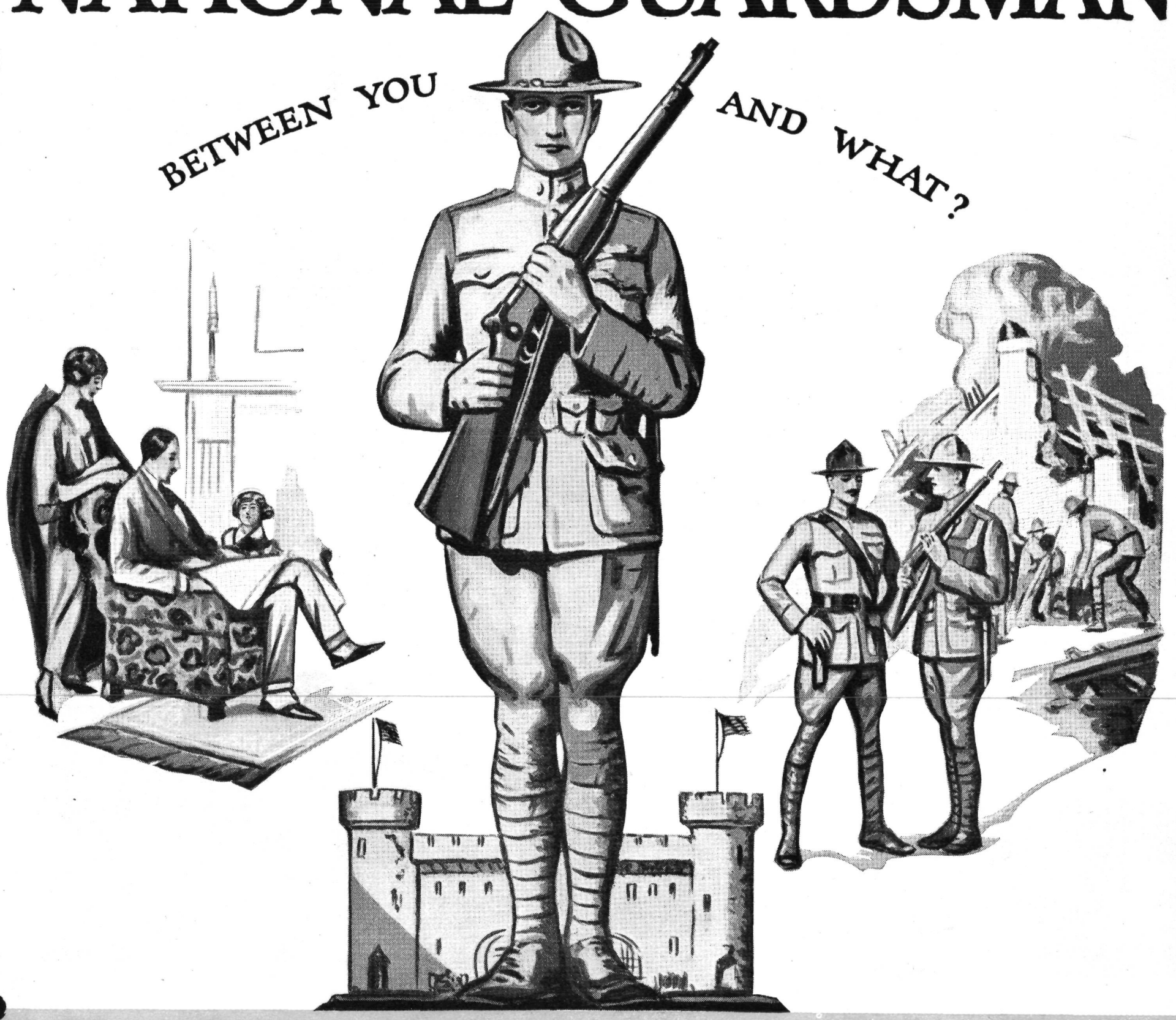
OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN



JULY, 1927

15c. THE COPY

STATE OF NEW YORK

DIVISION OF MILITARY AND NAVAL AFFAIRS

OF THE

EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT

THE ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE

ALBANY, *March* 4, 1927.

GENERAL ORDERS
No. 7.

I. The State Recruiting Medal will hereafter be issued to each officer and enlisted man of the National Guard who obtains three recruits for the organization of which he is a member. Credit will also be given for re-enlistments. When the holder of a medal has obtained two additional recruits or re-enlistments he will receive a bar to be attached to the ribbon thereof. Another bar will be furnished for each five additional enlistments until twenty-five enlistments or re-enlistments have been obtained.

II. Commanding officers will approve and forward applications for the Recruiting Medal *direct to this office.* Where credit for enlistments or re-enlistments in two or more units of the organization is claimed, the approval of each unit commander will be required.

III. Bars for recruiting prescribed in G. O. 11, A. G. O., June 27, 1923, will no longer be issued or worn; the latter will be forwarded to this office to be exchanged for the new medal.

IV. The Recruiting Medal or ribbon will be worn in the same manner and to the left of the last medal prescribed in Paragraph 451, S. R.

BY COMMAND OF THE GOVERNOR

FRANKLIN W. WARD,
Brigadier General,
The Adjutant General.

OFFICIAL:

H. R. LAWRENCE,

Captain, Q. M. C., Director, Personnel Bureau.

The NEW YORK National Guardsman

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME FOUR NUMBER FOUR

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THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN:

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

LIEUT.-COL. FRED M. WATERBURY, *Editor*
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71st Infantry in Lindbergh Parade, New York City

National Guardsman -- C. A. Lindbergh

What manner of man is Captain Charles A. Lindbergh? Hundreds of thousands of words have been written of this young man since the "Spirit of St. Louis" took the air at New York, and his youthful features are familiar to people the world over through the rapid distribution of his photographs, yet with all the publicity one finds people asking—"Well, is all this true or is it merely publicity?"

There is one place where dispassionate, matter-of-factness reigns supreme; where imagination and the human-interest touch are barred from all consideration; where only the cold truth finds its way into type or print. In the official records of the Militia Bureau of the War Department is the record of Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, 110th Observation Squadron, 35th Division, Missouri National Guard. The record dates from 1924, long before the New York to Paris flight was planned and the statements appearing therein, matter-of-fact at the time, now have the necessary attributes of prophecy.

"Mr. Lindbergh is an intelligent, industrious, young man, and displays an unusual interest in his work. This, coupled with his capabilities has led me to believe that he will successfully complete everything he undertakes."

Prophets often receive little recognition, but in the case of Capt. C. R. Wassell of the Missouri National Guard it is believed that honor is due. The above quotation is taken from a recommendation Capt. Wassell forwarded to the Chief, Militia Bureau, in 1925, when the then Mr. Lindbergh was making application for commission in the National Guard of Missouri.

The man whose name is known in every corner of the world today was appraised with a keen eye. The indomitable will which carried him in his 3600-mile jaunt from New York to Paris in 1927 was evident in 1925 and made its way into the official records of the Militia Bureau of the War Department.

Captain Lindbergh first made application for flying training as an Air Corps Cadet in September, 1923. His recommendations were accepted and he entered upon his training at Brooks Field, Texas, in March, 1924, and at the expiration of one year was graduated as a Flying Cadet and commissioned as a Second Lieutenant in the Officers Reserve Corps.

As a Second Lieutenant, Officers Reserve Corps, he was on active duty from July 5, 1925, to July 20, 1925. On December 7, 1925, he made application for a commission in the 110th Observation Squadron of the 55th Division, Missouri National Guard.

In addition to the recommendation of Capt. Wassell quoted above, other recommendations as to Lieutenant Lindbergh's qualifications were submitted to the examining board. In these occur such expressions as—"ambitious, hard working, intelligent"; "honest, energetic and industrious"; "honest, energetic, dependable"; "a man of good moral habits and regular in all his business transactions."

With these personal recommendations and the record of his previous training before it, the board waived further examination and upon its recommendation, Second Lieutenant Lindbergh, Officers Reserve Corps, became First Lieutenant, 110th Observation Squadron, Missouri National Guard, on December 7, 1925.

Medal of Valor of the State of New York presented to Colonel Charles A. Lindberg, Missouri National Guard.

Lieutenant Lindbergh received his rating as Airplane Pilot after graduation from the Air Service Advanced Flying School at Kelly Field, Texas, on March 14, 1925.

Early in 1926 a vacancy in the grade of Captain occurred in the 110th Observation Squadron in Missouri and Lieutenant Lindbergh was appointed to fill the vacancy. In the recommendations accompanying his papers appear the phrase—"conscientious and efficient in the performance of his duties." When he was given his physical examination for flying to qualify him for promotion, the Flight Surgeon, Lieutenant M. L. Green, Medical Corps, who conducted the test which is the most exacting required in the Army, stated in his summary—"he is purposeful, yet quick of reaction, alert, intelligent, congenial."

Lieutenant Lindbergh got his promotion to Captain on July 13, 1926, and by virtue of that commission in the National Guard of Missouri, was promoted to Captain in the Officers Reserve Corps on November 22, 1926.

Aviators are required to take a physical examination every six months and on March 17, 1926, Captain F. C. Venn, Medical Corps, expressed himself regarding the to-be-famous young officer as—"satisfactory, stable, serious, frank, modest, alert, deliberate."

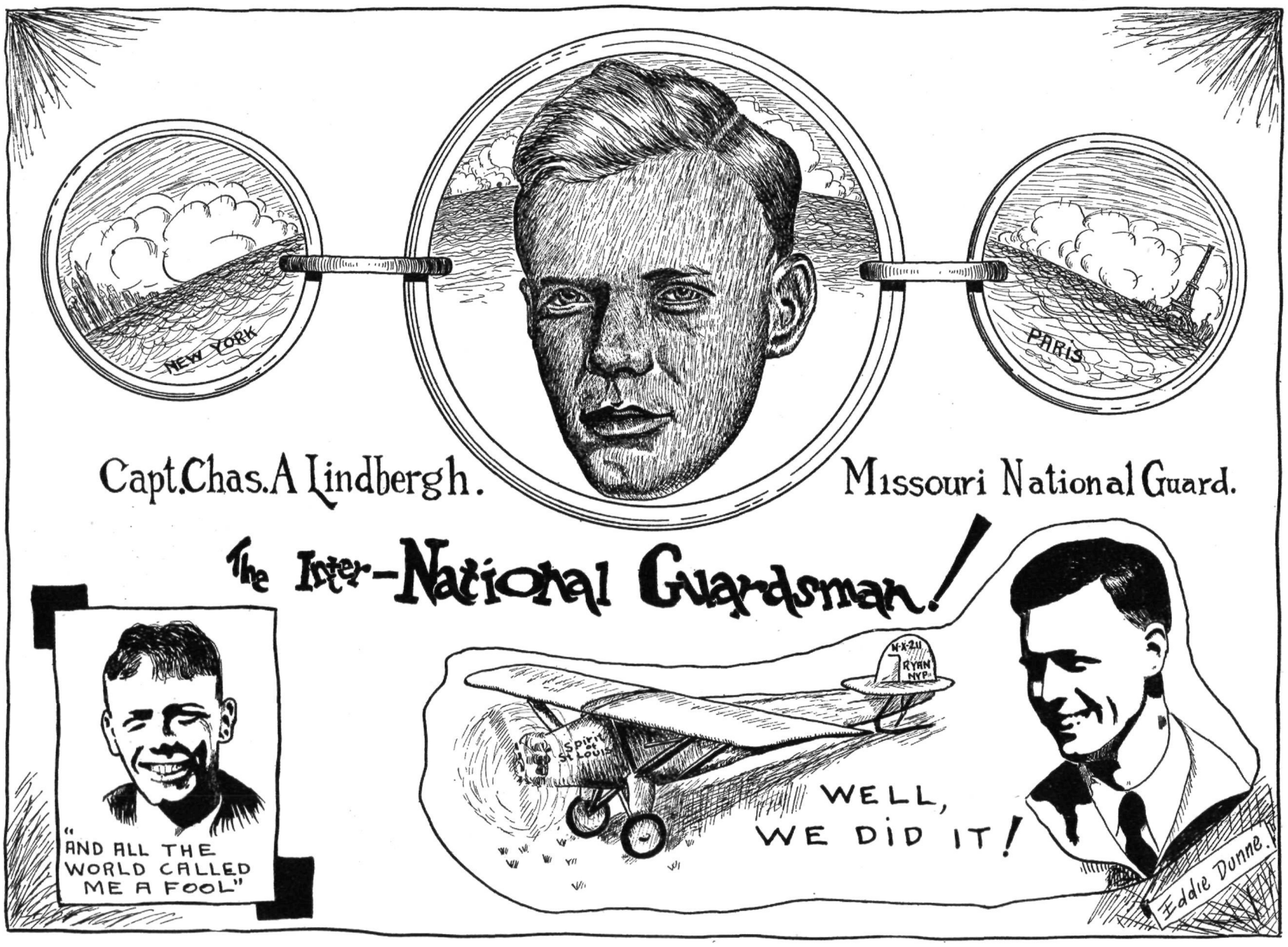
There has arisen a host of people who belong to the "I told you so" club; and another host who belong to the "I knew him when" club; but those who recorded their observations and beliefs in the official National Guard records two years before the Great Adventure may lay claim to the only charter memberships.

Captain Charles A. Lindbergh not only proved his courage, initiative, technical qualifications and physical strength by his flight across the Atlantic, but in his difficult role as Flying Ambassador to Europe he has proved to be "alert, intelligent, stable, serious, frank, modest and deliberate." We often pass by the obvious. In the light of recent events it seems strange that those who placed their observations in the records should not have realized that this man was destined for greatness. A man who possesses all the qualities recorded as making up the real Charles A. Lindbergh could not be a failure.

Facts and figures, statistics in the National Guard records, may not make interesting reading as a general rule, but you cannot write uninteresting facts about a man whose examination questions can only be answered by the use of the superlative.

The trans-Atlantic flight of Captain Charles A. Lindbergh has thrilled the entire world and his modest acceptance of the honors heaped upon him has endeared him to everyone, but we of the National Guard take a particular pride in his achievement, for he is one of us, 110th Observation Squadron, 35th Division Air Service, Missouri National Guard.

Lindbergh's reception in New York City was a record breaker for even this city of wonderful receptions and it was the privilege of the members of the New York National Guard stationed in the greater city, under command of Major General William N. Haskell (who was also Grand Marshal of the parade) to escort their comrade in his triumphant progress from the Battery to Central Park, where he received the Medal of Valor of the State of New York.



COMPANY TRAINING

"Company Training," a volume just off the press of the Book Department, United States Infantry Association, Washington, D. C., consists of 760 pages containing an abridgement of 46 Training Regulations pertaining to the training of the Infantry company.

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"The Linguistic Batman"

By Private Art. W. Grahame, Regimental Headquarters Co., 106th Inf.

I DO not know how the name originated and am not going to try to find this out now. The fact remains that the Buck Private who is assigned to wait on an officer of the British Army, wash his sox, make his bed, prepare and empty his bath (when such a luxury is available) shine his shoes, polish his buttons and do all the dirty work in and around his quarters, goes by the name of a "Batman." And believe it or not, there are quite a few men who are willing to perform this kind of work in preference to going through the regular routine drills, fatigues, route marches, bayonet exercises, etc., which make up the life of a soldier in training for "Over There." In the first instance, a Batman receives from the Officer whose lackey he is, a "salary" of, in the case of a Lieutenant, $2.50 a month. Officers of higher rank are required to pay more, in proportion to their rank. In addition to this, a Batman is not required to go on Guardmount or to peel spuds or work as a "Mess Orderly" or to perform any other kind of duty which would be regarded by the ordinary Buck Private as being all in the day's work. He is "struck off all duties" so that he may be free to give his undivided time and attention to "valet-ing" for "his" Officer.

This yarn has to do with a Batman who, from a standpoint of batmanship was a treasure whom all the officers wanted to "own." He knew his work, and performed it to a nicety. In pre-war times he had traveled quite a lot and had acquired a most extensive vocabulary. He was the master of five or six languages, including Hindustani and Arabic, and he spoke of Hobart, Tasmania; Marsailles, France; Shanghai, China; Alexandria, Egypt; Ostend, Belgium; and Mombassa, Ger. East Africa, with almost as much familiarity as the ordinary average man speaks of Main Street in his own home burg. Yes, he was a treasure, and all the officers knew it and wanted him to work for them. However, having already been assigned to the service of Lieutenant The Honorable Donald Fitzhugh Algernon St. Clair-Faversham, second son of the Earl of Something, he was not available for service by anyone else, even if the Honorable Gentleman were at all willing to part with him, which he certainly was not! Nor was he at all anxious to "batman" for anyone else either: Lieutenant The Hon. St. Clair-Faversham was anything but "tight," and did not confine his monthly hand-overs to the mere $2.50 specified by Army Regulations. On the contrary he thought nothing of instructing his Batman to "keep the change" even when such "change" would be in excess of $2.50!

The time arrived at last when the Regiment was considered to be sufficiently trained to be able to take its place in the lines "somewhere in France," and orders were received to this effect. In less time than it takes to tell, every officer in the Regiment suddenly became possessed of a book, the cover of which informed you that by its help you could "teach yourself to speak French conversationally in five easy lessons." Lieut. The Hon. Donald F. A. St. Clair-Faversham was no exception, and was busily engaged poring over a book of this kind when one of his brother officers sauntered up and spotted him. "Oh! I say! What's the bally idea of wasting time that way, 'Favvie,' Ol' Boy?" demanded the b.o., "why, man, with a batman like yours speaking a-thousand-and-one different lingos why should you want to bother about swotting French, eh, what?" "I reckon you aren't so far wrong," replied the Hon. Gentleman, tossing aside his book and summoning his batman to him. "You are going to act as Interpreter for me when we get to the other side," he informed that worthy when he arrived "at the double," "so you can just make your mind up right here and now that you're going to stick right close to me at all times and in all places, whether I happen to be on business or on pleasure. Understand?"

The Batman understood: in fact he was tickled to death to have so "soft" a job assigned to him. Why, he would have to go along with "his" officer even if that gentleman wanted only to procure a pint of liquid refreshment! And wasn't "his" officer the soul of generosity? What then would be easier than to "procure" *two* pints instead of one? Sure, he was a lucky batman indeed.

The Regiment arrived in France in due time and was sent up into the Ypres Sector. Lieut. The Hon. St. Clair-Faversham, kit, equipment and batman, were also along. Never did this gentleman ever dream that there were so many languages in the world as he found being spoken in France! There were Frenchmen who spoke French, Flemish women who spoke Flemish, Belgians who spoke Belgian, Chinese laborers who spoke Chinese, Fiji Islanders who spoke two or three dialects of Fijian, Egyption laborers who spoke both Arabic and Soudanise, Indian soldiers who spoke Punjabi, Hindustani, and other dialects of the language, as well as French Colonial Troops from Morrocco, Senegal, and other remote places, each speaking his own particular tongue. All this bothered our hero's of-

(*Continued on page* 23)

(*Illustration by Art W. Grahame*)

Record Attendance at Rifle Matches

Under ideal weather conditions, the greatest number of competitors since the World War spent a week at Camp Smith shooting for the various trophies of the State of New York and New York State Rifle Association matches. Regiments which had not entered the matches for years sent teams and the cadets of the United States Military Academy entered the matches of the New York State Rifle Association in which they were eligible to compete. The feature of the week's shooting was the splendid work of the 107th Infantry team which carried off the majority of the trophies.

The one fly in the ointment was the small number of men available for service with the Provisional Ordnance Detachment—by permission of the Adjutant General a number of civilians were added to the service detachment but the record number of entries made even this force insufficient and it was necessary to call upon the teams for scores throughout the matches. The splendid cooperation of the various teams alone made it possible to successfully carry out the crowded schedule.

Those teams which did not rank high among the winners left with the avowed intention of giving the winners an even closer run for their money next year and we look for another hot contest in the 1928 matches.

The results follow:

MEMBERS MATCH

78 Competed—Possible 150

Score

1. Pvt. Hallberg, 107th Inf....143—95.33
2. 1st Sgt. Horan, 174th Inf...139—92.67
3. Lt. Swan, 102d Eng.....139—92.67

COMPANY TEAM

13 Teams Competed—Possible 420

1. Co. G, 174th Inf.....367
2. Hq. & Ser. Co., 102d Eng.....357
3. Co. F, 10th Inf.....352

CRUIKSHANK TROPHY

16 Teams Competed—Possible 630

1. Team No. 1, 107th Inf.....578
2. Team No. 2, 107th Inf.....553
3. Team No. 2, 102d Eng.....550

McALPIN TROPHY

10 Teams Competed—Possible 1200

1. Team No. 1, 107th Inf.....1080
2. Team No. 1, 102d Eng.....1056
3. 108th Inf.....1037

GENERAL RICHARDSON PISTOL AND REVOLVER MATCH

9 Teams Competed—Possible 100%

1. Hq. Btty. & C. T., 104th F. A..88.32%
2. Btty. B, 104th F. A.....82.26%
3. Btty. F, 105th F. A.....77.30%

WINGATE TROPHY

57 Competitors—Possible 50

1. Cpl. Overbaugh, 10th Inf.....45—90%
2. Sgt. Hawkins, 174th Inf.....45—90%
3. Pvt. Hallberg, 107th Inf.....40—80%

ROGERS TROPHY

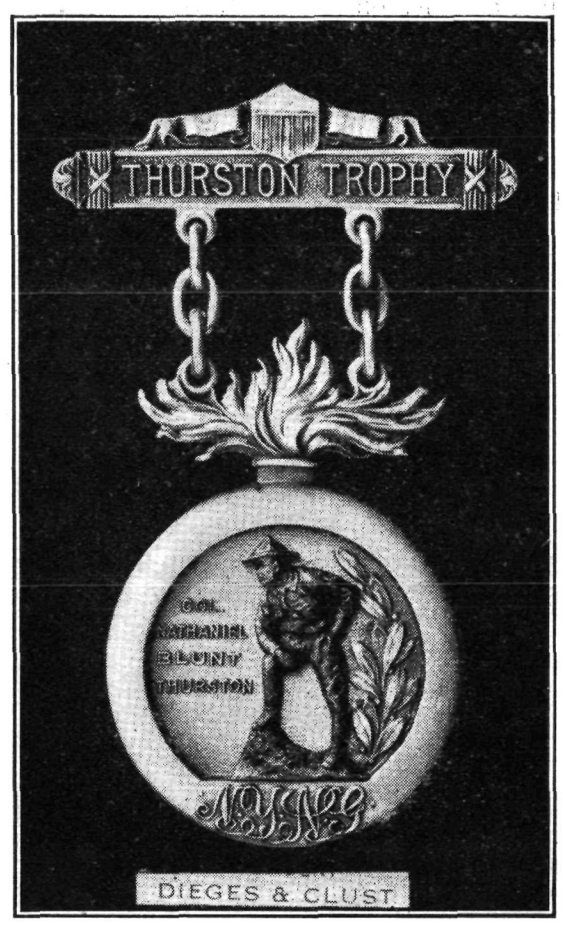
108 Competitors—Possible 50

1. Sgt. Nott, 108th Inf.....49—98%
2. Sgt. Kelly, 107th Inf.....49—98%
3. Sgt. Williams, 174th Inf.....48—96%

OLD GUARD TROPHY

10 Teams Competed—Possible 300

1. Team No. 1, 107th Inf.....261
2. Team No. 2, 107th Inf.....257
3. Team No. 1, 71st Inf.....256



BRIGADE AND HDQRS. MATCHES

12 Teams—Possible 1800

Headquarters Match

102d Engineers 1585
101st Cavalry 1492

53d Brigade

10th Infantry 1580
106th Infantry 1410

54th Brigade

107th Infantry 1649
108th Infantry 1610

87th Brigade

71st Infantry 1593
174th Infantry 1573

93d Brigade

165th Infantry 1455
14th Infantry 1355

Naval Brigade

3d Battalion 1260
2d Battalion 1211

SAYRE PISTOL MATCH

7 Teams—Possible 100%

1. 104th F. A. 92.91
2. 51st M. G. Sq. 92.80
3. 244th C. A. 86.81

71ST REGIMENT TROPHY

13 Teams Competed—Possible 1230

1. Team No. 1, 107th Inf.....1098
2. Team No. 2, 107th Inf.....1089
3. Team No. 1, 102d Eng.....1068

GOVERNOR'S CUP

126 Entries—Possible 100

1. M. G. Wilson, 107th Inf.....97
2. Capt. H. E. Gormsen, 102d Eng....97
3. O. E. Ragonnet, 102d Eng.....97

ADJUTANT GENERALS MATCH

17 Competed—Possible 450

1. Co. L, 107th Inf.....416
2. Co. G, 107th Inf.....411
3. Co. E, 107th Inf.....407

THURSTON MATCH

83 Competed—Possible 175

1. Overbaugh, 10th Inf.....156—89.14%
2. Zeckhausen, 107th Inf.....156—89.14%
3. Aldred, 174th Inf.....156—89.14%

ROE ALL COMERS MATCH

21 Entries—Possible 50

1. Sgt. A. Gormsen, 102d Eng.....49
2. Sgt. R. Devereux, 107th Inf.....48
3. Lt. Wallace, 174th Inf.....47

STATE MATCH

8 Teams Entered—Possible 4200

1. 107th Infantry 3856
2. 102d Engineers 3768
3. 174th Infantry 3761
4. 108th Infantry 3696
5. 10th Infantry 3664
6. 71st Infantry 3663
7. 106th Infantry 3083
8. 165th Infantry 2980

International Match Results

INTERNATIONAL MATCH RESULTS

		Totals
1.	Switzerland	5,379
2.	Sweden	5,309
3.	United States	5,272
4.	Denmark	5,241
5.	France	5,160
6.	Italy	4,976
7.	Spain	4,789
8.	Holland	4,756
9.	Poland	4,400
10.	Jugo-Slavia	4,064

William Bruce, civilian members of U. S. team from Wyoming, broke the world's record for the four strings prone, 300 meters, making 389 out of a possible 400.

Baseball Campionship Schedule

COMPETITION for the Wadsworth Trophy representing the Championship of the New York National Guard in baseball (held at present by the 27th Division Special Troops) will be conducted during the field training season 1927 in accordance with the following schedule, all matches to be played at Camp Smith, N. Y.

FIRST ROUND

Match A, Saturday, June 18th, 244th Artillery vs. 102nd Medical Regiment.

Match B, Sunday, June 19th, 27th Special Troops vs. 102nd Engineers.

Match C, Saturday, July 2nd, 27th Division Trains, QMC, vs. 106th Infantry.

Match D, Saturday, July 16th, 14th Infantry vs. 165th Infantry.

Match E, Saturday, July 9th, 101st Signal Battalion vs. 369th Infantry.

Match F, Sunday, July 31st, 10th Infantry vs. 71st Infantry.

SECOND ROUND

Match G, Saturday, June 25th, winner of Match A vs. winner of Match B.

Match H, Saturday, July 23rd, winner of Match C vs. winner of Match D.

Match I, Saturday, August 6th, winner of Match E vs. winner of Match F.

Match J, Wednesday, Thursday or Friday, August 10th, 11th or 12th, 107th Infantry vs. 108th Infantry.

THIRD ROUND

Match K, Saturday, July 30th, winner of Match G vs. winner of Match H.

Match L, Saturday, August 13th, winner of Match I vs. winner of Match J.

FINAL ROUND

Series M, Saturdays, August 20th, 27th and Sept. 3rd (if necessary), winner of Match K vs. winner of Match L.

The following special regulations will govern the playing of matches.

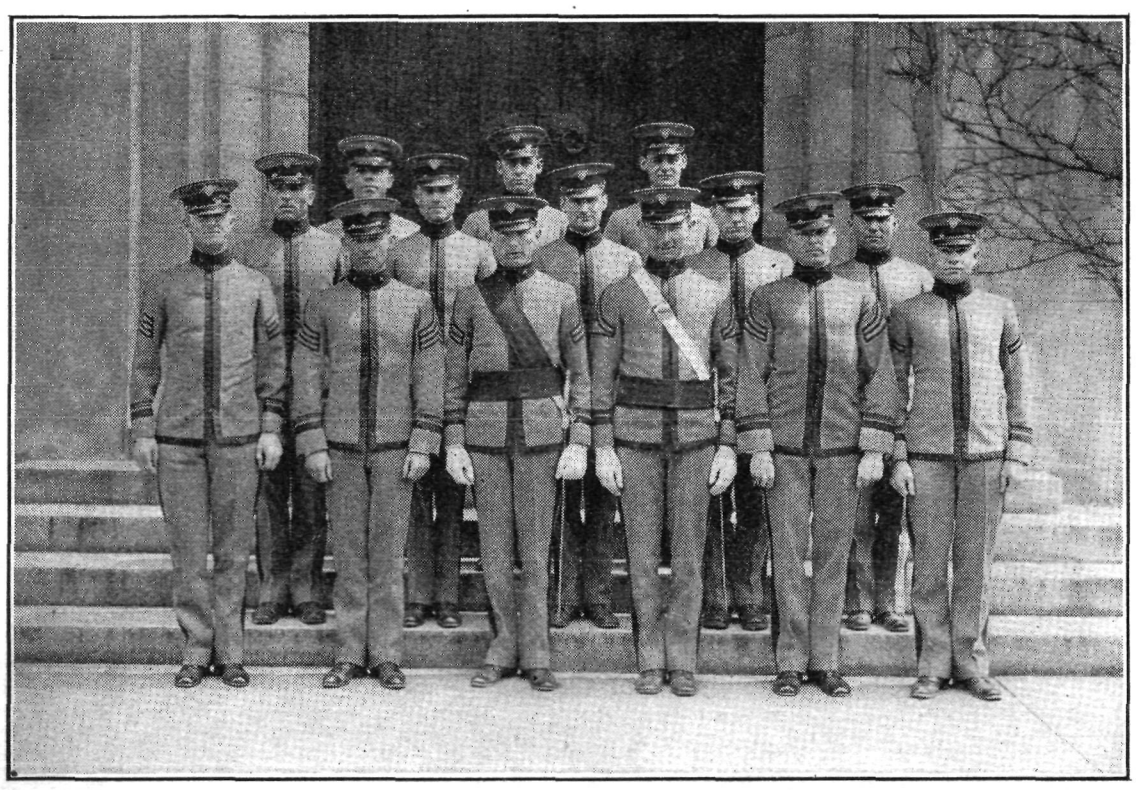
(a) All contestants must wear baseball uniforms and baseball or rubber soled shoes. The wearing of undershirts or sleeveless jerseys in place of baseball shirts is prohibited.

(b) The competition will be supervised by the Assistant Chief of Staff G-3, 27th Division. He has authority to alter dates or other conditions, to disqualify teams for cause or take any other action that may be necessary to insure the completion of the schedule. He will secure umpires for all games.

(c) All players must be members of the organization who have served at least sixty days immediately preceding the match to be played and have performed at least 75% of all duties during that time. Team captains are held responsible for the strict observance of this rule and will present signed certificate of the eligibility of their teams to the officer in charge of matches or to opposing captain upon demand. Not more than two commissioned officers may play on a team at one time.

(d) The scheduled time for starting play in matches is 3:00 P. M. Practice will be completed before that time. Games may be called by the officer in charge at 5:15 P. M. and decided on the score of the last completed inning irrespective of the number of innings played.

(e) Teams failing to report on scheduled dates, or failing to have a complete team ready to play at the hour set for the match, may be disqualified by the officer in charge. Both teams may be so disqualified.



Our Airmen Win

The photograph below shows the team from the 27th Division Air Corps, New York National Guard, that captured first and second places in the National Guard Air Race and first place in the Mixed Relay Race at Baltimore, Md., on Memorial Day.

Left to right are: Sergeant Gordon Hamilton, technical sergeant; Lieutenant Carl Rach, engineering officer; Lieutenant John Battle, pilot, and Lieutenant Carl Sack, pilot.

First and second places in the National Guard Race went to Lieutenant Battle and Lieutenant Sack, respectively. First place in the Mixed Relay Race was captured by Lieutenant Sack and Sergeant Hamilton.

The two ships used in both races were taken directly from service and placed into the race, thereby repeating their performance in the National Guard Race at Philadelphia last year when the same ships placed first and second, respectively.

Former Enlisted Men Graduate

The members of the 1927 class of the United States Military Academy pictured at the left are all former enlisted men in the Regular Army and National Guard.

Each year the Governor of the State of New York is permitted to nominate some members of the New York National Guard to take the entrance examinations for West Point.

This is a membership advantage of the National Guard which is not generally given sufficient publicity.

Service in Aid of Civil Authorities

By Lieut. Colonel William R. Wright

(*Continued from June issue*)

WITH a great deal of reorganization and reconstruction to be accomplished, it was very fortunate that the Guard was given a period of some fifteen years of comparative quiet in which to do the job.

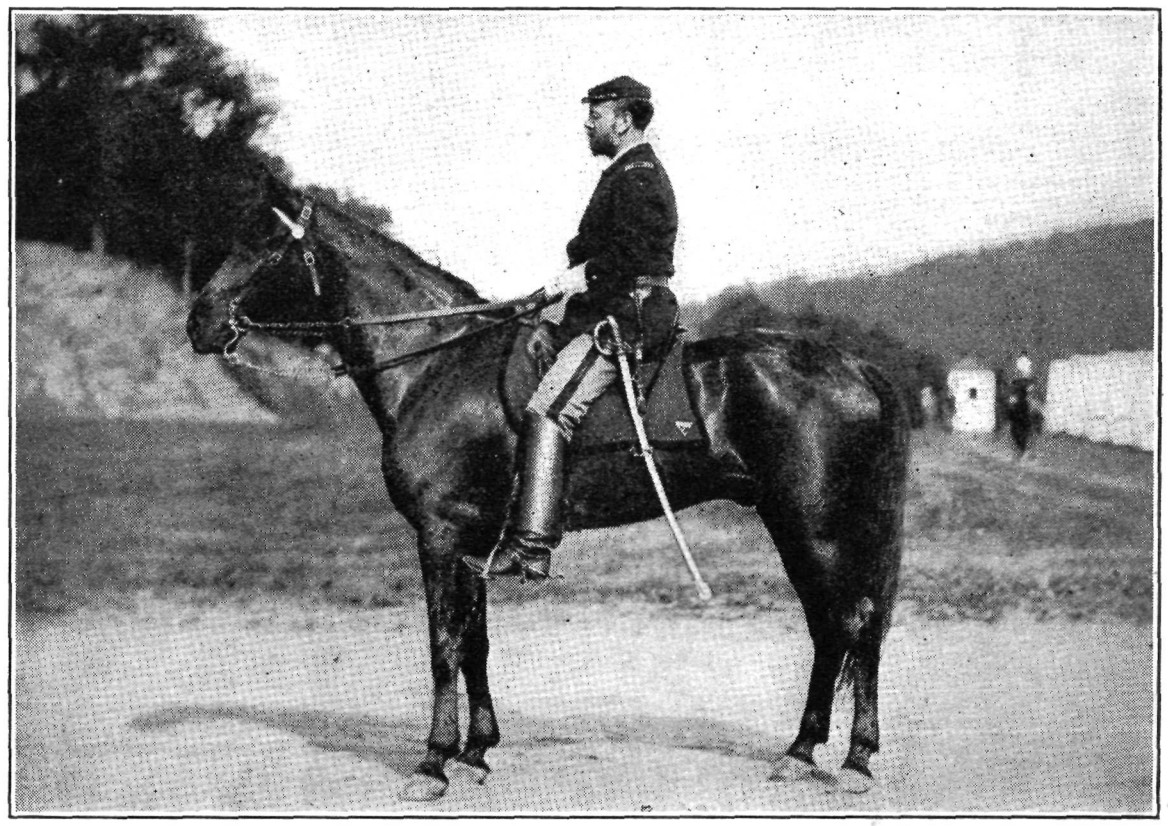
The years immediately following the 1877 Railroad Strike can be summarized very quickly. Units of the Guard were ordered out for minor disturbances at Kingston in 1879, Cornwall and Syracuse in 1881, Coxsackie in 1882, Oswego in 1884 and Syracuse again in 1890. All of these troubles were connected with various railroads and their employees.

When the year 1892 was reached, however, our rest period came to a close and another active session started.

1892 turned out to be another of our busy years. A minor disturbance occurred in North Tonawanda on June 11th on account of a dispute between union and non-union laborers engaged in handling lumber which resulted in a riot in which there was considerable bloodshed and violence. Two separate companies proved sufficient to restore order.

The big event of the year came on August 16th, and was the result of a switchmen's strike involving all of the railroad lines entering Buffalo. When the strike was declared, men willing to fill the places of the strikers were put to work at once and violence of a minor nature started without delay, followed on August 13th by incendiary fires which consumed a large number of cars and their valuable contents. The Sheriff of Erie County at once called for military aid and the 65th and 74th Regiments were ordered out, followed by a number of separate companies and the battery of artillery which was attached to the 4th Brigade. This force, aggregating some 1700 men, soon proved to be insufficient. There were about 70 miles of railroad yards with 800 miles of track to be guarded. The yards were crossed in all directions by streets, and the striking switchmen, presenting no appearance by which they could be distinguished from other civilians, were able to grasp many chances to turn switches, which they did without the slightest consideration for the safety of passengers. After a consultation between the railroad officials and Brigadier General Peter C. Doyle of the 4th Brigade, who commanded the troops throughout this service, an appeal was sent to Governor Roswell P. Flower for an additional force and seventeen more separate companies ,together with the 9th, 12th, 13th, 22nd, 23rd and 71st Regiments, 10th Battalion, Troop A Cavalry and First Brigade Signal Corps were ordered to Buffalo, a total of 6942 men thus being engaged in the duty which lasted from August 16th to August 27th. This force overawed the strikers and prevented any serious damage until the strike was called off on August 24th. Troops and sentries were reviled and stoned but such events were customary and were generally disregarded. Two soldiers and one civilian were killed. Sergeant Elsasser of the 65th Regiment was accidentally shot in the guardhouse, while Private O'Hara of the 48th Separate Company was run over and killed by a train. The civilian, a striker, was shot while attempting to escape arrest after being detected in tampering with a switch. As a result of the latter death an indictment for murder was brought against Lieutenant Cassidy of the 22nd Regiment. Vigorous action by the military authorities resulted in the quashing of the charges and, in the following year, in the amendment of the Military Code to provide that members of the National Guard on duty are under the exclusive jurisdiction of military courts.

In General Doyle's report he states that all troops did well but makes special mention of the Signal Corps and of Troop A, the latter commanded by Captain Charles F. Roe, who, a few years later, was destined to become the first of our Major Generals to command the entire National Guard. General Doyle strongly recommended the organization of the many separate companies into regiments, and the issue to all organizations of complete camp and garrison equipment, especially standard cooking utensils which seem to have been entirely missing. Every regimental commander spoke forcibly and at length on the subject of shoes. Shoes were not an article of issue and the men wore their own footgear. These were often of the patent-leather, toothpick-toe variety then fashionable and were somewhat unsuitable for walking post over rock ballast. This lesson was further driven home at Brooklyn in 1895.



CAPT. CHARLES F. ROE
Later Major General, N. G. N. Y.

While the troops were busy at Buffalo another small switchmen's disturbance occurred at Waverly on the "Southern Tier" which was put down by the 20th Separate Company of Infantry and the 6th Battery from Binghamton, who remained on duty until the 26th.

Soon after the return of the troops from Buffalo the steamship "Normannia" arrived in the harbor of New York with a number of cases of cholera on board. The Port health authorities decided to remove her passengers and place them in quarantine on Fire Island and to retain them there until danger of infection was over. This action was resented both by the passengers and by the inhabitants of

Fire Island and Babylon and finally on September 12th the danger of escape by the passengers on the one hand or violent action by the citizens on the other became so great that it was decided that troops must be sent at once to guard the quarantine camp.

The first expedition departed by sea, on board the iron steamboat "Pegasus," then a popular Coney Island transport suited to the navigation of mill ponds and similar bodies of water. The tale of this overseas expedition is a sad one and the 1st Naval Battalion and the 250 men of the gallant 69th who formed this A. E. F. suffered all the horrors of an ocean crossing except submarines, and undoubtedly gave up all they had in the service of their country. Leaving at 1 P. M. September 13th, they encountered rough weather before they got outside of Sandy Hook, and did not reach Fire Island until nightfall. By this time the gale and the seas rendered a landing impossible and the only alternative was to reach New York again before the ship sank. The return voyage was worse than the outgoing one. Bulwarks were smashed and lifeboats were prepared for use at a moment's notice while the expeditionary force undoubtedly prayed that a speedy death might put a stop to their sufferings. However, they reached Comnumpaw at 2:30 A. M. of the 14th and upon reporting their fate to headquarters were dismissed to their armories in a sinking condition. Seriously, the official report is as follows: "The men of the Naval Reserve and the 69th Regiment behaved magnificently and displayed remarkable coolness during the impending danger."

In the meantime reinforcements had been sent by land, consisting of 400 men of the 13th Regiment under Colonel David E. Austin. This force safely reached Babylon and took control, seizing the telegraph office, sending a force of 125 men under Captain George G. Cochran to Fire Island as Quarantine guard and gathering up sixty men of the Naval Reserve and forty of the 69th who had, fortunately for themselves, missed the boat, and had come down by train. Colonel Austin returned to Brooklyn with the majority of his force the next day, leaving Captain Cochran to handle the situation with Companies F, H and I, which he did with tact and efficiency until relieved by a detachment from the 14th and 47th Regiments on the 23rd. This latter detachment was kept on duty until October 4th, when all danger was declared over.

On June 16, 1893, the Tonawanda and Niagara Falls companies were called out to suppress a disturbance in Tonawanda which they did without serious conflict, remaining on duty for several days, and in January, 1895, occurred the still well remembered Brooklyn Street Railway service.

The causes of this disorder were as follows. The Brooklyn Surface Railroad Companies made annual contracts with their employees in January of each year. In this year the representatives of the employees and of the companies were unable to agree on terms and after heated discussions a strike was ordered to go into effect on Monday morning, January 14th. This strike paralyzed the service of three main companies and forty-nine separate lines covering about three hundred miles of track. Trolley service in Brooklyn was dead for several days, minor disturbances occurred and it was felt that when efforts were made to run cars serious trouble would result. The Brooklyn police, although efficient and well handled by Commissioner Leonard R. Wells, numbered only 1700 men and were entirely inadequate for the protec-

BRIG. GEN. JAMES McLEER
2d Brigade, N. G. N. Y., 1895

tion of even a small portion of the car barns, power stations, shops and trackage that must be guarded, so on January 18th, Mayor Charles A. Schieren called upon Brigadier General James McLeer, commanding the Second Brigade, all of whose troops were stationed in Brooklyn or vicinity, to turn out his forces in aid of the civil authorities. General McLeer promptly issued orders to the 13th, Colonel David E. Austin; 14th, Colonel H. W. Michell; 23rd, Colonel Alexis C. Smith; 47th, Colonel John G. Eddy, and 2nd Signal Corps, Captain Frederick T. Leigh, to garrison eight stations on the trolley lines and hold the balance of their organizations in the armories. The next day the trolley companies presented a revised list of thirty-nine vulnerable points. The assignment of troops was accordingly revised and the 17th Separate Company of Flushing, Captain Frank Bell, and the 3rd Battery of Brooklyn, Captain Henry S. Rasquin, were added to the troops in the field.

By Sunday the 20th, matters had become still more serious. Cars were running on some roads, but under great difficulties; obstructions were placed on the tracks, wires were cut and many cars were badly damaged. General McLeer felt that with the troops at his disposal he could protect all stations, but could not patrol the streets nor protect cars after they left the stations. On his recommendation Mayor Schieren wired to Governor Levi P. Morton requesting that the 1st Brigade of Manhattan (Brigadier General Louis Fitzgerald) be sent to his assistance.

This request was immediately granted and on Monday, January 28th, this brigade arrived at the seat of war, the organizations concerned being the 7th Regiment, Colonel Daniel Appleton; 8th Battalion, Major Henry Chauncey, Jr.; 12th Regiment, Colonel Herman Dowd; 22nd Regiment, Colonel John T. Camp; 69th Battalion, Major Edward Duffy; 71st Regiment, Colonel Francis V. Greene; 1st Battery, Captain Louis Wendel; 2nd Battery, Captain David Wilson; Troop A, Cavalry, Captain Charles F. Roe; 1st Signal Corps, Captain Homer W. Hedge. The 9th Regiment, Colonel William Seward, was held at its armory in reserve and never went to "the front" in this war. Although General Fitzgerald was senior to General McLeer, his troops were put directly under the latter's command, but the utmost harmony and cooperation prevailed, General Fitzgerald and his staff remaining at 2nd Brigade Headquarters throughout in an advisory capacity without the slightest evidence of jealousy or offended dignity; a rare condition in an unusual situation.

The force, thus increased, proved fully equal to the situation. Cars were run in increasing numbers. Several serious disturbances occurred, but they were calmly and firmly handled and by Sunday the 27th the backbone of the trouble was broken. The 1st Brigade was returned to Manhattan on the 28th, by the 30th it was thought safe to release half of the 2nd Brigade and by February 1st all except armory guards were dismissed, the latter being kept on duty until February the 11th.

All of the troops did well at Brooklyn, but the work of Troop A throughout was especially effective and their record in this duty and in the prior Buffalo service caused the authorities to organize more cavalry and to establish the groundwork for our fine mounted troops of today. Up to these two dates we find in our history no record of really effective cavalry and in the seventies and eighties it gradually disappeared entirely from our National Guard roster. Captain Roe (a

(*Continued on page* 17)

Bestowing Favors!

The Irishman was driving his lord on a cold, rainy night a very long distance and as a word of encouragement his lordship said: "Pat, I know you are cold but in a few minutes we can have up at a Tavern and warm up with a drink."

"Faith, I'm nearly chilled to the bones, but it's good news you're offering," replied Pat.

Coming to the Tavern the host had but two whiskeys left but proffered "for the encore" some fine chartruese. As he poured it into the tiny cordial glasses his lordship said, "Pat, this liquer was made by the Monks, and is very fine."

Pat drained his glass in a gulp and exclaimed: "God bless the Monks, God bless the Monks and may the devil take care of the glass blower, he must have had asthma."

* * *

They advertised a chorus of seventy—and they looked it.—*Missouri Outlaw.*

* * *

Ideal Management

Artillery Rookie (about to take his first lesson in horsemanship)—"Sergeant, please pick me out a nice, gentle, peace-loving horse."

Stable Sergeant—"Did you ever ride a horse before?"

Rookie—"No."

Sergeant—"Ah! Here's just the animal for you. Never been ridden before. You can both start out together."

* * *

Ask the Editor

"Where is the American section in Paris?"

"The first ten rows of the *Folies Bergeres.*"—*Cornell Widow.*

* * *

In these days if a girl marries a man three times she gets him for keeps.

—*Centre Colonel.*

* * *

All the World Needs a Marksman

"I see you have a sign in your store, 'We aim to please,'" remarked the irritated customer.

"Certainly, sir, that is our motto," replied the proprietor.

"Well," retorted the customer, "you ought to take some time off for target practice."—*M. I. T. Voo Doo.*

Call Me Up When You're in New York

"My girl is as clever as she is beautiful and as beautiful as she is good."

"Yeah? She flunked out of high school, didn't she?"—*Chaperon.*

* * *

While walking along a country road in Scotland one dark night, a farmer met a plowman carrying a lamp.

"Whaur are ye guan wi' the licht?" asked the farmer.

"I'm guan tai coort my lass," was the frank reply.

"Man, that's awfu'," remarked the farmer. "I didna tak' a lamp when I was coortin'."

"I thocht that," rejoined the plowman, "when I first saw your wife."—*Tawney Kat.*

* * *

What let Anita Loos?—Bucknell Belle Hop.

* * *

At Ease

Capt.: Smith, what's that mud doing on your collar?

Private (after carefully examining his collar): It's not doing anything right now, sir.—*Carolina Buccaneer.*

* * *

"Gimme a chocolate bar."

"Five or ten?"

"I said 'gimme one chocolate bar.'"

—*Iowa Frivol.*

* * *

Reprinted, But Denied!

White Star: What's the wickedest thing in Paris?

Cunard: An American tourist.—*Cornell Widow.*

* * *

"My, but you have a lot of women washing the floors in your buildings!"

"Yes, that's the scrub team!"—*Columbia Jester.*

* * *

Curk Sheik, trying to pick up pretty little fem: Hello, dearie.

Fem: Oh, sir, I don't know you.

C. S.: S'all right, girlie. What you don't know won't hurt you!—*Hamilton Royal Gaboon.*

* * *

An echo is the only thing that can cheat a woman out of the last word.—*Blue Dragon.*

Education Plus

Cavalry: Do you know anything about bareback riding?"

Recruit: "Well, I've read about Lady Godiva."—*Army and Navy Journal.*

* * *

Gentle Pacifist

"Hey, there, feller! What you' all runnin' for?"

"I'se gwine t' stop a big fight."

"Who-all's fightin',"

"Jes me an' another feller."—*Bison.*

* * *

Whiz: What is your favorite color?

Bang: A Gilda Gray, I guess.—*California Pelican.*

* * *

Pat's son left home when the war broke out. Nothing was heard of him until shortly after the end of the war, when Pat received the following letter:

Dear Dad:

I am back from France. I have a good job working for the City of New York, and am the proud owner of the D. S. C.

Son.

"Begorra," says Pat, showing the letter to his wife, "kin you imagine that? The boy just got back from France and here he is owning the whole Department of Street Cleaning of New York already."—*West Point Pointer.*

* * *

When in doubt, be conventional.—*Blue Dragon.*

* * *

He: Lend me a dollar, will you?

She: What, would you strike a woman?—*Hamilton Royal Gaboon.*

* * *

Stude (writing): I would write more, sweatheart, but my roommate is reading every word I write over my shoulder.

Roommate: You're a dirty liar!—*Witt.*

* * *

The greatest compliment you can pay a girl is to tell her that you think she'd look adorable in a bathing suit.—*M. I. T. Voo Doo.*

* * *

"Gawge, huccum Mandy all trampled up thisaway? Did 'at cow catch her?"

"Yas, suh, and they wuz an engine back of it, too."—*Yale Record.*

* * *

"Waiter, a rum omelet."

"Same—without the eggs."—*Cornell Widow.*

Pay for Officers Not Belonging to Guard

ALL officers in the National Guard classed as "officers not belonging to organizations" will be greatly benefitted by the regulations which became effective April 1, 1927, governing the requirements for armory drill pay. The officers in the class mentioned are general and field officers, and captains and lieutenants not belonging to companies, and for years the regulations which controlled their armory drill pay have caused no end of trouble.

Heretofore, these officers could qualify for pay in but one of two ways: by attending assemblies for drill or, if they did not reside at the station of their command, by taking correspondence courses. These provisions were found in paragraphs 445 (i), (j), (k), 449, 452, 928 (b), (c), (f), and 929, National Guard Regulations, 1922, as amended. The Militia Bureau has just issued Circular No. 5, which rescinds the above mentioned paragraphs and substitutes therefor the following effective April 1, 1927, which will appear later in the printed pamphlets, National Guard Regulations 45 and National Guard Regulations 58:

Paragraph 21, NGR 45: "APPROPRIATE DUTIES FOR OFFICERS NOT BELONGING TO ORGANIZATIONS. — 'Appropriate duties' referred to in Section 109, National Defense Act, for general and field officers, and captains and lieutenants not belonging to companies, are those various military duties prescribed by law and regulations, and those assigned from time to time by proper military authority. While the appropriate duties of general and field officers, and captains and lieutenants not belonging to companies, should ordinarily pertain to the officer's grade, branch or assignment, attendance at the assemblies of line companies, or other organizations, for participation in training or imparting special instructions tends to add to the military knowledge of such officers, and where the assignment of such duties is authorized by proper military authority, the duties so assigned may be considered appropriate duties within the meaning of the laws and regulations. The aggregate of these appropriate duties for any given period of time will be commensurate with those training duties required by law for officers belonging to companies. They are exclusive of the 'Administrative functions' specifically referred to in Section 109, National Defense Act, and set forth in paragraph 67 herein."

Paragraph 8, NGR 58: "OFFICERS ABOVE THE GRADE OF CAPTAIN.—For satisfactory performance of his appropriate duties, as defined in Par. 21, NGR 45, and evidenced by the authorized certificate on a pay roll (see NGR 59), each officer above the grade of captain, in armory drill pay status, shall receive armory drill pay at the rate of $500.00 per year, computed on the basis of one-twelfth annual pay per month."

Paragraph 9, NGR 58: "OFFICERS BELOW THE GRADE OF MAJOR NOT BELONGING TO ORGANIZATIONS.—For satisfactory performance of his appropriate duties, as defined in Par. 21, NGR 45, and evidenced by the authorized certificate on a pay roll (see NGR 59) each officer below the grade of major, not belonging to an organization, in armory drill pay status, shall receive armory drill pay at the rate per month of four-thirtieths of the monthly base pay of his grade stated in paragraph 4 above.' '

It will be seen at once that the provisions of the first quoted paragraph are far more liberal than the old regulations. Section 109 of the National Defense Act authorizes payment to the class of officers mentioned "for the satisfactory performance of their appropriate duties," leaving it to regulations to define those duties. Realizing that there are many duties which must be performed by National Guard officers which are not necessarily "drill duties" and yet are "appropriate" and should qualify the officers for pay, the new regulations permit the proper military authorities to specifically order those duties in each case.

This liberal construction will permit medical officers to be paid for conducting physical examinations, administering innoculations and vaccinations, and also for the attendance at drills of line organizations, when such duties are specifically ordered. The regulations imply that proper military authority, that is the "command authority" which is charged with the training of officers, will use judgment in issuing orders for officers to qualify them for pay. It is not presumed, for example, that any regimental commander would consider that he had discharged his full responsibility towards his medical officers if he permitted them to do nothing but conduct examinations. He will realize that those officers must attend assemblies whenever possible to keep in touch with things military, and will issue orders accordingly.

The case of medical officers is used here merely as an example. Each officer will present a distinct case which must be left to the judgment of the proper military authority to handle. The regulation places the responsibility on the officers charged with training. If they fail in their duty the results will show in the decrease in efficiency of the officers.

Instructors, under the paragraph quoted from NGR 58, must certify as to the satisfactory performance of these appropriate duties. Once the duty has been determined to have been "appropriate" under Par. 21, NGR 45, the instructor must determine as to its satisfactory performance over any given period of time. If duties were assigned for the period of one month and were "satisfactorily performed" for one half of that period the officer would be qualified in 50% of his appropriate duties, and entitled to but 50% of his maximum pay. If the duties were performed for half a month but were not satisfactorily performed during even that time, the officer would not have qualified in any of his duties and would therefore not be entitled to any pay.

Another point to be borne in mind is that pay for officers below the grade of major not belonging to organizations *accrue from day to day.* Since the maximum is four-thirtieths of the base pay of the grade, if an officer is in an armory drill pay status for the entire month and satisfactorily performs his appropriate duties during that time, he is entitled to all of his pay. If, however, he is in an armory drill pay status for but 16 days in the month, but satisfactorily performs his appropriate duties during those 16 days he is entitled to sixteen-thirtieths of four-thirtieths of his base pay. Again, if he is in an armory drill pay status for 16 days and it is determined that he satisfactorily performs his appropriate duties during but one half that time, he is entitled to but 50% of sixteen-thirtieths of four-thirtieths of his base pay.

Some confusion may result from the application of these new regulations, but they have been framed with the view to liberalizing the requirements for a class of officers which heretofore has been under a severe handicap. Months of study were given by officers in the Military Bureau and on the War Department General Staff to reach a conclusion which would be fair to exeryone concerned. It is believed that experience will prove that the new regulations meet all situations.

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JULY, 1927

THE INTERNATIONAL MATCHES IN ROME

THE words of Julius Caesar: "I came, I saw, I conquered," would hardly fit the U. S. Team in the International Matches shot at Rome, Italy, this year. The team came to Rome, it saw some wonderful matches but it again bowed to the supremacy of Switzerland—and even Sweden, nosed the team out for place, shooting in excellent form with American manufactured ammunition. The U. S. had a splendid team, which before several elimination matches was representative of the whole country and was culled down in the preliminary at Quantico to seven shooting members, three marines, one U. S. Army, one National Guard and two civilian representatives. It had splendid practice in Rome, it had excellent Frankford Arsenal specially made ammunition and the men worked hard, but it was evident from the start that in a free rifle match of these conditions at 300 meters with a bullseye, "ten," less than four inches in diameter, every little vantage point counted and both the Swiss and the Swedes had rifles with several points advantage over those used by the Americans. In the first place for the most difficult position, off shoulder, our team probably would have gained many points with heavier barrels; the trigger guard should be lower for two triggers, which is important where a set-trigger rifle is used and last but not least a stock should be designed which relieves the competitor of all strain of holding in the prone position so that his hand is free for trigger use only. The team quoted above had some of the wierdest looking gun stocks imaginable, but when going into their positions one could readily see the advantages gained. The stock rested on the right forearm in the prone position that all pressure and support of the hand was released, giving unrestrained action for trigger work. The face was supported by this built up stock so that the eye was but two or three inches from the rear sight instead of five or six, as the case with the American rifles. Now to realize the importance of all these, seemingly, little things, one must remember that in this International Match each member of the team has to shoot four strings of ten shots each in each one of the three positions, standing, kneeling and prone at 300 meters, or about 330 yards, in our language. One must also visualize the target, not like any of ours, but one measuring about 38 inches in diameter with values from 1 to 10 and the bullseye three-fifths of the target and containing the 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 and 10 values, each circle a little over one inch apart with the bullseye proper about 3½ inches in diameter. In order to keep in the center of this small inner "bull" every little slight change of windage and elevation must be made and our special Lyman sights for such slight corrections could not be improved upon.

However, the U. S. Team came home with one scalp, Mr. Bruce, hanging up a world's record, for the four strings prone, of 389 out of a possible 400. The previous record for some years was 387.

Now a word about the general matches in Rome. It was a revelation to an American rifleman who has had to fight ways and means through Congress each year to get a little money to hold national matches and every year combat the argument of the General Staff of the Army to keep them from cutting everything from the melon except the rind, to see the splendid way the Italian War Department and the entire people of Italy keep up the interest in rifle and pistol marksmanship. They have a plant on the outskirts of Rome equal to a miniature world's fair with wonderful buildings, beautiful grounds and every facility to help the rifleman. This is all maintained by the Minister of War and when the matches are held, which this year included not only the National Matches of Italy but the International Matches, as well, there are hundreds of soldiers detailed to do the marking, scoring and all the other range work.

And the prizes—There were about one thousand; every conceivable gift, all beautiful articles donated by every city of Italy, by rifle clubs, banks and even a handsome case of match government rifles by the King himself. These were displayed in the beautiful administration building, filling a half dozen large rooms and valued at over one million lire.

The matches were opened at an early hour on Sunday morning, May 22nd, by the King and Queen. After the addresses, in the open, the King fired the first shot and the matches were officially started with rapid fire for five minutes on all the targets and as the firing points are in an open shed, you knew the contest had started even if you were a mile away from the scene.

During one day alone over 5,000 were shooting in the matches and not only the rifle clubs but a majority of the members of the army were participants in many of the events.

They do not have a "mess hall" but a large banquet hall where hundreds can be served and listen to any addresses or be present at other formal occasions.

It is to be regretted that the United States cannot afford to keep up with other nations in providing ways and means of training young men in the art of defense. This cannot be done by holding national matches every other year. It cannot be done by curtailing the size and scope of national matches and thwarting the enthusiasm of soldiers and civilians throughout the country, who are ready to back up such a national contest every year by increased members and greater attainments. Such advancement teaches marksmanship to thousands of new men every year and provides a training that makes for a real defense in time of trouble for, as General Pershing has said, a war has to be finally won with the rifle.

General Haskell's Editorial

ORDERS

SOLDIERS and military establishments are governed by orders, which express the will of the commander.

In times of war these orders cover the actual conflict with the enemy and the necessary preparation therefor. During peace they deal with organization, training and administration.

The peace time orders are every bit as important as the war orders, for all war performance is meritably dependent upon peace-time training. No organization which disobeys or slights its everyday orders will ever be dependable in actual conflict.

To be efficacious however orders must be carried out by all subordinates. To be carried out they must be read and understood, and then the necessary party thereof must be passed on to every individual who is concerned.

All subordinates are responsible for such action and they cannot escape such responsibility. In military as in civil life ignorance of the law is no excuse.

The reading, digesting and passing on of orders is therefore a cardinal military virtue. Unfortunately it is by no means a universal virtue.

This is especially true of administrative or Post orders. It is a custom of the service that an officer should familiarize himself with all standing orders immediately upon reporting at any Post. Administrative orders covering all questions are published for all of our training camps every year, and yet in many instances an organization has hardly arrived at camp before it becomes evident that few officers know what these standing orders require and that fewer still have passed them on to their men; and, to carry on to the logical conclusion, a still smaller number take it upon themselves to see that orders are obeyed by their men.

The men are responsive and when they know what is required they will in all except a very few cases endeavor to carry out not only the letter but the spirit of the order.

It is therefore up to us to see that the enlisted man knows what is required.

These administrative orders govern the conduct and management of our camps. The cleanliness of the camp and its military appearance depend upon their observance. Modern military life calls for higher standards of cleanliness and order even than does modern civil life.

The New York National Guard recognizes no standards lower than the very highest known.

Therefore I want every officer before he goes to camp to thoroughly digest the standing Post Orders for his special destination. If he is to come to Camp Smith he should study Post Orders No. 1, Camp Smith, 1927, which will cover all questions that may come up about the administration at that Post. If he is to go to some other station his regiment or brigade will publish similar orders which should be read thoroughly.

Then let him take up the question with his men and tell them the orders which concern them and see that they understand the requirements.

Then when he comes to camp he must follow-up his reading of the orders and assist in their enforcement. Human nature is the same all over. The lazy or indifferent will try to shirk but in justice to the good soldier they must not be allowed to do so. In this follow-up an officer will learn much about his unit which cannot be learned in the armory. To take just one instance of this. If disorder after Taps occurs in a certain squad-tent night after night you need surely a new corporal and probably a couple of new sergeants. Those that you have have not the force of character that you require. They are followers and slackers, not leaders. They will fail in the test of war.

Remember that every order is published for your assistance. It aims to aid you in training, to maintain the health of yourself and your men, to keep the camp orderly, healthy and up to the highest military standard.

There is a reason and a good one, for every order. Not one has been issued without a careful "estimate of the situation." Consistent with maintaining our standard, not one but has been carefully thought over so as to make it as easy as possible to obey.

Strict compliance with orders is training of the most important character. It may seem an exaggeration to say that success in war may depend upon the observance of Post Orders. But the slighting of any orders develops dangerous habits of thought and action, and the latter, in time of war, lead inevitably to confusion, disaster and loss of valuable lives.

Wm. N. Haskell

Major General.

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The Whole Guard on Review

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

105th INFANTRY

CO. B

Company B, 105th Infantry, of Cohoes, recently held it fifty-first anniversary observance in the Cohoes armory at Hart and Main Streets, Cohoes, with the full membership of the company present and about 25 of the Honorary Members' association, composed of former members of the outfit. With the youngsters of the active company, the old-timers renewed their memories of camp and drill shed, and a fine time was enjoyed.

The feature of the evening was a basketball game between the two platoons of the company, won by the second platoon by a score of 47—38. The Second Platoon led all through the game, having the advantage of a faster and more experienced team. The victors had the following lineup: Killian, rf; Cayan, lf; Dunko, c; Allison, rg; Kopcza, lg; Fink, lf. The First Platoon lineup follows: Plumley, rf; Bellerose, lf; Maloney, c; Murray, rg; Pelky, lg; Johnson, lf.

Eddie Bellerose of Company B and Johnny O'Connor, prominent Cohoes boxer, furnished an entertaining farce of a boxing bout, which ended when Bellerose told the referee he quit, because he was "too tired." This farce preceded a lively four round scrap between Young Melrose of Cohoes and Joe Debens of Troy.

The feature of the evening was the dinner, served in the Armory mess hall in the basement. Capt. Charles B. Plumley, commanding the company, presided as toastmaster, and called upon Lieuts. Joseph A. Forget and Andrew H. Thompson for remarks. Lieut. Thompson could not help gloating over the fact that the Second Platoon, which he commands, won the basketball game. Several of the old timers were called upon, including Capt. Frank M. Hay, now of the Officers' Reserve, who commanded the company for several years. Ernest C. Game, President of the Honorary Members' association, was also called upon.

The company vocalists, announced by First Sgt. John J. McDermott, entertained after the dinner. They included George Elliott, Johnny O'Connor, Eddie Bellerose, Daniel Deafe, John Allison, and Sgt. McDermott, who entertained with solo and quartet selections. The banquet was served under the direction of Mess Sgt. Albert J. Plumley, and Lieut. Forget was chairman of the committee in charge, which included the non-commissioned officers of the company, with the cooks.

Officers of the Military Athletic League

1927

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Company B was organized February 24, 1876, as the Third Separate company of the New York National Guard, and in 1877 the designation was changed to the Seventh Separate company. This name remained with it until the Spanish-American war, when the company became Company B of the Second New York Volunteer Infantry. When the World War broke out, the regiment became the 105th Infantry, the name it is now known by, and the company retained its same letter. It served with distinction throughout the World War, and before that on the Mexican border during the trouble in 1916.

The company was recently inspected and received high praise from the inspecting officers for its equipment and general condition. The company stood 100 per cent last year, and until the recent order cutting the numbers down to peace strength, was one of the largest companies in the 105th Infantry. It is now at the same strength as the remainder of the regiment, but has a long waiting list.

Sgt. Clifford M. Moak of Company B, 105th Infantry, of Cohoes, proved himself the best soldier in the organization for the second time in three years, when he won the Woodward medal, given to the best drilled man in the company in a competitive drill Monday night, May 16, in the Cohoes Armory. Sgt. Moak won his medal before an audience of more than five hundred, and in the presence of many visiting officers, including Col. Walter G. Robinson of the 105th Infantry.

The competitive drill followed an inspection of the company by Col. Robinson, and a review and parade, in command of Capt. Charles B. Plumley, Lieut. Edward Hubbard of Company C, Troy, acted as adjutant in the review, while First Lieut. Joseph H. Forget commanded the first platoon, and Second Lieut. Andrew H. Thompson the second platoon.

First Lieut. Forget, Pvt. Louis Perreault and Pvt. William Lansing were awarded medals for 100 per cent attendance at drills and formations of the company, and Sgt. Samuel Wilcox and Pvt. Archie Belanger won marksmanship medals. The medals were presented by Col. Robinson.

Besides the officers mentioned, the following were present at the review and drill: Maj. John W. Foos, Regular Army instructor of the regiment; Capt. William H. Boughton, Company A, Troy; Capt. William A. Fletcher, Company C, Troy; Capt. Joseph P. Dwyer, Company D, Troy, and Lieut. William O'Brien, of Company A, Troy.

The armory was decorated for the occasion in the national colors, with a background of yellow bunting, which formed an effective contrast to the prevailing khaki of the evening. The 105th Infantry band of Troy, under the direction of A. Olin Niles, furnished the music for the review and later for dancing, which continued until 11:30.

CO. L

Company L of Saratoga Springs has recently successfully completed a recruiting campaign during which the company was brought over the required strength. Last autumn Capt. Starbuck decided to weed out some of the dead wood and undesirables and taking the well known bull by the horns forthwith discharged some nineteen or so men. This left the company away below the minimum strength. Careful preparation of the ground by means of publicity in vital quarters preceded the enlistment of men of the most desirable of the young element in the city. On the eve of the departure for the annual tour of field duty, Company L finds itself with a total of sixty-six of the finest young men in the regiment. Much credit is due the company officers and non-coms and thanks are due Col. Robinson for his wonderful support and active participation in the campaign. First Sgt. Clarence W. Watson won the

$10 prize offered by Chaplain Ford for the man getting the greatest number of recruits.

The Annual "Drill Down" was held in May. Capt. McGovern and Maj. Theissen were the judges and the affair was followed by a banquet during which talks were given by the judges, the company officers and those of the regimental field and staff who were present. Capt. Harry J. Young, who took the company out in 1917 was present and his reminiscences were enjoyed by everyone.

The company has a baseball team entered in the Twilight League at Saratoga Springs and it's a pretty fair team too, occupying at present third place in the League.

The company Rifle Team recently defeated the Adirondack Rifle Team of Corinth. This is the first time the Adirondacks have ever been defeated.

RECRUITING MEDALS

The following members of the regiment have been awarded the New York State medal for securing recruits:

Sgt. Clifford Moak, of Co. B—3 recruits.

Cpl. T. Gerdon of Co. B—3 recruits.

Capt. Jos. P. Dwyer of Co. D—3 recruits.

Capt. George G. Bradish of Co. I—5 recruits.

First Lieut. George Dufort of Co. I—5 recruits.

Sgt. John Kelley of Co. I—10 recruits.

Sgt. Wallace J. LaPlante of Co. I—5 recruits.

Sgt. Clarence Dufort of Co. I—5 recruits.

Sgt. George W. Gates of Co. I—5 recruits.

Pvt. Frank H. Joy of Co. I—10 recruits.

AND let the good work go on!

Sunday, June 26th, we go to the war again. The Battle of Pine Camp begins then.

More about this later.

Field and Staff officers and unit commanders of the 105th Infantry met at the State Armory Saturday afternoon to discuss the development of expert rifle, pistol and machine gun teams within the regiment. Special emphasis will be laid on this particular activity during the coming year and it is expected that next year the 105th Infantry will be thoroughly prepared to enter the New York State competition at Peekskill.

Since the close of the war the annual record shoots have been held at Peekskill, but this year, since the 105th will have its summer training period at Pine Camp and no time has been allotted for that work at camp, the record shoots will be held in the fall on the regiment's own ranges at Schenectady and Saratoga. Representatives of the Ordnance Department will have charge of the shoots.

Special effort will be made to develop machine gun companies as near perfection as possible. The present machine gun companies in the 105th are D Company, Troy; M Company, Schenectady and H Company, Gloversville. The record shoot is a part of the regiment's training and is held for the purpose of giving every man an opportunity to qualify with the weapon he uses.

Aside from the record shoot there will be intercompany shoots, or a regimental match to determine the best marksmen in the regiment. Following the regimental match is the state competition at Peekskill which the local plans to enter next year.

The officers also discussed plans for the summer tour of duty at Pine Camp beginning June 26. The affairs in general of the regiment were discussed and a budget for the ensuing year was adopted. The meeting was concluded with a dinner at the Hendrick Hudson Saturday evening.

NOTES OF THE "OLD SOIXANT-NEUF"

Our caption, again set forth, as above has caused your correspondent some fighting moments—but—several hours of laughter. If our own situation is a criterion of the knowledge of French throughout the Guard—then part of our efforts have been in vain.

To explain this heartrending result of our intellectual hopes we might say that the word "old" stands for itself—and speaks likewise because it is pure (we hope) English, but Ah!—"soixant-Neuf." What liberties we take with the Irish temper or temperment—what a chance! Still one would say that the rose by any other name, smells as sweet—but we pause to ask this simple question, "Under the official designation of the 165th Inf., N. Y. N. G.—does not the Sixty-Ninth live on? True—"Soixant-Neuf" means "69th" in any French accent or dialect.

That's that—some day your correspondent will forget or mislay the card on which he has printed this none-to-acceptable heading and then we will return again to the prosaic expression of "Notes of the 69th."

For the effort made here, however, your correspondent feels we should at least have a little fun—even tho' our comrades have a habit of commenting with army *"nateness and Dispatch"* upon such "Damn fool stuff." So, please bear with us until we lose the card.

Our old friend Sgt. Ahearn, stretches his long frame in comfort now that he stands or sits, near the "Temples of the Mighty"—whose magic designation of "Brigade Staff," sets company officers a-tremble with fear. Withal Tom is a fine fellow, if you are in trouble see him—but not too frequently.

To the Regimental Headquarters we pass with foreboding gaze on the stern but noble face of Samuelson, who dispenses orders and advice with the dexterity of a soda jerker.

Sgt. Patty Hedderman, as Regimental Sergeant Major—is progressing with his usual neatness and precision in his new grade.

Captain Allen, we have the pleasure of announcing, being in the usual good state of health—is looking for a sparing partner—we have already declined the post.

The Battalion Staffs on May 11, 1927, had a post command problem. The entire matter was well handled and Peekskill and the Camp site were well protected by a series of movements—followed by a dash of bitters—or rather—followed by an attack which drove the "Red" Army from its position. The "Reds" were saved from complete rout by the timely advent of Captain Stark, who called off our gallants—much to our surprise, because we thought war was different, still who are we to fight when Brass Hats say "No! Stop! or what not!"

We felt this would be a "scoop," but in this issue—its a month late—still our own sweet Lieutenant O'Keefe has risen to the grade of First Lieutenant. We hope that he will not follow the brilliant path of Alexander the Great, of who a famous historian said "He flashed across the pages of history like a meteor." It seems hardly necessary to say in passing that Alexander—Great tho he was—died at the age of thirty.

Company A because of O'Keefe's forward step loses a good Sergeant through the commissioning of Charles F. Cooke. This bashful young soldier—whose blush is captivating—deserves this promotion, for years of faithful, continuous effort always carry a reward.

Since we last went to press His Honor the Mayor, reviewed the Regiment in all its glory. Every effort had been made to make this annual review to the Mayor a "red-letter" affair and every company succeeded.

The Regiment was formed when the Mayor, escorted by Colonel Costigan and his staff and accompanied by General Phelan, walked across the drill floor to the Colonel's box, amid a storm of applause.

Each individual company appeared to the best advantage—the swing and soldierly bearing of this, our young regiment, gripped the heart. Irish-Americans once more could feel helped by the Irish strains of martial music—the blood of their fathers coursing through their veins, calling again to the surface that justly

Service in Aid of Civil Authorities

(*Continued from page* 9)

graduate of West Point and a former U. S. Army Cavalry Officer) with the new Troop A, organized in 1889, showed that good cavalry could be organized in the Guard, and that when efficient it was invaluable. Immediately after the Brooklyn service Captain Roe's troop was increased to a Squadron and he was promoted to Major. Soon afterwards Troop C was organized in Brooklyn, to be followed by Troop B in Albany and, in succeeding years, by other troops throughout the State. All of these grew and prospered, were trained along the right lines and have finally been consolidated into our splendid 51st Cavalry Brigade of today.

The Brooklyn Trolley War was a well-handled military operation. One cannot read the orders and reports thereon without being impressed with the progress that the National Guard had made since 1877. General McLeer was an officer of experience and ability, he was well served by an efficient staff, and his orders were well carried out by an organized and disciplined force. Equipment, including cooking utensils, was adequate. Clothing was not yet satisfactory as to the head, hands and feet. The troops wore "forage caps" (Civil War pattern) which offered little protection, the weather was snowy, wet and bitterly cold and proper shoes and gloves were greatly needed until a Brooklyn Citizen's Committee, of which Mr. Willis L. Ogden was Chairman, collected some $6,400, which was spent for arctic overshoes, gloves, towels, pipes, tobacco and telegrams. This generous action was long remembered and appreciated by the cold and wet militiamen.

In addition to the wading through snow and slush in the streets the quarters of the troops were miserable. Car barns, sheds and shops had to be used for this purpose. These were cold and, from reports, filthy beyond words. The 12th, which had been assigned to the old 13th armory, recently abandoned, preferred the streets and slept in house areas and vestibules rather than to risk the damp and foul air of the abandoned building.

The campaign was not without its casualties as well as its discomforts. The 7th and 13th were obliged to fire on rioters who were stoning cars from neighboring roofs, one civilian being killed in each instance. Charles B. Leverich of the 2nd Signal Corps developed an acute case of appendicitis while on duty at the 13th Armory. He stuck to his post until too late to save his life and died in a hospital two days later. Captain Frank Roosevelt, 12th Regiment, was taken ill with pneumonia while on duty and died on February 2nd at his home. Major Kipp and Private Ennis of the 7th were severely injured by stones hurled by the mob, Private Wood of the 13th had his skull fractured by a similar missile but recovered, while Private Bauman, 71st, broke his leg in a fall on the icy streets.

Amongst those to receive "citations" for exceptional service was Private T. I. Meyers of the Hospital Corps of the 23rd Regiment, who single handed forced his way through a mob which was stoning a car garrisoned by a lone policeman and fought off the crowd until help arrived. Sergeant E. N. Nichols of Troop A was also mentioned for dismounting from his horse, entering cars filled with rioters and driving them out single handed, also for holding back (with a detachment of only five men) a mob of about 1500 for an hour and a half while wires were being repaired.

(*To be continued.*)

Whole Guard on Review

(*Continued from page* 16)

famous spirit of adventure, which lies dormant in the heart of every Irishman —regardless of the generations that stand between him and the "olde sod."

The Mayor, too, appeared to be affected, for as he moved down the ranks at inspection, he stepped lightly—as he always does—with his usual grace—looking keenly over each company. Time and time again he raised his top hat in salute to the continuous and ever increasing storm of applause that greeted each move. Dapper, graceful and every inch a man he fills his high office with the spirit and ability "as though to the throne born."

After this magnificent review he addressed the officers and in his witty fashion said that the mayor was not the attraction because he understood there would be dancing after. We consider that "neet" humor.

Company I appeared to be out for many things, several prizes were theirs—one of which was for excellent shooting at Camp Smith, for the camp period of 1926.

His many friends desire to compliment Lieutenant Bill Lynch on his promotion. We refer him to the note on his friend Lieutenant O'Keefe and pray that he takes heed.

The opening gun of the State Rifle Matches will soon be fired at Camp Smith. Company A has a whole herd of dark horses who (we hope) will have no difficulty dragging the "bacon" home. Captain Moran, our candidate for the World's Best Skipper, has offered a box of El Asbesticos Pure Havana Cigars to any member of Company A who distinguishes himself at the matches.

The First Sergeant of A Company was decorated recently for his prompt and efficient action in succoring a wounded Sgt. who shall be nameless. Sgt. McGarvey was awarded the MEDICAL CORPS LEATHER MEDAL for superhuman strength and skill displayed in opening a first-aid packet. Sgt. Hibbey, of the Medical Detachment, treated both men (Sgt. McGarvey was exhausted by his struggles with the first-aid packet). Sgt. Hibbey is hereby thanked for his kind treatment and for the—er—stimulation, and he has a standing invitation to drop in and say "Here's How."

Sgt. Harry Breen of this Company has been spending his time puzzling over a thirty-day driving permit. It is rumored that his father has bought a new Oat Burner.

The non-coms leaned back and laughed long and loud on the evening of the 25th of May. The occasion of the Machination was all the hurrying and scurrying of the Line Officers to attend a school. From what we could see of the affair there must have been a great deal of map reading and pencil pushing. The poor Officers toiled far into the night and Mr. McCann was hard at work trying to meet the demand for midnight oil.

Men who drill with the precision of a machine, and who are as much at home upon the drill floor as they are on the job, sometimes have difficulty mastering the principles of combat. Even after they have learned to deploy properly and how to protect themselves and their comrades, there remains a snag upon which many a combat problem has been wrecked.

One Company has found that snag and a few others and has corrected them with a simple and unfailing formula. That formula is called a School of Common Sense.

All the non-coms and as many of the rank and file as care to attend are pupils in this school. The Company Officers make up problems, and the men solve them, using maps made by themselves, and papier-mache soldiers. The solutions are turned in, a critique is held, during which all mistakes are corrected and the proper solution gone over until all understand the problem thoroughly.

The non-coms make maps as well as they read them; their city bred sense of direction is bolstered by learning the simpler methods of orientation; squad leaders are picked for their ability to control their squads; the men are taught the necessity for silence and strict obedience; the least lapse from duty is punished on the spot by the platoon leader or platoon sgt.; and last, but far from least, every man knows ALL the hand signals.

SALUTE TO THE EAGLE

This department, which reflects the

(*Continued on page* 19)

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Peekskill, N. Y.

Whole Guard on Review

(*Continued from page* 17)

sentiments of the Old 69th Regiment, extends its heartiest and most sincere congratulations to Captain Charles Lindbergh.

This issue of the Guardsman went to press long after the lean Captain made epochal flight, and the press of the world has left little unsaid about the man and his feat. But here, on the pages of the Guardsman, it seems appropriate to note again the fact that "Slim" Lindbergh, Gentleman and Hero, is a Captain in the National Guard of the State of Missouri; and we beg to submit the proposition that if the National Guard is good enough for an ocean-hopper and a four times member of the Catapillar Club, it's good enough for anyone.

Among other things, Captain Lindbergh's flight has given new impetus to the fast waning romantic urge, once recognized as a peculiarly American heritage. But more important still, to this department's way of thinking, it has brought about the display of such sterling modesty as has not been seen or heard of since Suzzana, very anciently, said "No" to the Elders.

Captain Lindbergh, we salute you.

69th INFANTRY

We make an appeal to all companies for each to do its share in the developing of our notes. So far there has been considerable saving in ink, paper, energy, etc., for the response has not startled us —nor the Editorial Staff of the Guardsman.

Company B looks as well as ever, Captain Anderson looks even larger—er—we mean, better.

Company C, with Captain Sullivan at its helm, appears A-1, as usual, with 1st Sgt. Grant at the ropes—waiting to weigh anchor on its annual voyage to Camp Smith. This company also boasts a new Lieutenant by the name of Durrant.

Company D, its machine guns cleaned and primed, wait only to put down a barrage to save Camp Smith from the "Reds."

Company E records only its great loss in the transfer of our Lieutenant Joe Hart to Service Company. This gives Joe an opportunity to take real good care of the officers' luggage on its way to Camp. Captain Doan has been observed in tears —but—tears, we suppose, avail nothing.

Company F is priming itself in the usual way—quietly but efficiently. Lots of luck to it—this tour of duty.

Company G, Captain Vic., goes about with a broad smile—all appears to be well if one's expression is the test of contentment. We expect an event of importance in the life of the "bon" Captain. Please send us notes.

Company H. We hear little from this company—it publishes its own paper, so we assume that they are stingy in not allowing the guard as a whole to laugh with them—Notes please.

Company I. The brave and handsome Captain McIntyre neglects his notes also —what are we to say of this company except this, that it wins most of the prizes —in shooting.

Company K. Captain McNulty—where are the notes—we know a couple of Irishmen in your company who have time, patience and imagination to help us with lots of jokes? (but we need notes).

Company L. To John Dear, Please, mister tell us all about your new tablet erected by the veterans to commemorate their dead in the late war. Have you had a good, live subject and muffed it? Sorry. Please do better.

(Signed) "Usems."

Company M. As do all M. G. Companies—so goeth M. No notes. There is in this company many a boy who is a potential poet or—well—"War correspondent" we should assist them to bring to the surface their ambition and talent. Please, notes!

Captain Flannary—"Where is our boots, please." Soldiers must walk. Withal, Supply Company still functions.

Headquarters Company, Captain Mullins is O. K. as is the Company, folk! But for notes the Captain is not so good.

R. Medical—The Major and the lesser lights function with great efficiency these days (See Note, Re: Award of M. C. L. M.).

14th INFANTRY

HAPPENINGS OF H COMPANY

Lieutenant Edmund J. Eddington, our 2d Looie for the past three years, has been commissioned First Lieutenant and has been assigned to Company D. Lieutenant Eddington is an old-timer in our company, and has served as private, corporal, sergeant, first sergeant, and as Second Lieutenant. He is a Fort Benning graduate, and goes to Company D well equipped for his new assignment. We have presented him with two sets of solid silver bars as a rememberance of "Old H Company."

And now a new Second Lieutenant has been appointed in the Company. First Sergeant "Quirt" Storcks, who also has served in all grades, has been made our new shavetail. We congratulate him and we know he will make good.

Sergeant Arthur J. Bellinzoni has been promoted to the grade of First Sergeant. "Tiggie" Bellinzoni, as he is popularly known, hasn't been a member of the Company three years, but he has made a success of every job the Captain has ever given him. Let his promotion be an inspiration to the rest of Company H.

Let me also introduce you to one of our new corporals, Corporal August Belsito. His name is August, but he was born in December, and promoted in May. Sort of a calendar affair, says Albano. He may be mixed up in his dates, but he's an excellent soldier. Just watch his dust, boys, and note the improvement in the 8th Squad.

Private Downey reports that he has noted an unusual amount of activity in the 2d Squad. Private Roy Whitticker has been shining up all his equipment. Either he is looking for a promotion, or is getting ready for camp, or else has a date with his best girl. Downey says it is the blonde Whitticker met up in Prospect Park when he was recruiting a few weeks ago.

Both the First and Second Platoons are vieing with each other to see which one will make the best showing in camp this month.

Well, in the language of the classics, "It won't be long now."

DIRECT FIRE FROM COMPANY M
By Indirect Fire

Since the last issue of the Guardsman we have a new squad in Company M consisting of Pvts. Steve Toth, Frank Morris, Louis Murphy, Lewis Lipkowitz, Harry Lander, Nick Pugliese and N. Lupachino, all of whom recently enlisted. Sgt. John Heim, just returned from a month's furlough necessitated because of his working out of town, says that he will have them all graduated from the recruit class of which he has charge, by camp time and that they will march into Camp Smith full fledged soldiers.

Sgt. Jimmie Prendergast, who has won considerable honors in the Company, such as sergeant's stripes, a 100 per cent medal, recruiting medal and the captaincy of the basketball team, just copped another honor. The sergeant's time was up June 1st, but he re-enlisted on the same night and is now proudly displaying a hash mark.

Ben Dwork is entitled to the limelight also, for after having served efficiently for the past year as corporal of the 5th Squad, he was promoted to sergeant on June 9th. Joe Leponis and John Di-Zinna have been made corporals.

Who says we are not mule skinners extraordinary and plentipotentiary? Surely no one who saw the Decoration Day parade with our two full platoons of four solid squads each. We had no difficulty in handling the famous "army canaries," in fact, we handled them just like they were lambs and returned them to the 16th Inf. at Fort Hamilton, which was kind enough to loan them to us, in A-1 con-

(*Continued on page* 25)

HOW WE STAND

April average attendance for entire Guard 81%

Maximum authorized strength New York National Guard 21,822
Minimum strength New York National Guard 18,946
Present strength New York National Guard 20,434

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS
Maintenance Strength 61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment, 27th Division 64

CAVALRY BRIGADE HDQRS.
Maintenance Strength 69
51st Cavalry Brigade 75

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIG. HDQRS.
Maintenance Strength 32
52nd Field Artillery Brig. 45

INFANTRY BRIGADE HDQRS.
Maintenance Strength 27
87th Infantry Brigade 37
53rd Infantry Brigade 31
54th Infantry Brigade 37
93rd Infantry Brigade 5

SPECIAL TROOPS
Maintenance Strength 318
27th Division Special Troops 329

AIR SERVICE
Maintenance Strength 118
27th Division Air Service 121

SIGNAL BATTALION
Maintenance Strength 163
101st Signal Battalion 173

ENGINEERS
Maintenance Strength 475
102nd Engineers 504

MEDICAL REGIMENT
Maintenance Strength 631
102nd Medical Regiment 654

DIVISION TRAINS, QMC
Maintenance Strength 247
27th Division Train, QMC 262

DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN
Maintenance Strength 63
102nd Ammunition Train 62

STAFF, CORPS & DEPARTMENTS
Authorized Strength 137
Ordnance Department 20

INFANTRY
Maintenance Strength 1,038
1. 10th Infantry 1,175
2. 108th Infantry 1,170
3. 165th Infantry 1,125
4. 107th Infantry 1,123
5. 105th Infantry 1,115
6. 14th Infantry 1,115
7. 106th Infantry 1,114
8. 174th Infantry 1,112
9. 71st Infantry 1,061
10. 369th Infantry 1,027

CAVALRY
Maintenance Strength 587
101st Cavalry 590

SEPARATE TROOPS
Maintenance Strength per Troop 63
1st Cavalry (3 Troops) 189

MACHINE GUN SQUADRON
Maintenance Strength 241
51st Machine Gun Squadron 294

ARTILLERY, 75s
Maintenance Strength 602
156th Field Artillery 657
105th Field Artillery 660
104th Field Artillery 662

ARTILLERY, 155 HOW.
Maintenance Strength 647
106th Field Artillery 685

ARTILLERY, C.A.C.
Maintenance Strength 646
244th Coast Artillery 735

ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES
Maintenance Strength 703
245th Coast Artillery 990

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS
Maintenance Strength 647
258th Field Artillery 695

ARTILLERY, A.A.
Maintenance Strength 706
212th Coast Artillery 721

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

April average attendance for entire Guard 81%

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	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	2	2	100
Hdqrs. Det.	5	35	30	96
Troop A	5	86	80	94
Troop B	5	76	71	93
Troop C	5	83	75	91
Med. Det.	5	12	11	88
		294	269	91

Yours for the Effort

101st Cavalry (2) 91%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Troop	5	57	50	89
Service Troop	5	57	52	92
1st Squadron Hdqrs.	5	24	23	98
Troop A	5	62	56	91
Troop B	5	57	45	79
Troop C	5	57	50	87
2nd Squadron Hdqrs.	5	24	21	89
Troop E	5	74	69	93
Troop F	5	72	69	95
Troop G	5	66	64	97
Med. Det.	4	28	28	99
		584	533	91

71st Infantry (3) 87%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	58	45	76
Service Co.	5	74	66	88
Howitzer Co.	5	67	54	81
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st. Bn.	5	32	29	91
Company A	5	55	47	85
Company B	5	58	52	89
Company C	5	60	48	80
Company D	5	64	56	87
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	5	23	21	91
Company E	5	60	55	93
Company F	5	59	48	81
Company G	5	65	51	94
Company H	5	59	50	85
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	5	31	30	97
Company I	5	65	55	86
Company K	5	64	57	89
Company L	5	64	54	85
Company M	5	61	59	96
Med. Det.	5	29	27	91
		1055	921	87

102nd M. Reg. (4) 87%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	8	8	95
Service Co.	5	69	63	91
Hq. Collecting Co.	5	1	1	100
104th Collecting Co.	4	63	56	90
105th Collecting Co.	5	62	54	87
106th Collecting Co.	5	55	48	86
Hdqrs. Ambulance Bn.	5	2	2	100
104th Ambulance Co.	4	57	49	87
105th Ambulance Co.	5	48	41	82
106th Ambulance Co.	5	46	39	83
Hdqrs. Hospital Bn.	6	2	2	100
104th Hospital Co.	5	54	43	79
105th Hospital Co.	5	73	56	77
106th Hospital Co.	6	63	60	96
102nd Veterinary Co.	4	44	41	93
		647	563	87

27th D. A. S. (5) 87%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Observation Sq.	5	95	82	86
102nd Photo Section	5	21	18	85
Med. Det.	5	6	6	100
		122	106	87

107th Infantry (6) 86%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	25	23	90
Service Co.	5	85	81	96
Howitzer Co.	5	45	39	87
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	5	27	24	87
Company A	5	85	74	87
Company B	5	60	53	89
Company C	5	75	66	89
Company D	5	61	52	84
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	3	21	13	62
Company E	4	70	67	96
Company F	5	68	58	85
Company G	4	78	68	88
Company H	4	79	69	88
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	5	26	20	80
Company I	5	60	43	72
Company K	5	94	73	77
Company L	5	64	59	93
Company M	5	59	47	80
Med. Det.	3	32	32	100
		1121	968	86

10th Infantry (7) 86%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	6	86
Hdqrs. Co.	5	66	56	84
Service Co.	5	100	95	95
Howitzer Co.	5	64	53	82
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	4	24	16	69
Company A	5	63	53	83
Company B	5	63	53	83
Company C	5	67	59	88
Company D	5	77	66	85
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	31	30	96
Company E	5	63	56	88
Company F	5	66	58	87
Company G	5	68	57	84
Company H	4	69	58	84
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	5	31	26	85
Company I	5	75	67	85
Company K	3	67	57	85
Company L	4	65	51	78
Company M	4	70	64	91
Med. Det.	5	37	36	97
		1177	1017	86

1st Cavalry (8) 86%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Troop B	5	58	55	94
Troop G	5	63	57	89
Troop M	5	66	49	75
		187	161	86

104th F. A. (9) 85%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	47	41	86
Service Bty.	4	72	57	80
1st Bn. Hq.	4	3	3	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	32	29	91
Battery A	5	72	60	83
Battery B	4	74	69	93
Battery C	5	77	66	85
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	5	29	23	80
Battery D	5	75	66	88
Battery E	5	77	63	81
Battery F	4	79	62	78
Med. Det.	4	17	15	88
		664	563	85

245th C. A. (10) 84%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	6	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	6	91	85	93
Hq. 1st Bn.	6	2	2	91
Battery A	6	69	55	82
Battery C	6	76	57	77
Battery E	6	76	61	80
Battery F	6	80	70	88
Hq. 2nd Bn.	6	2	2	80
Battery B	6	68	60	88
Battery D	6	75	61	82
Battery G	6	66	51	77
Battery H	6	70	59	84
Hq. 3rd Bn.	6	3	3	100
Battery I	6	70	60	85
Battery K	6	69	61	89
Battery L	6	75	62	82
Battery M	6	66	53	81
Med. Det.	6	22	18	81
		987	827	84

244th C. A. (11) 83%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	67	57	86
Service Bty.	5	80	71	89
1st Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	5	60	54	90
Battery A	5	65	48	74
Battery B	5	62	47	76
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C.T.	5	48	37	78
Battery C	5	66	64	97
Battery D	5	63	57	90
3rd Bn. Bty. & C. T.	5	4	4	95
Battery E	5	62	48	77
Battery F	5	65	48	74
Med. Det.	5	58	45	77
		744	616	83

108th Infantry (12) 82%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	66	45	68
Service Co.	4	87	70	80
Howitzer Co.	5	66	57	87
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn.	5	30	23	76
Company A	5	72	59	81
Company B	4	64	44	68
Company C	5	72	60	84
Company D	5	76	69	90
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	35	31	89
Company E	5	70	58	83
Company F	5	72	66	92
Company G	5	65	50	77
Company H	5	64	54	84
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	5	25	20	80
Company I	5	62	56	91
Company K	5	73	60	83
Company L	5	78	70	89
Company M	5	61	46	75
Med. Det.	5	31	25	81
		1176	970	82

212th C. A. (13) 82%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	70	65	93
Service Bty.	5	74	70	95
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty..	5	49	45	90
Battery A	5	65	50	78
Battery B	5	63	49	78
Battery C	5	55	41	75
Battery D	5	59	43	72
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	5	16	14	86
Battery E	5	60	43	72
Battery F	5	59	44	74
Battery G	5	62	46	74
Battery H	5	68	59	87
Med. Det.	5	26	26	100
		732	601	82

105th Infantry (14) 82%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	6	91
Hdqrs. Co.	4	67	38	57
Service Co.	4	115	95	83
Howitzer Co.	4	63	53	84
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn..	4	35	31	90
Company A	5	56	53	76
Company B	4	69	65	94
Company C	5	55	40	72
Company D	5	59	43	72
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	5	31	26	82
Company E	5	59	51	86
Company F	5	72	54	74
Company G	4	63	62	97
Company H	5	57	49	86
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	3	23	20	88
Company I	5	66	57	81
Company K	6	61	53	82
Company L	5	48	41	86
Company M	5	67	59	88
Med. Det.	5	36	21	58
		1109	907	82

165th Infantry (15) 81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	9	8	93
Hdqrs. Co.	5	64	61	95
Howitzer Co.	5	67	58	87
Service Co.	5	87	74	85
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn..	5	20	17	85
Company A	5	68	49	75
Company B	5	69	55	79
Company C	5	64	47	73
Company D	5	62	50	81
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn..	5	19	16	81
Company E	5	65	57	88
Company F	5	66	55	84
Company G	5	65	54	82
Company H	5	67	55	83
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn..	5	20	18	91
Company I	5	66	60	91
Company K	5	67	47	70
Company L	5	69	53	77
Company M	5	65	44	67
Med. Det.	5	36	31	87
		1115	909	81

27th D. S. Tr. (16) 79%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	12	11	89
27th Div. Hq. Co.	5	53	41	77
102nd Ordnance Co.	5	38	33	86
27th Tank Co.	5	56	42	71
27th Signal Co.	5	67	52	78
102nd Motorcycle Co.	5	34	28	81
27th M. P. Co.	5	51	38	74
Med. Det.	5	19	15	77
		330	260	79

14th Infantry (17) 78%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	9	9	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	65	47	73
Service Co.	4	74	51	69
Howitzer Co.	4	70	64	92
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn...	4	20	19	94
Company A	5	62	44	70
Company B	5	62	50	81
Company C	5	60	44	78
Company D	4	52	35	66
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	23	20	86
Company E	4	64	47	74
Company F	4	62	36	58
Company G	4	62	37	60
Company H	4	71	64	90
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	23	18	79
Company I	5	67	51	91
Company K	4	75	72	96
Company L	4	64	43	66
Company M	4	87	79	90
Med. Det.	5	42	32	77
		1114	873	78

106th F. A. (18) 78%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	5	90
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	61	43	71
Service Bty.	5	67	54	80
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	2	2	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	5	27	20	73
Battery A	5	67	48	72
Battery B	5	76	59	77
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	4	4	95
Hq. Bty. & C.T. 2nd Bn.	5	29	25	87
Battery C	5	68	51	75
Battery D	5	66	54	82
Hq. 3rd Bn.	5	4	3	80
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 3rd Bn.	5	34	24	70
Battery E	5	77	65	85
Battery F	5	68	55	81
Med. Det.	5	30	24	77
		686	536	78

258th F. A. (19) 78%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	64	35	54
Service Bty.	5	74	65	87
1st Bn. Hq.	5	1	1	100
1st Bn. Combat Tr.	5	42	32	77
Battery A	5	63	53	83
Battery B	5	65	50	77
2nd Bn. Hdqrs.	5	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Combat Tr.	5	41	34	82
Battery C	5	62	50	79
Battery D	5	63	33	52
3rd Bn. Hdqrs.	5	4	3	75
3rd Bn. Combat Tr.	5	43	37	87
Battery E	5	66	56	84
Battery F	5	64	52	82
Med. Det.	5	32	29	90
		694	540	78

174th Infantry (20) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	6	86
Hdqrs. Co.	5	65	49	73
Service Co.	5	95	78	81
Howitzer Co.	5	62	33	53
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn..	5	20	14	70
Company A	3	67	58	86
Company B	5	61	40	67
Company C	5	64	42	65
Company D	5	55	42	76
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn..	5	28	23	81
Company E	4	81	73	90
Company F	6	60	42	69
Company G	5	58	43	74
Company H	5	61	47	78
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn.	4	28	22	78
Company I	4	74	61	82
Company K	5	63	54	87
Company L	4	63	56	88
Company M	5	67	42	62
Med. Det.	5	35	30	87
		1114	855	77

102nd Engrs. (21) 76%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	9	9	100
Hdqrs. & Service Co.	5	103	92	89
Company A	5	63	45	71
Company B	5	64	49	77
Company C	5	63	45	72
Company D	5	59	40	68
Company E	5	63	45	72
Company F	5	59	42	70
Med. Det.	5	27	21	78
		510	388	76

105th F. A. (22) 75%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	5	80
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	49	36	73
Service Bty.	5	67	59	89
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	5	31	29	94
Battery A	7	67	46	69
Battery B	5	71	52	72
Battery C	6	67	50	75
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn.	5	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	5	56	45	79
Battery D	6	72	49	68
Battery E	6	64	45	70
Battery F	5	69	48	63
Med. Det.	6	37	29	77
		664	501	75

106th Infantry (23) 75%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	60	44	73
Service Co.	4	96	82	85
Howitzer Co.	4	62	40	64
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn...	4	27	21	79
Company A	4	61	34	91
Company B	4	65	54	84
Company C	4	66	48	73
Company D	4	59	47	80
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn..	4	26	20	77
Company E	4	63	40	64
Company F	4	65	51	78
Company G	4	64	47	73
Company H	4	61	43	69
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn..	4	36	28	79
Company I	4	61	50	81
Company K	4	70	63	90
Company L	4	71	59	82
Company M	4	65	45	70
Med. Det.	4	32	20	61
		1116	842	75

27th D. T. Qmc (24) 73%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	15	14	95
Wagon Co. 103	4	52	32	61
Wagon Co. 104	4	59	47	80
Motor Transport Co. 105	4	48	35	74
Motor Transport Co. 106	4	49	35	71
Motor Repair Sec. 103...	4	21	13	64
Med. Det.	5	16	12	77
		260	189	73

369th Infantry (25) 71%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	9	8	89
Hdqrs. Co.	6	60	48	80
Service Co.	5	63	47	73
Howitzer Co.	5	60	43	72
Hq. & Hq. Co., 1st Bn..	5	21	18	82
Company A	5	58	40	69
Company B	5	62	42	68
Company C	5	63	38	60
Company D	5	63	55	87
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn..	5	20	12	63
Company E	5	58	36	63
Company F	5	63	38	61
Company G	5	62	49	80
Company H	5	60	42	69
Hq. & Hq. Co., 3rd Bn..	5	25	15	63
Company I	5	65	57	88
Company K	5	60	32	53
Company L	5	62	41	65
Company M	5	58	43	74
Med. Det.	5	33	26	77
		1025	730	71

156th F. A. (26) 68%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	57	39	62
Service Bty.	4	79	70	90
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	5	38	24	62
Battery A	5	75	42	53
Battery B	4	63	40	64
Battery C	5	66	48	72
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	5	40	29	72
Battery D	5	62	42	69
Battery E	5	63	36	57
Battery F	5	76	46	60
Med. Det.	4	36	26	71
		660	447	68

101st Sig. Bn. (27) 68%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.	5	28	22	78
Company A	5	69	48	70
Company B	5	61	38	62
Med. Det.	4	10	7	75
		168	115	68

Hdq. 27th Div. (28) 78%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. 27th Div.	4	25	23	92
Hdqrs. Det. 27th Div.	4	39	27	79
		64	50	78

93rd Brig. (1) 100%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	5	5	100
	4	5	5	100

54th Brig. (2) 94%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	32	30	93
		37	35	94

87th Brig. (3) 92%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	32	29	91
		37	34	92

51st Cav. Brig. (4) 89%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brigade Hdqrs.	5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Troop	5	71	63	89
		76	58	89

52nd F. A. Brig. (5) 89%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brigade Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Battery	5	38	33	86
		44	39	89

53rd Brig. (6) 84%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	3	3	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	28	23	82
		31	26	84

Ord. Dept. Det. (7) 91%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Ord. Dept. Det. SC&D..	4	20	19	91
		20	19	91

102nd Am. Tr. (8) 57%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Am. Train	5	60	34	57
		60	34	57

The Linguistic Batsman

(*Continued from page* 5)

ficer considerably, but when later he found himself suddenly appointed to a post in the Intelligence Section and was forced to parade around with a red armlet which would identify him as such, and which acted as an invitation to all and sundry to ply him with questions in whatever language came handiest to the Questioner, the second son of the Earl of Something nearly passed right out. And you will agree that it would embarrass even the most learned of College Professors if he were unfamiliar with the language, to have a pig-tailed laborer shuffle up to him and ask in perfect Chinese to be shown the way to the Chinese Laborers' Camp! When anything of this kind happened, our Lieutenant would listen carefully, and after making sure that he was being addressed in a language other than his own would turn to his batman and instruct him to "see what it is this person wants, will you, please?" The batman would obey, interpret for the Party-With-The-Foreign-Language and supply the Lieutenant with the necessary answer. The Lieut. would then instruct his batman to "inform this individual of this, please," and everybody would be happy!

And then one day some Strange Soldiers came up into that Sector. Heretofore the British, with the assistance of a few French outfits had been holding the line hereabouts—somehow. These newcomers, however, were neither British, French or Belgian troops. They were utterly unfamiliar in every way, and their uniforms and accoutriments were new and clean as compared with those of the other troops in that vicinity.

It was the coming of these Strange Soldiers that brought about the downfall of our hero, and it wasn't long in coming either.

Being new to the district it was perfectly natural that they should ask their way about. And what more natural than that they should make their enquiries of an Intelligence Officer if one happened to be handy? And our Lieutenant *was* handy when one of these Strange Soldiers wanted some information, so it was to him that he went.

"Say Bo'," he began, and on looking up the Intelligence Officer beheld a tall, heavily-built individual wearing a woollen cap not unlike those worn by the old Royal Flying Corps stuck on the back and to one side of his head, a stump of a cigarette between lips that were parted in a wide smile, revealing the preesnce of several gold teeth. "Say, Bo'," he repeated, "kin-ya put me wise as to th' location of the nearest hash-foundry where I'll be liable to find some Frog guy in a boiled shirt who'll dish me up a quarter's 'orth o' eats for a dime? Just about guessin', guy, but I sure am clemmed right now, and wot I wouldn't do to a man-size flock o' chow right this minnit, a l'il baby kin tell ya."

Lieutenant The Honorable Donald Fitzhugh Algernon St. Clair,Faversham, Second son of the Earl of Something, blinked! Then he stared at the Six-feet-something of Strange Soldier which still stood there before him smiling and exhibiting several gold teeth. Then suddenly remembering that he had brought an Interpreter all the way from England for just such a contingency as this, he turned to get some enlightenment from that individual.

But the Linguistic Batman, Master of Several Foreign Languages, Dialects, etc., had *FLED!*

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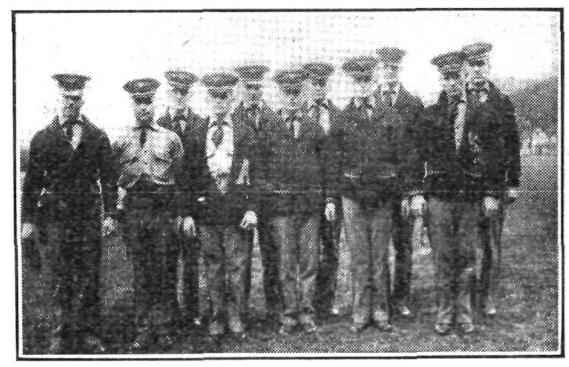
Boots Carried in Stock
Sam Browne Belts
Spurs, Chains, etc.
All Makes of Boots Properly Repaired
Everything Made on Premises

156*th F. A. In Pistol Match With Cadets*

On Saturday, May 21st, a pistol team of the 156th Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G., fired a match with the West Point Cadet Team of the U. S. Military Academy. The cadet team was the victor, shooting in its usual excellent form.

Captain Alfred Huddleson of Newburgh managed the National Guard Team and Cadet Moore managed the Cadet team. The following are the scores of the individuals of both teams:



Picture of Cadets, of the Class of 1927, *United States Military Academy, Graduated June* 14, 1927 *who were appointed to the Academy either from the National Guard or from the Regular Army.*

156TH FIELD ARTILLERY

Sergeant Eager	94.33
Sergeant Gilbert	91.5
Lieutenant Lockhead	91
Captain Huddleson	89.66
Sergeant Dobbs	85.3
Captain Paltridge	82
Captain Forbush	81.5
Lieutenant Pekin	75
Lieutenant Williams	75
Lieutenant O'Dell	72.6

WEST POINT CADETS

Cadet Sanford	96.66
Cadet Johnston	95.5
Cadet Smith	93
Cadet Hasting	91.33
Cadet Washboune	93.33
Cadet Guenther	86.5
Cadet Lowe	94
Cadet Thompson	85.66
Cadet Maxwell	94.5
Cadet Travis	95.5

Let him lie—nobody ever believed him anyhow.—*Vanderbilt Masquerader.*

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MADE TO ORDER SHIRTS

Gabardine $12.00
Tropical light weight worsted 10.00

TROUSERS TO MATCH ALL BLOUSES

o o o o

The Officers of the 104th Field Artillery and of the 105th Infantry have been uniformed by me — ask them about it.

o o o o

Special Prices and Terms to Regimental Groups of Officers

o o o o

THE FINEST OF WORKMANSHIP AND MATERIALS

Don't Leave Camp Smith Without Seeing Basson

Whole Guard on Review

(*Continued from page* 19)

dition. Considerable credit belongs to the men on the mule detail who put in many extra hours both obtaining the animals and returning them. The only accident of the parade happened to Joe Anastasia, our snappy guidon bearer. When he found out he was to be mounted his chest swelled so that he "busted" the top button off his blouse. Never mind Joe, thread is cheap.

We can now hardly wait for the camp tour, in fact, thirty of us had a little camp of our own in Prospect Park over the Decoration Day week-end. All of the non-coms present slept in a squad tent, but the others slept right close to Mother Earth in the pup tents.

McNeil T. Hankins, civilian cook for the Company last year, who made us think that we were stopping at a first-class hotel instead of eating army chow, visited us recently and signed up for another camp tour, so we are all assured of "good eats" again this year.

COMPANY K

This month has been an eventful one for most of us. Sgt. Harrington received his commission, and is now enjoying the privileges of his new rank.

Incidentally we've had some more promotions—Corporals R. J. Purick and William H. Bardes are now three stripers; and Privates First Class Chas. Havens, Richard Lawson, Eugene Paquet and George Shaupp are our new squad leaders. The boys will have their hands full teaching the recruits their stuff before they get to camp.

A detail of fifteen of our men went to Brooklyn a few weeks ago to try their luck on the rifle range. The five high men were then picked to represent our Company in the Regimental shoot. We finished up in third place.

It is to be remembered that we have no other place to practice but on our drill floor, and we are therefore proud of our showing.

The Ladies' Auxiliary has promised us some Company banners of blue felt with white felt letters imposed thereon. These banners are to be displayed on the sides of the busses when we go on our visiting trips to the various units.

We have some recruits we would like to introduce to you, they are Privates Martin, Newhouse, Rade, Millar, Emerson, Timscher, Speir, Brower, Gardner, Shaal and Hayden. They bring our roster up to 75—good luck to them.

244th COAST ARTILLERY

We were the victors in the second competition for the Rhinelander Challenge Trophy which was recently held winning by 120 points over the score of the Veteran Corps of Artillery team. The officers comprising the 244th pistol team are Major John M. Perry, Captains Sulger and Love, and Lieuts. Clare and Lee.

Major J. G. Phelps Stokes is back with us again, looking well after his trip abroad. We found him in his erstwhile stronghold across from the adjutant's office, poking about for traces of his recent tenancy, and making little progress what with everyone coming in to pay their respects.

Among others who dropped in last month to see how things were going was Lieut. Somers, with a new derby hat, and other visible marks of well-being. He said that his "temporal father" is all right, and doing well.

Our Decoration Day turn-out was successful in all respects, including the sunshine which reddened all the noses which were not already ruddy. The horses for field and staff, kindly lent by the police force, were of the sensible sort that go forward instead of, like the steeds at the Sesqui, backwards, and a pleasant time was had by all. We rode a pleasant bay horse named Speaker, and cheerfully recommend him as an example of what a parade horse should be. The police officer who schooled him taught him everything but how to walk.

Captain Mulligan, of the well-known 1st Combat Train, went down to the pier the other day to wish bon voyage to Major Edward Bowes, of the Capitol Theatre. Besides the captain and other notables, Baby Snookums was also there, and they all got into the news reel, which we had flashed before our startled eyes a few days later. We had to look twice to see which was Snookums and which was Joe. However, all of Captain Mulligan's activities are not concerned with seeing impressarios off on steamers; he recently sold to Major Bowes the four million dollar apartment house at 81st Street and Riverside Drive.

Speaking again of the 1st C. T., as we find it necessary to do, they had only one absentee on Decoration Day. We believe that the poor wretch passed up a good parade to attend the performance at the Capitol Theatre.

The recent ball of the 1st Combat Train rendered plethoric its already well groomed bank account, assuring the boys of more than their usual high grade quality of chow. Oswego papers please copy, And their boxing carnival, held in June, was a knockout, adding again enough to give the boys ice cream three times a day.

Next month we shall have something to say concerning the 1st Combat Train.

1st CAVALRY

TROOP B

Second Lieutenant Thomas Goodwin of Troop B, First Cavalry, of Albany, the only officer from the New York National Guard at the United States Army Cavalry School at Fort Riley, Kansas, bears the honor of making the highest mark in saber practice of any officer taking the three months' course at the school, which ends June 10.

Lieutenant Goodwin in the final tests over the saber course at Fort Riley made a rating of 97, the highest in the class, and four points above the next highest man. Lieutenant Goodwin was detailed from the Albany troop last March, and during the three months' course took a complete short course for National Guard cavalry officers.

The Lieutenant will rejoin his troop at Pine Camp, Great Bend, on July 12, when the unit begins its summer tour of training. At the Pine Camp saber course last year, he made a rating of saber expert, being one of the four from Troop B to qualify in the finals at the course.

Troop B appeared in the Memorial Day parade in Albany, on May 30, wearing its new uniform for the first time. The troop recently decided to purchase from its funds new regulation roll collar blouses, with breeches to match, and Pershing caps.

The new uniforms are of a fine grade of serge, while the caps are of the latest type. In addition, new collar and cap insignia was purchased for the entire outfit, while for the parade, each trooper purchased a uniform style of white shirt.

As a result, the unit presented the finest appearance of any military organization in the parade. The uniforms will be preserved for parade and other special occasions. The troop is considering holding a military ball, probably in the fall, with the troopers attending in the dress uniforms.

It is hoped in the near future to purchase leather puttees to be worn with the new uniforms, for dress purposes only. The troop will not take its new uniforms to camp, according to present plans, wearing the old style woolen O. D. uniform.

52nd FIELD ARTILLERY

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY

In the recent examination held for the grade of Corporal, Pvts. Prendergast, Sweeney, Fox and Pichon were successful and the officers and enlisted men wish them the best of luck. They'll need it at Camp. The proceeds of our last dance, the best we ever had, will assure us of our usual good "eats" at Camp.

We take this occasion to thank Cpl. Devlin and his committee for their good work.

The Battery regrets the loss of our old "Top Kick" Joe Masterson, but our loss is the Police Department's gain.

Jim McAvoy, our new "Topper," has a new staff of non-coms and they have new boots. Ain't that nice.

Plans for camp are running along smoothly and from all accounts a good time will be had by all. And how.

"Tin Type" Phil at Camp Smith

"Tin Type," Phil Kaiser of Jersey City is just helping make Camp Smith look natural. Phil has been following conventions, soldiers and what not around for 17 years, taking the kind of pictures one finds in the red plush album. You will recognize Phil by his ruddy face and white soup strainer which sweeps gracefully from under his Grecian proboscis, says an Exchange.

Phil became famous when he started giving wives and home folks something to worry about with his picture of Lena, the Spaghetti Queen. Lena poses gracefully in advertisements, with a can of noodles in one hand. Phil places an artificial rose over the words in Lena's, ahem —shirt waist, and transposes her into the same tintype with the soldier, fireman or human being, and the result, unless one looks too closely, is marvelous!

Pascha: Who was that woman I saw you with last night?

Sultan: I don't remember. I'll have to look up my personnel sheets.—*Wisconsin Octopus.*

"Wild Ties"

Some may long for the soothing
touch
Of lavender, cream and mauve,
But the ties I wear must possess
the glare
Of a red-hot kitchen stove.
The books I read and the life I
lead
Are sensible, sane and mild,
I like calm hats and don't wear
spats,
But I want my neckties wild!

Give me a wild tie, brother,
One with a cosmic urge!
A tie that will swear
And rip and tear
When it sees my old blue serge.

O, some will say that a gent's
cravat
Should only be seen, not heard,
But I want a tie, that will make
men cry
And render their vision blurred.
I yearn, I long, for a tie so strong
It will take two men to tie it,
If such there be, just show it to
me—
Whatever the price, I'll buy it!

Give me a wild tie, brother,
One with lots of sins,
A tie that will blaze,
In a hectic haze,
Down where the vest begins.

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"Defense"

By Captain John F. Moran
165th Infantry

It has frequently been said that a man loses his individuality in the Army; that he must do certain things in a prescribed manner—"by the numbers" as Old Soldiers say. And the Army has often been condemned as a School wherein a man is taught to obey his superiors and kill his enemies, to the exclusion of all else.

A single answer will not serve for the many persons, who, for reasons of their own, advance the above arguments. The opponents of military service are a various lot; among them may be found sincere and courageous objectors who decry the waste of war. And there may be found among them, fanatics, traitors and a raft of moral cowards. Let us examine the above adverse contentions in the order of their appearance.

Has it ever occurred to critics of the military that a soldier is a free man, voluntarily engaged in a noble and ancient profession? Have they in their quest for "individuality" ever had the time or opportunity or the fairness of mind, to turn their critical gaze upon the factories, the shops, the offices, many schools and some homes? And have they quite honestly compared their findings?

Nowhere in the world is a man's "individuality" more likely to appear to advantage than in the Army. The rank to which he may attain is limited only by his own ability. In the Army a man gets precisely what he deserves, no more, no less. And, as in all successful institutions, there is always room at the top.

To lay blame upon the Army because it imposes upon men the twin being of order and regularity seems little less than fantastic. Going to bed and rising at all hours is a habit deliberately cultivated by and indulged in by millions of sober, free, and quite peacefully inclined "individualistic" citizens who do not know "taps" from "first call." And anybody who has walked the streets of New York's shopping centres or bucked the subway rush hour jams, will appreciate the delight of the private who finds himself in the midst of a group all of whom are going in the *same* direction at the *same* rate of speed.

Breakfast in bed is unknown in the Army, but so, for that matter is the jay-walker.

Only the last two objections of the pacifist are true. All of a soldier's training is a long lesson in obedience to lawful authority which is a good thing. Our readers of the O. T. will remember that the first case of disobedience resulted in a disagreeable aftermath whose end is not yet. One may presume that our critics insist upon obedience from their children and their employees.

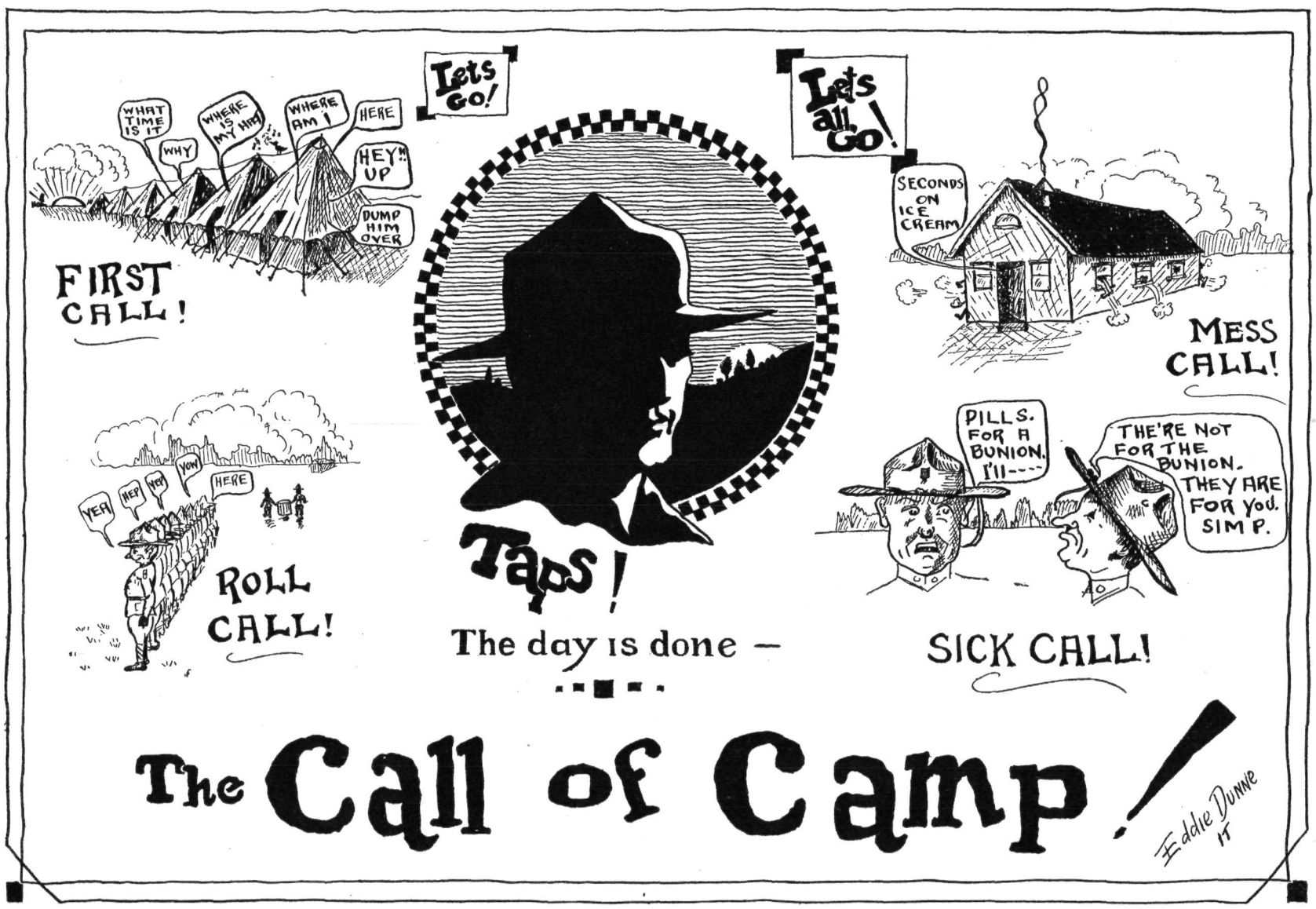
Moral Cowards flock to the standards of pacifism in hordes because soldiers are taught explicity and in detail how to kill their enemies. The end of all a soldier's training is to enable him to impose his will upon opponents. When enemy combat soldiers came to the point of contact, civilization is left as far behind as the pacifist; kill or be killed is the law. That is nobody's fault; he is not concerned with the events, the blunders or the hatreds which have caused the conflict. Ever since he raised his hand and took his oaths, he has been trained for that meeting with the foe. All else is forgotten in the shock of battle. He has a job to do and he does it. Not in that supreme moment, nor at any time does he think of friendly praise or critical damnation. He is too busy making the world safe for some perverse and fearful person who will not fight for himself.

Visiting Training Camps

Maj. Gen. Creed C. Hammond, Chief, Militia Bureau, will visit National Guard training camps this summer as follows:

In June at Fort Snelling, Minn., 13th—Devils Lake, N. D., 14-15—Helena, Mont., 17-18—Jordan Narrows, Utah, 19-20—Boise Barracks, Idaho, 21-22—Camp Lewis and Murray, Wash., 23-25—Fort Stevens and Camp Gearhart, Ore., 27-29.

In July he will visit such camps as are then conducting training in California, Arizona, New Mexico, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi and Alabama.



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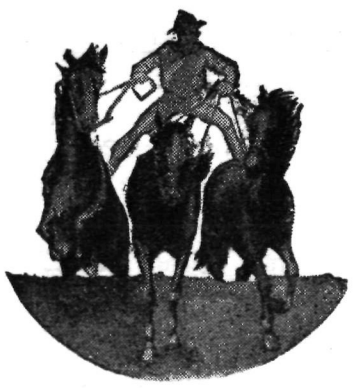

The M. A. L. is a part of your organization. Your commanding officer has appointed a delegate. Consult him about M. A. L. events.

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(*Write for catalog*)

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Tie This One, If You Can't Beat It

Somewhere, somehow, there should be found a way to give official recognition to such men as these:

Pvts. Davis and Reynolds, Co. E, 126th Infantry, Michigan National Guard (Big Rapids, Mich.)—"Pvt. Davis, whose home is near Reed City, 13 miles from the armory, walks both ways in order to attend drill, a total of 26 miles. Pvt. Reynolds, who lives near Stanwood, 10 miles from the armory, also walks both ways, a total of 20 miles. Counting in the mileage covered by these two soldiers during drill, it is estimated that they cover a total of 56 miles."

"Sgt. Charles H. Meyerhern of Battery C (250th Coast Artillery, California National Guard) has not missed a drill or a summer camp for five consecutive years."

There may be an occasional knocker of the Stuart Rose type, whose "The Rude Militia" had the flavor of the sour grape when it squeezed its way into Harper's Magazine in June of 1926, and there undoubtedly are many of the boiled-lobster due in this country who fear for the militaristic future of this country, but with men like Davis, Reynolds and Meyerhern still displaying that devotion to duty which has characterized always the only real American worth considering, we can feel pretty well assured that a few more centuries will pass by before our pacifistic brethren succeed in deleting the blue and white from the Stars and Stripes.

Sincere devotion to the routine duty of peace-time military training is just as worthy of praise as war-time "meritorious service." Why not the same recognition?

Medical Regiment Completes Field Training

Colonel Lucius A. Salisbury, in command of the 102nd Medical Regiment, returned from Camp Smith with his regiment after a most successful tour. The regiment excelled in every phase. The attendance was 92%, the working of the problems was the best in years. The men handled the Interior Guard very well. Commanding officers from the Medical Regiments of Massachusetts, Connecticut and New Jersey visited the regiment and as Colonel Salisbury's guests visited the troops in the field.

Rookie's Reflections

My Sergeant is a funny man. . . .
He makes me haul the G. I. can.
He sends me for outlandish things
Like fleece-lined Automatic slings;
And how he bellows, raves and snorts,
When I can't get the Gun-Reports.
He sends me for the target key,
Or, half-a-pint of steam, O. D.

He herds me into bed at night;
He gets me up before it's light;
He says, "Good men like Grant are Dead!"
Then looks at me and shakes his head.
BUT—he helps me when I have sore feet,
He helps me keep my outfit neat;
He shows me how to clean my gun,
And trains me for the bayonet run.
Then swears at me and calls me "Boot"—
And (unwisely) teaches me to shoot!

Sometimes he gives me time to roam
Or sit and write a letter home;
But, just the same—I haul that can . . . !
My Sergeant is a funny man.

BLANK FILE.

"What's the largest room in the world?"
"What?"
"Room for improvement."—*Bobcat.*

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BOWLING GREEN 5262

New Examination for Patrolmen

The present list of 870 names will be exhausted the early part of 1927, hence another examination for Patrolman will be held the latter part of this year.

New course begins April 1st, 1927.

Any young man who will be 21 years of age by September 1st, 1927, and is interested in becoming a Patrolman, should call and be examined by our physician free of charge. If upon examination he is found to have the medical requirements, he may then enroll.

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HEADQUARTERS
NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARD
829 MUNICIPAL BUILDING
NEW YORK CITY

May 23, 1927.

SUBJECT: Air Corps Schools.

TO: All Brigade, Regiment, Separate Organization and Unit Commanders.

1. The next course in the Primary Flying School will be of eight months' duration and will begin July 1st and November 1st, 1927.

2. Proposed changes in Army Regulations give priority, after the Regular Army, to eligible officers and enlisted men of the National Guard in appointment as flying cadets.

3. Applicants for appointment must be between 20 and 27 years of age and must have completed at least two years in a standard university, or be prepared to demonstrate an equivalent general education by written examination.

4. The pay of a flying cadet is $75.00 per month, with the same allowances as an enlisted man of the Regular Army.

5. Applications should be made, thru the channel, without delay. No enlisted man's application will be considered unless such applicant will accept a commission in the Air Corps, New York National Guard, if successful at the school.

Major General Ely Next Corps Commander

MAJ. GEN. HANSON E. ELY, Commandant of the War College at Washington, has been designated to succeed Maj. Gen. James H. McRae as commander of the Second Corps Area at Governor's Island when the latter retires in December. During the World War, Gen. Ely was Provost Marshal of the A. E. F., Chief of Staff of the Third Division and in command of the 3rd Infantry of the Second Division of the offensives in the Aisne-Marne, St. Mihiel and Meuse-Argonne. He was awarded the Distinguished Service Cross for heroism in action.

258th REGIMENT HOLDS REVIEW; DANCE FOLLOWS

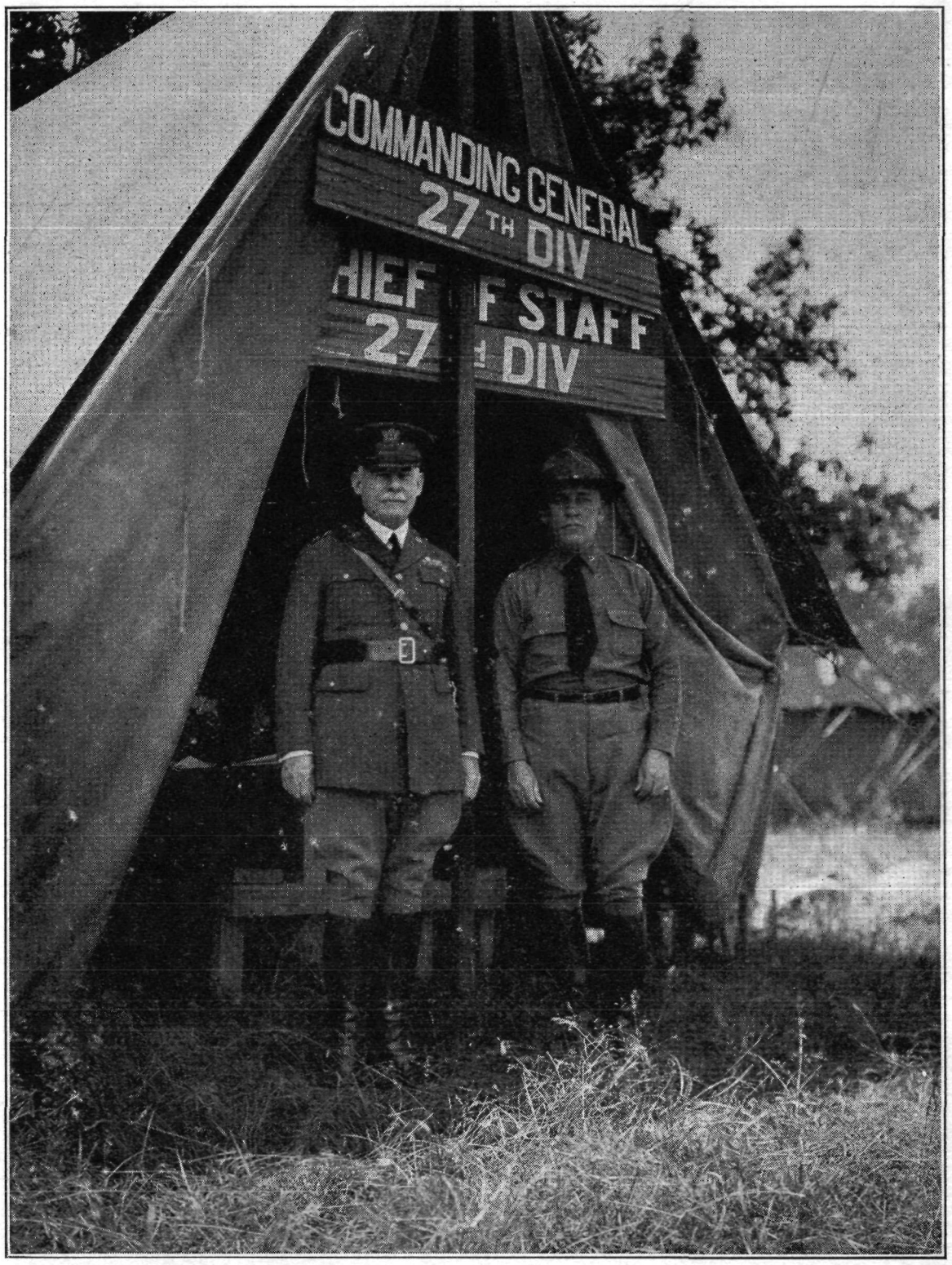
The last review and parade of the 258th Field Artillery, before it departs for its summer encampment in August, was held in its armory on Kingsbridge Road and Jerome Avenue Tuesday evening.

The annual dance of Battery A, which was a presentation affair, was held in the Battery Parlor, immediately following the review. This dance was given to Capt. Carroll J. Reilly, who up to a short time ago was commander of the battery. Capt. Reilly was recently transferred to the command of the Fourth Battalion. It was made a dual affair, inasmuch as it was also a welcome to Lieut. Carlos G. Webster, now in command of Battery A.

A committee, consisting of Sgts. Veslin, Bodgen, Siddle and A. Scanlon and Corporals Lazar, Charles Wohl and Pigliaro, presented Capt. Reilly with a gold and silver saber in appreciation of the work he had done with the battery since the time he held the rank of sergeant. The saber was presented on behalf of all the officers and men in the battery.

In thanking the men for their presentation, Reilly declared that the evening will remain in his memory as one of the happiest of his life. He also urged that the men give his successor the same hearty support they gave him.

Sgt. A. Scanlon was in charge of the refreshment and dance committee.



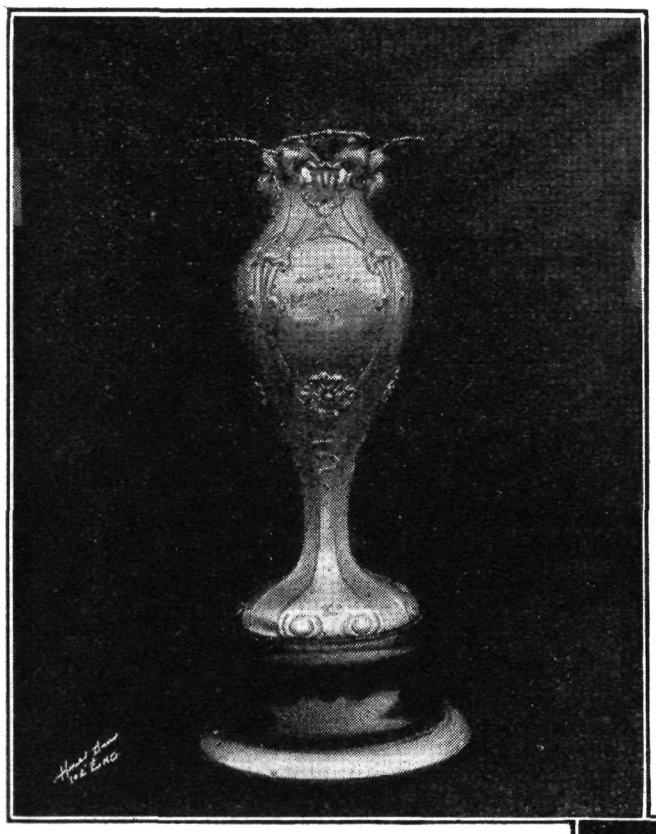
Corps Area Commander Visits Camp Smith

Maj. Gen. McRae, commanding 2nd Corps Area, visited Camp Smith June 23rd and 24th, and while there went out to inspect the work of the Division Staff in the field. The accompanying photograph shows Generals McRae and Haskell in front of the field headquarters of the 27th Division commander.

Gen. McRae also reviewed the 102nd Medical Regiment and made a tour of the camp. He expressed great satisfaction with manner in which the camp was conducted and with the work of the troops.

"I'm sorry I burned that hole in your trousers."

"Oh, that's all right, only I wish it had burned on the inside where it won't show."—*Carolina Buccaneer.*



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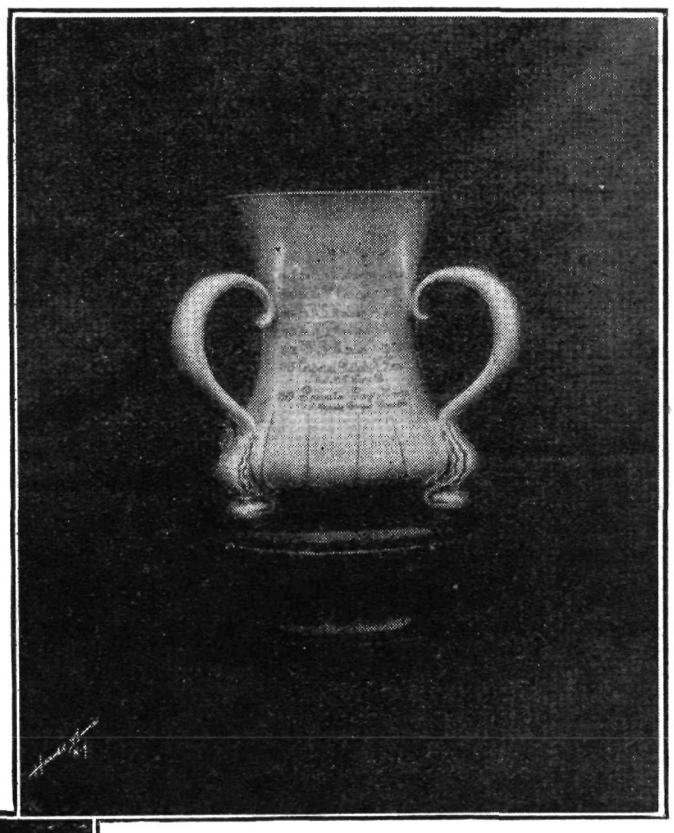

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State Rifle

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N. Y. N. G.

at

Camp Smith

1927

By

Largest

Field of

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Riflemen

Since

World War