, and its sapient inhabitants, like the honest Strasburghers (from whom most of them are doubtless descended) who went out to see the courteous stranger and his nose, all returned home, after having threatened to pull down the flag staff, by way of taking satisfaction for their disappointment. By the way, there is not an animal in the world more discriminating than a free born *mob*.

In the evening I repaired to friend Hogg's to smoke a sociable cigar, but had scarcely entered the room when I was taken prisoner by my friend, Mr. Ichabod Fungus, who I soon saw was at his usual trade of prying into mill stones.—The old gentleman informed me that the brig had actually blown up, after a world of manoeuvring, and nearly blown up the society with it.—he seemed to entertain strong doubts as to the society in the invention of these infernal machines—hinted a suspicion of their wishing to set the river on fire, and that he should not be surprised, on waking one of these mornings, to find the Hudson in a blaze. "Not that I disapprove of the plan" said he, "provided it has the end in view which they profess—no, no, an excellent plan of defense, no need of batteries, forts, frigates and gun boats; observe, sir, all that's necessary is, that the ships must come to anchor in a convenient place,—watch must be asleep, or so complacent as not to disturb any boat paddling about them—fair water and tide—no moonlight—machines well directed—mustn't *flash in the pan*—bangs the word, and the vessels blown up in a moment!" "Good," said I, "you remind me of a lubberly Chinese who was flogged by an honest captain of my acquaintance, and who on being advised to retaliate, exclaimed—"Hi yah! spose two men hold fast him captain, den very much me bamboo he".

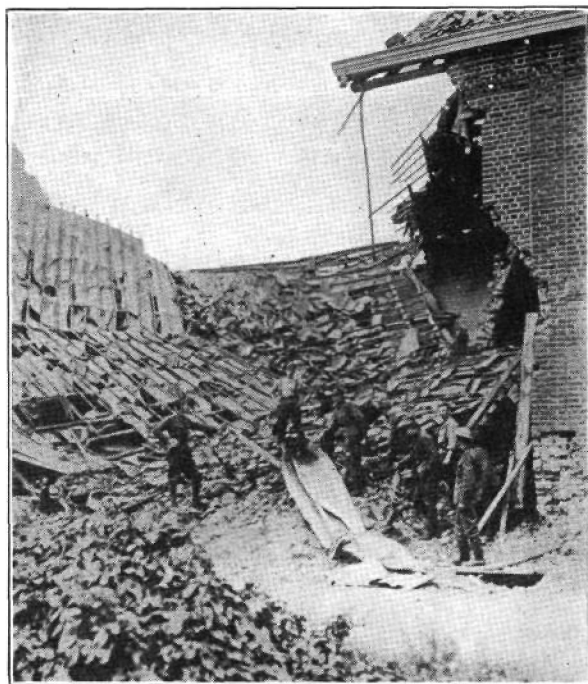
The old gentleman grew a little crusty, and insisted that I did not understand him—all that was requisite to render the effect certain, was that the enemy should enter into the project, or in other words be *agreeable to the measure*, so that if the machine did not come to the ship, the ship should go to the machine, by which means he thought the success of the machine would be inevitable—provided it struck fire.—"But dont you think", said I, doubtfully, "that it would be rather difficult to persuade the enemy into such an agree-

(Continued on page 18)

The Toll of Artillery Fire



The second shell that struck the famous Cathedral of Rheims, in the act of bursting.



These are photographs of the ruins, and some ruins, in the village of Bosechetté, France. It is but one example of every building in this town which was destroyed by German shellfire in an effort to locate hidden batteries. The town was three miles behind the front line.

Keep Smiling

With the Aid of Scissors, Paste Pot and Brain Storms

Page The Ordnance Officer!

or

"Say It with Flowers"

Officer (in charge of the range)—Don't you know better than to point an empty gun at me?

Raw Rookie—But it isn't empty, sir. It's loaded.—*Capper's Weekly*.

* * *

Oh, Happy Day!

They've invented a permanent wave
For the ladies, but man must still slave
With his razor, and pray
For the dawn of the day

That will bring him a permanent shave.

—D. D. in *Legion Weekly*.

* * *

Officer to Stenographer—Put an indorsement on this letter.

Stenographer, evidently having some time served in the Q. M. C.—We haven't any indorsements!

* * *

My Mistake!

Oh, I went to see Melissa,
And I thought I had to kiss her
When she told me that she never had been
kissed.

But I guess I made an error,
For Melissa is a terror,
And she smacked me in the kisser with
her fist.

But I went ahead and kissed her,
As I'd often kissed her sister;
Yes, I kissed her till her lips, like mine,
were sore;

But I'm sure I made an error,
For Melissa is a terror,
And she never lets me kiss her sister any
more.

—WILLIAM E. BROUGHER
in *American Legion Weekly*.

* * *

Page the Pancake

No, Lance Corporal, although wheat is selling for one dollar a bushel, you cannot call it buckwheat!

* * *

The best argument we know for stuffed olives is that your hostess can't count the seeds on you.—*Lehigh Burr*.

* * *

And Still the Popular Yeast Cake!

"Here! What do you mean by feeding that kid yeast cake?"

"Oh, he just swallowed fifty cents of mine and I'm trying to raise the dough."

—*Wisconsin Octopus*.

* * *

Christmas Cigars

Customer—I paid 15 cents for that last cigar you sold me, didn't I?

Clerk—Yes, sir.

Customer—Let me have one for about one thousand dollars.—*N. Y. Medley*.

* * *

Away with the New Year Resolutions

When a girl refuses a man, and he takes to drink, maybe he's celebrating.

—*Georgia Yellow Jacket*.

* * *

A student brought his mother to the university and was showing her about. The dear old lady was anxious to make her boy think that she understood everything.

"Over there, mother," said the son, "are our wonderful polo fields."

"Ah," sighed the old lady, "what is there that is nicer than fields of waving polo?"—*Iowa Frivol*.

* * *

Malnutrition

Tender-hearted May—"Why, the poor little moth! What killed him?"

Fay—"Starved to death. He got shut in yesterday with nothing to eat except Flossie's bathing suit."—*Legion Weekly*.

* * *

Wife—But, Jack, I haven't a thing to wear.

Jack—Quite all right, my dear, we'll go in the closed car.—*Black and Blue Jay*.

* * *

"I've just been thinking," said the jester. "What have you been thinking?" asked the king.

"If a clerk should have a fit on a counter, could you call it a counterfeit?"

And all the court laughed, for in those days it was considered a subtle bit of humor.—*Jade*.

* * *

His Private Telegram

A telegrapher at San Diego had registered a complaint against a recruit, and the culprit was explaining his conduct at Office Hours.

"Why did you strike this civilian?" sternly demanded the Commanding Officer.

"Sir," said the recruit, "it was this way: I hands him a telegram to my girl, tellin' her I had shipped in the Marine Corps, and sendin' her my love and a coupla kisses, and this here nosey guy starts right in readin' it. So I just natchally ups and pokes him in the eye."—*The Leatherneck*.

* * *

Pre-War Pastimes

There was an old timer named Sidney who drank till he ruined a kidney.

It shriveled and shrank

As he sat there and drank,
But he had a good time of it, didn't?

—*Exchange*.

Americanization

Prof.—What is the principal resource of Ireland?

Stude—America.—*Cornell Widow*.

* * *

Leaving the Leviathan Last Month

Boreson—"Is'nt this sea air intoxicating?"

Seasick Gent—"Sir, I am not intoxicated! It's the horrible motion."

—*Exchange*.

* * *

"What do you mean by calling my husband a fish egg?"

"My dear madam, I merely meant that he was one in a million!"—*Annapolis Log*.

* * *

First Telephone Operator—These college boys are too fresh.

Second Telephone Operator—You said it! Just because I took twenty minutes to get a number, one of 'em asked me if I was supposed to be a slack-wire performer!

—*Rutgers Chanticleer*.

* * *

A Natural Conclusion

Bumps—Is the new company clerk a wise guy?

Dumps—Not so's you could notice it.

Bumps—How do you know?

Dumps—The other day the post chaplain asked him who was Noah's wife, and the poor sap answered, Joan of Arc.

—*Legion Weekly*.

* * *

The Bootblack—Light or dark, sir?

The Absent-Minded Professor—I'm not particular, but please don't give me the neck.—*Carnegie Puppet*.

* * *

"I'm looking for somebody to lend me a thousand dollars to go in business."

"You got a nice day for it."

* * *

"Why do you call your dog 'Revue'?"

"He's all legs."—*Missouri Showme*.

* * *

The Song Writer—I have here, my dear sir, a song that is bound to succeed. It tells about the great, mighty northland. It tells of a sweet romance under the blazing Northern Lights.

The Producer—What's its name?

S. W.—"Love Light of the North."

Producer—Change that to "Mushing on the Yukon," and I can use it.

—*Colgate Banter*.

Here and There in National Guard Circles

By the Editor

RIGHT on the eve of the announcement that 1924 was the greatest year in the annals of sport, we wish to announce that THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN will, commencing with the February issue, inaugurate a sporting column. Unlike a newspaper's sporting page we do not intend to detract from the correspondence of our various organizations by placing all sporting news, such as baseball, basket ball, polo, athletic tournaments, etc., in this special feature column, but to fill it with the unusual sporting notes around the guard. News about coming stars in various activities and brief sporting notes from the regimental athletic instructors. Keep your eyes open for a good item for the column. The editor welcomes your co-operation.

* * *

Among the improvements planned for Camp Smith, Peekskill, this year is converting No. 2 rifle range into a pistol range. This will provide regular marking of all slow fire shots, pistol and revolver, from the pit as made and save miles of walking during the summer on the part of participants and range officers. It will also give an opportunity to use from twenty to forty-nine targets at one time, according to the number of targets being used on the No. 1 rifle range. Down the valley, beyond the machine gun range towards the corral will be built another 1,000-inch range for the use of riflemen only, where the recruits and poor rifle shots will be given instruction with a rifle at the prone position at thirty yards, so they may observe the result of their fire and learn to group their shots on a target whose visibility leaves no doubt in their minds where their shots are hitting.

* * *

Inspections are now in full swing and will keep the Guard busy until the last of March.

* * *

I paid a visit to the armory range of the 212th A. A. Artillery recently and witnessed one of their interesting revolver matches they have been holding the past few weeks between teams of five from the various units of the organization. These matches were arranged by Captain Robert Saunders, Supply Officer of the regiment, and an enthusiastic marksman. Colonel Thomas Denny, formerly of the 12th, put up a neat set of five prizes for the members of the winning teams, with a silver cup, donated by the Commanding Officer, Colonel Nelson H. Burr, for high individual score. The match was won by Battery

H, with the cup for high score going to Sergeant Hoffman of Battery E. The men shot a string of five shots slow fire at 25 and 50 yards (approximately) and a string of rapid fire on the bobbing targets at 50 yards, five seconds per shot. But we might add the targets didn't bob; the range officers had rigged up a novel scheme of bobbing the electric light instead. The bobbars were hung up and the range was in darkness—lighting up for five seconds and off five seconds by means of "pressing the button." If a competitor fired before "lights on" or after "lights off" he was penalized a hit. Too much praise cannot be extended to the officers and men for the splendid way the matches were conducted, the perfect fire control and discipline on the range and the speed and accuracy with which the targets were marked. Captain James Dowling, R. C., Sergeant James Connors and Sergeant Serve of the Headquarters Battery ably assisted Captain Saunders in conducting the matches and Colonel Thomas Denny acted as referee. The members of the winning team from Battery H were First Sergeant Bluwit, Sergeants Schlisinger, Antenneci and Cavanaugh and Corporal Giardina.

* * *

The champion U. S. rifle team, which won most of the matches in Peru, where they have spent the past two months, and which was captained by John H. Kneubel, Captain U. S. Infantry and formerly a member of the 74th Infantry and State Team member for New York National Guard, arrived back in the United States December 29th on the Grace Line steamer Santa Teresa. The team was tendered a reception at Governor's Island by Major General Bullard and his staff of officers of the Second Corps Area.

* * *

Captain Allan C. Smith, Adjutant General's Department, has been detailed to duty as instructor at the New York State School of Police, State Armory, Troy, from January 5th to February 13th. Captain Smith specializes in setting up exercises and jiu jitsu work.

* * *

Many of the officers of the Guard are planning to attend the annual Old Guard Ball to be held this year at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel on Friday evening, February 6th. Last year the ball was held at the Hotel Commodore and was very largely attended by officers of the National Guard, and if the party in 1925 is as successful as in 1924, no one favored with an invitation can afford to miss it.

In an early issue we will commence a complete story of Camp Smith, Peekskill, which has been a training ground for National Guardsmen for over half a century. We expect to use many old-time photographs and we have no doubt that the article will be a great refresher to the "old timers" in the Guard and most interesting to all the young men, the majority of whom never heard of the Peekskill Camp until after the World War.

* * *

The Governor's staff and the Major General's staff were "all dressed up" for the Inauguration and the gold lace of former days was very much in evidence with the snappy looking gold aiguillettes, white kid gloves, the new State crest, sabers, n'everything. The Governor, looking them over from the depths of the hundred-year-old chair of a predecessor, must have thought how glorious it was to be Chief Executive in these days and be surrounded by such a glittering army.

* * *

The ice on the lake at Camp Smith, Peekskill, was reported eight inches thick just before New Year's and work was ordered started to fill the ice houses for the benefit of the camps this coming season. Those training at Peekskill have an advantage in obtaining fine, clear, spring water ice all summer.

* * *

Company L, 105th Infantry, located at Saratoga Springs, N. Y., revived their old-time custom this year of holding a ball in the armory on New Year's Eve. This year's was a brilliant event, attended by the elite of the beautiful Spa and with wonderful music, pretty women, gallant soldiers and the New Year spirit, Terpsichore scored a most successful affair which ran into the wee small hours of another year.

* * *

Mr. Lewis of the Ordnance Department, Second Corps Area, has again started on the inspection, for the War Department, of the condition of small arms in possession of the various units of the New York National Guard.

* * *

Many of the New York and Brooklyn armories were turned into temporary post offices at Christmas time and helped out the local rush; and we might add right here that the Post Office Department of Greater New York is certainly worthy of the highest commendation from the citizens for the able and expeditious manner in which the tons of extra Christmas mail was handled.

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SPREADING MILITARY KNOWLEDGE

THE preparation for defense advocated by President George Washington in 1789 and by nearly every Chief Executive of our country since, is at last getting some start, for more than a quarter-million men received some degree of intensive military training under War Department supervision last summer. The exact number was shown in reports now before Major General John L. Hines, Chief of Staff, as 276,630, of whom 23,250 were officers and the remainder enlisted personnel. The period of training ranged from 15 days for the National Guard and Organized Reserves to three months of concentrated activity for the regulars who compose the instructor and demonstration force around which work of the civilian soldiers was centered.

The bulk of the training was in the National Guard camps where a total of 156,515 men and officers were in attendance. The turnout of organized reserves amounted to 8,705, of whom all but 492 were officers. The Reserve Officers' Training Corps contributed 7,012 to the grand total and the Citizens' Military Training Camps, 33,983 bringing the total number of men to be graduated from these camps since they were first established on a post-war basis up 70,000.

HANG on to those new year resolutions!

JUDGE has a good one for our Cross Word Puzzle Sharks—a word of eight letters representing "A hissing sound followed by profanity."—"Puncture"!

FIFTEEN days now—how many resolutions have you broken?

MANY A TRUTH IN JEST

PREPAREDNESS," said General Hugh Drum at a Washington dinner party—"preparedness is a good thing, and it will continue to be a good thing till the millennium comes.

"The people who oppose preparedness—the people who say that if an unprepared nation were attacked a million armed men would spring up in a night—well, those people remind me of Uncle Cornelius Husk.

"Uncle Corn Husk refused to insure his barn. For 17 years he was adamant to the insurance agents' pleas. Then one night smoke and flame were to be seen gushing up from the barn into the black sky, and Uncle Corn Husk was to be seen galloping down Main Street and yelling at the top of his lungs:

"Where's that insurance feller? Consarn his buttons, you can never find that insurance feller when you want him."

MEMBERS of the American Legion are discussing plans for holding the 1928 convention in Paris, France, providing an invitation is received from "over there." It was in Paris that a Legion "caucus" was held before the similar caucus in St. Louis in 1919, which preceded the first national convention of the Legion in Minneapolis in November of that year. In anticipation of a 1928 convention in France, 10 years after the armistice, many Legionnaires already have started special savings accounts to defray their expenses for the trip.

CAPTAIN JOHN H. KNEUBEL'S U. S. Rifle Team which was sent to Lima, Peru, for the Pan-American matches certainly "made good." The string of triumphs scored by the American riflemen started even before the Pan-American team matches, which was the main objective of the invaders. In some of the individual contests American riflemen carried off the first seven places. The Americans also captured the Trophy of Peru team match, and Lieutenant Vermette won the Argentine medal for high man in this event, placing only one shot out of forty-five outside the bull's-eye. The American team swept through the Pan-American team match by a margin of 74 points over Cuba, 190 points over Argentina and more than 300 ahead of Peru. Other events gained by the American riflemen were the Pan-American individual championship and the special gold medals for high score in the kneeling and prone positions.

FORGET "Four" and put down "Five"!
* * *

THAT rifle marksmanship is still progressing along healthy lines lies in the alibis always following the breaking of records and running of matches. In reference to the United States winning the International matches the following three years the *American Rifleman* says:

"The attitude of the Swiss in general toward the victories of American riflemen when they met on a common firing line the past three International Matches has been more than hinted many times. Alibis have been offered, thinly disguised and easily recognizable under such cloaks as protests against the use of the sling, to explain why the flower of Europe has failed to regain the Argentine Cup. And this feeling culminated last year in an official protest of the American record score of 1923, which protest however was hurriedly withdrawn when the United States' team so nearly duplicated the 1923 score this year at Chalons. These matters have been unpleasant to American shooters. They have not helped to build up a sentiment for further participation in International Matches based upon friendly and open rivalry. On the contrary, unless there is a decided change, our future participation in European matches is more likely to be based alone on a determination to show the doubters that the United States is still a nation of riflemen."

Well, let them rave and let's show them!

General Berry

on

Athletics



IN CONSIDERING the subject of athletics for the National Guard, one naturally asks the questions, Is it worth while from a military point of view to bother with this thing at all?, or, Will it pay adequate returns for the effort required to make it a success?

The answer is distinctly favorable for the following reasons:

Athletics are not alone valuable for physical development and well-being, but also, especially from a military point of view, for their training in "team play."

The best all around soldier is the athlete who is able to give and take "rough stuff."

A recent report by the dean of one of our prominent universities states that "athletics from an educational standpoint are equal in importance to any study in the college curriculum, and that the character and teachings of athletic coaches must require standards as high as those of any professor."

Properly administered, athletics are a great factor in the morale of an organization—witness the intercollegiate events any year for an object lesson in institutional pride and class spirit.

Last, but not least, clean and well conducted athletic competitions, and other similar events, can be made a source of revenue which will find many uses in the upbuilding of a strong organization.

Still looking at the subject from a military point of view, there are some danger signals to be heeded while considering this question.

Sometimes when competitoin is keen, men are enlisted in an organization for their athletic prowess alone, and military duty is kept in the background. Such practice has never worked out to the advantage of the units adopting it. The aim should be, clean sport between soldiers who perform their full obligations to the State and Nation.

Occasionally men are allowed to enter competition, who have not been properly trained, or who are not in physical condition, to safely undertake such severe exertion. Serious consequences often follows. The only comment in such cases is that adequate supervision is required here as much as in any other phase of military training. In all sports a competent officer should be detailed as coach, and the competitors must be physically conditioned to escape injury.

At times the spirit of commercialism has crept in and athletic sport has degenerated into a business proposition, to the detriment of all concerned. Anything of this kind may easily lead to a condition which finally disrupts the organization, and can be easily avoided by an alert commander.

All things considered it can be truly said that properly supervised athletics are a distinct asset to the National Guard, and an attraction for the type of men who enlist in the service. Many of our personnel have the same craving to be a member of a crack crew or team as inspires the man in college, but in spite of having the ability to more than hold their own in such competition, they never had, or never would have outside the Guard, a chance to gratify such ambition, or to show what was in them.

For these reasons athletics have been once more made a fea-

ture of National Guard training, and is being pushed as fast as the idea can be absorbed and utilized.

The first of such organized sports was recently started by the offering of the "Wadsworth Trophy for Baseball" in 1923. This was won the first year by the 105th Infantry, and in 1924 by the 107th Infantry. In 1924 trophies for Basketball and Indoor Polo were won by the 105th Infantry, and 51st Machine Gun Squadron. Indoor championships for track events were also held last winter, at the armory of the 102nd Engineers, by the Military Athletic League, and will be in the future a yearly event. The point prize for 1924 was won by the 106th Infantry.

Trophies for other sports will be offered as interest grows, the idea being to encourage competition between all units of the Guard, and to gradually work up to athletic meets, that will not only hold the attention of National Guardsmen, but of the sport-loving public as well. The 107th Infantry in 1924 organized a football team, and had a very successful season. This is one of the best team games, and if taken up by other organizations a football league could be organized. There is no reason why the National Guard should not be one of the great athletic centres of the State, and its championships represent the prizes most worthy the attention of those competent to compete for them. The blue ribbon of sports.

Some of the best officers now in the service were our former athletic champions, who were drawn to the Guard by their love of sports and outdoor life.

Our headquarters are constantly working on this phase of military training and are trying to enlarge its scope year by year. A state athletic medal is now given to individual members of winning teams, and can be worn by the men under the same regulations as other medals and ribbons.

The plans for the development of the camp at Peekskill contemplate an athletic field that will rank with the best in the country.

No commander will get the best there is out of athletics unless his entire organization get behind the competing team with the spirit and enthusiasm shown in our schools and universities.

W. Berry

Soldier Boxing Bouts of Real Merit

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14TH INFANTRY ARMORY
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**102ND MEDICAL REGIMENT ARMORY
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NEW YORK CITY**

SATURDAY NIGHTS

**244TH ARTILLERY ARMORY
126 WEST 14TH STREET
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EVERY TUESDAY NIGHT

**27TH DIVISION TRAIN ARMORY
355 MARCY AVENUE
BROOKLYN**

WEDNESDAY NIGHTS

**156TH FIELD ARTILLERY ARMORY
145 BROADWAY
NEWBURGH**

The Whole Guard on Review

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

27TH DIV. SPECIAL TROOPS

THE 27th Tank Company scored a rather hollow victory over Battery E of the 258th Field Artillery. Like ourselves, they are represented on the court with a team for the first time, but are a little more deficient in team work than we are. Realizing this situation, we decided to start the game with our second team, who managed to hold their own for the first ten minutes. The regulars finished out the first half and ran the score up to 15 to 3. We repeated this performance on the second half, the final score being 25 to 9. Herrick and Schaeffer with five field goals apiece, led in the scoring, while Poretta was the outstanding star for Battery E.

In a very close and interesting game the 27th Tank Company lowered the colors of Battery B of the 102nd Engineers, by a score of 25 to 17. The first half was particularly well contested, both sides guarding very closely, the score being 9 to 7 in favor of the tankers at that time. The engineers displayed a smoother passing game, but successful checking by Frank and Schaeffer on most occasions broke up their combination. Both teams played with the same dash and spirit in the second half. Long shots by Frank featured this half and were directly responsible for keeping his team in the lead.

About fifteen men answered the call for basketball candidates to represent the 27th Tank Company on the court this year. Coach McGrath and Lieutenant Schaeffer took charge of the practice and have devoted most of the time to develop team work, as none of the men had ever played together before.

Spirited scrimmages were held, and a lively tussle ensued for each position. It was finally decided to place Hanst and Herrick at the forward position, Schweisthal at center and Frank and Schaeffer in the guard position. Curley and Thompson, Dostelnick, Mastre and Roonan won the respective positions on the second team.

After about four practice sessions, the Tank Company played its first game against the experienced team of Battery A of the 258th Field Artillery, and engaged in a thrilling contest in which the artillerymen emerged victors by a score of 45 to 42. The score at the end of the first half being 25 to 22. In view of the fact that this was our first game against an experienced team, the tankers were inclined to look on this game as a moral victory.

Officers of the Military Athletic League 1924-1925

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

THE SIGNAL COMPANY

THE signal unit is rejoicing over the receipt of a powerful motor radio set. The new radio equipment has a sending range of 600 meters and range of 2,000 miles. Master Sergeant John Smith and Technical Sergeant Waldron Brown have been given charge of the intricate apparatus.

The non-commissioned officers' school is to be held on Thursday evenings under the direction of Lieutenant Robert Miller.

Lieutenant William J. Thompson, whose marriage was celebrated last Wednesday

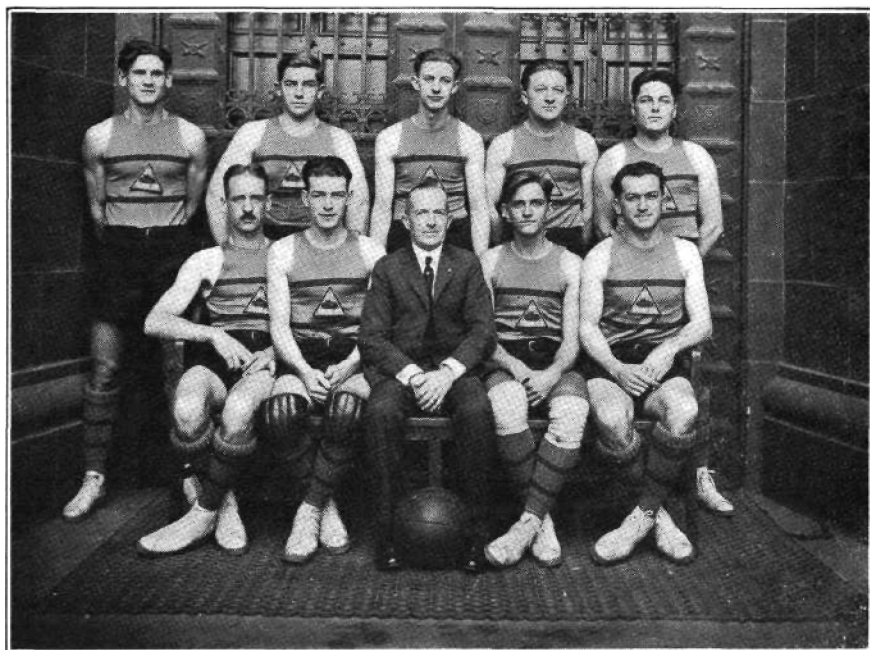
evening, was presented by his company with a complete silver service.

107TH INFANTRY

THE season of revelry is with us; Mars has sheathed his sword and Terpsichore has the floor. Where bayonets gleamed, bright eyes and white shirt-fronts glisten in the spotlight; Santa Claus and Mary Christmas are tripping the light fantastic. On with the dance—war and the alarms of war are forgotten for the nonce, Momus holds sway—let joy be unconfined. All of which gently leads us up to the description of several company dances held recently in our armory.

The first story is by Company F's society reporter, who writes under the nom-de-plume of "Chick."

"On October 31st, Company F, Big Six, held its Hallowe'en Dance. The Veterans' Room was strikingly decorated with cornstalks, pumpkins and autumn leaves while witches on broom handles sailed freakishly through the air and grinning cats peered out of every corner. Weird lights helped to make the party ghostly at times. The Company Room, as reception room, also had an uncanny atmosphere about it. But weird and uncanny as it may have been, the two hundred or more guests stayed until the last strain of the last dance, and then they didn't want to go home. Of course, the well-known apples and cider were served and the equally w. k. doughnuts and coffee—a "collation," as Company C would called it. Major LeCompte and Captains Pitman, Crook and



27th Tank Company Basket Ball Team

Anderson were among the guests present, and a number of prospective recruits were invited. Thanks to the untiring efforts of the committee, the party was actually a financial success. We emphasize *was*. It may or may not be a significant fact, but Joe Murphy, chairman of the committee, and Mrs. Joe Murphy ran off to Florida just exactly two days after the dance. Now figure that one out in your cross-words. Ed Hosinger, another committee member, and credited with an advertising turn of mind, found many opportunities in his dancing to advertise his jiu-jitsu class. That lad's on the trail of the Black Garter of Harlem. Walter Ulrich, also of the committee, amused himself by playing quoits with the doughnuts and an Eversharp pencil, while Chick Wandres did his best to entertain two ladies—his own and Ulrich's.

"Big Six promises an equally brilliant function in the near future."

The story of the 1st Battalion Dance, which follows, is by our hick reporter, who refuses to divulge his name on account of political reasons.

"Big Barn Dance," the first of its kind was held in the armory on December 5, 192., by the 1st Battalion Headquarters Company, and if we are any judges of dances, you can believe us that a better party has yet to be sponsored. Reading north in the armory one could see the outline of the "front side" of a barn—hay loft and all—which, by the way, was constructed by Dark Brown and Ray Haines. In trying to get inside one would encounter Tom Henderson, who would slice the ticket with the grace of a Rivoli ticket chopper. The lighting effect would have been the envy of any stage manager if he had only been there and we're afraid we would have lost Red Haffner. Bunting concealed the ceiling of the Veterans' Room and 'wagon lamps' lent their soft glow to the spot light which acted as the ever romantic moon. No barn dance is complete without a moon. In our efforts to make things thorough, we had the 'Old Well,' but were unable to furnish the 'Old Oaken Bucket,' but all agreed on a brass one under the circumstance as no water was needed and romance is ever present in the young bloods. We had our moments of worry as to whether costumes would be worn by our guests, but all without cause, as we found in looking over the 'chicks' that they came in calicos, gingham, rompers and represented everything one could think of as being 'down on the farm.' The boys, and plenty of them were not outdone, by heck, 'cause they went a little further in imitating the good old days. Some were engineers, some were hicks and Dark Brown was a cross

between a farmer and a highwayman. Cargill was first seen in a nice dinner coat, but, ye Gods, when next we laid eyes on him we thought sure the cider had become hard. Looking from foot to head he reminded us of 'Barnum's Ring Master' with plug hat, chekered trousers and a varicolored vest but no frock coat. We were almost convinced of the facts when he stood on the bottom side of a pail and shouted, 'Change your partners.' We are assured by those that came that they all had a wallop good time which they reckoned they hadn't had in ages. On their say so we consider the dance a big success and expect to give another novelty dance early in the spring. We take this as a good time to invite you all to join the fun missed by not being present at the barn."

We were unable to get a reporter to write the story of the dance given by Company C, so we will do the best we can. The Veterans' Room on the evening of the dance was decorated with cherry blossoms, orange blossoms (flowers), roses and everything, and was a bower of beauty. It was a brilliant affair; fair dames, gallant cavaliers, soft music, romance and the gowns—well, we would like to describe them but being a bachelor we get mixed up with milliner's ruffles, box pleats, and so forth; we will leave all that to the imagination. But the dance was a wonderful success and the new entertainment committee is to be congratulated on this their maiden effort.

The regiment has experienced a severe loss through the resignation of Captain Bernhard E. Nehemias, Company C. Captain Nehemias served with the regiment on the Mexican border and at the outbreak of the war was mustered in the Federal service. In Belgium he was cited in special orders for gallantry in action and for administering aid to the wounded under fire. Shortly after his discharge from Federal service he re-enlisted as a private in the 7th Regiment, New York Guard and was rapidly promoted till he reached the grade of Captain in the 107th Infantry. Captain Nehemias was the embodiment of all that goes to make a soldier and an officer and he earned the respect and admiration of all with whom he came in contact.

From sorrow to joy in chronicling the awarding of commissions to two gallant soldiers—Sergeant Stephen M. Cargill, commissioned Second Lieutenant 1st Battalion, Headquarters Company, and Sergeant Russell L. Welsh, commissioned Second Lieutenant Company G. Our congratulations to you both for we consider a commission in the 107th Infantry, or in any regiment in the National Guard, as one of the greatest honors that can be con-

ferred, and it is a goal for which every enlisted man should strive, comporting himself at all times in such manner that he will make himself worthy to wear the shoulder straps.

To all our comrades we wish the joys of Yuletide and health, happiness and prosperity for the coming year.

156TH FIELD ARTILLERY

AIMING for the goal of "biggest battery in the regiment," Battery D, 156th Field Artillery, stationed at Middletown, during December staged a recruiting drive which netted more than a dozen new recruits.

Following the drill on December 9th, the battery held its annual dinner. Beefsteak was the forte on the menu, which was enjoyed by more than three score members of the battery, the battery officers and Major Terrence Newsome, of Newburgh, commanding the Second Battalion, who was accompanied by Captain Summer H. Needham, F. A., D. O. L., regimental instructor of the 156th regiment.

Since the arrival of the fieldpieces early this fall, interest in the battery has grown and indications point to a full peace strength outfit by February 1. The non-commissioned officers and a large percentage of the enlisted personnel intend taking the gunnery examinations which will be given in the spring.

Captain C. H. Jones commands the battery.

14TH INFANTRY

14TH INFANTRY Broadcasts "A Day in Camp" Through Station WNYC.—On Thursday evening December 19th the radio public had the unique experience of listening in to the activities of the soldier boy during "A Day in Camp," for on that evening the 14th Infantry put across the air the first entertainment of its kind. It gave the public the opportunity of "witnessing" a day of the guardsman's life in camp, from the quiet and comfort of home, and from the expressions sent in from those who heard, the public evidently approved of this sort of novelty. "The Day" opened with Reveille sounded by Bugler Reynolds, followed by the morning march of the band under the leadership of Warrant Officer Gershenson. Then the drill call sounded, the company was called out and formed and Lieutenant Hertgen reported it to Captain Dove. The Captain marched the company away to the drill field to the tune of field music by the band. Colonel Baldwin took this opportunity of speaking to his unseen audience on the

(Continued on page 23)

The Company Cammander Takes a Few Hours "Rest"



Fresh—Who is the smallest man in history?

Soph—I give up.

Fresh—Why, the Roman soldier who slept on his watch.—*Penn Punch Bowl.*

* * *

A—She's just like a chess game.

B—Yeah?

A—Plays with 32 men at once.

—*Williams Purple Cow.*

* * *

There was a nice girl
Named Marjorie Dill,
Got in a pickle

Or she'd be nice still.

—*Vanderbilt Masquerader.*

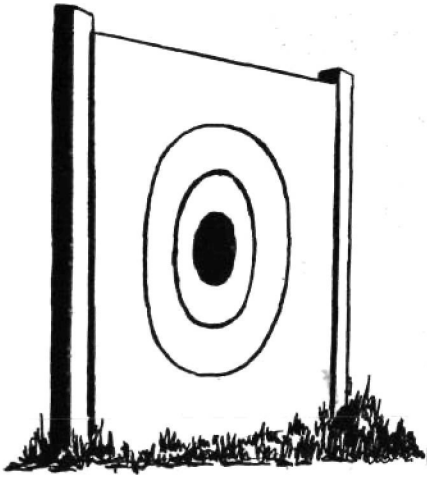
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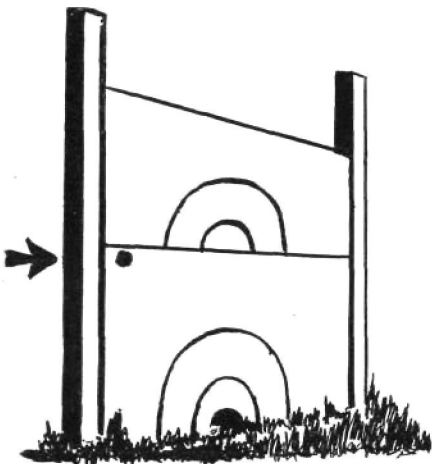
COUPON—
Name
Address



(Continued from page 8)

ment? Some people have an invincible antipathy to being blown up,"—"not at all, not at all", replied he, triumphantly—"got an excellent notion for that—do with them as we have done with the brig:—buy all the vessels we mean to destroy, and blow 'em up as best suits our convenience. I have thought deeply on that subject and have calculated to a certainty, that if our funds hold out we may in this way destroy the whole British navy—by contract."

By this time all the quidnunes of the room had gathered around us, each pregnant with some might scheme for the salvation of his country. One pathetically lamented that we had no such men among us as the famous Tonjoursdort and Grossi-toot, who, when the celebrated Captain Trenchemont made war against the city of Kalacanabamba, utterly discomfited the great king Bigstaff, and blew up his whole army by sneezing. Another imparted a sage idea which seems to have occupied more heads than one—that is, that the best way of fortifying the harbor was to ruin it at once; choke the channel with rocks and blocks; strew it with *chevaux de frises* and torpedoes; and make it like a nursery garden, full of men-traps and spring guns. No vessel would then have the temerity to enter our harbor—we should not even dare to navigate ourselves. Or if no cheaper way could be devised, let



Governor's Island be raised by levers and pulleys—floated with empty casks, & towed down to the Narrows and dropped plump in the very mouth of the harbor! "But," said I, "would not the prosecution of these whams be rather expensive and dilatory?"—"Pshaw", cried the other, "whats a million of money to an experiment"—"the true spirit of economy requires that we should *spare no expense* in discovering the *cheapest* mode of defending ourselves; and then if all these modes should fail, why you know the worst we have to do is return to the old fashioned hum drum mode of forts and batteries".

"By which time", cries I, "the arrival of the enemy may have rendered their erection superfluous?"

A shrewd old gentelman, who stood listening by with a mischevously equivocal look, observed that the most effectual mode of repulsing a fleet from our ports would be to administer them a proclamation from time to time, *till it operated*.

Unwilling to leave the company without demonstrating my patriotism and ingenuity I communicated a plan of self defence, which in truth was suggested by that infallible oracle, Mustapha; who had as clear a head for cobweb weaving as ever dignified the shoulders of a projector.—He thought the most effectual mode would be to assemble all the *slang whangers*, (editor) great and small from all parts of the state, and marshal them at the Battery, where they should be exposed, point blank, to the enemy, and form a tremendous body of scolding in a way similar to the *poissards* or doughty champions of Billingsgate. They should be exorted to fire away without pity or remorse, in sheets, half sheets, columns, hand bills or squibs; great cannons, little cannon, pica. German text, stereotype—and to run their enemies through and through with sharp pointed *Italics*. They should have orders to show no quarter—to blaze away in their loudest epithets—"miscreants!" "murderers" "barbarians!" "pirates!" "robbers" "BLACKGUARDS!" and to do away all fear of consequences they should be guaranteed from all dangers of pillory, kicking, cuffing, post pulling, whipping post, or prosecutions for libels—if, continued Mustapha, you wish me to fight well and valiantly, they must be allowed those weapons they have been used to handle. Your countrymen are notoriously adroit in the management of the tongue and the pen, and conduct all their battles by speeches or newspapers. Adopt therefore, the plan I have pointed out, and reply upon it, that let any fleet, however large, be but once assailed by this battery of *slang-whangers*, and if they have not strangely lost their sense of hearing, or a regard of their own characters and feelings, they will at the very first fire, slip their cables and retreat, with as much precipitation as if they had unwarily entered into the atmosphere of

the *Bonon upas*. In this manner, may most of your wars be conducted with proper economy; and it will cost no more to drive down a bashaw of three tails.

The sly old gentleman I have before mentioned, was highly delighted with this plan and proposed, as an improvement, that mortars should be place on the Battery, which, instead of throwing shells and such trifles, might be charged with newspapers, Tammany addresses, &c. by way of red hot shot, which would undoubtedly be very potent in blowing up any powder magazine they might chance to come in contact with. He concluded, that in the course of a few evenings, he would have the honor to present them with a scheme for loading certain vessels with newspapers, resolutions of various numerous and respectable meetings, and other combustibles, which vessels were to be blown directly in the midst of the enemy by the bellows of the *slang whangers*, and he was much mistaken if they would not be more fatal than fire ships, bomb ketches, gun boats or even torpedoes.

These are but two or three specimens of the nature and efficiency of the innumerable plans with which this city abounds, Everybody seems charged to the muzzle with gun powder—every eye flashes fire works and torpedoes, and every corner is occupied by knots of inflammable projectors, not one of whom but has some preposterous mode of destruction which he has proved to be infallible by a previous experiment in a *tub of water*.

Even Jeremy Cockloft has caught the infection to the great annoyance of the inhabitants of Cockloft hall, whither he retired to make his experiments undisturbed. At one time all the mirrors in the house were unhung—their collected rays thrown into the hot house, to try Archimedes plan of burning glasses; and the hottest old gardner was almost knocked down by what he mistook for a stroke of the sun, but which turned out to be nothing more than a sudden attack of one of those tremendous *jack o lanterns*. It became dangerous to walk thro' the court yard for fear of an explosion; and the whole family was thrown into absolute distress and consternation, by a letter from the old house keeper to Mrs. Cockloft, informing her of his having blown up a favorite Chinese gander, which I had brought from Canton, as he was majestically sailing in the duck pond.

"In the multitude of counsellors there is safety"—if so, the defenceless city of Gotham has nothing to apprehend; but much do I fear that so many excellent and infallible projects will be presented, that we shall be at a loss which to adopt; and the peaceable inhabitants fare like a famous projector of my acquaintance whose house was unfortunately plundered while he was contriving a patent lock to secure the door.—*Salmagundi*.



Qualifying the C. O.—“The Last Shot” and 2 to go

Qualified in West Point Test—16 High Guardsmen

FIVE of the 16 National Guardsmen of New York State who are eligible to try for the examination for entrance to the United States Military Academy at West Point are members of the Tenth Infantry, Colonel Charles E. Walsh commandant. Of the first three men on the list the first and third are privates in Company L of Utica. The second man on the list is an Albanian, Robert G. Stewart, private in Company D, Tenth Infantry.

Under new army regulations 16 members of the National Guard of this State are entitled to try for entrance to West Point after nomination by the Governor. Governor Smith elected to make nominations only after competitive examinations in much the same manner as representatives in Congress ask the United States Civil Service Commission to conduct examinations for the establishment of lists from which they nominate principals and alternates to take the entrance examinations for

both West Point and Annapolis academies.

The preliminary examination was conducted by Adjutant General Westcott. There were 40 candidates from various sections of the State. Of this number 21 candidates passed the examination. The 16 highest, in the order named, who will be nominated by Governor Smith to take the entrance examination for West Point at Governor's Island, the headquarters of the Second Corps Area, on March 3, are as follows:

Dominick J. Colidonna, Private, Company L, Tenth Infantry, Utica.

Robert G. Stewart, Private, Company D, Tenth Infantry, Albany.

Stanford W. Jones, Private, Company L, Tenth Infantry, Utica.

Kenneth M. Marriott, Corporal, Niagara Falls.

Laurence H. Brownlee, Private, Battery E, Coast Artillery, Woodmere, L. I.

James F. Foley, Jr., Private, Troop G, 101st Cavalry, Syracuse.

Louis A. J. Bruder, Jr., Sergeant, Battery E, 156th Artillery, Middletown.

Patrick G. Pecoraro, Corporal, Company L, Tenth Infantry, Utica.

John N. Zeller, Private, Company M, 105th Infantry, Schenectady.

Raymond D. Baird, Sergeant, Medical Detachment, Tenth Infantry, Altamont.

Charles B. Daly, Private, Company G, 108th Infantry, Rochester.

Maurice Chadwick, Private, Company F, 108th Infantry, Albion.

Irving W. Dreiger, Sergeant, 2nd Battalion, 14th Infantry, Brooklyn.

Maynard Pilling, Private, Company I, 105th Infantry, Burke.

Robert F. Taylor, Private, Troop E, 101st Cavalry, Buffalo.

Wade N. Harris, Sergeant, Company C, 174th Infantry, Buffalo.



How We Stand

Maximum Strength New York National Guard	25,460
Minimum Strength New York National Guard	19,727
Present Strength New York National Guard	22,117

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	26
27th Division Headquarters	24

CAVALRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	75
51st Cavalry Brigade	83

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	22
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	40

INFANTRY BRIGADE HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	37
87th Infantry Brigade	54
54th Infantry Brigade	47
53rd Infantry Brigade	34

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	311
27th Division Special Troops	387

AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength	108
27th Division Air Service	157

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	187
101st Signal Battalion	179

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	509
102nd Engineers	487

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	367
102nd Medical Regiment	495

DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.

Maintenance Strength	257
27th Division Train, Q. M. C.	237

DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	68
102nd Ammunition Train	47

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1,068
1. 105th Infantry	1,398
2. 10th Infantry	1,315
3. 71st Infantry	1,236
4. 108th Infantry	1,233
5. 369th Infantry	1,203
6. 107th Infantry	1,180
7. 106th Infantry	1,152
8. 165th Infantry	1,148
9. 174th Infantry	1,142
10. 14th Infantry	1,116

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	600
101st Cavalry	708

SEPARATE TROOPS

Maintenance Strength Per Troop	65
1st Cavalry (3 troops)	208

MACHINE GUN SQUADRON

Maintenance Strength	243
51st Machine Gun Squadron	365

ARTILLERY, 75s

Maintenance Strength	635
104th Field Artillery	840
105th Field Artillery	788
156th Field Artillery	733

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	768

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	740

ARTILLERY, C. A. C.

Maintenance Strength	647
244th Coast Artillery	800

ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENCES

Maintenance Strength	977
245th Coast Artillery	1,032

ARTILLERY, A. A.

Maintenance Strength	774
212th Coast Artillery	716

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS

Maintenance Strength	137
Ordnance Department	25

Headquarters New York National Guard,
New York City.

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(13) 76%
27th Division Special Troops

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	9	9	98
27th Div. H'dq's Co.	6	48	33	68
102nd Ordnance Co.	6	51	44	87
27th Tank Co.	5	62	39	63
27th Signal Co.	6	82	68	83
27th Military Police Co.	5	54	38	70
102nd Motorcycle Co.	5	39	25	65
Medical Det.	6	15	10	68
Headquarters Det.	5	30	29	96
	390	295		76

(14) 76%
27th Division 244th Coast Air Service

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Observat'n Sq'd'n	5	128	95	74
102nd Photographic Sec.	5	21	17	80
162nd Air Int'l. Sec.	5	6	6	93
	155	118		76

(15) 75%
Artillery

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	5	5	100
Headquarters Bat.	5	56	39	70
Service Bat.	5	87	51	59
1st Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	64	57	88
2nd Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	64	43	67
3rd Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	72	55	76
Battery A	5	69	48	70
Battery B	5	74	54	74
Battery C	5	72	56	77
Battery D	5	76	59	77
Battery E	5	73	66	89
Battery F	5	70	54	76
Medical Det.	5	36	25	68
	818	612		75

(16) 74%
108th Infantry

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	7	5	5	100
Headquarters Co.	7	66	44	68
Service Co.	7	85	73	86
Howitzer Co.	6	63	50	80
H'dq's & H'dq's Co., 1st Battalion	6	39	26	67
H'dq's & H'dq's Co., 2nd Battalion	8	36	33	93
H'dq's & H'dq's Co., 3rd Battalion	5	32	23	70
Company A	6	65	44	67
Company B	5	67	46	69
Company C	6	79	59	75
Company D	5	85	70	82
Company E	5	89	62	70
Company F	6	75	55	73
Company G	5	72	46	64
Company H	6	73	53	73
Company I	8	68	47	69
Company K	6	61	44	72
Company L	7	74	64	86
Company M	5	69	50	72
Medical Det.	5	28	20	69
	1231	914		74

(17) 74%
156th Field Artillery

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	3	3	100
Headquarters Battery	5	55	41	74
Service Battery	5	92	86	94
1st Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	34	26	74
2nd Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	53	32	61
Battery A	6	75	58	77
Battery B	5	66	50	77
Battery C	5	82	57	69
Battery D	5	74	48	65
Battery E	5	95	57	60
Battery F	6	76	66	87
Medical Det.	5	35	24	68
	740	548		74

(18) 73%
105th Field Artillery

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	7	6	5	86
Headquarters Battery	8	47	35	74
Service Battery	6	89	63	71
1st Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	6	38	27	70
2nd Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	7	59	44	75
Battery A	6	97	76	78

Battery B	5	80	61	76
Battery C	6	84	72	86
Battery D	6	99	69	70
Battery E	7	70	40	57
Battery F	5	77	50	65
Medical Det.	8	30	27	90
	776	569		73

(19) 73%
101st Signal Battalion

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
H'dq's & H'dq's Co.	6	41	31	75
Company A	5	72	55	77
Company B	5	62	43	70
Medical Det.	6	12	8	69
	187	137		73

(20) 72%
14th Infantry

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	7	6	86
Headquarters Co.	5	57	31	54
Service Co.	5	68	52	77
Howitzer Co.	5	66	56	85
H'dq's & H'dq's Co., 1st Battalion	5	22	14	62
H'dq's & H'dq's Co., 2nd Battalion	5	23	14	63
H'dq's & H'dq's Co., 3rd Battalion	5	21	18	85
Company A	5	64	42	65
Company B	5	68	55	80
Company C	5	67	53	78
Company D	5	68	36	53
Company E	5	72	54	74
Company F	5	67	39	59
Company G	5	67	41	61
Company H	5	62	40	63
Company I	5	80	67	84
Company K	5	85	69	82
Company L	5	64	41	64
Company M	5	74	65	87
Medical Det.	5	31	22	72
	1133	815		72

(21) 72%
102nd Engineers

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	10	10	96
H'dq's & Service Co.	5	91	75	82
Company A	5	62	46	73
Company B	5	67	46	69
Company C	5	71	54	76
Company D	5	34	19	57
Company E	5	63	41	65
Company F	5	64	37	57
Medical Det.	5	24	21	88
	486	349		72

(22) 68%
104th Field Artillery

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	5	5	92
Headquarters Battery	5	51	46	90
Service Battery	5	95	71	75
1st Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	38	29	77
2nd Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	34	26	75
Battery A	5	106	69	65
Battery B	5	109	73	67
Battery C	5	98	62	63
Battery D	5	105	77	73
Battery E	5	107	53	50
Battery F	5	68	40	59
Medical Det.	5	34	26	75
	850	577		68

(23) 67%
174th Infantry

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	7	7	100
Headquarters Co.	5	64	40	63
Service Co.	5	75	54	71
Howitzer Co.	5	66	37	56
H'dq's & H'dq's Co., 1st Battalion	5	19	15	78
H'dq's & H'dq's Co., 2nd Battalion	5	31	23	74
H'dq's & H'dq's Co., 3rd Battalion	5	46	37	81
Company A	5	62	40	64
Company B	5	63	26	41
Company C	5	66	41	63
Company D	5	63	42	67
Company E	5	87	72	82
Company F	5	66	39	59
Company G	5	63	38	60
Company H	5	73	53	73
Company I	5	91	66	73
Company K	5	56	42	75
Company L	5	67	50	76
Company M	5	64	37	58
Medical Det.	5	36	21	60
	1165	780		67

(24) 65%
106th Field Artillery

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	6	5	5	100
Headquarters Battery	6	62	31	50
Service Battery	6	78	52	67
1st Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	6	38	24	63
2nd Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	6	29	22	74
3rd Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	6	57	39	69
Battery A	5	78	52	67
Battery B	5	80	54	67
Battery C	6	75	51	67
Battery D	6	70	41	58
Battery E	6	86	67	78
Battery F	6	72	40	55
Medical Det.	5	33	19	57
	763	497		65

(25) 60%
258th Field Artillery

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	6	5	5	97
Headquarters Battery	6	64	38	43
Service Battery	6	83	49	59
1st Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	6	47	35	74
2nd Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	6	63	39	61
3rd Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	7	35	28	80
Battery A	6	67	31	46
Battery B	6	69	48	70
Battery C	6	70	32	45
Battery D	6	69	36	52
Battery E	7	83	56	68
Battery F	7	67	41	61
Medical Det.	6	25	22	85
	747	450		60

(26) 59%
212th Coast Artillery

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	6	6	96
Headquarters Battery	5	48	18	37
Service Battery	5	67	52	77
1st Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	64	38	60
2nd Bat. H'dq's, H'dq's Det. & Combat Train	5	18	12	64
Battery A	5	63	37	58
Battery B	5	61	29	48
Battery C	5	61	40	65
Battery D	5	64	42	67
Battery E	5	64	29	46
Battery F	5	63	25	40
Battery G	5	60	27	44
Battery H	5	65	52	80
Medical Det.	5	19	19	97
	723	426		59

(27) 51%
369th Infantry

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Headquarters	5	9	9	100
Headquarters Co.	2	45	13	30
Service Co.	5	143	102	72
Howitzer Co.	2	52	33	63
1st Bat. H'dq's Co.	2	36	16	45
2nd Bat. H'dq's Co.	2	29	12	41
3rd Bat. H'dq's Co.	2	43	22	52
Company A	2	83	36	43
Company B	2	66	27	42
Company C	2	71	37	53
Company D	2	66	46	70
Company E	2	63	31	50
Company F	2	65	15	24
Company G	2	64	19	30
Company H	2	64	40	62
Company I	2	60	19	32
Company K	2	73	25	34
Company L	2	70	36	52
Company M	2	63	43	69
Medical Det.	2	37	33	90
	1202	614		51

(28) 98%
27th Division Headquarters

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
27th Div. H'dq's	5	24	24	98
	24	24		98

(29) 88%
Staff Corps and Departments

	No. of Rep. Rec'd.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. % Att.	Aver. % Att.
Staff Corps & Depts.	5	25	22	88
	25	22		88

		No. of Rep.	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
(30) 95%					
52nd Field Art. Brigade					
Headquarters	.....	5	8	8	100
Headquarters Battery	.....	5	32	30	95
			40	38	95
(31) 88%					
51st Cavalry Brigade					
Headquarters	.....	5	7	6	86
Headquarters Troop	.....	4	76	67	89
			83	73	88
(32) 87%					
54th Infantry Brigade					
Headquarters	.....	5	6	6	100
Headquarters Co.	.....	5	40	34	85
			46	40	87
(33) 84%					
87th Infantry Brigade					
Headquarters	.....	6	4	4	92
Headquarters Co.	.....	6	51	42	84
			55	46	84
(34) 83%					
53rd Infantry Brigade					
Headquarters	.....	7	4	4	96
Headquarters Co.	.....	6	31	25	82
			35	29	83
(35) 69%					
102nd Ammunition Train					
102nd Ammunition Train	.....	5	48	33	69
			48	33	69

(Continued from page 7)

A letter from General Pershing addressed to General Reckord, as President of the Association, expressing a desire to remain on the retired list, stopped the passage of a resolution memorializing Congress to recall the General to active duty.

Resolutions were also approved urging Congress to appropriate sufficient funds to insure the expansion of the Guard to 200,000 by next year. Also one approving changes in the law so as to more adequately define the duties and functions of the Chief, Militia Bureau, and restrict service in such position to officers under the age of 64 years. No change, however, to effect the status of the present chief.

A sharp division of the delegates, on what appeared to be a sectional line-up, occurred on a resolution which had been prepared and approved by the Executive Council, as a result of a conference between General Pershing and the President of the Association.

The resolution favored the amendment of the law in connection with the review and action on proceedings in connection with the examination of officers involving moral character, capacity and general fitness for the service. At present the Governor of the State approves or disapproves the findings of boards constituted for the purpose.

The proposed amendment places this power in the Secretary of War. As such boards comprise "three officers of the Regular Army or the National Guard, or both," and would ordinarily be detailed at the request of State authorities, the sponsors of the proposed amendment believe the Secretary of War should be the deciding factor, as the question of Federal recognition is primarily involved.

Officers Elected

Brigadier General Milton A. Reckord was re-elected President for the ensuing year.

Adjutant General J. C. R. Foster, of Florida, was elected First Vice-President, succeeding Brigadier General Franklin W. Ward, of New York.

Brigadier General Charles I. McLean, of Kansas National Guard, was elected Treasurer, succeeding Brigadier General Edward Martin, of Pennsylvania.

The following were elected Corps Area Vice-Presidents:

1st Corps Area, Colonel C. L. Wells, of Rhode Island; 2nd Corps Area, Major General Q. A. Gillmore, of New Jersey, succeeding Colonel Charles E. Walsh, of New York; 3rd Corps Area, Major General Anton Stephan, of the District of Columbia, succeeding Major General William G. Price, of Pennsylvania; 4th Corps Area, Adjutant General J. V. Metts, of North Carolina, succeeding Brigadier General R. J. Travis, of Georgia, 5th Corps Area, Brigadier General J. H. Charnock, of West Virginia, succeeding Major General Robert H. Tyndall, of Indiana; 6th Corps Area, Colonel J. T. Hale, of Wisconsin, succeeding Colonel H. A. Pickert, of Michigan; 7th Corps Area, Brigadier General L. G. Lasher, of Iowa, succeeding Brigadier General M. A. Tinley, of Iowa; 8th Corps Area, Major General B. H. Markham, of Oklahoma, succeeding Colonel P. A. Wethered, of Texas; 9th Corps Area, General Maurice Thompson, of Washington, succeeding Brigadier General J. J. Borree, of California.

The Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 16)

National Guard as the best sort of insurance for the individual and nation. This was followed by two more band selections and Chaplain Harold S. Miller speaking on "What the Fourteenth Stands For." Then the troops were brought back and drilled under the direction of Captain Dove and Lieutenant Hertgen. A duo from Company A sang "Follow the Swallow." Then Retreat sounded, the National Anthem played and the day closed with Taps. It was not difficult for the man who knows

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army life to listen in and visualize all that took place in "A Day in Camp."

The 14th held an intensive recruiting campaign from December 1st to 15th and secured 76 new recruits as a result of its labors. The campaign was under the personal direction of Colonel Baldwin and Major Byron who secured the co-operation of every officer in the regiment. Major Belcher took on the advertising department and spread the news of the 14th about the city through posters and throw-aways. Major Clements successfully had charge of the entertainment and produced a first-class smoker and dance. Major Vandewater had charge of the printing while Captain Beach was the Recruiting Officer. The city was divided into districts and many of the larger moving picture

theatres were visited by officers and enlisted men who spoke and had slides put on the screen depicting the soldier's life. A radio broadcasting for an hour and a half was sent over station WNYC, called "A Day in Camp." Company H won first place in the drive, securing 15 new recruits and Company M proved a close second with 14 enlistments.

In the recent recruiting drive of the 14th Regiment, Company H, commanded by Captain Walter S. Mullins, led all the companies in the number of recruits accepted, a total of 15 having been sworn in for this company during the two weeks of the drive. Captain Mullins stated that only the highest type of recruits were accepted and in no case was quality sacrificed for quantity.

The outstanding feature of the drive was the parade on December 6th of a platoon of Company H in full war equipment. This feature attracted quite a lot of attention and incidentally recruits.

After the regiment drill and dance on December 23rd, the members and guests of Company H repaired to the company parlor where their annual Christmas party was held.

The following promotions have been made in the company: Private S. Woodward appointed Supply Sergeant, and Private Harry Harvey appointed Private First Class.

The members of Company H are now looking forward to their theatre party and supper which will be held early in January.

After regimental review on Tuesday evening December 23rd, Company B enjoyed a "Christmas Party" with a well decorated "Christmas Tree" and presents for all the members of the company, from the Captain down to the newest recruit. It was real pleasure to see how well the spirit of the occasion was enjoyed by all. The presents were of small value but were received with the good faith in which they were given. The company turned out very strong for the review, and many of its friends were present and also enjoyed the party after the review in the company room. Refreshments were served and the evening was enjoyed by everybody. Sergeant DeStefano was presented with a silver cup for bringing in the most recruits.

Company C presented First Lieutenant Johnson with a set of silver bars, as he is about to leave the company to become Captain of Company D. He will be missed by the company but his advancement is highly deserved.

First Lieutenant Hertgen, former Sec-

ond Lieutenant of Company B, will be back with us again very shortly and his return is welcomed by everybody.

The Ladies' Auxiliary were the guests of the evening at our Christmas party and each member received a Christmas present. The Auxilliary is a big asset to Company B, and assists us in every respect, and also help to keep the morale of the company up.

104TH FIELD ARTILLERY

SANTA CLAUS—the Jesse James of this and every other year—has departed to his mythical home, leaving behind a litter of gaping, empty pocket-books, and many happy folks who, like Eva Tanguay, "Don't care," because they know the performance cannot be repeated for another year, and by that time they will have recovered from the effects of this Merrie Gent's visit.

The review given in honor of General W. O. Richardson was one of the finest this regiment has ever held; besides the General and his staff, the guests included Colonel Adolphe Huguet, Chief Instructor of New York State; Colonel Sidney Grant, of the 245th C. A.; Colonel John J. Byrne, of the 244th C. A.; Lieutenant Colonel Joseph A. S. Mundy, Adjutant General of the 27th Division; Lieutenant Colonel Frank H. Hines, of the 105th F. A.; Major J. G. Phelps-Stokes, of the 244th C. A.; Major T. J. Oakley Rhineland, of the 244th C. A.; Major Phillip Rhineland, of the Adjutant General's Department; Major T. J. O'Connor, of the 71st Medical Detachment, and many others. The review opened with presentation of 100 per cent. medals by the General, then a mounted meleé, driving drill, jumping by Captain Merrick on Barney Google's horse "Spark Plug," and the feature of the program, Polo, between Headquarters Battery and Battery D, which was won after a spirited contest by D; this contest was remarkable in many respects, primarily because the teams participating have only taken polo instruction one month. Mr. H. G. Blaisdell, secretary of the Indoor Polo Association, was present in his official capacity and waxed enthusiastic over the players, and remarked to Colonel Austin, after the game, that the players were fitted to meet the best in their class, and he had never in all his experience seen such a remarkable display of horsemanship and all around playing ability in such a short space of time as these boys of the 104th F. A. showed that evening.

Sergeant "Jojo" Toddings and Corporal H. Small starred for D, while the playing of Sergeant H. McGuire was the particular bright light on Headquarters. The

final score was as follows:

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY		Goals
Sergeant H. McGuire.....		
Private F. C. McCarthy.....		1
Corporal R. Hartman.....		
Sergeant J. Moran.....		1
Pony Goal		1
Total		3

BATTERY D		Goals
Private H. Small.....		2
Sergeant T. Toddings.....		2
Private B. McNamara.....		1
Private H. Hahn.....		
Pony Goal		1
Total		6
Referee: Mr. Cyril Carr.		
Scorer: H. G. Blaisdell.		

Polo is absolutely free to all members of the 104th F. A., and it is due to the interest and hard work of the commanding officer, who was untiring in his efforts to bring this game to his officers and men absolutely gratis.

The officers have recently passed through the throes of a gunners' examination, and from the latest reports about 80 per cent. have qualified.

And now, on with the dance, let joy be unrefined:

Tell me not in scornful tumbler,
Life is but an empty stream,
For the bowl is dead that slumbers,
And things ain't what they seem.

Lieutenant Ralph Schirm is an enigma to his many friends in the regiment; he affects an air of shyness that to the so-called "weaker sex" is quite fascinating. The other evening a group of officers were having their coffee and doughnuts, as is the custom, when Ralph—face quite crimson—hesitatingly drew forth a beautiful wrist-watch studded with diamonds. Coffee was spilled and eager hands reached forth to look at the bauble. The gift is for the charming young lady that attended the review December 17th, and if memory serves, her name is Miss Johnson. Ralph is old-fashioned in many ways, for instance, he had all the belts taken off the fly-wheels at the B. R. T. and had suspenders substituted, but in choosing a future Loud Speaker, the boy is certainly up to date. The time is very near, because he has purchased a new suit with two pair of trousers; he doesn't care for it much, as wearing two pairs at the same time is decidedly warm, but the well wishes of all the gang go out to him and the future legal entanglement.

Captain Gildea was chatting with Major Campbell in Gildea's office recently when

a patient came in. He had Broadway sailor trousers and a far away look on his face; it turned out to be no other than Lieutenant Vestner; he, wishing a tooth pulled, seated himself comfortably and asked for gas. Gildea, with a worried look on his face, turned to Major Campbell and piped, "I'm afraid to give this cuckoo gas." The Major asked, "Why?" "Well, how in hell can I tell when he is unconscious?"

Colonel Austin (looking at ratings on gunner's examination) to Captain Merrick, "I see you have a very good place at the Officers' School, Captain."

Bill (absentmindedly), "Yeh, next to the radiator."

105TH INFANTRY

ONE OF the most interesting features of the indoor activities of some of the outfits of the 105th Infantry is the Military Basketball League which just now is going at its fastest clip with Company D, the Machine Gun bunch, headed by Captain Joseph P. Dwyer, and Company A (Troy Citizens' Corps), whose captain is Lester G. Higbee, tied. Not in the present history of the circuit has competition been so keen.

Company D in its most recent contest defeated Headquarters Company 23 to 12, thus going into a tie with Company A, which had previously earned its spurs by trimming everything in sight until it hit the Machine Gunners when the D men turned them back with a smothering fire of 20 to 8.

In a fast and rough game at the local armory Company D won from Company A 20-8, and Company C crawled from under the heap with a win from Medical Detachment, 15-11. The Company D men took the lead in the first half, and were never headed. The team work of the Machine Gunners was excellent, and though the Corps Boys had many shots they were unable to overcome the lead piled up against them in the first half, which ended 12-3, in favor of Company D. The second half was very rough and Company A outweighed and outplayed, were held to 4 points. Frank O'Brien was ordered from the game by the referee early in the second half, and Company A, deprived of one of its important offensive men, was completely outplayed in the closing minutes of the game. Purcell, Liney and W. O'Brien played a stellar game for Company D and F. O'Brien, Ibbott and Bracken for the losers.

Company C defeated the Medical Detachment in a close game, 15-11. For the winners the shooting of Symansky, McCollough, Hepp and Mack proved the winning factor. For the Medicos, the floor

work of Ryan and Meaney, and the accurate shooting of Corcoran at center kept their team in the running. This game, Company C's first win of the season, took them out of the league cellar, and for the first time in the season the C boys were in form and played a hard fast game.

Company D defeated Headquarters Company finally 23 to 13. The game was fast and close in the first half, and the Headquarters boys, playing fast ball and tight defense, held the lead with long shots by Link and Geiser, and short shots by Purcell and Liney and two foul throws by Lick Vannier kept Company D in the running, and the half ended 9-8 in favor of Headquarters. Company D opened up the second half with field baskets by Bill O'Brien and Billy Connery and took the lead, which they held by fast offensive plays and air-tight defense.

STANDING OF TEAMS

	Won	Lost	P. C.
Company A.....	4	1	.800
Company D.....	4	1	.800
Service Company.....	2	1	.666
Headquarters Company.	2	2	.500
Company B.....	1	2	.333
Company C.....	1	4	.200
Medical Detachment....	0	0	.000

Captain Fred A. Thiessen, Commander of the Service Company, is considered one of the live wires of the 105th Infantry, and he has shown in a recent effort something entirely original in the way of instructing his men in their work for field duty. The Service Company outfit is not a stevedore gang. It is a selected group of men that moves everything to make the men on the field comfortable. Without Service Companies men at the front would not long remain there as rations, one of the principal items, would soon bring about a rebellion. So, to instruct his men in the ways of the Service Company requirements, Captain Thiessen has determined that each man of his outfit will know how to sit a horse; how to hitch him single, double and tandem, and to be able to tell the difference between a saddle and a bridle. The Captain's idea is this: In several harness stores downtown, forms of horses used to display harness, blankets, and so forth, have been purchased and as the animals stand life-like and of the size of an ordinary horse, they prove valuable from every point of view. When the Service Company class of instruction is in order on drill night, the horse is shoved into action, where he is used for bridling, rigging of harness in general and as a means of teaching the men horsemanship without actual riding.

102ND ENGINEERS

THE 102nd Engineers, Colonel Frederic E. Humphrey, commanding, tendered a holiday review to Brigadier General Mortimer D. Bryant, commanding 51st Cavalry Brigade, on Monday evening, December 22nd, and while the attendance was not as large as usual, owing probably to the home Christmas activities, the evening was a delightful one for those present. After a concert and review, the General and his staff were given floor seats in front of the reviewing stand on the edge of the "water," and witnessed a very snappy engineer drill, described as follows:

"A company of Red troops are holding a bridge across a stream. The Blue army decide to cross the stream at that point. As the Blue army advances the Red company blows up the bridge and retires. The Blue army having arrived at the stream first throw over an improvised plank foot-bridge on which one company crosses. This is soon supplemented by a Lampert foot-bridge on which a second company crosses. In the meantime a pontoon bridge is built on which the wagons and guns cross.

Defense: Company C.
 Attack: Company F.
 Improvised Plank Bridge: Company A.
 Lampert bridge: Headquarters Company.
 Pontoon bridge: Companies B and E.

The attack was quite noisy, many rounds of blank ammunition being expended, and therefore the General's party did not notice that possibly the cold creeping o'er them might be the result of having their feet in the "stream," this fact dawned upon them during the more tedious moments of pontoon bridge building, when we are positive we saw one of the General's aides draw his boots up toward the round of his chair, 'cause they were not field boots but nice shiny new ones.

The whole entertainment was good and the bridge was put up right, for a truck and ambulance motored over it, and nothing happened—to the bridge.

After the evening parade, the band divided up into small stringed orchestras and dancing was enjoyed in the various company rooms, the commanding officer's party being entertained to a banquet-dance in the Officers' Reception Room and flag-draped enclosure.

27TH DIVISION TRAINS

FIFTEEN trucks of the train were assigned to the Postoffice Department to aid in the distribution of the heavy Christmas mail through the Brooklyn office. Many of the drivers of the unit secured temporary work driving the trucks.

Four recruits have been added to the 104th Wagon Co., H. W. Cohen, W. Strohmeyer, J. E. Howard and E. Winter.

245TH ARTILLERY

Repeating its victory of last year, Battery E of the 13th Coast Defense Command won the point trophy at the annual athletic track and field meet on December 19th.

Both the Colonel Grant Special, given to the company winning the inter-company, 880 yard relay, and the "Vainqueur" point trophy, were captured by the athletes of Battery E; L. Rawlings was the high scorer of the meet with first place in the 100 yard dash, handicap; second in the 300 yard dash, handicap; and a member of the winning team in the relay.

The summary::

60 Yard Dash, Novice—Won by G. Biers, Battery E; second, D. Ferry, Battery B; third, V. Cooper, Battery K; fourth, C. Bishop, Battery F. Time, 7 1/5 seconds.

100 Yard Dash Handicap—Won by L. Rawlings, Battery E, 9, scratch; second, H. Appell, Battery I, 5 yards; third, D. Mannion, Battery I, 8 yards.

One Mile Run Handicap—Won by Mack, Battery E, scratch; second, Williams, Battery K, 60 yards; third, Drake, Battery D, 20 yards. Time, 4.38 3/5.

300 Yard Dash Handicap—Won by W. Smith, Battery F, 8 yards; second, Rawlings, Battery E, scratch; third, Roelklein, Battery D, 12 yards. Time, 2.23.

Three Quarter Mile Run, Novice—Won by Currie, Battery F; Brandt, Battery L; Hettrick, Battery F. Time, 3.47 3/5.

220 Yard Low Hurdle (Handicap)—Won by Southoff, Battery E, scratch; second, Anthony, Battery B; third, Adams, Battery F. Time, 29 4/5.

880 Yard Run Handicap—Won by Gannon, Battery G; second, Mack, Battery E, scratch; third, Chancy, Battery F. Time, 2.06 1/5.

1000 Yard Run Handicap—Won by Swanson, 106th Infantry; second, Steiler, Battery H; third, Beegan, 107th Infantry. Time, 2.23.

Inter-company, 880 Yard Relay Handicap—Won by Battery E; second, Battery F; third, Battery D.

Running High Jump Handicap—Won by Greenwood, Battery E, scratch; second, Schmelyer, Battery F; third, N. Smith, Battery M.

Twelve Pound Shot Put Handicap—Won by Schmelzer, Battery F; second, Hummell, Battery H; third, W. Smith, Battery F; fourth, Richards, Battery M.

The events were preceded by a review and the regiment made its usual fine appearance.

An association consisting of all non-commissioned officers of this command is being formed by Captain Dwinell to be known as the Non-Commissioned Officers Association. Already great strides in its organization have taken place. Enrollment

cards are being distributed to those eligible as well as interested. Every man holding a non-commissioned rank should enroll at once. Captain G. W. Dwinell is in charge.

Battery H, in command of Captain W. P. Alexanderson, assisted by First Lieutenant John W. Keresev, has issued an appealing recruiting circular and among other strong points brought to the attention of the young men of Brooklyn are the following:

"The requirements are small compared with the benefits and privileges derived. An enlistment in this battery will give a man the fundamental training of a soldier and a knowledge of artillery material you never thought existed. Drills are held once a week for one and one-half hours. There is also a two weeks camp tour every summer. For all of this duty you are paid, but primarily you should bear in mind that you will be performing a duty to your country, your state and yourself, from which in the final analysis you and your family benefit. You will associate with a high type of young men and make life-long friends of many. The present military policy of the U. S. puts the National Guard in the first line of defense with the Regular Army. In the event of an emergency, the expansion of the Array would naturally follow and result in rapid promotion for experienced and trained soldiers. This battery has a history and record equalled by none in the country."

106TH INFANTRY

COLONEL FAIRSERVIS has sent to Albany his recommendation that Powell Hopkins, Sergeant Company F, 106th Infantry, be commissioned as Second Lieutenant. When the order is approved, Lieutenant Hopkins will be assigned to Company F, under Captain George Dunsbaugh.

OPPORTUNITIES IN CIVIL SERVICE

Wonderful opportunities are offered to young men to secure congenial employment in various Civil Service positions.

Among the examinations about to be held are

Court Attendant
Patrolman
Fireman
Factory Inspector
Post Office Clerk
Post Office Carrier
Railway Mail Clerk

and various others.

Any young man desiring detailed information pertaining to any of the above, or other Civil Service Examinations, may procure same by calling or writing to

THE DELEHANTY INSTITUTE
115 EAST 15TH STREET
NEW YORK CITY
Phone: Stuyvesant 6310

Hopkins attended the Military Training Camp at Fort Ferry in 1916. He held the rank of corporal in Company B. A year later he was sergeant in the Poly Prep Cadet Corps. He originally enlisted in the 23d Infantry in June, 1917. He was made acting sergeant instructor, 6th Recruit Company, and was later assigned to Company B as a private. At his own request he was transferred to Troop C, 1st Cavalry, in 1919. He was one of two men selected from the 27th Division to attend the Plattsburgh Camp as instructor of Machine Guns. Hopkins returned to the 106th Infantry in 1921 as a corporal. He was overseas during the war and took part in many important engagements.

Colonel Fairservis has also transferred Private Robert Jerrel of Company G to the Medical Company.

The 54th set of athletic games were held at the armory on Saturday, December 13, 1924. They were well attended and enjoyed by those present. Company B, who had held the championship, were dethroned, and Regimental Headquarters Company, under command of Captain Frank Conefrey, are now the champions. They were hard pressed by the defenders and Company H. The latter company did remarkably well, as they had only the small number of six men running for them. The Corporal Ambrose J. Cunningham Memorial trophy, which has just been placed for competition, was won by Company H. Swanson and Setiler, who ran the quarter mile for this team, were the outstanding stars in this race. The trophy was donated by Lieutenant Eugene Cunningham, of Company I, brother of the late corporal. Before the race was started a squad of troops from Company I fired a volley which was immediately followed by taps. After this ceremony was completed the cup was formally presented to Colonel Thomas Fairservis, who placed the cup in competition.

Company A annual affair was given at Kismet Temple on Tuesday, December 2, 1924. The musical comedy was named "Happy A's," and the music was rendered by the Paramount band. The hall was crowded to the doors, and was a good financial and social success. Captain A. Hogle and his assistants worked hard to make the affair a success. Dick Meehan, the coach, is likewise to be complimented on his abilities.

Company F held a Christmas party during the holidays, and the members of the company and their friends enjoyed a pleasant evening. Refreshments and dancing took up the best part of the evening.

The "L" Club of Company L held its fourth annual dance at the Albermarle Palace, Flatbush Avenue and Albermarle Road, Brooklyn. It was given on Wed-

(Continued on page 28)

Sergeant Murphy, 50 Years in the Service, to Review the Famous Old 69th Regiment

SERGEANT Michael J. Murphy, who, on the completion of fifty years in the service, is to review the Famous Old 69th Regiment, is awaiting the greatest military thrill of his life. In speaking of his early service in the Regular Army, after he enlisted in Boston in 1874, Sergeant Murphy told a *New York Times* representative that Governors Island was then a recruiting station, and from there he was sent with 200 men to New Orleans. For the next twenty years he served Uncle Sam in many of the Western and Southern States. He was made a non-commissioned officer in 1879.

He saw service in the Spanish-American War, and received a medal of honor for conspicuous bravery. He has two brothers who were in service, both of whom were rewarded for bravery. Jeremiah Murphy is now a retired Lieutenant of Police in Washington, D. C., but he has lost trace of the other brother, John A. Murphy, who was with the United States Marines in the Boxer uprising in China.

The Rev. Francis P. Duffy, chaplain of the 165th Infantry, paid a glowing tribute to Sergeant Murphy recently.

"We are all looking forward to the review of Jan. 7 with a great deal of interest," said Father Duffy. "Sergeant Murphy is a very fine soldier, and an expert rifleman. It is always a great pleasure to me to see him on review night, and upon all occasions when he carried the national colors. He is still a vigorous and active soldier."

The review that is planned for Wednesday evening, January 7th, tendered by his old regiment, the 165th Infantry, of which he is a staff sergeant of the Service Company, will be the most unique ever held in the National Guard. Sergeant Murphy, who is about 70 years old, will stand with all the officers of the regiment in the box of the commanding officer, Colonel John J. Phelan, as the infantry passes in evening parade.

The review has been arranged by the officers and men of the infantry in honor of Sergeant Murphy's completion of fifty years' active service in the Regular Army and National Guard. He has been in the Service Company of the 165th Infantry for thirty years, and as Color Sergeant has carried the national colors at all of the reviews.



Staff Sergeant Michael J. Murphy

Generals, Majors, Colonels and Governors from time to time have reviewed the Old 69th, but never a Sergeant, and there is no record at hand to show that it ever happened before in this State.

Preparations are under way to make the review a gala event, and the whole infantry is waiting to do honor to Sergeant Murphy. The invitations have been sent out on gold cards, and it is safe to predict from the interest shown among all the local national guardsmen that the armory will be taxed to its capacity when Sergeant Murphy returns the salute of the far-famed infantry.

Although Sergeant Murphy is nearly 70 years old, last year he requalified as a rifle expert at Camp Smith, Peekskill, when there with his regiment. This was in the difficult "Course A," and while he had to work hard to attain it, his achievement was a wonderful lesson to the many youngsters and officers with the eyes of youth in their favor who make such a mess of rifle shooting with one of the best military rifles ever issued to troops.

Sergeant Murphy also shot on the team of three men, representing the 165th Infantry, in the Adjutant General's match, during the State matches at Peekskill last spring.

The Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 26)

nesday evening, December 17th. The music was rendered by the well known Crescent Melody Five, who were the winners of the B. F. Keith Jazz Band contest. It was good to see so many of the old-timers, and plans are being made for another affair to be held in the spring. Talk about a good time, well, there is no use talking about it, anyone wanting to have the answer to that just drop in at the Company Room some Monday or Thursday evening and ask anyone of the members. The committee, headed by Sergeant James Lowery, who is better known as "Pop," worked hard to put this affair over. In order to give credit to whom it belongs, we might as well give the members who helped the old man out their share: Sergeant James Reynolds, R. Connelly, Sergeant William Meyer, Corporals Olof Hellstrom, Edward Mitchell, Elmer Koesting, Philip Goss, Private Michael Miele, Fitzwilson, Scamacca, Kenney, and Duke Rehm.

105TH FIELD ARTILLERY

THE Quadrant Club is the latest addition to the Field Artillery service in the Division. It was formed recently by the officers of the Second Battalion of the 105th Field Artillery, and includes all officers stationed in the armory at 1122 Franklin Avenue, the Bronx. The Quadrant Club promises to be one of the most popular and progressive soldier clubs in the State. It has started off with a bang, maintaining a steward and a regular club service. Captain Thomas Miley, Battery D, was elected president of the Q. C., and Lieutenant George Thorpe, Battery E, vice-president; Lieutenant Hugh J. Cox, Battery D, was chosen treasurer. The club will get a real test during the approaching inspections of the Second Battalion, as it is planned to dine the inspecting officers and entertain them around the big open fireplace in the new club quarters.

The Medical Department of the 105th Field Artillery, which is regarded as one of the best attached to any National Guard unit in the country, put another feather in its cap with its 5th Annual Dinner and Dance, which was held at Franklin Casino recently. First Sergeant Cummings was toastmaster and speeches were made by Lieutenant Colonel Frank H. Hines, Captains Thomas Nevins and Lambert Oeder, and Lieutenant Mufson and Regt. Sergeant Major William B. Love. Colonel Hines put himself on record as saying that the detachment was 100 per cent. O. K., and could not do anything wrong.

The medics promised to keep this in mind and refer the Colonel to his speech should any of them land in the Battery Q detail some Wednesday night

The officers of the regiment plan a wholesale turnout for the coming farewell dinner to General Bullard. Only those actually on duty at drills will be among the missing at the big testimonial on January 14th.

The polo team of the Second Battalion continues to improve in its game and has mapped out a busy schedule for the remainder of the indoor season. They bowed to the teams of the Essex Troop and the 112th Field Artillery in New Jersey but will go back at both fours before the spring sets in, confident they will equal up the score. Lieutenant George Thorpe has been chosen captain and Lieutenant Dixon manager of the team, which is composed of Captain Lambert Oeder, and Lieutenants Thorpe and E. C. S. McKettrick and Gustave Culter.

The activities of the First Battalion centered about final preparations for inspection. Major Clarence H. Higginson put the units through a battalion drill on December 16th and the drill was followed by some spectacular rough riding class of Essex Troop. The 105th came back with a flying platoon drill under Lieutenant Joseph McCann, of Battery B, for the edification of the visiting Jersey artillerymen.

Battery B, Captain James McSweeney commanding, staged a Christmas party at

the armory. It was a formal affair and no cranberry sauce marred the white shirt fronts. The meal and the entertainment was all home talent stuff and Captain McSweeney played Santa Claus, distributing the 100 per cent. medals to the men of the battery who had maintained unbroken drill attendance for the year. Twenty-two medals were awarded.

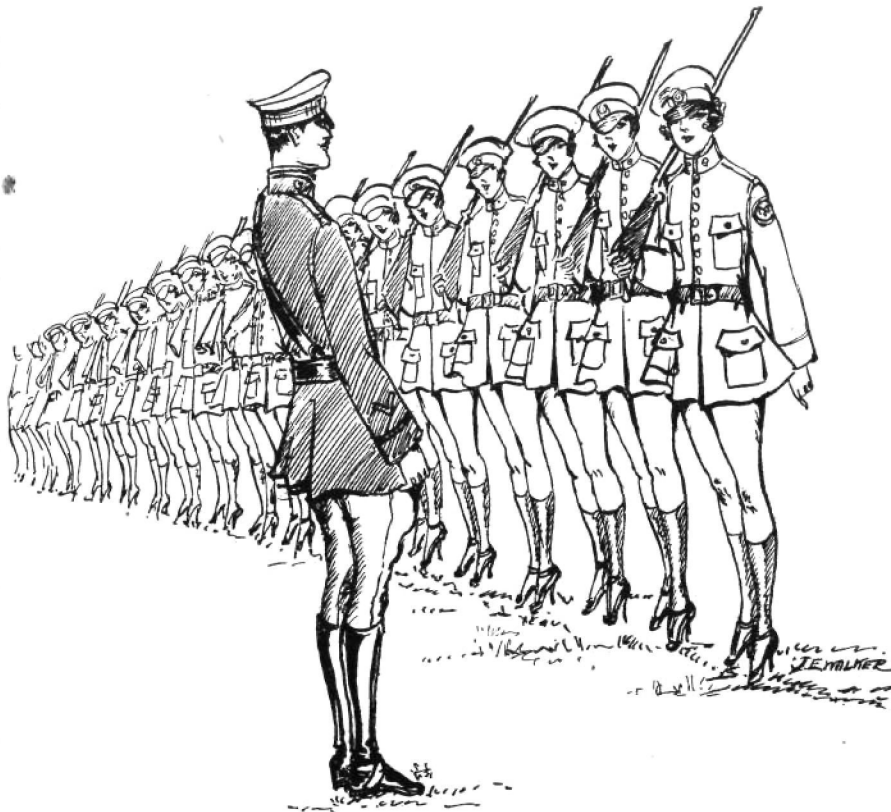
101ST CAVALRY

THE Brooklyn troops of the 101st Cavalry are busily engaged with polo these days. Every Saturday night for the next month or so there will be three games held at the Bedford Avenue armory with teams of high calibre. Although the Class B team got off with a bad start, they are now in tip top form and some close contests are being looked forward to. The inter-troop tournament is under way for the Love Trophy and in the first two games Troop A and Headquarters troops came out victors.

The Cavalry show, "What Do You Say," held at the Academy of Music during December was a big success and helped swell the funds of the Cavalry Post of the American Legion.

The Brooklyn squadron is now hard at work preparing for the annual Spring exhibition and review, which is the biggest feature of the year. Equitation classes under Captain Daniel Cullinane and Sergeant William Boettyer are coming along

(Continued on page 31)



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Waupachugan Whales

By Major Ames T. Brown

BUT to get along!

In previous words I explained something about my country — Waupachuga. Its rarified atmosphere, composed of nitrogen, oxygen and gordongin, and how it rained sideways without a drop of water on the ground or in any way getting wetty. I might add that at the first sign of rain all Waupachugans and animals flatten themselves, and when the sidepour has ceased, rise up again; brush the dust from their brains and clothes and continue on their way.

I mentioned that the Governor General was there and that I am here.

Well, since I last opened my mouth I received an important message over the hay wire.

All is not well.

But to get along!

In accordance with an unwritten Waupachugan Law it is a serious offense to leave the island without permission, and I did one rainy day the day after pay day. It is on a par with failing to salute an officer, and I ought to be writing this in a Waupachugan Jail. I can still remember the sting, for on account of the rarified atmosphere the rain has a terrific velocity. If I hadn't had sense enough to keep my mouth closed I might have drowned or have had a couple of teeth knocked out, and then running as I did I got all wetty when it would have been much nicer to have been in a reclining position on the ground, getting all dusty.

But to get along!

In the Amercian Army they have Judge Advocates and Guard House Lawyers; some sentences are long and some are short.

I am writing this in long and short sentences; shuddering and wondering about that other sentence.

Being a Prince makes the crime all the more superior, and then there is the fact that I was booked to marry the Governor General's daughter, Princess Claritta. I understand that during the years of my absence the old gentleman has been trying to make her marry the Waupachugan Japanese Representative, Prince Ichy-Ichy. Indirectly I hear that Claritta has not forgotten Prince Ammo in America.

I hear—

But to get along!

In Waupachuga I was the Governor General's Chief Confidential Advisor. Since my change of climate I have been carrying on what you would call a one-sided correspondence.

The message that came in over the hay

wire informed me that I had been pardoned for the time that it would take me to give him some more advice. In other words he needed me, and if I understand it correctly, just as soon as he gets the desired information I am to revert back to my outcast status. I would have told him to go hang up his hat and wouldn't have consented to be pardoned for a few minutes, had not the wire indistinctly sputtered that Claritta with tears in her eyes sought the Governor General to seek the advice of Prince Ammo.

Let Prince Ichy-Ichy ponder that one over on his seldom used laughing machine.

But to get along!

It was a problem that I had never been called upon to solve while there or they would have had the solution in some manuel.

But to get along!

An earthquake, while in itself not a serious thing, caused the subsequent troubles. Without the customary preliminary shocks of warning the island went down. In less than an hour it came up again, and in a hurried census, which was immediately taken, every Waupachugan answered to his name, although it is true that some complained of salt water in their stomachs. It shouldn't have been, however, for accustomed to the rarified atmosphere as they are makes submersion and entire lack of air a simple matter, and those that suffered should be reprimanded for not keeping their mouths shut.

When Waupachuga came up again, flocks of fishes were in the trees.

But to get along!

Pastured on the lawn of the Governor General's Palace was a monstrous whale. With a few motions of his tale he knocked down some of the new found homes of the fish. Evidently repentant he would daily jump and flounder into a pond of salt water, which had formed in a depression in the ground. Inhaling vast quantities he would blow it up into the trees to keep the fish alive.

The supply of salt water soon exhausted the fish all died. The natives didn't cry about this, but they were forced to have funerals on account of the odor. But they did worry about the whale, for it was the first one ever landed active and healthy and they wanted to keep it alive.

But to get along!

The whale, like some sentries becoming tired of a restricted area with no chance to roam, developed the habit of taking long sleeps.

Count Pacotta, the Surgeon General of

Why Join the National Guard!

"Upon every able-bodied American citizen there rests an obligation to keep himself fit, and in time of peace prepare to defend his country in time of need."

—JOHN J. PERSHING.

Waupachuga, was consulted and in a voluminous report, stated in many words that the whale would die of sleeping sickness.

I advised—

Prod him with bayonets, before and after meals, assigning hose players to keep him cool. As solid food feed him cakes of ice which if his teeth have been properly cared for he will crunch up like lumps of sugar.

Whales are not fish because they breathe air and with this treatment he will live.

Strange, but I nearly forgot to tell you that this whale was a lady whale, and gave birth to three cunning little whales. The cute little things gave no trouble at all and the way they jumped around. In another generation they will probably be born with legs and run around like their sisters of the land.

Whales and elephants are mammals.

Darwin and another that I am more willing to believe say that man came out of swamps and eventually after passing through various stages became the playful little men that they are to-day. How Darwin would laugh if he knew how some people plan to get us into subways to-day.

Now the greatest glory of that great American Institution, "The Circus," is the Elephant and who said he was related to a whale.

But to get along!

"Jack kissed me last night."

"How many times?"

"I came to confess, not to boast."

—Brown Jug.

* * *

Mary had a little flask,

She held it very tightly.

And filled the damn think every day,

Because she drained it nightly.

—Georgia Yellow Jacket.

Your Eyes and Bulls' eyes

By Major W. C. Waggoner, M. D.

[EDITOR'S NOTE—This theory has been proved out in pistol shooting at short ranges, most expert shots being able to shoot as well with both eyes open. Some doctor several years ago had a pair of shooting spectacles made with the left eye covered and a small hole in right-eye glass for focusing.]

HAVING made considerable study of the subject of Ophthalmology, and after several years of clinical experience in refraction, I am thoroughly convinced that a man's vision with either eye is better if he has both eyes open, than if he closes one and attempts to focus with the other.

In other words, if he has a blinder over one eye, he can see better with the uncovered eye than if he closes one eye, for several reasons—the first and foremost of which is that by squinting one eye, he is at once assuming an unnatural position, and I do not believe you can beat Old Nature any time, anyway. Second, in attempting to see with one closed, you are putting a strain on both eyes, trying to keep one closed and throwing the other one off the normal line of vision. Third, this procedure causes the open eye to be thrown out of focus, as it were, which can be readily seen by testing out my proposition.

My reason for presenting this regime



Major W. C. Waggoner, M.D.

is in connection with shooting. I do not profess to know anything at all about shooting, except that the better a man sees the better he may shoot, and, of course, the Ordnance Department of the Army is not supposed to know much about eyes.

Therefore, having been a medical officer of the National Guard for several years, I have come to the conclusion that if this matter was properly put to the Ordnance Department, a wonderful improvement in shooting could be accomplished.

It would take considerable time to teach a man to shoot with both eyes open, uncovered. I have, therefore, suggested a blinder for one eye. This, you will say immediately (as has already been said), would be impracticable in action, as the blinder would have to be adjusted, might be lost, or what not, but I do not agree.

If, and when, sufficient interest is apparent, the writer will be pleased to proceed in the matter looking toward a better shooting army.

The Whole Guard on Review

(Continued from page 28)

in good shape and promise to show some fine riding exhibitions in the review. It is possible that a tandem ride will be featured this year.

Every man from Colonel Howlett down is striving to hold the much coveted honor space for the monthly attendance of the New York National Guard.

Twenty recruits were recently graduated from the class under Lieutenant Albert Marucchi and favorably inspected by Colonel Howlett.

Lieutenant Leo Mortenson was picked for the position of No. 1 on the all-Brooklyn polo team which will compete in the inter-city tournament at Chicago during this month.

An association of present and former members of Troop A is being formed by Ben Hasselman, a veteran trooper.

polo for the season of 1925. The schedule is arranged as follows:

Week of		
Feb. 7	101st Cavalry plays	51st Machine Gun Squadron
Feb. 14	" " "	105th F. A.
Feb. 21	" " "	104th F. A.
Mar. 14	" " "	107th Infantry
Feb. 7	51st Machine Gun Squadron plays	105th F. A.
Feb. 14	" " "	104th F. A.
Feb. 21	" " "	107th Infantry
Feb. 7	105th F. A. plays	104th F. A.
Feb. 14	" " "	107th Infantry
Feb. 7	104th F. A. plays	107th Infantry

This makes ten games in all with play-outs where necessary—a program which will create a lot of interest and bring to the National Guard for the first time a big program of polo sport.

It is very gratifying to find that the spirit of competition is so well represented in the different armories. In the different mounted organizations now there is a spirited contest to determine the ability of the different players to represent their organizations in the tournament games set forth in the schedule and a very careful study of the schedules of handicap is now being made. This will result in a still further increase of interest so that when the summer season comes the mallet and ball enthusiasts will come out on the greensward and give some real outdoor polo.



Review 101st Cavalry to Lieut. Governor Billings of Vermont

Lieutenant Charles Sheldon, attached to the staff of Brigadier General Mortimer D. Bryant, has returned from the Cavalry Officers' School at Fort Riley.

Captain Reginald Brayley and his rough riders are practicing some hair raising stunts every Saturday afternoon, which promise to provide plenty of thrills in the annual exhibition.



Troopers in Camp—"Staff of Life"

HIT THE BALL

THE Polo Committee of the National Guard of New York State are presenting a very complete schedule of indoor

CHRISTMAS IN KEW GARDEN

In days of old when drinks were sold,
And barrooms held their sway
There would appear the egg-nog cheer
From now till New Year's Day.

"Waupachugan" A Cross Word Puzzle

Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Editor,
NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN,

Dear Sir:

My attention has been called to an article in the December issue of your magazine, entitled "Waupachugan Whales," purporting to be written by one "Ames T. Brown."

I am afraid this man "Brown" is imposing upon you. His real name, by the way, is Feldheim.

"Brown" states that he and the Lieutenant Governor are the only Waupachugans who have ever entered the United States. This statement contains two inaccuracies. In the first place, my wife and I, both residing in East Peekskill, are native born Wapachugans, and in the second place, "Brown" himself was never in Wapachuga. I know this because in October, 1913, at which time I was Deputy Assistant Inspector of the Wapachugan Royal Dismounted Customs Service, I personally saw "Brown" and four Chinamen dragged from beneath a pile of dead fish in a ship's launch which had set off from the steamship Marcus P. Gniffel (Phila.) with the evident intention of smuggling these men into the country. Needless to say, "Brown" and his Chinese chums were promptly returned to the ship in irons and deported the following day without ever having set foot on shore. A great deal of this sort of smuggling was going on at the time, owing to the demand for unskilled labor in the fishglue refineries.

"Brown's" statements regarding the phenomena of my native country are founded on fact, but the many inaccuracies in his article indicate that he is merely repeating what was told to him by a number of morons who were deported on the same ship. There is, however, no doubt that "Brown" did actually approach near enough to land to be affected by the rarefied atmosphere of the country which invariably, in the case of foreigners, causes a mental condition known locally as "koo-koo." This affliction is incurable.

I have no desire to enter into any controversy with the gentleman in question, but feel it my duty to acquaint you with the facts.

Respectfully,
TOMRE D'RUHTRA.

From One Who Knew His Fellowmen!

"The military tent, where boys sleep side by side, will rank next to the public school among the great agents of democracy."

—THEODORE ROOSEVELT.



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