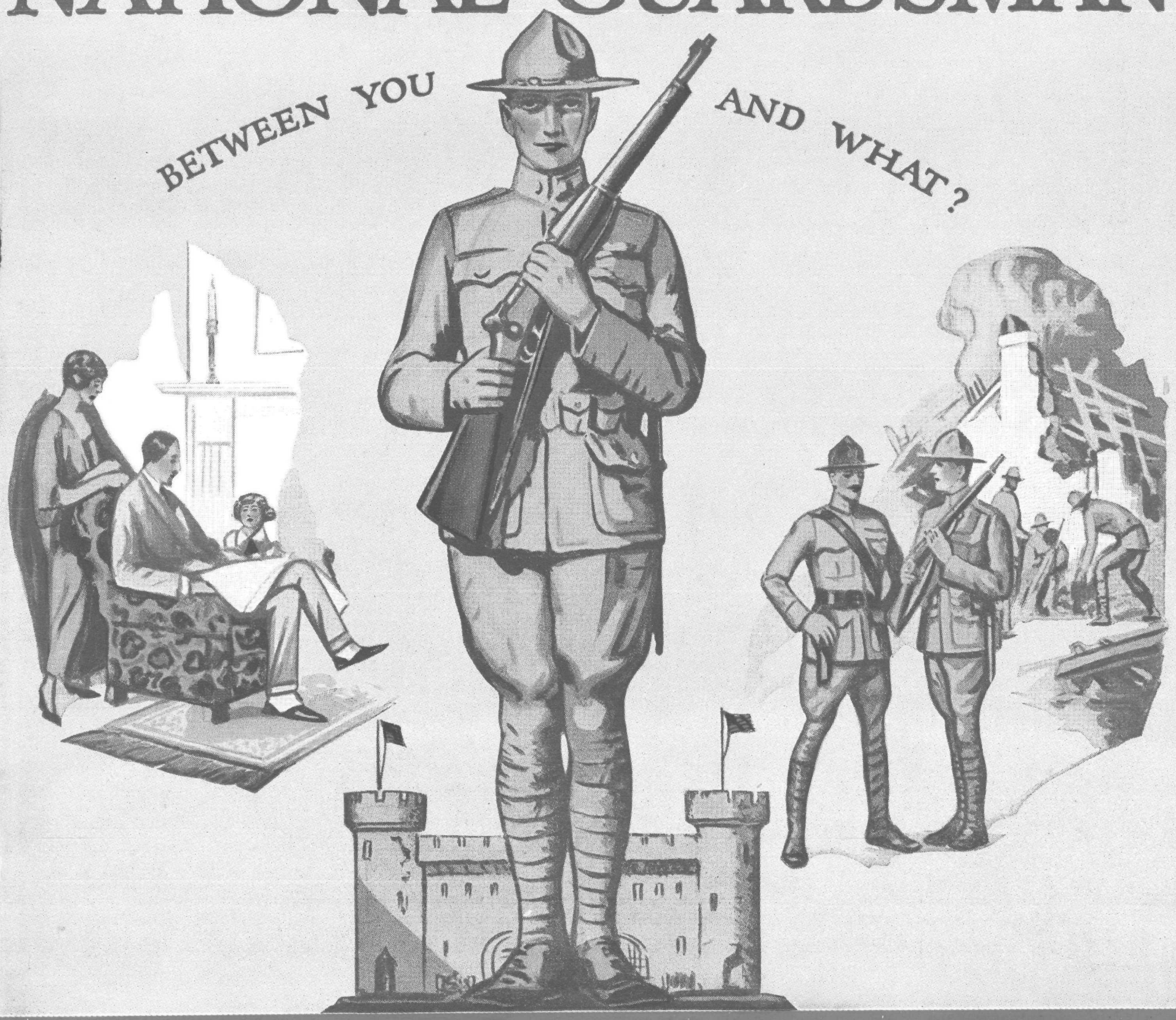
OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN

BETWEEN YOU AND WHAT?



DECEMBER, 1927

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HOW

(See inside rear cover page)

The NEW YORK National Guardsman

OFFICIAL STATE PUBLICATION

VOLUME FOUR — NUMBER NINE

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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 propogation of one policy and only one: Better Guardsmanship and Better Citizenship!"

LIEUT.-COL. FRED M. WATERBURY, *Editor*
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829 Municipal Building, New York City

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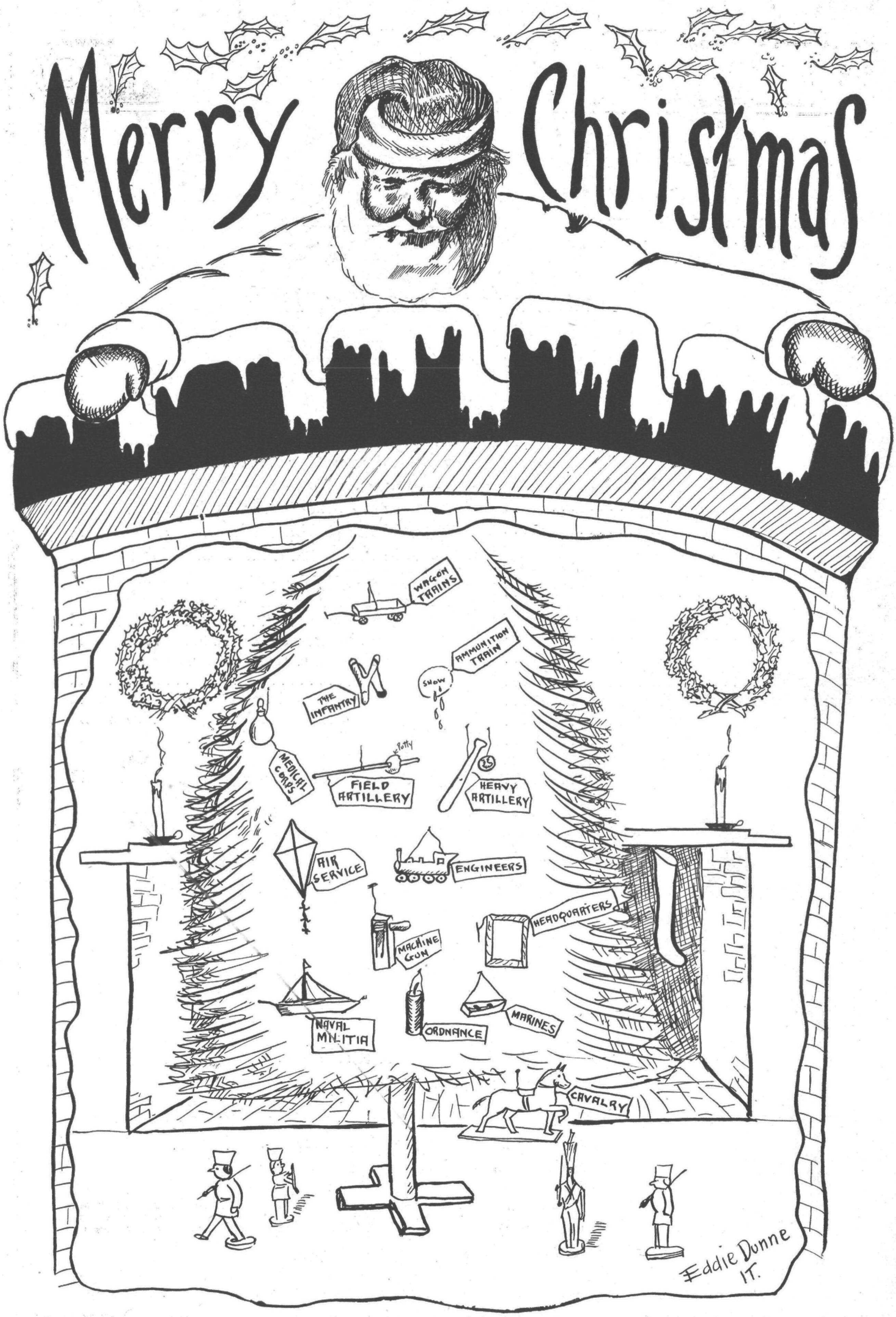

Merry Christmas
WAGON TRAINS
AMMUNITION TRAIN
SNOW
THE INFANTRY
MEDICAL CORPS
FIELD ARTILLERY
HEAVY ARTILLERY
AIR SERVICE
ENGINEERS
HEADQUARTERS
MACHINE GUN
NAVAL MILITIA
ORDNANCE
MARINES
CAVALRY
Eddie Donne IT.

Nat. Guard Asso. of the United States

By THE EDITOR

ALL those who were fortunate enough to attend the annual convention of the National Guard Association of the United States, held October 26, 27 and 28, at St. Paul, Minn., are unanimous in their opinion that it was the best in every way of any yet enjoyed. And it was a good attendance and a jolly as well as business-like delegation from Maine to California and from St. Paul to Florida. The headquarters of the convention was at the Hotel St. Paul, the meeting place in the beautiful State Capitol and the social events, banquet and ball, in the St. Paul Armory. General Ellard A. Walsh, the Adjutant General of Minnesota, and the Secretary of the Convention, left nothing undone to give the visiting officers a good time and the ladies in the party were not neglected a moment as a busy social program kept them moving. Hundreds of officers of the Minnesota National Guard were everywhere in evidence, on duty to see that no visitor lacked for a thing that would make him happier while a visitor to the "Twin Cities".

Gen. S. Angus Fraser, North Dakota, New President N. G. A. of U. S.

The New York delegation comprising: Brig. Gen. Franklin W. Ward, The Adjutant General, State Staff; Brig. Gen. E. F. Austin, 52nd F. A. Brigade; Col. F. W. Baldwin and Maj. J. J. Byron, 14th Infantry; Col. C. E. Walsh and Capt. W. J. Mangine, 10th Infantry; Col. Thomas Fairservis, Maj. W. H. McMullen, Jr., and Capt. C. V. Gunther, 106th Infantry; Col. F. H. Hines, 105th F. A.; Col. Paul Loeser, 258th F. A.; Lieut. Col. F. M. Waterbury, 27th Division; Maj. E. J. Reilly and Mrs. Reilly, 245th Coast Atrillery; Maj. A. F. Lamb and Capt. M. K. Edmunds, 369th Infantry; Capt. O. L. Bell, 27th Division Special Troops; Col. William J. Costigan and Capt. J. F. Flannery, 165th Infantry; Capt. L. G. Brower, 27th Division Air Corps; Capt. E. M. McCabe and Capt. G. M. Goodrich, 108th Infantry; Capt. H. G. Martin, 101st Signal Battalion; 1st Lieut. R. H. Platz, 27th Div. Trains, left New York City in two special Pullman compartment cars, attached to the Lake Shore Limited on Monday morning, the 24th of October. The trip was delightful, thanks to the special arrangements made by our hustling State Secretary, Captain Wm. J. Mangine.

The Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad served special menus in honor of the New Yorkers going and returning. We arrived in St. Paul Tueseday evening and attended the first session of the convention in the Capitol at 10:15 a. m., Thursday. After the opening exercises the Governor of Minnesota, Hon. Theodore Christianson, was received and heartily welcomed the delegates to his state. His address was quite the most interesting of the convention and worthy of reprint in full, so here it is:

"As the Governor of the State I am glad to welcome you to Minnesota and to extend to you the use of these halls for your sessions. As commander-in-chief of its military forces I am happy to extend to you a cordial invitation to enjoy the hospitality of its National Guard.

"Minnesota believes in the National Guard. Evidence of its faith is furnished in the fact that it maintains its military forces to the full strength permitted by Federal regulations, 5003 officers and men organized into one field artillery brigade, one infantry brigade, one regiment of infantry and an air service. This force is adequately supported from Federal and State appropriations. The State's contribution this year is $347,000.

The National Guard is one of the most democratic of all American institutions. It is drawn from the people and belongs to them. It is not only the safeguard of democracy—it is democracy; democracy, self-reliant and self-sufficient; the nation armed for its own defense.

Those of you who studied Latin will remember the first lines of Virgil's Aeneid, which you translated into something like this:

"I sing of arms and a man, who banished by fate, first came to the shores of Troy to Italy and the Lavinian coast."

"Arms and a Man!" The old poet

may not have known it but he was recording a significant historic fact. From the days of the Trojan wars to those of the American revolution, armies belonged to men, not to peoples. As children we were incensed when we first read in our school books that George III hired Hessian soldiers to fight the American colonists. It was arms and a man: the elector of Hesse in Germany farmed out his troops to any king or prince who was able and willing to pay for their fighting power. At the time of the War of the Spanish Succession, you will recall the Hohenzollerns contracted away their army, under the command of Crown Prince Frederick William, to the Allies. Several times English kings hired Sardinian forces to fight their battles.

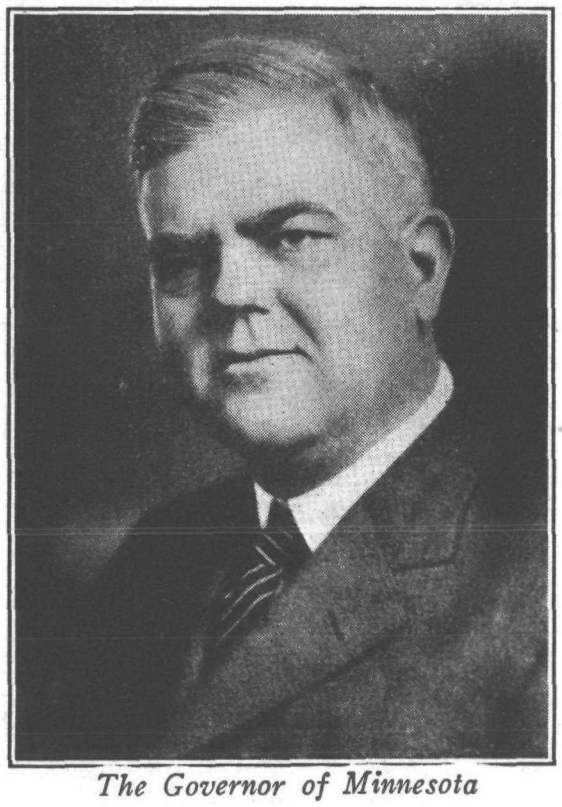
Such practices were common almost up to the time of Napoleon. Military forces were concentrated in the hands of rulers who used them for their own purposes, sometimes to keep order, at other times to conquer territory, but often to earn money.

If Virgil were writing today he would have to sing, not of Arms and a Man, but Arms and the Nation.

The Napoleonic Wars ushered in a century of competitive militarism. The nations of Europe vied with each other in building armies and piling up armaments. In the first two decades of the Twentieth Century, thirteen European countries spent upon their fighting forces $61,000,000,000. During that period the same countries spent $46,000,000,000 for all other purposes. Even before the Great War it became evident that many countries were breaking under the burden of military preparations. It was supposed that the Great War—"the war to end war"—would bring relief; but the world's bill for armaments in 1924 was $3,000,000,000.

In this country, public sentiment recoiled from this excessive expenditure for military purposes. The people refused to join in the great race of the European nations. They felt that by reason of geographical aloofness from Europe, they could by avoiding entangling alliances and refusing to meddle in quarrels not their own, maintain national security without undertaking the burden of military preparedness. Many Americans became a little hysterical in their espousal of the cause of pacificism. Because making too much expenditure for military purposes was bad, they assumed that making no expenditures for such purposes would be highly virtuous. Indeed one American statesman in an outburst of oratory, which did greater credit to his emotions than to his intellect, visioned a million men springing to arms "from sun to sun." It didn't occur to him that those men would need uniforms, blankets, guns, ammunition, shoes, shelter, medical supplies, transportation facilities, and a thousand other things after they had "sprung." From his own lack of it, it is quite easy to see that he might have overlooked the obvious fact that the men might need discipline.

The Spanish-American War should have taught the people of this country that one extreme, unpreparedness, is just as costly and just as wicked as the other



The Governor of Minnesota

extreme, militarism. America's experience in Cuba, in the Phillipines and in the camps at home was rich in object lessons in how to manage an army. The losses from typhoid should have taught us something about sanitation, and the losses from bullets should have taught us something about the utility of trenches and the efficacy of artillery barrages. Perhaps our experience did not give us much of immediate and effective value; for the politicians who were running the country did not know much about war, and the soldiers who were running the war did not know much about politics.

Even now after the object lesson of another and greater war, there are many who have not learned. Because they oppose militarism with its burdens, they also oppose adequate preparedness, which is an insurance against burdens and losses. They shut their eyes to the things they do not wish to see, and their ears to the things they do not wish to hear. They assume for this nation virtues not possessed by other peoples; and profess to believe that those virtues will in themselves give some sort of magic protection, ignoring the fact that even virtue is a negative value unless the person who professes it is prepared and willing to fight for it. They trust God—which is admirable—but forget that the lesson of history is that Providence helps those who show a disposition to take care of themselves. They prefer not to consider seriously the problems which are the sources of possible danger to the Republic. What matters it that we have covenanted to support the Monroe Doctrine, to which European powers might take exception at any time? Why worry about the Philippines, Cuba, Hayti and Hawaii—filled with alien people who are suspicious of our motives and do not understand fully the altruistic urge which prompts us to assume the white man's burden—and take the white man's percentage of profit? Why lose sleep over the Mexicans, who clearly misunderstand our economic push to the Southward?

Between the groups that stand at the two extremes—the jingoes who want to whip Japan for the sheer fun of it, and the mollycoddles who would run away from any duty in order to keep peace—are the hard-headed, right-thinking people of America, who want peace, but who also want to do justice and to exact it; who know that we shall have lawless nations that need to be curbed so long as we have lawless individuals who need to be jailed, and that we shall demobilize the last army when we have dismissed the last policeman.

It was these people who put through the National Defense Act of 1920, an act which from every point of view must be regarded as a great achievement. It was an act which gave us an adequate and definite military policy, ending the drifting and uncertainty which had prevailed. I hardly need to remind you who are assembled here that by the terms of this act the Nation is provided (1) with a small regular army, easily expanded, (2) with an efficient National Guard having a present strength of 180,000 officers and men, sustained by Federal appropriations of $30,000,000 per year supplemented by an equal amount appropriated by the States; (3) with an officer's reserve corps; and (4) with plans for the rapid mobilization of all our national resources in an emergency. It should be said also that there is a strong movement, headed by ex-service men's organizations, to buttress all of this with a universal draft law under the terms of which men and money and every other conceivable source of power could be enlisted in an emergency on the basis of fair play. When this is done, it would seem that we should have provided the means of wise and reasonable preparation for national defense.

It is only fair to say that America did not originate the idea embodied in the present National Defense Act. The conception of a highly trained nucleus with a citizen soldiery in reserve has been long and successfully carried out in Switzerland. The same idea was developed and applied by Scharnhorst in Prussia, when by the Treaty of Tilset in 1807 Napoleon compelled Prussia to limit her standing

army to 42,000 men. He kept within the limit imposed, but the force which he built was flexible and expansible.

It is, I believe, safe to say that the day of large standing armies of professional fighters—soldiers who make a business of it—is passing. The expense of competitive armaments is so great as to oppress the people and to interfere seriously with their ability to support themselves in useful industry. Furthermore, much of the expenditure for costly machinery and equipment is futile. When battleships which cost scores of millions of dollars to build can be converted into scrap iron by a few well-placed mines below or a few well-directed bombs from above, it would seem that the advance of science and invention has made reliance upon any one agency of preparedness hazardous. If all the agencies are provided, bankruptcy can hardly be avoided. It would seem, therefore, that national defense hereafter must rest largely in the citizen soldiery, capable of being mobilized and led by a central staff of highly trained officers and soldiers. Preparedness, in other words, will depend, not so much upon a professional class as upon the men and women of the country, its transportation facilities, and the financial and industrial structure of the nation.

As a people, we do not want war. We have always been for peace. Our statesmen have supported efforts to arbitrate disputes; they have taken the initiative in calling conference among nations to reduce armaments, and have done all things practicable to keep peace and foster better understanding among the peoples of the earth. At the same time, our wisest and most far-sighted leaders have urged this nation to be practical enough to maintain its security.

The National Defense Act of 1920 seems to strike the happy mean between imprudence and excessive militarism. It satisfies neither the pacifists nor the jingoes—which is probably the reason I like it.

The military branch of the government service now offers a career which is worthy of any man. The army of the United States is today training 40,000 men in 450 civil trades and professions, from carpentry to meteorology. It conducts, for instance, the only school for saddlers and horse-shoers in the country. It maintains courses in mathematics, engineering, chemistry and medicine. It prepares for service in our insular possessions and trains for response to the call of need in any region menaced by flood or swept by fire. When volcanoes and earthquakes carry destruction and desolation to communities, men with military training and discipline maintain order and bring relief. The army of the United States in its various departments has become a laboratory of science, clinic of healing, a university of training and an instrument of service in every great crisis.

Under its auspices last year almost 34,000 citizens were received at 41 military training camps. The flights and exploits of the army's air service have been too numerous and notable to need citation here. Uncle Sam's birdmen have made cruises over the seas to Europe and to some of our far-flung dependencies. In this connection I want to say that Minnesota takes pardonable pride in having reared to manhood **Charles A. Lindbergh,** a member of the Missouri National Guard, whose glory is imperishable.

The National Guard is the conserver and creator of the best in citizenship. It instills patriotism, not the cheap kind of patriotism that people talk about, but the kind they die for. The man who has worn the uniform of his country has a stake in its future. He does not forget it, betray it or dishonor it. The man who considers his State worth marching for, sweating for, dying for, is more likely to consider it worth voting for on election day.

A builder of citizens, a defender of the country, the inspirer of youth to great achievement, the National Guard is one of the noblest institutions of America. It is an expression of our democracy; for democracy implies not only self-government, but self-respect, self-reliance and self-defence."

Brigadier General J. Clifford R. Foster, The Adjutant General of Florida responded for the delegates.

Adjutant General Walsh of Minnesota welcomed the delegates on behalf of the National Guard of his State. He said they were happy and honored to have the officers from the different States as their guests and were handing them the unusual Spring weather in this far north State, in appreciation of their attendance. He hoped they would get a whole lot of pleasure out of both their progressive cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, during their all too brief stay.

Adjutant General Harris of Arizona, as Chairman, read the report of the Committee on Credentials after which Committees on Resolutions and Legislaure, Time and Place of Next Meeting, Audit and Nomination were appointed and a recess until 2 p. m. taken.

In the afternoon the business of the convention was opened with reports of the President and Treasurer followed by an address on "The Militia Bureau and the National Guard" by Major General Creed C. Hammond, Chief Militia Bureau. He spoke of the great advancement made in the training of the guard the past year and of the vital improvements secured for the guard through the War Department, regretting that many of the resolutions passed last year had not come through, although they had the indorsement of the Militia Bureau. Sufficient funds could not be secured to accomplish them at the present time. He assured the delegates that the Militia Bureau not only wanted the hearty co-operation of the guard at all times but stood ready to help them out with their problems at all times in so far as it was possible to do so.

Major General Harry A. Smith, Commanding Seventh Corps Area made a stirring speech, straight from the shoulder, on "The Corps Area and its relation to the National Guard." He said that we would always have what might be termed the three in one Army—the Regular Army, the National Guard and the Volunteers or Reserves. In the early days of our Country we had the same condition, Gen. Washington then was practically the Army and we had our militia and the volunteers. He graphically brought out the relation of the three services to each other and the effect of systematic training.

The next speaker was the Honorable Frank C. Clague, Member of Congress for Minnesota (Appropriations Committee) and what he said about the "Housing of the Army", if the President had a "string on him," might have resulted in his being called back to Washington twice. From his remarks one could readily understand that he wasn't for showing up the Army in the tenement class. Among other things he said: "I have seen officers and men living in quarters that are not fit for swine to live in. But this situation is going to be remedied, I believe, by the next session of Congress. I'd like to see the standing Army retained at 118,750 with the National Guard forces raised from 185,000 to 200,000 just as a sane, safety measure. We know that the National Guard is the first line of defense and so we might just as well make it a strong line. It would not be a military menace but an agency capable of protecting the country in the first hours of any emergency."

Wednesday evening, the ladies went to a theatre party and the officers were entertained royally at the Elks' Club with a Dutch stag—good entertainers, good lunch and everything. The affair was tendered by the officers of the 59th Field Artillery Brigade.

The convention re-opened Thursday morning at 10 o'clock and after the usual introduction of resolutions, Brigadier **General Charles E. McPherren of the** Oklahoma National Guard, addressed the convention, with his usual oratory and vehemence, on the "Status of Federally Recognized Officers of the National Guard, not in the Service of the United States." Many not present this year, but who have heard the General on this subject at previous gatherings, do not en-

tirely agree with his interpretation of the Defense Act, as it relates to the National Guard status. However, there is a following for his views and a great number also who believe that the Defense Act as now existing, is a pretty good, workable defense measure and we must remember prominent National Guard officers as well as officers of the Regular Establishment devoted all their time for two years trying to frame as good a bill as Congress would father.

The address of the morning was made by the Honorable Dwight F. Davis, Secretary of War, his subject being "The War Department and the National Guard." He said that being proud of the fact that he was a former National Guard officer, he was glad to be at the Convention. He said he realized the task of the Guardsman, who was first a citizen and second a military man but was glad to note that today the guard was the best trained, best equipped of any year of its history. He said that in case of emergency the guard would be drafted into service immediately and sent to wherever needed. That at the present time there were only 85,000 Regular Army in this country and a large portion of these men were engaged in the care of public property and in the training of the other components of the army. He commended the good work of over 7,000 guardsmen who helped in relief work in the flooded areas this summer and said as a citizen and Secretary of War he extended his appreciation of such splendid service.

In the afternoon Col. John Gulick, Executive Officer of the Militia Bureau, gave a technical talk on "The Development of the National Guard." He stressed on the proper methods for mobilization and gave some most instructive solutions of problems concerning the functioning of the National Guard.

The other speaker of the afternoon was the Honorable Allen J. Furlow, Member of Congress from Minnesota (Military Affairs Committee). He said that members of the Military Affairs Committee realized that national defense came first and as the National Guard is the backbone of national defense it ranks high in the thoughts of the committee. "The greatest thing Congress ever did, in a military way," he said, "was to pass the National Defense Act of 1920. This made it possible to establish the first step in what must ultimately be a better line of defense for this country. Pacifists come before our committee and upon question admit that they have no desire to aid in the defense of their country. Education should be undertaken to inform these poor misguided people. I believe that the National Guard by its example and the fact that it is composed of citizen soldiers, can and should do some of this educating."

Col. Thatcher T. P. Luquer, New York City, extended the invitation of the Reserve Officers' association to full voting membership as a result of action taken by that body at its National convention just concluded in Milwaukee.

The resolutions committee reported and their favorable action on the following important resolutions was adopted by the delegates:

The meat of the resolutions passed, without the gravy of language which would take all the printer's "W's"and "R's" was as follows:

Asking the backing of all state adjutant generals in helping to secure adequate government owned armories for the National Guard of the District of Columbia.

That the necessity for the organization of the additional units required to complete the National Guard to 250,000 be urged upon the President and the Congress of the United States and that the Executive Council of the Association be directed to press this need before the U. S. Congress to secure sufficient appropriations for such immediate development.

Asking sufficient allotment of gas and oil for National Guard air squadrons to permit of 1500 flying hours per year instead of the 800 now in force.

Looking to increase the appropriation item "Travel of Regular Army in Connection with Instruction Visits," fiscal year 1928, so that the funds will be sufficient to permit such visits as often as necessary for the proper training of units rather than only 4½ visits per unit per year.

The "horse resolution"—On account of insufficiency of animals for mounted units, necessary for fair training efficiency and no proper replacement policy for animals issued to the National Guard, the average age being from 16 to 18 years, the Executive Council was directed to present to the War Department the need of additional horses to provide 100 per cent of the present authorized allowances and provide necessary funds for proper replacement.

Because existing regulations do not provide for medical care and pay after the field training period for officers and enlisted men sick or injured in line of duty during said period after return to home-station and because removal to home-station is frequently possible, advisable, or necessary before the individual can resume civilian occupation, or can be called cured, and further medical attendance is required, though hospital is not required and because such after-care is considered Federal, not state, that the Militia Bureau consider necessary action in revising National Guard regulations

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to take care of such necessities and provide care not exceeding six months.

A resolution endorsing the excellent conduct of affairs in the Militia Bureau by its first chief, Maj. Gen. George C. Rickards of Pennsylvania, making him an honorary life member of the Association and directing the Executive Committee to purchase and present to him a suitable token of the esteem and affection of his comrades in the National Guard.

Asking Militia Bureau to reconsider a change in Tables of Organization to permit appointment from either the Medical Corps or the Medical Administrative Corps for a regimental or battalion adjutant.

Asking Militia Bureau to revise regulations so as to permit battalion headquarters to organizations located in two states.

Re-enacting the resolution calling upon the President and Congress to provide funds so that the enlisted men may obtain the approved roll collar uniform in place of the poor quality, high collar World War uniforms now being issued which is detrimental to the morale and efficiency of the National Guard and contrary to the obligation of the U. S. under the Defense Act.

Calling attention of the Militia Bureau to fact that it is impossible to train Motorcycle companies in the guard without the proper motor equipment, repeated efforts to obtain same having failed, and urging action on appropriations sufficient to cover the purchase and issue of such necessary equipment.

Directing the Executive Council to seek an increase in the ration allowance for enlisted men in the National Guard to an amount equal to that of the R. O. T. C. and C. M. T. C.

Asking that the discrimination against National Guard officers requiring them to purchase the necessary government publications, such as texts, maps and lesson sheets for their Army Correspondence Courses be lifted and they be granted the same free issue as the other components of the army.

Resolution thanking Brig. Gen. J. McA. Palmer, U. S. A., retired, for his book "Statesmanship or War" which recommends the proper development and coordination of all the civilian components of the Army of the U. S. and which is a splendid contribution to our National Defense.

Recommending the revision of National Guard regulations to permit the flying personnel to qualify for flying pay on a quarterly basis instead of a monthly basis, the same as the regular army, as weather conditions frequently are such as to make impossible the minimum flying requirements during certain months.

Resolution No. 20—Resolved, That where a number of units forming a battalion, squadron or greater unit are at the same home station, and such units are entitled under present legislation to employ mechanics or caretakers, of these, one at each station may be a commissioned officer to be in charge of the mechanics or caretakers and receive the same rate of pay as that authorized for the said mechanics or caretakers.

Directing appropriate legislation from Congress ammending Sec. 74 of the N. D. A. so as to provide eligibility for commissions in N. G. to former officers and enlisted men of the N. G. the same as granted to the Army, Navy and Marine Corps.

Asking Executive Council to study such regulation with view of changing, as provides the mandatory transfer to N. G. Reserve of those enlisted men who change their residences to localities not containing units of the N. G.

Directing Executive Council to ask Congress for an increase in appropriations to permit more officers to attend army schools.

Resolved, That this Association reaffirm its position on the desirability of holding the National Matches annually, and that in the spirit of sportsmanship and fair play that the Executive Council of the N. G. Association be directed to request the War Department to limit regular service teams to the same strength and under the same elimination rules as pertained to the National Guard in the National Matches of 1927, and that teams representing the Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps and other competing teams be prohibited from sending to, or maintaining at the National Matches, a team in excess of that authorized for the National Guard.

A resolution of assurances of confidence and sincere appreciation to the retiring president for his time and energy in conducting the affairs of the association during the past year, was passed, as well as similar resolutions for the generous hospitality in St. Paul of the officers of the Minnesota National Guard and the officers of the 59th Field Artillery Brigade. Also a resolution expressing the Association's pleasure in the selection of Maj. Gen. Charles P. Summerall as Chief of Staff.

Thursday evening was the night of the grand Military Ball in the St. Paul Armory. The decorations were gorgeous, the music perfect and there were charming young ladies for partners, enough so the men had to divide up their dances. It was a perfectly conducted ball, the Governor of the State and the Secretary of War being among the distinguished guests. Each Corps Area had its zone, where boxes, beautifully decorated, contained chairs for the ladies and formed a meeting place between dances.

The convention finished its sessions on Friday. The first address of the day was by Maj. Thomas W. Hammond, U. S. A., on "Problems of a National Guard Commander." He said that battlefield efficiency, its problems and objectives, were the same for all components of the army but the way of approach was different by the three components of the army and different in units of the same component. But after all, while these problems are different under different conditions, however they are problems. Army, National Guard and Reserves must be interested to find out the best solutions and be ready to successfully conquer if war comes.

The other address was by Col. Frederick B. Shaw of the Militia Bureau on "National Guard Training." It was interesting and instructive.

The committee on time and place of next convention were in favor of accepting the invitation of Hot Springs, Arkansas, which was unanimously indorsed by the convention.

Brig. Gen. George White, the Adjutant General of Oregon, presented the report of the nominating committee and the following officers were unanimously **elected:**

President—Col. G. Angus Frazer, North Dakota.

Vice President—Lt. Col. Clark Wrenn, Texas.

Secretary—Brig. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, Minnesota.

Treasurer—Brig. Gen. Milton R. McLean, Kansas.

For Corps Area Vice Presidents (Additional members of the Executive Council):

First Corps Area—Brig. Gen. J. E. Hanson, Maine.

Second Corps Area—Brig. Gen. Elmore F. Austin, New York.

Third Corps Area—Col. Davis J. Davis, Pennsylvania.

Fourth Corps Area—Brig. Gen. James C. Dozier, South Carolina.

Fifth Corps Area—Brig. Gen. Frank D. Henderson, Ohio.

Sixth Corps Area—Col. H. A. Pickert, Michigan.

Seventh Corps Area—Brig. Gen. W. Mcd. Rowan, Kansas.

Eighth Corps Area—Col. N. L. King, New Mexico.

Ninth Corps Area—Brig. Gen. George A. White, Oregon.

Friday evening the banquet was served in the Armory. It was lavishly decorated and the table full of souvenirs for the amusement of the "boys at play." A delicious menu was provided and the University of Minnesota orchestra of over sixty pieces, both men and women, furnished delightful music and led the songs interspersed between courses. A musical

and literary program was interspersed by toasts by the adjutant General, E. A. Walsh, the Governor and other prominent speakers.

Adjutant General E. A. Walsh

After the banquet the New York delegation boarded its cars for Chicago. Arriving in that city early Saturday morning a sight-seeing trip had been arranged through the park system of the "Windy City" in a special de luxe bus stopping at the famous Evanston Inn, Evanston, Ill., for a sumptuous beefsteak dinner and returning via a different route through Chicago to the train leaving at 5:30 p. m. The train reached New York City at 5:25 Sunday afternoon.

CONVENTION NOTES

The committees of arrangements from the Minnesota National Guard included: General—Brig. Gen. Ellard A. Walsh, Chairman; Lieut. Col. Raymond Rossberg, Secretary; Capt. Mickel Bang, Treasurer. Distinguished Guests—Brig. Gen. George E. Leach, Chairman; Brig. Gen. Erle D. Luce; Brig. Gen. Lucius C. Bennett. Reception—Col. Frederick G. Stutz, Chairman; Col. Elmer W. McDevitt, Col. Charles E. Green, Col. Maurice D. Welty, Col. Otto I. Ronningen, Maj. Ray S. Miller. Arrangements and Civil Relations—Maj. Donald S. Robinson, Chairman, Military Ball Arrangements—Lieut. Col. Perry K. Gilfillan. Transportation Reservations—Lieut. Col. Frederic D. McCarthy. Quarters—Lieut. Col. Joseph E. Nelson. Decorations—Capt. John H. Schoonmaker. Registration—First Lieut. John Hinkens.

Ladies Reception and Entertainment—Mrs. Ellard A. Walsh, Mrs. George E. Leach, Mrs. Erle D. Luce, Mrs. Lucius C. Bennett, Mrs. Maurice D. Welty, Mrs. Elmer McDevitt, Mrs. Charles Green, Mrs. Frederick G. Stutz, Mrs. Otto I. Ronningen.

All the railroad men were especially courteous to the delegates from the N. Y. N. G. and especially were the personal services of Mr. Henry Schneider, Traveling Passenger Agent, C. B. & Q. R. R., appreciated. He stayed with us from New York City to Minnesota and return, doing everything for the comfort and convenience of the officers.

All the delegates were made members of the Saint Paul Athletic Club, during their stay in Minnesota.

A tour of the Twin Cities was arranged and also a trip to Fort Snelling where Col. Wm. E. Walsh entertained the officers and they witnessed a review of the troops under his command to the Secretary of War. Col. Walsh was a former instructor to the N. Y. N. G. as captain and in 1916 went to the Mexican Border with the 23rd Infantry being detailed from the army as Lieutenant Colonel to that organization.

A number of the delegates were delightfully entertained while in St. Paul by Lieut. Harry F. Thomas, President General Electric Supply Company, a former member with Col. Waterbury of Company L, Saratoga Springs. While a resident of his native village he was a member of the National Guard for ten years and is a veteran of the Spanish-American War. He has been the head of the General Electric Company in the St. Paul district about ten years.

Both Feet on the Ground

By An Infantryman

(*Of Course*)

THE following memorandum, issued by a regimental commander during the battle of the Argonne, the morning after the October 14 offensive, is something to be read, digested and remembered by every officer of a specialized service, whether artillery or cavalry or air service or staff.

"As it was in the beginning, is now, and ever shall be, world without end? etc., etc., etc. The Infantry decides the battle, Col. Duzenberry's remark after coming back from the front lines this morning (October 15) is indicative of the comprehension most officers have of this game. Each fellow has been so saturated with the peculiar importance of *his* branch that few have any conception of realities. Col. Duzenberry says: 'I take my hat off to the Doughboys after what I saw last night and today.' *Of course* he does.

"That canny old Greek, Epaminondas the Blameless, knew what he was doing when he uttered the dictum—or something like it—Train the fighters who keep both feet on the ground how to do team work with celerity and use a 'sharp-pointed' weapon with dexterity and you will win battles—and, you can hold what you get, etc., etc. His phalanx was the stern, sober answer to wild horsemen, elephantine fortresses and the lumbering, scythearmed chariot. Phil and Alex got the idea promptly and thoroughly proved the soundness of Epams theory. So it was and will be; the army that has got good infantry that will take and hold.

"The best artillery can't decide a battle, though it can aid the infantry to do so. The better the artillery, the easier it is for the infantry. You can't shoot the resolute and resourceful out of a strong position; you have to go and poke them out with the cold, sharp steel. You may make them dig deeper, but they will still be there, blocking your way. Everything, planes, tanks, guns big and little, are auxiliary to the foot soldiers mission; the sooner all concerned understand, the sooner and more certain will be our success. It makes one squirm to hear the aviators, the artillerymen, the engineers brag about their superior attainments and virtues. They separately or collectively could accomplish nothing. Yet, so far it has been futile to tell them what their real purpose in war is, so thick is the crust of professional conceit. The examples of Hannibal, Caesar and Napoleon mean nothing.

"This man with the spear and the bayonet was and is the factor needed for real and sustained military success."

Meeting of the Ammunition Board

THE Ammunition Board of the War Department of which Lieut. Col. Waterbury is a member, met in Washington with the President of the Board, Gen. C. L. H. Ruggles, Assistant Chief of Ordnance, November 15th, and decided on the types of ammunition to be used in the 1928 National, International and Palma Matches and the method of test to designate the winning firm. The tests will be held under the supervision of the Board at the Aberdeen Proving Ground Match 1 and 2.

But There Are Better 'Oles

A well known actor was playing a round of golf with an elderly clergyman, and things were not going very well for the latter.

The minister was off color, and fortune smiled on him not at all. He became more and more depressed as the game went on, until finally the actor remarked cheeringly as he put away his clubs:

"Never mind, sir. One day you may be burying me, you know."

"Well, what's the use of that?" exclaimed the clergyman. "Even then it'd be your hole."—*Answers, London.*

The Candidates

By Captain Arthur C. Weyman
P. & T. O., 245th C. A.

AT eight-thirty on Monday nights, they gather for school. Singly and in groups they arrive at the Officers Club, with text books under their arms, lesson assignment sheets and exercises carefully prepared.

There are Master Sergeants, Technical Sergeants and Staff Sergeants from Headquarters Battery; Sergeants and Corporals from line Batteries, and humble Privates, all with a common goal—the shoulder straps of an Officer.

We find among them civil engineers, chemical engineers and mechanical engineers. We find lawyers, surveyors, executives and accountants. Diversified callings and unassociated professions, but all with a single ambition—a commission.

Their course of study has been definitely planned in advance. For seven months they will meet once a week. The lesson assignments will cover approximately 200 hours work. They will be required to take ten written examinations, each covering a sub-course of the Basic Coast Artillery Course, and a practical examination in infantry movements and command. They will be orally examined by a board of officers; their service records and their educational qualifications, will be passed upon, together with their attendance at Class, and to the successful —a commission, as the opportunity presents itself.

The first hour of the school is spent on the prepared work for the preceding week. The exercises are discussed from all angles in an informal meeting. Questions are asked and misunderstandings are cleared up by the instructor. Before passing to the next hour he must be satisfied that no doubts exist on a single point, in any one's mind.

The assignment for the next week is distributed. It represents two or more lessons taken from the Basic Coast Artillery Correspondence Course for Coast Artillery, as prepared by the Coast Artillery School. Accompanying text matter is also distributed, and the Instructor, for the next hour, covers the difficult points of the advance work. Each Instructor has been selected for his individual adaptability to the sub-course under study.

And at ten-thirty they depart for their respective quarters. They leave singly, and in groups, with new text books under their arms, and with new lesson assignment sheets, and new exercises to prepare.

Hunka Tin

Published in the Military Surgeon

(WITH APOLOGIES TO KIPLING)

You may talk about your voitures
As your sittin' round your quarters,
But when it comes to bringin' blesses in,
Take a little tip from me,
Let those heavy motors be;
Pin your faith on Henry Ford's old
Hunka Tin.

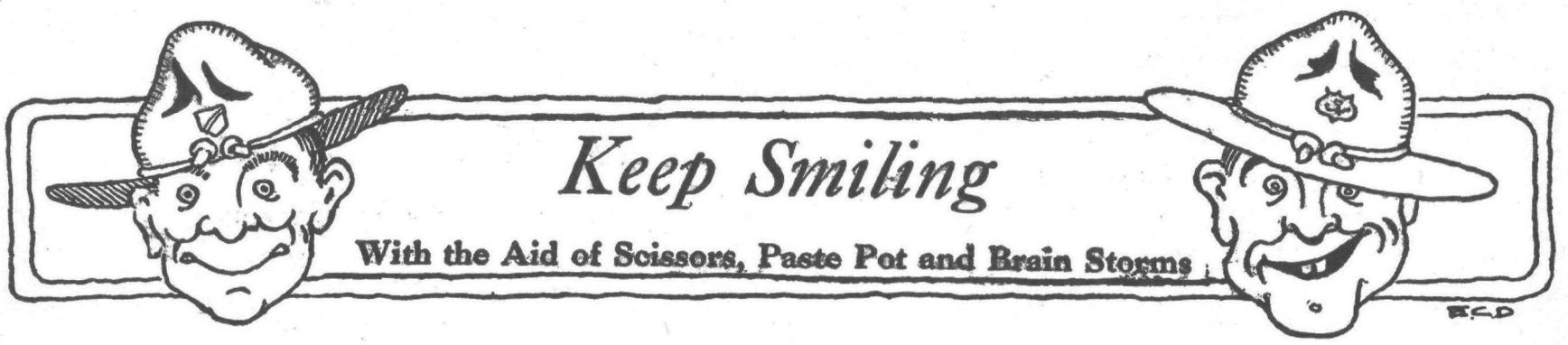
I've been around this war
Six, seven months or more,
It doesn't matter when it did begin;
And I've seen a car or so,
But the best one that I know
Is that ridiculed old junk heap, Hunka Tin.
Give her essence and de l'eau,
Crank her up and let her go,
You back-firin', spark-plug foulin'
Hunka Tin.

The paint is not so good,
And no doubt you'll find the hood
Will rattle like a boiler shop en route;
The cooler's sure to boil
And perhaps she's leakin' oil,
And oftentime the horn declines to toot;
But when the night is black,
And there's blesses to take back,
And they hardly give you time to take a smoke,
It's mighty good to feel,
As you're sittin' at the wheel,
She'll be runnin' when the bigger cars are broke.

Oh, it's tin, tin, tin!
If it happens there's a ditch you've skidded in,
Don't be worried, but just shout
Till some Poilu boosts you out,
And you're glad she's not so heavy,
Hunka Tin.

After all the wars are past
And we're taken home at last,
To our reward of which the preacher sings;
When these ukelele sharps
Will be strummin' golden harps
And the avions all have regular wings;
When the Kaiser is in hell
With the furnace drawin' well,
Payin' for his million different kinds of sin;
If they're runnin' short of coal,
Show me how to reach the hole,
And I'll dump a few loads down with
Hunka Tin.

Yes, tin, tin, tin!
You exasperatin' puzzle Hunka Tin
I've abused you and I've flayed you,
But, by Henry Ford that made you,
You are better than the big uns,
Hunka Tin.



The Fall Crop

I sent my boy to college,
With a pat upon his back.
I spent ten thousand dollars,
And got a quarterback.

—*College Humor.*

* * *

Salesman—I'm just back from a two week's trip to Chicago.

Friend—Congratulations.

* * *

"If you see Sally, don't tell her that you saw me," said the husband, as he met his brother-in-law at the stage door.

—*Mugwump.*

* * *

The Five Cent Fare

"Only a mint can run without advertising."

"What about a subway?"

"That's always in the hole."

—*Carolina Buccaneer.*

* * *

The Power of the Press!

"I suppose you'll see Trajan's column while you're in Rome?"

"Yes, I'll probably read it every morning."

—*Chicago Phoenix.*

* * *

Teacher: Willie! If one bad apple spoils the barrel, what will two bad apples do?

Willie: Spoil two barrels.

Teacher: Correct. And what will a whole barrelful of bad apples do?

Willie: Keep Pop in liquor for two weeks.

—*Cincinnait Cynic.*

* * *

The old expression that a woman "is dressed up fit to kill" is too literal nowadays to be even slightly humorous.

—*Spartan Spasms.*

* * *

In the reducing game women are mighty poor losers.

—*Kansas Sour Owl.*

* * *

"Use *despair* in a sentence."

"We had a flat tire today and Pop had to use despair."

—*Bison.*

* * *

Took Pistol Out of the Holster!

Hemstitcher's wife bored him something terrible—with an automatic pistol.

—*Exchange.*

So This Is Russia?

Wedding ceremonies are considered superfluous in Moscow. The soviets think that their prisons are capable of depriving the men of enough of their liberties.

—*V. M. I. Sniper.*

* * *

Speaking of Thanksgiving

Woman to Dietitian Expert: And, Doctor, do you think carnberries are healthy?

Doctor: I've never heard one complain.

—*Mugwump.*

* * *

First Cannibal: Have you seen my dentist lately?

Second Cannibal: Yes, he filled my teeth at dinner time.

—*M. I. T. Voo Doo.*

* * *

"Scotchman broke up the show by collecting vegetables thrown on the stage by the audience."

—Smith of the *Dime Star.*

* * *

"Your son looks like his father."

"Yes, he can never find anything."

—*Pitt Panther.*

* * *

Paging Dorothy Dix!

Be warned by the death of poor Jonathan Clout
Never to take your stenographer out;
She shot him because she couldn't decide
Whether or not to ask him inside.

—*Pitt Panther.*

* * *

When better drinks are mixed we will still have prohibition.

—*California Pelican.*

* * *

"Audience left at the end of the second act to take a Scotchman (who got twelve splinters in his tongue when he dropped his bottle on the floor) to a doctor."

—Smith of the *Village Gossip.*

* * *

A Transparent Joke

A careful girl is Mary Dunn.
She never stands against the sun.

—*Ga. Tech. Yellow Jacket.*

* * *

"Do you know Galahad?"

"Had what?"

—*N. Y. Medley.*

On Location

First Pify: You say your father was in the Federal Reserve at Washington?

Second Pify: Not Washington. Leavenworth!

—*Illinois Siren.*

* * *

"How can you chew your gum so long?"

"Oh, I soak it in gasoline to get more mileage."

—*U. of S. Calif. Wampus.*

* * *

Fun is like insurance—the older you get the more it costs you.

—*Wash. Cougar's Paw.*

* * *

Militaristic

Flapper's war cry: "Two arms! Two arms! Fall in!"

—*Okla. Whirlwind.*

* * *

Judge: What's your name?

Man: Smith.

Judge: Your occupation?

Smith: Locksmith.

Judge: Locksmith up.

—*Okla. Whirlwind.*

* * *

A Columnist Should Answer

In case of an auto wreck, who should speak first? And should the man precede the lady through the windshield?

—*Nebraska Awgwan.*

* * *

A College Education

We want to know if a sleeping bag is the same thing as a knapsack.

—*Vassar Vagabond.*

* * *

Mechanics Professor: Describe the mechanism of a steam shovel.

Frosh Engineer: Don't kid me. You can't carry steam on a shovel.

—*College Paper.*

* * *

Mandy: Dat's some hot little coupe you got there, Rastus.

Rastus: She am dat. Tomorrow I's goin' go down and get me a couple licencious plates.

—*Arizona Kittykat.*

* * *

Looking for a Good War

Salvation Nell: Do you want to join the Salvation Army?

Old Man: Who are they fighting?

—*Ghost.*

National Guard Training

By Col. Adolphe Huguet, U.S.A., Senior Instructor, N.Y.N.G.

THE relative standing of the regiments of the New York National Guard is learned from observation of their work during armory and field training and from the number of qualifications made during field training. The armory tests and the armory inspection afford an opportunity to determine whether or not a regiment is improving or falling behind its former standard and the field training and the ratings and qualifications attained during field training afford an opportunity to determine whether or not it is maintaining its own standard and its relative standing among all of the infantry regiments.

During the past few years the brigades and regiments have attained a high standard of efficiency and the fact that a brigade or regiment has not attained an "Above Average" rating may be due both to the fact that this particular regiment failed to maintain its standard and to the fact that the other units have improved their standard or rating.

The National Guard with its large turn-over in enlisted personnel can not be expected to progress beyond a certain point but very nearly every unit in the New York National Guard has progressed beyond that point.

Close order (disciplinary) and extended order drills have brought the platoons up to the point where the teaching of combat principles to the next higher units by means of maps and field problems is an easy matter. The training received by the private in one 3-year enlistment, plus 30 to 45 days of intensive training will fit him for combat service. It would take longer to train and instruct the non-commissioned officer, key men, and the commissioned personnel and for that reason proportionately more time and attention is devoted to command and staff training, to technique and tactics, and to team work.

We have never fought a war with trained and well equipped troops and we probably never shall do so. In the future therefore as in the past we shall fight with partially trained and equipped troops. However apathetic in peace, neither the government nor the people would accept delay when the enemy was invading our border or was attacking our people. The measure of our speed in dispatching the first units must be the readiness of our Regular Army and the National Guard.

The instruction and training of the New York National Guard is as prescribed by the Chief, Militia Bureau (War Department), Second Corps Area training circulars, and orders of the Commanding General, New York National Guard. Basic training is given and in addition advance instruction and training.

Keeping in mind the assumption that the National Guard with its large annual turn-over in enlisted personnel can not be expected to progress beyond a certain point (combat principles—the platoon) it will readily be seen that each year much of the instruction and training will necessarily be repetition so far as the enlisted personnel is concerned. The Candidates School and special instruction in advanced drill or combat principles affords an opportunity to vary the schedule of the enlisted personnel who have had more than one year's service.

A list showing all of the subjects used, for at least the past 4 years, in the instruction and training of the commissioned personnel and whether conference, command post map problem or command post terrain exercise or map problem should be kept. Reference should be made to this list in selecting subjects for armory and for field training and every effort should be made to include subjects which have not been taken up in the three preceding years, and to prevent repeating subjects year after year.

A continuous inflow of recruits would obviate nearly all of the difficulties in connection with instruction and training and unit commanders can solve their greatest difficulty by enlisting two men every month.

Command post map exercises during armory training, and command post terrain exercises during field training, with a variety of tactical situations are given because principles are valuable only to those who know them so well that they can be applied unhesitatingly and unerringly under the greatest variety of circumstances. Knowledge and correct technical and tactical procedure makes the officer self-reliant and gives him the proper power to inspire the greatest confidence in others.

To win the war at any price is the aim of each belligerent nation.

The object of military preparedness and of military training and instruction is success in battle *with the least number of casualties,* and a minimum of deaths from disease.

105*th Infantry Matches*

Results of the Small Arms Tournament of the 105th Infantry, recently held at Schenectady, were as follows:

BARKER TROPHY MATCH

10 shots standing, A target

1. Pvt. Vertefeuille, Co. B 46
2. Pvt. Jacobie, Co. K 44
   Pvt. Coonradt, Co. L 44
   Sgt. Hamilton, Co. I 44

RICH TROPHY MATCH

10 shots, slow fire, sitting, A target

1. Co. G, Amsterdam 189
   Capt. Harrison
   Lt. Rogers
   Sgt. Whitney
   Sgt. Billington
2. Co. I, Malone 185
3. 2nd Bn., Hq. Co., Schenectady ..183

MACHINE GUN TROPHY MATCH

1. Co. M, Schenectady 1089
   1st Sgt. Walter Lee
   Sgt. Joseph Miller
   Sgt. H. J. Shippers
   Sgt. Frank Holmes
   Sgt. Alfred Butsch
   Cpl. Vincent Lampard
   Pvt. 1cl. Ernest Cascine
   Pvt. 1cl Wm. Wandell
2. Co. H, Gloversville 1038
3. Co. D, Troy 879

CHAPLIN FORD TROPHY MATCH, AUTO RIFLE

2. Co. E, Schenectady

WATERBURY TROPHY MATCH PISTOL

1. Lt. Leo Dufort, Co. I 138
2. Capt. Geo. Hopkins, Hq. Co. ...136

"What time is it?"
"I forget."

—*Rutgers Chanticleer.*

Picking a Winning International Rifle Team

THE War Department has informed the National Rifle Association, of which Lt. Col. Fred. M. Waterbury, New York, is President, that it will cooperate to the fullest extent in its efforts to send a winning rifle team to the international competitions to be held in Holland next July. Six of the Army's best rifle shots will be sent to Quantico, Va., about April 1st, 1928, for preliminary training and try-out for the international team. Two men will come from the infantry, two from the Cavalry and two from the Corps of Engineers. The National Rifle Association has already been holding Corps area tryout for civilians and National Guardsmen, looking for an early start so that at least thirty to sixty days training can be had at Quantico in order to pick the strongest seven men to send abroad.

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(Official State Publication)

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Business Manager

DECEMBER, 1927

LEADERS IN WAR SHOULD BE ADVISERS IN PEACE

THE American Legion ought to know what is necessary for the national defense. The Legion is fresh from experiences in modern warfare. The Legion suffered nearly three hundred thousand casualties, dead or wounded, in France in acquiring its present knowledge. So it meant something when the American Legion, at a meeting in Paris, adopted a resolution demanding a single Department of National Defense in Washington, co-ordinating the present Army, Navy and Air Service.

This would naturally put one Defense Secretary in the Cabinet in place of the present Secretaries of War and Navy—but why not? He could have three assistants, Army, Navy and Air Service, but there would be one responsible head for all, red tape would be shortened, action would be quicker and co-ordination, co-operation and all the other "Cos" would be joined in giving the people the best, safest, quickest and cheapest defense.

This scheme would give a separate sub-head of the Air Service and it could be developed for both Army and Navy by the Defense Secretary.

It doesn't look as though the present system could ever be properly co-ordinated. It doesn't seem that the present organization line-up will allow the Air Services its proper share of funds appropriated for national defense.

At the last session of Congress the bill creating a Department of National Defense was defeated in the House Committee on Military Affairs by the small margin of one vote.

The influence of the American Legion should be able to carry it through during the next Congress.

"THE army is living like immigrants or like prisoners of war, instead of soldiers of the United States—the housing situation of the Army is a disgrace." Words uttered by one of the ranking officers of the Army recently. A visit to Governor's Island, the seat of our own Corps area, right at our very doors, would, in a measure, bear out the truth of these remarks.

READS LIKE WAUPACHUGA

A RECENTLY returned explorer tells of Baffin Land as divorceless where woman is an economic necessity. The population is entirely migratory and depends on its feet for transportation. When the man's shoes get wet and stiff, it is the duty of the woman to chew them until they become soft and wearable, thus assuming her part of the work and economic responsibility.

A SHARP distinction must be made between "Militarism" and Military Training. The one is pernicious, the other beneficial. Militarism means subordination of everything to force for the sake of glory and power. Military training is the one good thing we have borrowed from the Army because it inculcates physical, mental and moral cleanliness, as well as obedience to constituted authority, respect for law, joining in team work for the common good of all, and a giving of oneself for the welfare of the nation.

SPEAKING of the National Matches *The Infantry Journal* says: "Viewed from all angles, 1927 has been a National Guard year. The attendance was greater, the teams were better and the determination to win was strong. Every team captain worked hard to have his team finish in Class A. The Guardsmen in camp all looked very well. Every Guardsman at home can feel secure that his State was well represented by the fine type of marksmen it sent to the 1927 National Matches."

THE charge of the Thanksgiving turkey (in the home, not at the butcher's) was typical this year of the charge of the Army on the gridiron when they sank the Navy. The former occurred November 24th and the latter two days later. Both battles left nothing to be desired!

MERRY Christmas—and how much merrier in 1927 than in 1917; or what a difference just ten years make.

General Haskell's Editorial

Pistol Instruction

THE record of our 1927 qualifications with the rifle is a triumph for Training Regulations 150-5 and proved conclusively to our satisfaction that a man can be taught in the armory to shoot a rifle on the range. New York City organizations which, since the abandonment of the Creedmoor range, have been denied access to any outdoor range except during the actual days assigned for their qualification practice, by devoting hard and systematic work to the principles of the preparatory exercises set forth in this regulation improved their qualification figures from fifty to a hundred per cent and I believe are looking forward to still greater advance in 1928. There is no doubt that this system of indoor instruction with the rifle is thoroughly sold to the New York National Guard.

Our total of qualifications with the rifle for 1927 was satisfactory and in all but one or two organizations was well above the twenty per cent requirement which was established at the start of the season.

This satisfactory condition of affairs does not extend to qualifications with the pistol and revolver. Here we have only a few organizations which qualified twenty per cent of their pistol bearing strength. Of course, the exact strength which should fire is somewhat difficult to determine and one or two organizations were so close to the twenty per cent that they could easily be rated as satisfactory.

However the contrast is rather startling; with the rifle only one or two organizations below satisfactory; with the pistol, only one or two organizations above unsatisfactory.

Of course it is a fact that the pistol is really an auxiliary weapon, it is carried mostly by men who handle some larger weapon as their units main arm —machine guns, seventy-fives, the rifle and saber in the cavalry, etc. However, in most of these cases the pistol is the only arm for actual personal offense or defense and the man to whom it is issued should certainly know how to use it with a reasonable degree of accuracy.

Surely to require that one man out of five must be able to qualify as a marksman is not setting any unreasonable requirement. In fact it appears almost unreasonable to set such a low standard.

I believe that there is only one answer, namely that we have not devoted the requisite time and the requisite intelligent instruction to men armed with the pistol that we have to those armed with the rifle. I believe that if we do this we shall obtain the same satisfactory results.

You have all received recently Training Regulations 150-20 "Marksmanship, Pistol, Dismounted." This bears the same relationship to the pistol that 150-5 bears to the rifle. I believe that if any captain whose men are armed with the pistol will devote a reasonable amount of his armory drill time to careful and thorough instruction in Sections III to IX of this regulation he will obtain exactly the same results that rifle company commanders have secured with the rifle.

At least this is surely worth a serious trial. With all other weapons the 1927 target season was a success. With the pistol and revolver it was not. We are evidently lagging behind our standard with this one weapon and this state of affairs should not continue.

Conditions for qualification with the pistol at Camp Smith are equally as good as those for the rifle. At least it is our intention to have them so and every effort will be made by Post Headquarters to attain this result. Conditions at other camps have not been so good but we shall try to improve them in 1928. It may be possible also, to arrange for at least some pistol qualification in the armories. This will be considered and put into effect in armories having the requisite ranges if plans can be prepared.

In the meantime devote serious consideration and time to Training Regulations 150-20 and I am confident that the results will justify the effort.

Wm. N. Haskell

Major General.

FREE CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

GET A GIFT FOR A FRIEND OR GIVE YOURSELF A PRESENT WITHOUT A PENNY OF EXPENSE

HOW? READ

THE NEW YORK NATIONAL GUARDSMAN is one of the leading military journals of the country. After nearly four years it now ranks as the best National Guard publication in the United States.

We want some more subscribers from among the friends and ex-members of the Guard. We want your help and we are paying for your efforts with attractive, useful premiums. Read the list—it tells what you can get, *free,* for subscription groups as follows:

One Subscription	—	Platoon whistle and chain—FREE
One Subscription	—	Enlisted man's barathea tie—FREE
One Subscription	—	Gold Gillette razor—FREE
Two Subscriptions	—	Enlisted man's cap device—superimposed eagle—FREE
Two Subscriptions	—	Officers' dress tie—FREE
Two Subscriptions	—	Shaving brush (retails at $2.50)—FREE
Two Subscriptions	—	Spur chains—FREE
Three Subscriptions	—	"Prophylactic" military brushes (pair)—FREE
Three Subscriptions	—	Silk pillow top—Pine Camp or Camp Smith—FREE
Four Subscriptions	—	Sabre chain—FREE
Five Subscriptions	—	Blouse buttons, cap ornament and screw buttons—FREE
Five Subscriptions	—	Enlisted man's genuine cordovan garrison belt with removable buckle—FREE
Five Subscriptions	—	Officers' cap device—FREE
Five Subscriptions	—	Canvas leggings, leather reinforced—FREE
Five Subscriptions	—	Pershing style serge cap for enlisted men—FREE
Five Subscriptions	—	Twinplex stropper—FREE
Six Subscriptions	—	Tip top wrist watch—luminous dial—FREE
Six Subscriptions	—	Parker duofold junior fountain pen ($5.00 size)—FREE
Six Subscriptions	—	Dress spurs—single strap—FREE
Seven Subscriptions	—	New improved Gillete safety razor—FREE
Eight Subscriptions	—	Officers' insignia set—FREE
Eight Subscriptions	—	Golden wheel lighter—FREE
Eight Subscriptions	—	Large pigskin fitall case—FREE
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829 MUNICIPAL BUILDING

NEW YORK CITY

258th FIELD ARTILLERY

The drill season is now in full swing, and the Battery B is raring to go for the busy days ahead, both military and socially. On return from leave, Capt. Norris R. Cederberg was presented with an engraved sabre from the members of the battery. Col. Paul Loeser, guest of honor, told the men that they should be more than proud of the history of the organization, which at one time had as its Company Commander (then Company "B" 8th Infantry) the late president, Theodore Roosevelt.

This battery was well represented at the Military Tournament held at Madison Square Garden on Wednesday, October 19th, where it represented the 258th Felid Artillery in the Provisional Regiment.

This article was written at the close of the most successful Halloween Dance ever held by this battery. Capt. and Mrs. Cederberg opened the affair. Lieut. Col. Webster, Capt. Farrell, Regimental Adjutant, Capt. Webster and Lieut. Quinn of Battery "A", Lieut. Furguson of Service Battery, and 1st Sgt. Greenberger of the Third Combat Train, dropped in during the evening.

First Sgt. Steward described the motion pictures of camp showing the boys of "B" in action at Fort Ontario, Oswego, New York, last summer. Cpl. Jack Pearce furnished a lively jazz band, and Pvt. Sawyer some radio entertainers.

Sgt. Oertell, Chairman of the Entertainment Committee, promises a busy season for the outfit.

102nd ENGINEERS

The Grand Annual Entertainment and Reception of Company "B" was held on Saturday evening, October 22, at the Audubon Ballroom, 166th Street and Broadway, two blocks south of the Armory.

The entertainment consisted of six acts of vaudeville which pleased the soldiers and their friends. The music for the dancing was furnished by Geo. Templeton's "Hollywood Ramblers."

Capt. Harold F. Gormsen, who commands the Company, is a noted marksman. He won the Thurston Trophy and the Rogers Cup at the State Rifle matches at Peekskill.

First Lieut. Harry J. Hagemeister was in charge of the affair. The heads of committees were: Arrangement, Sgt. Herbert Still, chairman; Sgt. Robert King, asst. chairman. Entertainment: 1st Sgt. Thomas Fennell, chairman. Reception: Sgt. Edward Jordan. Program: Sgt. Sidney Kalish, chairman; Staff Sgt. Alfred Gormsen, asst. chairman. Floor: Sgt. Timothy Dooley.

This company will have a Turkey Shoot for members of the company during the month of November.

The indoor baseball team is starting to get into practice. The Company "B" team was champions of the 102nd Regiment for five years and took second place last season. They are making plans to regain the banner this season.

Military Training

THE Brooklyn Edison Company encourages employees to take military training. It believes that, in addition to satisfying the country's governmental policies, the discipline received in camp makes better employees. A number of employees each year take training in the Reserve Officers Training Camps, Citizens Military Training Camps and the National Guard Camps.

Employees taking this training may absent themselves from work, subject to certain rules, for two weeks and receive pay for that period. They are not forced to give up their vacations for this purpose. Permission to attend a Citizens Military Training Camp is in the nature of an award for service and is granted to about twenty employees each year.

14th INFANTRY

Company K.—If any misguided suburbanite has an idea that things are slow out here among the "Stump-jumpers" we would just like to invite him out to this section for a while. With the closing on Saturday night, October 22nd, of the 1927 edition of the Hempstead Parada, the town saw the last of one of the best musical comedies put on in years. Staged under the direction of that experienced producer, Capt. C. W. Eddy, and sponsored by K and Howitzer companies, the talent was furnished by Hempstead and the surrounding villages.

Recruiting goes steadily on, and scarcely a drill night passes without the addition of new members. Drawn from the surrounding towns, ours is a truly cosmopolitan company, and may well be spoken of as a Nassau County, rather than a purely Hempstead, organization. The following men have joined this month: Pvts. Bateman, Becker, Creighton, Garing, Hansen, Carrs, Spickerman and Thompson.

Sgt. E. Rigby, first platoon, has signed up again. Pvts. Burris and Reidel are back, and we are glad to welcome them after an absence of several months. They found that they missed the guard. Doesn't speak so badly for the outfit—what?

Lieut. Harrington, athletic officer, is starting a basketball team. Quite a few men have turned up for practice. Jack Taylor, former star of the old Pastime A. C. and St. Francis Xavier Club, will coach them.

DIRECT FIRE FROM COMPANY M
By Indirect Fire

Well, here is old M Company broadcasting again on a wave length of 3 and 78. That means we are up to maximum strength again with three officers and seventy-eight men. To start off with, former Sgt. George Peters wandered in the other day to see the Skipper and said, "Captain, I can't stay away any longer. Sign me up again." On top of that Cpl. August Gross "re-upped" for another hitch. They were shortly followed by the following recruits, who successfully passed our requirements and are now full fledged members of the suicide squad: Alfred Fisher, Francis Canvin, George W. O'Connor, John Pertile, Edward Ward, Richard Hobbs and Joseph H. Barreras. The latter, we understand, has built up quite a reputation in the prize ring and as soon as he has served the required time in the Company expects to win further laurels for M Company in our bouts.

The best thing that happened since the last issue was the return of the blouses from the tailor. They all look very well and everybody is tickled pink over the change. The happiest men, however, are probably Joe Leponis, who was recently promoted from Corporal to Sergeant, and George Wolf, Armwell Lassell and John Lally, who passed high men in the Corporals' examination and won their two stripes.

The following was told on "Sheik" Wakely by one of his friends, who overheard the following conversation between the "Sheik" and his lady friend:

Sheik: "Where did you get those wonderful dimples?"

Lady Friend: "From sleeping on collar buttons. Try it yourself and see how it works."

Anybody who says Nick De Santos, the "Walloping Wop," hasn't got a rugged right and a wicked left better come up and see some of our bouts. Nick made his first appearance in the ring recently and after displaying fast footwork and telling punches, won a decision over his opponent and came back two weeks later with another decision. Those who know, however, said a lot of credit is due to his trainer, "Smiling Joe" Di Marteno, Assistant Gunner extraordinary and plenipotentiary in our third squad.

"E" COMPANY

Eco Club

Company "E" has completed one of its best camp tours in the Company's history. In fact we ran away with everything in sight. Under the most able leadership of Capt. Francis V. Hunt, 1st Lieut. Laurence G. Gorman and 2nd Lieut. James J. McDonald, the Company was able to count the most bayonet experts in any one company of the regiment. The company made a very creditable showing on the range. Here again, due to the leadership and encouragement of the officers, E Company was amongst the leaders.

We were voted the best line company in the regiment, at the Council of Officers. Also due to the earnest efforts of our Chef D. Roach (Bon Cook) and our Top Kick Keresey we again won the "Best Company Area" Flag.

In the Brigade swimming meet "Eco" Swimming Team was responsible for more than half of the regiment's points, Pvt. Louis V. Moscato, Ex-Manualite and scholastic end of the Borough Champions, collected 3 Gold Medals, Pvt. William S. Ross, the triple threat of Bay Ridge Evening High School Football team, had a bad day and could only capture 2 Silver Medals.

Company "E" has a wealth of talent in the line of entertainers. While at camp we entertained Col. Baldwin and Col. Costigan of the 165th. Among the talent we have "Bus" Hughes, of Radio Fame, Father Ryan known for his enlightening sermons, Walt Yoos and his famous Indians, "Soup" Campbell with his Scotch and Irish ballads, Tiny Tom Feeley, Charleston Stepper (may I add, he is said to be the coming heavyweight champ of Park Circle), "Lou" Moscato the Ukulele Cavalier, and others as violinists, and Black Bottom experts. It is a byword in the company that everybody must be able to do something even if it is only to eat and, O Baby, maybe Sgt. "Pip" Gorman don't shine at this form of entertainment.

From our remarkable record made at camp we have been able to enlist some "Eco" type men such as George Bush of the Victorian A. C. George is quite an athlete, but, O so modest. Charles Clay, the mystery man, and also the two best Bests in the regiment, and they are still coming in.

We are sorry to say we lost Pvt. Al. Collins who received a scholarship to Rutgers. Also our own "Jerry" Gorman who is now at Georgetown in search of higher education, and to hang his star amongst the leading runners of the country. He is after the same record he made at Manual High, where he was the 440 yard Scholastic Champion for 3 years. We have Pvt. William Ross running for office out at Bay Ridge Evening high and Pvt. Louis Moscato has been elected president of the Freshman Year at Fordham Law School.

Company "E" has always had a wealth of Scholastic Stars in its midst. That is why our trophy case is filled to the brim.

244th COAST ARTILLERY

We find that the most sensible and satisfactory way to gather material for this column is to keep a small book in one's pocket and jot into it notes concerning the goings on of the regiment and its personnel. So at the end of the month all we have to do is to tear out the leaves and turn 'em in. Like this:

October 10. A busy evening. The regiment formed at 8:20 for drill, first for a work-out by the commanding officer, then through the movements of review under the guidance of the non-commissioned officers who, it seems, have been boning up on their stuff since camp and wish the world to know it. In order that no cataclysmic catastrophe occur, the line officers were cautioned to move along in company with the sergeants, being always on the alert to correct errors. But they had their hike for nothing, for the non-coms knew their I. D. R., and the review and evening parade were nicely done from the commanding staff sergeant down to the youngest top-kick.

October 11. Dropping into the armory for a few minutes today, we glimpsed the two bridge lamps in the club room all done over in a lovely red and black duco finish, and set out, all ready for action. Now if someone will donate a new pair of parchment shades to replace the two shrapnel-torn ones that now adorn them, the effect will be quite stunning.

October 12. Capt. Philip Rhinelander sailed up the bay today on his return from Europe, feeling and looking fine. He is quite anxious to get back to work with the regiment.

October 17. A wet, stormy night, and the paucity of officers attending the Monday night meeting occasioned not by their aversion to rain, but by their attendance at the opening of the Military Tournament, of which more elsewhere in this number. Along with other things, a decision was reached to conduct a series of Cook's tours through the balcony whereon reposes the school of mechanics, in the hope of stimulating interest in the laudable project of dispensing free instruction to enlisted men in mechanical and electrical shop-work.

October 24. Headquarters night at the old stand, and the curriculum in full blast. The class in the C. O's room was conducted by Maj. Kahle, who was very interesting in his lecture on the business of moving a regiment like ours with all the attendant impedimenta. To this scribe it seemed very much like tough work to get ourselves up to New London in time to repulse the attack by the Graustarkian-or-whatever-it-is Navy. We don't know if Capt. Plummer, who has to distribute food all over the map for us hungry fellows when we make such sorties, felt as bewildered as we did, but he looked it. At a conference later, we talked over the advisability of simplifying matters by having the fracas out here in the bay, which would be much easier than lugging a lot of guns and boot trees and things over into another state. Moreover, we had a rotten time on Gardiner's Island last May, when the first battalion was almost wiped up and out, and where there was no Elk's Club. Let us, if it is absolutely necessary to stage a battle out of town, pull the thing off in Oswego! (Hear! Hear!)

October 27. The last drill night of the month, with all hands doing hay-foot, straw-foot upon the drill floor. An interested onlooker is an airdale pup, with old Prince's collar whittled down to fit him. He is a happy fellow, well built, and will develop into a good husky chap if Sgt. Harris doesn't feed him too much rice pudding. The suggestion is made that he be trained to keep Oswego curs off the parade ground next year when we repair to that, in a manner of speaking metropolis.

November 10. Plans for refurnishing the officers' club room are under way, and by the first of the year it should be completely transformed, much to the joy and satisfaction of those of us who like Nice Things. After this, when the wife asks why we got in so late, we'll reply that the O. C. R. was so nice and comfortable that we just couldn't tear ourselves away. At any rate, we are all very grateful to the Commanding Officer for his very willing co-operation in the matter.

104th FIELD ARTILLERY

During the month past the interest of the Regiment has been directed on Madison Square Garden and two important events that have taken place there—the Military Tournament and the National Horse Show.

At the Tournament the Regiment was represented at the review each night by a highly polished battery which made fully as snappy appearance in service uniform as any of the dressed up outfits. (Sgt. Dodd of F Battery, by way, expresses his opinion on the matter of uniform, at the end of these notes).

At four performances of the Tournament Captain O'Brien and the Flying Platoon went through a whiz-bang of a driving drill that was one of the hits of the show.

While the Horse Show was on we had with us as our guests Captain Tate and his Gray Horse Battery from Fort Myer.

The Regimental Colors were present at the ceremony of the Massing of the Colors at St. Thomas' Church, escorted by a provisional battery commanded by Lieutenant Costelloe. This took place on Sunday, November sixth. The colors were also present at the Victory Ball of the American Legion on Armistice Eve.

We are pleased to announce the promotion of Lieutenant Schirm to a Captaincy and Lieutenants Carleton, Kiely and Price to First Lieutenancies.

At the time of writing, our famous terrain board is a picture of progress in China—or let us say in one of the more backward sections of Thibet. As Captain Wolfe himself has observed—it looks just as if nothing had been done on it. This is not strictly true however, for the polo players are still cherishing the memory (and some visible reminders) of their intimate introduction to the first coat of red-lead.

Apparently the First Battalion is doing nothing that it cares to write home about. At any rate they haven't written and we haven't the least crumb of news about them to throw to our news hungry soldats.

HEADQUARTERS BATTERY.

Headquarters Battery has been in luck this past month with the enlistment of Privates "Buster" Small and "Bill" Deacon—both former D Battery men. Darn good soldiers and a real addition to any Battery.

We understand that former Mess Sergeant Bob Voight's time is up very shortly and it is the earnest wish of the men in general that Bob will re up. His rations always were a "thing of beauty and a joy forever."

Signal Sergeant Harry Booten, better known as the Radio Dittal, has been circulating the report that this Battery will soon be in receipt of a large new model radio set with a spring wagon to carry it. We hope so.

BATTERY D.

We understand that Private Martin has a system of banking worth studying, where drill checks are concerned. However, although we haven't been able to understand his methods, any man who can labor for an hour over a pair of grays and then grin when they roll all over the gun park, gets our vote.

The armory is now housing a battery of regulars from Fort Myer, Virginia. They are here for the Horse Show it is said, but Sergeant Smith informs us that the real object of their visit is to take a course of instruction in instrument work from our battery's famous fifth section. While speaking of the fifth section, we are mighty glad to hear the roll call include Sergeant Linson now, where we recently heard Corporal Linson.

BATTERY E.

Now that the winter quarter is here we are well started on our regular drills. These cover basic training so as to give the recruits an idea of what it is all about and will also help to brush up the old soldiers.

This Battery appeared on Monday and Thursday nights, during the week of the Military Tournament at Madison Square Garden. Much scrubbing and polishing was in evidence in the fine appearance of our outfit.

Recruiting is coming along fine. Since the last issue we have acquired eight recruits, so keep digging boys. We will have a waiting list yet.

We miss our old friend Sergeant Husband since his promotion to Battalion Sergeant Major. Keep up the good work Al, you'll be a General someday.

Sergeant Mercier has just acquired a brand new run down Chevrolet—and the way that boy drives—"It wont be long now."

We were fortunate enough to have Lieutenant Temple assigned to us. As he is well known about the post we feel that the Battery will work with him, instead of for him.

BATTERY F.

The men of the battery feel proud, and justly so, of the way in which the Flying Platoon put over their stuff at the Garden. We do not of course mean to claim it as our own, but nevertheless our B. C. trained it and led it to victory, and our First Sergeant also took an important part in it; not forgetting Pvts. Blaison and Schadelbauer. The Platoon as a representative unit of the regiment gave a thrilling exhibition of horsemanship. These "old-timers" showed that the old First Field Artillery spirit still lives with us. They finished their drill with a beautiful flourish, while the audience showed their appreciation by applauding generously.

There is a rumor throughout the battery that Pvt. Kenel (the Non-com's pet) has offered to subdue "Dempsey", one of our very unpopular draft horses. Just what method he intends using is not known to us as yet, but one of our wide awake 1st Class bucks, Pvt. Casey, has reported having seen this heavyweight horse tamer smuggling in quantities of lump sugar and carrots. There will be some serious happening should Stable Sgt. LaForest get wind of such delicacies being fed to one of his charges. It is common knowledge that our courageous Sergeant thoroughly disapproves of such scientific methods. He believes in breaking them in he-man fashion.

51st CAVALRY BRIGADE

HEADQUARTERS TROOP

Since the summer camp period in June, Headquarters Troop, 51st Cavalry Brigade, Capt. William H. Morris commanding, has put in a successful period of activity due to an exceptionally lucky break in the weather. This troop is an "out-door" outfit having practically no indoor drill facilities, pending the completion of its beautiful new Armory building, and all troop work is done on an out-door drill field. The weather, therefore, has something to do with the training of the command and there has been only one bad drill night since camp.

A recent innovation has been the erection of an out-door two target pistol range, the range having been designed by Sgt. Harry Cassidy, the regular army instructor assigned to the troop, and the bulk of the work was done by drill absentees. It was found that this method of troop punishment not only cut down the absentee list but created an interest in the range construction, the delinquents realizing that they would eventually share in the rewards of their labors by being able to fire the pistol course. While this work was still under construction the troop was able, through the courtesy of the Commanding Officer of Miller Field, Staten Island, to use the pistol range on that reservation to fire the record pistol course, dismounted. Since then a regular weekly class has been under instruction in pistol firing on the troop range.

A mounted sabre class has also been under instruction for the past two months so that troopers who have the time can profitably spend three nights a week outdoors receiving varied military instruction. These classes of instruction, plus a fairly successful troop football team, have evidently solved the recruiting problem as the troop has maintained its full strength for the past year and in addition

has six men with the troop recruits who cannot be enlisted until vacancies occur.

Over the week-end of October 8-9, the troop combined an over-night encampment with the members of the U. S. S. Briarcliff, Naval Reserve, stationed at Tompkinsville, Staten Island. The seamen endeavored to effect a landing in the hope of capturing the cavalry camp but in the meantime the troop camp had "moved" and an open battle with blank cartridges was fought in the woods of Richmond Hill, Staten Island.

Well Trained

Husband (reading the paper)—Four thousand, three hundred and sixty-four elephants were needed last year to make billiard balls.

Wife—Isn't it wonderful that such great beasts can be taught to do such delicate work?—*The Stag.*

245TH COAST ARTILLERY

The infantry went over the top with a vengeance when the 107th Reg't Medical Corps bested Battery "C" of the 245th Coast at indooor baseball.

The Coast Defense has never been known to pick a soft spot and when the artillerymen decided to launch a new ball team they tackled the stiffest opposition they could find.

It did look for a few innings that they would rue their rashness. In a savage batting rally the doctors scored 18 runs, holding the gunners scoreless.

After that the boys of the Brooklyn outfit got both feet on the ground and from the fourth inning on the "medics" knew they were in a battle.

The final score was 24—11 with the foot soldiers the victors.

After the game both teams and their guests staged an impromptu dance and party in Battery "C's" company room.

Hunters Used As Cavalry Mounts to Advantage

WITHOUT question, Troop M has the best mounts of any cavalry outfit in the national guard. Captain Euchner says this is no special credit to the officers and men of the troop, but that it simply ought to be the case because the troop is so situated that it can take advantage of unusually good conditions.

There is this to be said about the troop's work, however, that those in charge have seized the opportunity of indulging in the interesting experimental work of developing cavalry mounts from hunter and thoroughbred stock which is of great interest and value to the government remount service.

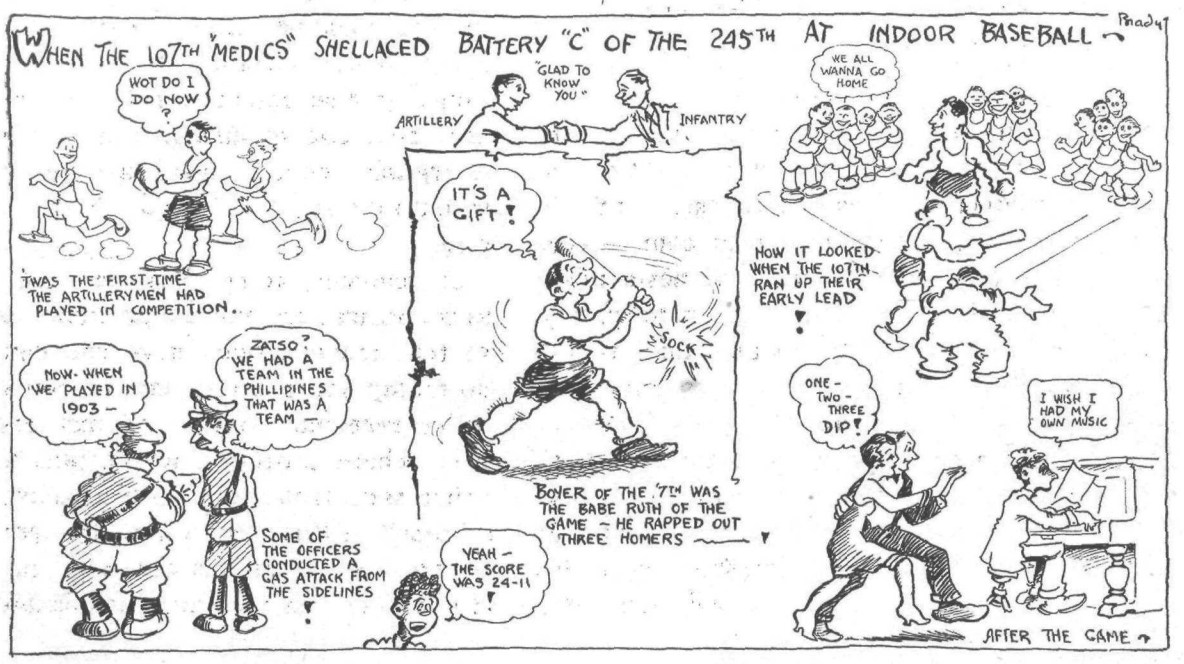
Probably no other troop in the United States has so many full-bred and half-bred horses as has Troop M. Green horses and colts have been purchased from farmers in the Valley and trained mounts for the troopers, as well as for service in the fox hunts of the Valley.

Thirty-one horses of the outfit are the property of the United States Government, while the Troop M Club owns forty-four more, making a total of seventy-five horses which are available for troop purposes. These horses have been shown at the State Fair at Syracuse, the Rochester Exposition, Troop F's horse shows in Rochester, and at numerous county fairs, where they have always taken their share of ribbons and cups.

The Value of Knowledge Or Why We Train

AN important machinery unit in a factory broke down and an expert was called in. He looked at the machine, tapped it with a hammer and told the operator to start it. It ran perfectly and kept running. The expert's bill was for $250. The shop superintendent grumbled. The price was ridiculous, he said, and asked for an itemized statement. The expert itemized it thus:

Tapping with hammer.....$ 1
Knowing where to tap.....$249



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71st Vets. Enjoy Annual Col. Martin Dinner

By J. B. PEARMAN

FIVE hundred members of the 71st Regiment Veteran Association commemorated the one-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Col. Henry P. Martin at the 19th annual dinner at the Hotel McAlpin on Monday evening, November 14. The dinner, which was provided for by Col. Martin in his will, to be held every year on his birthday, brought together what was considered probably the largest and most enthusiastic assemblage of 71st veterans since the death of Col. Martin almost twenty years ago.

Comrade R. S. O. Lawson, president of the Association, called for a salute to the colors, followed by the invocation by Comrade Crocker, chaplain, after which the members sat down for dinner.

Col. Martin was eulogised by Maj. Eustice, who, in his ninetieth year, is the only living comrade-in-arms of Col. Martin. With low and quivering voice the venerable old major told of several pleasing recollections of Col. Martin during the Civil War, and he spoke of his conversations with President Abraham Lincoln during and after that war.

The joviality of the occasion was somewhat affected by the sorrowful news of the death of Gen. Augustus T. Francis, a close friend and brother officer of the deceased Col. Martin, who was buried on the morning of this annual dinner. A short silence was observed in memory of Col. Martin, followed by a toast to him, as the host of the occasion, after which respects were also paid to departed veterans of the Association.

Col. Walter A. DeLamater, Colonel of the 71st Regiment, gave an excellent account of the activities of the active regiment and remarked of the great progress

(*Continued on page 32*)

Inspection Dates and Officers, 1928

1. Headquarters 27th Div., New York City, January 10, Headquarters Det. 27th Div., Brooklyn, N. Y., January 10. Inspection Officer, Col. Edward McLeer, Jr.

2. 27th Div. Special Trps., New York City, April 11, 12; Bronx, April 10; Yonkers, April 10. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. A. L. Reagan; Brooklyn, April 9, Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Robert W. Maloney; Medical Dept., New York City, April 10. Inspection Officer, Robert P. Wadhams.

3. 53rd Brigade, Albany, January 24. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Allan L. Reagan.

4. 105th Infantry, Troy, April 2, 3, 4; Whitehall, March 30; Hoosick Falls, April 5; Cohoes, April 6; Schenectady, March 26, 27; Amsterdam, March 22; Gloversville, March 23; Saranac, March 21; Malone, March 20; Glen Falls, March 29; Saratoga, March 28. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Allan L. Reagan. Medical Dept. Det., Troy, March 20. Inspection Officer, Maj. James F. Rooney.

5. 106th Infantry, Brooklyn, February 6, 7, 8, 9, 10. Inspection Officers, Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Capt. Walter S. Mullins, Assistant. Medical Dept. Det., Brooklyn, February 7. Inspection Officer, Maj. Francis W. Moore.

6. 10th Infantry, Albany, January 30, February 1, 2; Oneida, January 27; Catskill, February 3; Binghamton, February 8, 9; Walton, February 7; Oneonta, February 6; Utica, January 24, 25; Mohawk, January 26; Hudson, January 23; Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. A. L. Reagan. Medical Dept. Det., Rome, January 23. Inspection Officer, Maj. James F. Rooney.

7. 54th Brigade, Buffalo, February 20. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Allan L. Reagan.

8. 107th Infantry, New York City, January 30, 31, February 1, 2, 3. Inspection Officers, Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Maj. Henry E. Suavet, Assistant. Medical Dept. Det., New York City, February 4. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Lucius Salisbury.

9. 108th Infantry, Syracuse, March 13, 14; Rochester, March 6, 7; Geneva, March 8; Oswego, March 15; Auburn, March 9, 12; Watertown, March 16; Medina, March 5; Hornell, March 1; Elmira, March 2; Ogdensburg, March 19. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Allan L. Reagan. Medical Dept. Det., Syracuse, March 5. Inspection Officer, Maj. William W. Street.

10. 52nd Field Artillery Brigade, Brooklyn, March 5. Inspection Officer, Maj. Henry E. Suavet.

11. 104th Field Artillery, New York City, March 12, 13, 14; Binghamton, March 20, 21; Syracuse, March 19. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury. Medical Dept. Det., New York City, March 12. Inspection Officer, Col. Lucius A. Salisbury.

12. 105th Field Artillery, Bronx, February 27, 28, 29; Brooklyn, March 1, 2, Inspection Officer, Maj. Henry E. Suavet. Medical Dept. Det., Bronx, February 27, Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Robert P. Wadhams.

13. 102nd Ammunition Train, White Plains, March 8. Inspection Officer, Maj. Henry E. Suavet.

14. 102nd Engineers, New York City, January 4, 5, 6. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Allan L. Reagan. Medical Dept. Det., New York City, January 6. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Robert P. Wadhams.

15. 174th Infantry, Buffalo, February 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 21; Niagara Falls, February 23, 24; Jamestown, February 28; Olean, February 29; Tonawanda, February 27. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Allan L. Reagan. Medical Dept. Det., Buffalo, February 6. Inspection Officer, Maj. William W. Street.

16. 71st Infantry, New York City, February 27, 28, March 1, 2, 29. Inspection Officers, Lieut. Col. W. R. Wright, Maj. A. D. Reutershan, A. G. D. Assistant. Medical Dept. Det., New York City, March 2. Inspection Officer, Maj. Frederic W. Splint.

17. 369th Infantry, New York City, January 16, 17, 18, 19, 20. Inspection Officers, Lieut. Col. W. R. Wright, Maj. A. D. Reutershan, A. G. D. Assistant. Medical Dept. Det., New York City, January 19. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Robert P. Wadhams.

18. 156th Field Artillery, Newburgh, January 18, 19; Peekskill, January 10; Kingston, January 16, 17; Poughkeepsie, January 11; Mount Vernon, January 9. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Allan L. Reagan. Medical Dept. Det., Newburgh, January 12. Inspection Officer, Maj. Frederic W. Splint.

19. 93rd Brigade, New York City, January 9. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. William R. Wright.

20. 14th Infantry, Brooklyn, January 16, 17, 18, 19, 20; Hempstead, January 24, 25; Flushing, January 23. Inspection Officers, Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Maj. Henry E. Suavet, Assistant. Medical Dept. Det., Brooklyn, January 16. Inspection Officer, Maj. Francis W. Moore.

21. 165th Infantry, New York City, January 5, 6, 9, 10, 11. Inspection Officers, Lieut. Col. William R. Wright, Capt. Walter S. Mullins, 14th Infantry, Assistant. Medical Dept. Det., New York City, January 9. Inspection Officer, Col. Lucius A. Salisbury.

22. 101st Signal Battalion, New York City, March 19. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Robert W. Maloney. Medical Dept. Det., New York City, March 15. Inspection Officer, Maj. Frederic W. Splint.

23. 106th Field Artillery, Buffalo, January 30, 31, February 1, 2. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. William R. Wright, Cav. Medical Dept. Det., Buffalo, February 6. Inspection Officer, Maj. William W. Street.

24. 258th Field Artillery, Bronx, March 5, 6, 7, 8. Inspection Officers, Lieut. Col. Fred M. Waterbury, Maj. A. D. Reutershan, Assistant. Medical Dept. Det., Bronx, March 6. Inspection Officer, Col. Lucius A. Salisbury.

25. 212th Coast Artillery, New York City, February 20, 21, 22, 23, 24. Inspection Officers, Lieut. Col. Foster G. Hetzel, Capt. Walter S. Mullins, 14th Inf., Assistant. Medical Dept. Det., New York City, February 20. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Robert P. Wadhams.

26. 51st Cavalry Brigade, Brooklyn, February 20; Staten Island, February 21. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. William R. Wright.

27. 101st Cavalry, Brooklyn, February 13, 14, 15; Rochester, February 7; Buffalo, February 3; Syracuse, February 8. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. William R. Wright. Medical Dept. Det., Brooklyn, February 10. Inspection Officer, Maj. F. W. Moore.

28. 121st Cavalry, Utica, February 9; Albany, February 10; Geneseo, February 6. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. William R. Wright.

29. 51st Machine Gun Squadron, February 27, 28, 29. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. William R. Wright. Medical Dept. Det., February 28. Inspection Officer, Maj. F. W. Splint.

30. 244th Coast Artillery, New York City, February 13, 15, 16, 17; Rockaway Beach, February 14. Inspection Officers, Lieut. Col. F. M. Waterbury, Maj. H. E. Suavet, Assistant. Medical Dept. Det., New York City, February 13. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. Robert P. Wadhams.

31. 245th Coast Artillery, Brooklyn, February 27, 28, 29, March 1. Inspection Officers, Lieut. Col. F. M. Waterbury, Capt. W. S. Mullins, 14th Infantry, Assistant. Medical Dept. Det., Brooklyn, March 2. Inspection Officer, Maj. F. W. Moore.

32. State Staff, Brooklyn, January 20. Inspection Officer, Lieut. Col. F. G. Hetzel.

HOW WE STAND

Average attendance for entire Guard, October 78%

Maximum authorized strength New York National Guard..... 21,511
Minimum strength New York National Guard..... 18,844
Present strength New York National Guard..... 20,776

DIVISION HEADQUARTERS

Maintenance Strength	61
Headquarters & Headquarters Detachment 27th Division	61

CAVALRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	69
51st Cavalry Brigade	79

FIELD ARTILLERY BRIG. HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	32
52nd Field Artillery Brigade	44

INFANTRY BRIGADE HDQRS.

Maintenance Strength	27
87th Infantry Brigade	40
53rd Infantry Brigade	40
54th Infantry Brigade	36
93rd Infantry Brigade	5

SPECIAL TROOPS

Maintenance Strength	318
27th Division Special Troops	344

AIR SERVICE

Maintenance Strength	118
27th Division Air Service	138

SIGNAL BATTALION

Maintenance Strength	163
101st Signal Batalion	164

ENGINEERS

Maintenance Strength	475
102nd Engineers	481

MEDICAL REGIMENT

Maintenance Strength	631
102nd Medical Regiment	696

DIVISION TRAIN, Q. M. C.

Maintenance Strength	247
27th Division Train, QMC	266

DIVISION AMMUNITION TRAIN

Maintenance Strength	63
102nd Ammunition Train	58

STAFF, CORPS & DEPARTMENTS

Authorized Strength	137
Ordnance Department	24

INFANTRY

Maintenance Strength	1,038
1. 105th Infantry	1,038
2. 108th Infantry	1,189
3. 165th Infantry	1,141
4. 10th Infantry	1,157
5. 14th Infantry	1,114
6. 107th Infantry	1,141
7. 71st Infantry	1,155
8. 106th Infantry	1,136
9. 174th Infantry	1,093
10. 369th Infantry	1,047

CAVALRY

Maintenance Strength	587
101st Cavalry	599

SEPARATE TROOPS

Maintenance Strength per Tr.	83
1st Cavalry (3 troops)	201

MACHINE GUN SQUADRON

Maintenance Strength	241
51st Machine Gun Squadron	291

ARTILLERY, 155 How.

Maintenance Strength	647
106th Field Artillery	695

ARTILLERY, C.A.C.

Maintenance Strength	646
244th Coast Artillery	729

ARTILLERY, FIXED DEFENSES

Maintenance Strength	703
245th Coast Artillery	839

ARTILLERY, 155 GUNS

Maintenance Strength	647
258th Field Artillery	696

ARTILLERY, A.A.

Maintenance Strength	706
212th Coast Artillery	817

ARTILLERY, 75s

Maintenance Strength	602
156th Field Artillery	691
105th Field Artillery	658
104th Field Artillery	682

WM. BASSON

U. S. M. A. *POST TAILOR* WEST POINT, N. Y.

POST TAILOR AT CAMP SMITH, PEEKSKILL, 1927 TRAINING SEASON

Our Representative Will Call at Your Armory

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

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

Average attendance for entire Guard, October 78%

The Honor Space

Yours for the Effort

101st Cav. (2) 87%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	6	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Troop	5	56	47	84
Service Troop	5	62	52	83
1st Sq. Hdqrs.	5	27	22	84
Troop A	5	63	58	92
Troop B	5	58	42	73
Troop C	5	54	48	89
2nd Sq. Hdqrs.	5	25	24	98
Troop E	5	75	68	90
Troop F	5	72	68	94
Troop G	5	29	27	93
Medical Detachment	5	29	27	93
		598	521	87

10th Inf. (3) 85%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	6	86
Hdqrs. Co.	5	68	64	93
Service Co.	8	103	97	95
Howitzer Co.	6	64	55	85
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	6	16	13	85
Company A	6	61	52	85
Company B	7	60	42	70
Company C	6	62	53	86
Company D	5	72	61	85
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	30	27	89
Company E	5	71	63	88
Company F	5	69	56	81
Company G	6	70	56	79
Company H	6	68	57	82
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	30	26	87
Company I	5	78	66	84
Company K	5	64	48	74
Company L	5	57	48	83
Company M	5	67	60	90
Medical Detachment	5	36	33	93
		1153	983	85

102d Med. Reg. (4) 84%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	8	7	87
Service Co.	5	78	66	85
Hdqrs. Collecting Bn.	5	1	1	100
104th Collecting Co.	5	65	54	83
105th Collecting Co.	5	62	49	79
106th Collecting Co.	6	69	56	81
Hdqrs. Ambulance Co.	6	2	2	100
104th Ambulance Co.	5	58	51	88
105th Ambulance Co.	5	47	41	62
106th Ambulance Co.	5	47	36	77
Hdqrs. Hospital Bn.	6	2	2	100
104th Hospital Co.	5	68	60	88
105th Hospital Co.	5	73	61	70
106th Hospital Co.	6	69	64	94
102nd Veterinary Co.	5	47	42	90
		696	582	84

245th Coast Art. (5) 83%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Battery	5	80	73	92
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	2	2	100
Battery A	5	61	50	82
Battery C	5	58	46	80
Battery E	5	68	53	77
Battery F	5	68	61	90
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	2	2	100
Battery B	5	60	55	91
Battery D	5	53	46	85
Battery G	5	54	44	81
Battery H	5	62	53	86
Hq. 3rd Bn.	5	3	3	100
Battery I	5	58	47	81
Battery K	5	56	45	81
Battery L	5	84	73	87
Battery M	5	60	40	67
Medical Detachment	5	28	20	72
		864	720	83

51st M. G. Sq. (1) 91%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	2	2	100
Hdqrs. Det.	5	35	30	84
Troop A	5	83	75	90
Troop B	6	80	74	81
Troop C	5	82	76	93
Medical Detachment	6	10	9	89
		292	266	91

27th Div. Air Serv. (6) 82%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Ob. Sq.	5	111	93	84
102nd Photo Section	5	21	16	73
Medical Detachment	5	6	5	87
		138	114	82

165th Inf. (7) 81%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	76	55	86
Howitzer Co.	5	75	63	84
Service Co.	5	86	76	88
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	23	20	87
Company A	5	66	56	86
Company B	5	69	54	77
Company C	6	65	48	74
Company D	5	74	58	78
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	23	22	96
Company E	5	63	56	89
Company F	5	63	47	76
Company G	5	67	52	78
Company H	5	67	54	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	21	18	86
Company I	5	64	46	73
Company K	5	65	51	78
Company L	5	66	47	71
Company M	5	68	57	85
Medical Detachment	5	35	26	75
		1143	924	81

107th Inf. (8) 80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	6	7	6	88
Hdqrs. Co.	5	33	29	87
Service Co.	5	93	85	81
Howitzer Co.	6	47	38	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	4	28	21	76
Company A	5	82	66	81
Company B	5	55	41	75
Company C	5	72	55	77
Company D	6	61	48	78
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	20	14	68
Company E	5	73	67	91
Company F	5	68	55	79
Company G	5	68	51	75
Company H	5	73	57	77
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	25	21	82
Company I	6	56	41	74
Company K	5	86	60	70
Company L	5	76	65	86
Company M	5	69	49	71
Medical Detachment	5	36	33	92
		1128	902	80

104th F. Art. (9) 80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	51	35	67
Service Bty.	5	70	55	79
1st Bn. Hq.	5	3	2	67
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	5	33	29	85
Battery A	5	75	64	85
Battery B	5	70	50	71
Battery C	5	77	58	75
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	4	3	75
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	5	31	25	82
Battery D	5	74	62	84
Battery E	5	81	64	79
Battery F	5	74	59	80
Medical Detachment	5	32	30	95
		681	542	80

1st Cavalry (10) 80%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Troop B	3	69	61	89
Troop G	3	67	54	81
Troop M	3	63	44	69
		199	159	80

71st Inf. (11) 78%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	62	43	70
Service Co.	5	94	83	88
Howitzer Co.	5	64	48	75
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	34	26	77
Company A	5	65	46	72
Company B	5	70	54	77
Company C	5	64	56	87
Company D	5	63	46	73
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	30	25	83
Company E	5	63	47	75
Company F	5	63	44	70
Company G	5	68	56	83
Company H	5	62	46	74
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	28	27	94
Company I	5	66	49	75
Company K	5	66	59	90
Company L	5	61	46	75
Company M	5	61	44	73
Medical Detachment	5	39	30	77
		1130	882	78

106th Inf. (12) 78%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	62	46	74
Service Co.	5	83	72	87
Howitzer Co.	5	65	47	73
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	29	26	92
Company A	5	63	40	62
Company B	5	67	45	67
Company C	5	68	58	86
Company D	5	63	46	73
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	33	26	79
Company E	5	68	49	72
Company F	5	58	43	73
Company G	5	62	51	83
Company H	5	70	54	78
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	29	25	86
Company I	5	64	53	82
Company K	5	63	53	83
Company L	5	67	56	83
Company M	5	68	55	81
Medical Detachment	5	41	28	69
		1130	880	78

108th Inf. (13) 78%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	4	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	4	68	57	84
Service Co.	4	91	72	79
Howitzer Co.	4	67	54	81
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	34	26	77
Company A	4	76	56	75
Company B	5	64	42	66
Company C	4	70	58	83
Company D	4	75	70	93
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn.	4	30	25	83
Company E	4	68	52	77
Company F	4	68	53	77
Company G	4	67	46	69
Company H	4	63	48	76
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	4	22	16	71
Company I	4	63	47	75
Company K	4	77	57	74
Company L	4	78	64	82
Company M	5	63	44	70
Medical Detachment	4	36	29	81
		1186	**923**	**78**

105th Inf. (14) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	6	91
Hdqrs. Co.	6	65	40	62
Service Co.	6	112	95	84
Howitzer Co.	5	65	50	78
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn..	6	36	28	79
Company A	5	69	51	74
Company B	5	72	66	92
Company C	5	63	48	77
Company D	5	58	45	77
Hq. & Hq. Co., 2nd Bn..	5	31	24	76
Company E	5	72	50	61
Company F	5	64	53	84
Company G	5	70	61	88
Company I	5	70	46	67
Company K	5	67	54	84
Company L	5	66	50	75
Company M	5	71	57	80
Medical Detachment	6	39	25	63
		1195	925	77

244th C. Art. (15) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	5	3	68
Hdqrs. Bty.	6	65	48	73
Service Bty.	5	75	65	87
1st Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	5	56	43	76
Battery A	5	66	44	66
Battery B	5	66	47	71
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty & C. T.	5	48	37	77
Battery C	5	70	62	88
Battery D	5	59	43	74
3rd Bn. Hdqrs.	5	4	4	90
3rd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	5	51	38	74
Battery E	5	71	54	76
Battery F	5	69	48	18
Medical Detachment	5	28	23	79
		731	567	77

258th Field Art. (16) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	62	49	78
Service Bty.	5	65	50	77
1st Bn. Hq.	5	3	2	80
1st Bn. C. T.	5	40	31	78
Battery A	5	70	57	84
Battery B	5	63	43	69
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	2	2	100
2nd Bn. C. T.	5	44	32	74
Battery C	5	67	46	68
Battery D	5	66	52	80
3rd Bn. Hq.	5	2	2	100
3rd Bn. C. T.	5	41	35	84
Battery E	5	65	50	77
Battery F	5	67	50	75
Medical Detachment	5	31	26	85
		694	533	77

212th Coast Art. (17) 77%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	93
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	74	58	79
Service Bty.	5	82	75	91
1st Bn. Hq. & Hq. Bty.	5	53	43	81
Battery A	5	70	54	77
Battery B	5	66	51	77
Battery C	5	70	46	64
Battery D	5	65	46	70
2nd Bn. Hq. & Hq. Det.	5	20	17	83
Battery E	5	66	44	67
Battery F	5	72	49	67
Battery G	5	67	52	78
Battery H	5	69	53	78
Medical Detachment	5	28	28	100
		808	621	77

14th Inf. (18) 76%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	9	9	98
Hdqrs. Co.	5	63	49	77
Service Co.	5	78	62	80
Howitzer Co.	4	75	69	92
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn...	5	22	19	85
Company A	5	64	35	55
Company B	5	61	47	76
Company C	5	60	37	61
Company D	5	60	46	77
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	24	18	77
Company E	5	64	50	78
Company F	5	69	44	64
Company G	5	57	31	54
Company H	5	70	65	92
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	21	15	70
Company I	5	62	57	81
Company K	5	89	78	88
Company L	5	63	41	65
Company M	5	77	64	83
Medical Detachment	5	37	29	77
		1125	858	76

369th Inf. (19) 74%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	7	7	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	62	56	91
Service Co.	5	67	55	81
Howitzer Co.	5	65	44	67
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	21	18	85
Company A	5	65	42	65
Company B	5	65	50	77
Company C	5	64	39	61
Company D	5	64	57	89
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn..	5	23	16	70
Company E	5	62	43	70
Company F	5	66	43	66
Company G	5	63	42	66
Company H	5	62	43	69
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn..	5	20	16	79
Company I	5	64	51	80
Company K	5	64	44	66
Company L	5	65	51	78
Company M	5	65	49	73
Medical Detachment	5	35	26	75
		1069	792	74

106th Field Art. (20) 74%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	64	49	76
Service Bty.	5	65	50	77
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	3	2	60
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 1st Bn.	5	28	17	61
Battery A	5	71	49	70
Battery B	5	73	56	76
Hq. 2nd Bn.	5	3	3	100
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 2nd Bn.	5	33	26	80
Battery C	5	63	43	68
Battery D	5	68	55	81
Hq. 3rd Bn.	5	4	2	63
Hq. Bty. & C. T. 3rd Bn.	5	33	27	82
Battery E	5	77	53	69
Battery F	5	66	50	78
		657	487	74

27th Div. Train, QMC (21) 74%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	16	13	92
Wagon Co. 103	5	54	35	65
Wagon Co. 104	5	52	40	77
Motor Trans. Co. 105...	5	44	34	77
Motor Trans. Co. 106...	5	53	41	78
Motor Repair Section 103	5	25	21	82
Medical Detachment	5	18	11	62
		262	195	74

102nd Eng. (22) 74%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	6	9	9	100
Hq. & Service Co.	6	91	69	76
Company A	6	60	44	73
Company B	6	61	50	81
Company C	6	57	41	73
Company D	6	58	40	70
Company E	6	60	49	82
Company F	6	60	36	60
Medical Detachment	6	25	20	79
		481	358	74

105th Field Art. (23) 73%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	57	40	70
Service Bty.	5	71	62	88
Hq. 1st Bn.	5	4	4	95
1st Bn. Hq. Bty.	4	35	31	88
Battery A	5	66	47	72
Battery B	5	68	53	78
Battery C	5	61	49	81
Hdqrs. 2nd Bn.	5	4	4	90
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty.	5	47	34	79
Battery D	6	67	42	63
Battery E	5	67	44	66
Battery F	6	73	39	55
Medical Detachment	5	38	28	75
		663	482	73

27th Div. Spec. Trps. (24) 73%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	10	8	80
27th Div. Hq. Co.	5	56	42	75
102nd Ordnance Co.	5	44	34	77
27th Tank Co.	5	67	45	67
27th Signal Co.	5	66	56	86
102nd Motorcycle Co....	5	34	22	66
27th M. P. Co.	5	54	40	82
Medical Detachment	5	21	13	63
		352	260	73

174th Inf. (25) 72%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	65	44	67
Service Co.	5	94	72	77
Howitzer Co.	5	64	33	51
Hq. & Hq. Co. 1st Bn.	5	22	19	87
Company A	5	64	49	76
Company B	5	62	42	67
Company C	5	51	30	58
Company D	5	59	37	62
Hq. & Hq. Co. 2nd Bn.	5	31	23	73
Company E	5	72	56	78
Company F	5	63	44	69
Company G	5	62	39	63
Company H	5	65	42	65
Hq. & Hq. Co. 3rd Bn.	5	30	24	78
Company I	5	65	51	77
Company K	5	61	54	88
Company L	5	61	46	75
Company M	5	65	48	73
Medical Detachment	5	33	27	83
		1093	786	72

101st Sig. Bat. (26) 72%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hq. & Hq. Co.	6	26	21	80
Company A	5	61	47	76
Company B	6	62	37	60
Medical Detachment	5	14	13	91
		163	118	72

156th Field Art. (27) 69%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	6	6	5	83
Hdqrs. Bty.	6	53	37	71
Service Bty.	5	79	71	89
1st Bn. Hq.	6	4	4	96
1st Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	6	36	21	58
Battery A	6	69	38	55
Battery B	4	75	39	51
Battery C	6	71	44	63
2nd Bn. Hq.	5	4	4	100
2nd Bn. Hq. Bty. & C. T.	5	45	35	79
Battery D	6	74	50	67
Battery E	6	63	51	81
Battery F	6	69	50	74
Medical Detachment	5	36	24	68
		684	473	69

Head. 27th Div. (28) 92%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs. 27th Division ...	4	24	23	96
Hdqrs. Detachment	4	37	33	90
		61	56	92

93d Inf. Brig. (1) 100%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
		5	5	100
Hdqrs.	5	5	5	100

54th Inf. Brig. (2) 89%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	6	31	27	89
		36	32	89

51st Cav. Brig. (3) 89%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brigade Hdqrs.	4	6	6	100
Hdqrs. Troop	6	74	65	87
		80	71	89

52d Field Art. (4) Brig. 88%

	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Brigade Hdqrs.	5	7	6	91
Hdqrs. Bty.	5	35	31	89
		42	37	88

53d Inf. Brig. (5) 87%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	6	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	7	34	29	86
		39	34	87

87th Inf. Brig. (6) 85%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Hdqrs.	5	5	5	100
Hdqrs. Co.	5	34	28	82
		39	33	85

Ord. Dept. Det. (7) 91%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
Ord. Dept. Det. SC&D..	4	22	20	91
		22	20	91

102d Am. Train (8) 66%	No. of Rep. Rec'd	Aver. Pres. and Abs.	Aver. Att.	Aver. % Att.
102nd Amm. Train	5	57	37	66
		57	37	66

Captain Lee's Boy Wins Gold Medal

FOR gravely endangering his own life in saving the life of a five-year-old boy lying in the path of an automobile, Robert J. Lee, 13, a first class Boy Scout, 674 Academy St., near Broadway, was awarded a Gold Medal of Honor by the National Council of Honor of the Boy Scouts of America, on November 21.

It will be the first time this medal has been awarded a New York Boy Scout in five years. Scout Lee is the son of Capt. M. A. Lee, State Property Auditor at the State Arsenal.

Young Lee saved the life of Alex Ereanoff, five and a half years old, of 19 Vermilyea Ave., at 2.30 p. m., Oct. 21. Lee was going north on Vermilyea Ave. on his bicycle that afternoon when he saw little Alex, who was playing in the street in front of his house, stumble and fall in the path of a southbound automobile.

Leaping from his bicycle, Lee threw himself in the path of the automobile and pulled the Ereanoff boy from the path of the approaching car. The child escaped with a few scratches.

The rescue was called to the attention of Harry Bickart, Deputy Collector of Internal Revenue, and district scoutmaster for Inwood. He in turn called it to the notice of the Council of Honor.

Fair Exchange

"I called to see you last night, old man," remarked a friend, "but your pretty little maid was the only person there, so I stayed and entertained her."

"Ho, ho! The joke's certainly on you!" laughed the householder. "That must have been my wife—I had the maid out for a ride."—*American Legion Monthly.*

Army in Need of Ammunition

IN addressing the annual convention of the National Association of Manufacturers recently in Chattanooga, Tenn., Col. Hanford MacNider, Assistant Secretary of War, and by virtue of said office, charged with the responsibility of our preparation for national defense, said:

"Unless the manufacturers of this country come to the rescue of the War Department, and speedily, the army of the United States will stand helpless for from six to nine months should another war come. It will be waiting for ammunition.

"Ten years is the life of our ammunition and the ten years is now up. We have no munitions to bridge the gap between the last hour of our supply and the day when industry can get under way its quantity production. Do you want your sons called to the colors with any such situation confronting them?" he asked.

J. E. Edgerton was re-elected president of the National Association of Manufacturers, it was announced at a dinner here to-night. Practically all other officers and directors were re-elected.

Col. MacNider opened his address by touching upon preparedness in the light of 1917.

"If we had had our industrial plans for the national defense in April, 1917," he said, "we could have saved the nation ten billions of dollars. Perhaps the exact figures can be disputed, but they can be estimated closely enough to say authoritatively that the present national debt and its resultant taxation would have been cut in half.

"Even to the man who isn't particularly interested in that—if there is any person—there is another rather important fact connected with these industrial preparedness measures. We could have equipped our armies and sent them into action six months sooner than we did. Disregarding the effect of any such status of American arms in 1917 and 1918 and a correspondingly fast recovery in world affairs and finances, this new preparedness presents a changed picture for the future. It entirely alters our position in the international picture. Just so far as we develop and bring this program toward completion do we add to the strength of our defenses against war.

"Now we have time—the most valuable of all possible allies. When emergency comes, as we have learned from bitter experience, time is about the only thing that America cannot bring into the fold. We have or can buy almost everything else. Time, once lost, can never be regained at any price. It's free now and we are endeavoring to make good use of it."

It's All Wet

"It looks like rain."
"What looks like rain?"
"Water." —*Amhert Lord Jeff.*

Colonel Macnab to Mexico

COL. A. J. MACNAB'S many friends in the New York National Guard will be sorry to learn that he has been ordered to Mexico as Military Attache and will for the future reside in Mexico City. He left Washington for his new assignment October 25th. For years Col. Macnab has been a priminent figure in the rifle shooting activities of the country, having served as Executive Officer of the last two National Rifle Matches and being the author of the present Rifle Marksmanship. His temporary loss will be felt keenly by the shooting enthusiasts of the country.

Another Public Ball

"Put me down," said Abou Ben Adhem, who didn't know what he was letting himself in for, "as one who loves his fellow men."

"Fine, sir!" snapped the modern angel, whipping out a subscription blank. "And for how much?"—*Ex.*

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All drill movements or other definite instructions are quoted verbatim from the Training Regulations and great care has been exercised in the compilation of this material that no principles or methods of the regulations are changed. The book also contains all the changes in the regulations and is up to the minute.

The principal value of this book lies in the fact that it permits of its being carried very handily whenever and wherever reference is necessary to the essentials of the Training Regulations. It is provided with flexible cover, and because of the thin paper used it is not too bulky to be carried in the pocket.

The book is valuable for officers and N.C.O.'s of the rifle, the machine gun, howitzer, headquarters or the service companies.

Price $2.10 per copy; in lots of ten or more, $1.80 per copy. Postage prepaid.

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Our Army Uniform — Retrospective

1774 TO THE PRESENT DAY

THE recent adoption of the roll-collar coat points the sharp contrast between the comfort of the present uniform and the uncomfortable trappings worn by American soldiers of other days for both service and parade purposes. The high choker collar has been a feature of the American uniform for nearly 150 years. Even the independent organizations of the Revolutionary War whose uniform consisted of fringed buckskins modeled on the Indian pattern, added a tight black stock or neckcloth of formidable height. Presumably this was for appearance only and it added an incongruous touch to the otherwise useful hunting costume. From 1800 to 1850 uniform collars seemed to grow in height. In fact many uniforms rose to about the level of the ear and had to be left open in front in order that the wearer's chin might sink beneath the saw-like edge. However, as the soldiers of that peroid became more uncomfortable from the shoulders up, the pressure was eased from the waist down, the skin tight breeches of the early days giving way to voluminous trousers which fell in folds from waist to shoe tops and the coats, especially just prior to the Civil War, being furnished with closely pleated skirts which gave the wearer somewhat the appearance of a Greek peasant of the present day in national costume.

With the coming of the Civil War, uniform collars became lower and looser. If the pictures are to be taken as accurate portrayals of prevailing customs, officers and soldiers seemed to favor an unbuttoned waistcoat and coat showing a large flapping expanse of black tie. This is in cases where the wearer's whiskers did not completely obscure the view, in the 80's, uniform collars were standing only by courtesy, as they were hardly more than a line above the massive shoulder knots and impossible tight frock coats of that era of the dress uniforms. The blue service uniform had a turnover collar, which, however, had no lapels and buttoned right up to the throat.

During the Spanish War the collar question did not particularly agitate the soldier. The uniform was of definite variety, but for the most part the regulation garment had a low standing collar showing a large expanse of white linen above the upper edge. Coat collars began to rise and tighten again just after the Spanish War. To add to the discomforts of the wearer the "standing and falling" collar came into vogue, thereby doubling the thickness of cloth around the neck with proportionate discomfort in warm weather. The many old water color reproductions in the quartermaster generals' office show, with a few exceptions, that the United States Army uniform has nearly always been a garment of tightness and discomfort. The soldier in battle or on strenuous field service always found a way to make his clothes wearable by either discarding an obnoxious garment or conveniently forgetting to fasten hooks or buttons.

Church Services in the Field — Camp Smith

53rd INFANTRY BRIGADE

On October 8th the Company provided communication during the Sesquicentenial Pageant of the Battle of Saratoga. The cast of the pageant numbered over six thousand participants which in itself will show the size of the communications net which was necessary. Ably assisted by our friends, the Regimental Headquarters Company, 105th Infantry, over ten miles of wire were laid and twelve phones installed. Two bivouacs on the battlefield were necessary to complete the arrangements but the accuracy with which all messages went through was reward enough for all the labor entailed. During the four hours which the pageant took, over five hundred calls were handled by the switchboard and not once did a wire go out. In addition runner service and visual signaling were used.

Though a bit late in our boasting we wish to point with pride to the record made by two of our men at the Infantry Training School at Fort Benning, Ga., last spring. Master Sgt. Signal Electrician Smith and Radio Cpl. Baumes entered the course on February 1st and returned at the end of May with fine records. Both passed with average of over 90 per cent and Sgt. Smith was one of five in the class to be commended by letter to the War Department.

MILITIA BUREAU
WAR DEPARTMENT
WASHINGTON, D. C.

November 4, 1927.

Subject: Commendation, New York National Guard Rifle Team, National Matches, 1927.

To: The Adjutant General of New York.

1. It is with much pleasure that I note the success of the New York National Guard Rifle Team in the National Rifle Team Match at Camp Perry, Ohio, 1927. To have won sixth place in a field of ninety-nine teams, including five from the regular service, is a record of which to be justly proud. With a score of 2755, only 46 points below that of the United States Cavalry team which finished in fifth place, the work of the rifle team from your State is deserving of the highest praise and commendation.

2. There can be little doubt that the success of the team was largely due to the excellence of the marksmanship instruction in the New York National Guard. That the team was representative of the personnel of all organizations is indicated by its selection from a large number of candidates upon a strictly competitive basis. Its success should prove an incentive for the creation of even greater enthusiasm and interest in marksmanship training and competitive rifle shooting in your State.

3. I wish you would convey to the members of the team my sincere congratulations for their successful work, which I earnestly hope will be the incentive for their continued interest and support. It is only by taking advantage of every opportunity for disseminating the knowledge gained at Camp Perry, through the instruction of others, that the greatest good can be derived from the participation of the personnel of the National Guard in the National Matches.

C. C. HAMMOND,
Major General,
Chief, Militia Bureau.

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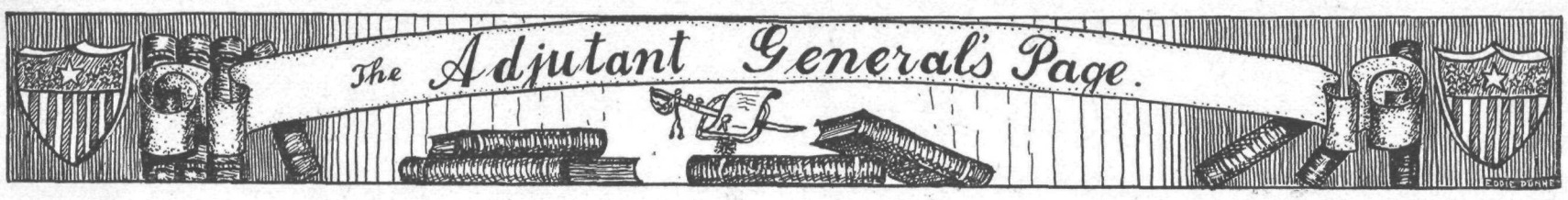

THE Adjutant General's "Question Bureau" is open to all members of the Military and Naval Forces of the State of New York. Questions should be mailed direct to "Question" Bureau, The Adjutant General's Office, 100 State Street, Albany, N. Y., and must be confined to subjects concerning State and Federal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

Officers Commissioners in the New York National Guard During the Month of October, 1927, With Dates of Rank and in Order of Seniority.

Captains	*Date of Rank*	*Branch and Organization*
Flint, Harold L.	Oct. 5, 1927	258th F. A.
Leavell, Lewis L.	Oct. 13, 1927	258th F. A.
Peterson, Clinton J.	Oct. 19, 1927	369th Inf.
Stanton, Walter X.	Oct. 24, 1927	258th F. A.
Coffey, John F.	Oct. 31, 1927	A. G. D., S. S.
1st Lieutenants		
Emond, Daniel L.	Oct. 7, 1927	258th F. A.
Cox, John F.	Oct. 13, 1927	14th Inf.
O'Kane, Mortimer J.	Oct. 14, 1927	165th Inf.
Scholey, Theodore R.	Oct. 17, 1927	71st Inf.
Quinn, George B.	Oct. 20, 1927	258th F. A.
Westerman, Francis H.	Oct. 25, 1927	165th Inf.
Platt, Maurice L.	Oct. 31, 1927	A. G. D., S. S.
2nd Lieutenant		
King, John C.	Oct. 10, 1927	101st Sig. Bn.
Trombley, Clifton E.	Oct. 25, 1927	105th Inf.
Birkby, William, Jr.	Oct. 37, 1927	105th Inf.
Siddle, Longsden H.	Oct. 27, 1927	258th F. A.
MacLennan, Samuel A.	Oct. 27, 1927	258th F. A.
Schell, George H.	Oct. 28, 1927	165th Inf.

SEPARATIONS FROM ACTIVE SERVICE, OCTOBER, 1927

Resigned, Honorably Discharged

Captains	*Date*	*Branch and Organization*
Alonge, John G.	Oct. 10, 1927	369th Inf.
Gouverneur, Joseph M. G.	Oct. 26, 1927	102nd Engrs.
Smith, Harold E.	Oct. 10, 1927	101st Cav.
1st Lieutenants		
Bardin, Harry M.	Oct. 11, 1927	14th Inf.
DeNeau, Roy E.	Oct. 26, 1927	174th Inf.
Domminey, John V.	Oct. 26, 1927	104th F. A.
Shaw, James F.	Oct. 24, 1927	106th Inf.
2nd Lieutenants		
Boice, Robert C.	Oct. 26, 1927	156th F. A.
Houghtaling, David H.	Oct. 24, 1927	51st M. G. Sq.
Kleeberg, Alford G.	Oct. 27, 1927	174th Inf.
Kurts, Casimir D.	Oct. 6, 1927	245th C. A.
Sumner, George E.	Oct. 10, 1927	244th C. A.
Discharged		
1st Lieutenant		
Cheney, Perry W.	Oct. 31, 1927	M. C., 369th Inf

Transferred to the National Guard Reserve, At Own Request

Captain	*Date*	*Branch and Organization*
Ashman, Elijah J.	Oct. 26, 1927	102nd Engrs.
Roberts, Edwin M.	Oct. 31, 1927	108th Inf.
1st Lieutenant		
Dwinell, John S.	Oct. 26, 1927	245th C. A.
2nd Lieutenant		
Emrich, Gordon C.	Oct. 7, 1927	106th Inf.

LONG SERVICE MEDALS AWARDED FOR MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1927

Class I (25 Years)

Maj. Lemuel De Los Ayers, 107th Inf.
Maj. Edwin George Ziegler, 54th Inf. Brig.
Cpl. William R. Corrie, 212th C. A.

Class II (20 Years)

C. E. M. Frank George Frainier, 5th Div. 3rd Btn. N.M.

Class III (15 Years)

Capt. Alfred P. Delcambre, 212th C. A.
1st Sgt. George E. Johnston, Serv. Co., 108th Inf.
Sgt. Allen R. Taylor, 27th Mil. Pol. Co., 27th Spec. Trps.
Sgt. Frederick W. Leers, Serv. Btry. 212th C. A.
Pvt. 1st Cl. James M. Cashin, Co. K, 165th Inf.

Class IV

Col. Howard Thayer Kingsbury, State Staff
Maj. Charles H. Ellard, 244th C. A.
Capt. Ernest W. Keyser, 212th C. A.
Capt. James H. Campbell, 212th C. A.
Capt. Edward H. Lechleiter, 212th C. A.
Capt. Charles H. Behrens, 1st Btn. Hdqrs. Btry. & C. T. 156th F. A.
Capt. Carlton S. Preston, 1st Btn. Hqrs. Btry. & C. T. 156th F. A.
1st Lieut. Harold C. Gibb, Co. L, 107th Inf.
Master Sgt. William J. E. Coles, Jr., Serv. Co., 107th Inf.
1st Sgt. Edward Greenberger, 3rd Btn. Hqrs. Btry. & C. T. 258th F. A.
1st Sgt. Gillard Thompson, Serv. Co., 369th Inf.
Staff Sgt. Frank Booth, Co. A, 102nd Engrs.
Staff Sgt. Warren J. Humburch, Serv. Co., 174th Inf.
Sgt. Frederick W. Leers, 212th C. A.
Sgt. Sidney Kalish, Co. B, 102nd Engrs.
Sgt. Richard Gordon Osborne, Hqrs. Btry., 245th C. A.
Sgt. Howard H. Marquart, Serv. Co., 108th Inf.
Cpl. John D. Osterhout, Hqrs. Btry. & C. T., 104th F. A.
Cpl. William H. McCann, Btry. E, 245th C. A.

71st Infantry Entertains French Ambassador

ON the evening of November 16th, the 71st Infantry put over another of those brilliant affairs for which Col. DeLamater and his command are becoming famous. The event was in connection with the unveiling of the World War Memorial Tablet described in our November issue, and included a review to His Excellency Paul Claudel, Ambassador of the Republic of France.

The ceremonies at the armory were preceded by a charming dinner at the Hotel McAlpin, given in the exquisite green and blue Italian Renaissance rooms of the hotel. The floral decorations were arranged in blue, white and red masses, the colors of the French flag, and this color scheme was also carried out in other details of the dinner. A ten foot model of the Eiffel Tower added to the Parisian effect.

At the armory the regiment was drawn up in regimental formation and, with a very high percentage of attendance, presented a brilliant appearance. The armory was decorated with the flags of the nations, the French tri-color predominating. Every inch of seating and standing room in the big hall was taken up and hundreds of late arrivals had to be denied admission.

The robes uncovering the memorial tablet were in the hands of two sons of Lieut. Harry L. Conway, killed in action over seas with the regiment. Col. William Graves Bates, commanding officer of the regiment from 1899 to 1917, made the presentation address and the acceptance was made by Col. DeLamater, followed by a brief address by the Ambassador.

The men of the regiment showed great steadiness and in passing in review, the fine lines won merited applause. The Legion Post and Veteran Association were present in large numbers and added greatly to the dignity of the occasion.

The fine exhibitions given by the 71st have been attracting attention for several years but the reviews this year to President Machado of Cuba and Ambassador Claudel have perhaps surpassed any that have ever been given in the Thirty-fourth Street Armory. They showed that the regiment has arrived at a high standing of excellence in ceremonies.

On November 16th arrangements were made by which the grave of the Unknown Soldier in Paris was decorated by United States representatives, with flowers provided by the 71st, as a tribute to brothers in arms of the regiment in the great war. The following cable was received from France:

"Wreath was laid on tomb Unknown Soldier this morning at 11:00 A. M. by Sheldon Whitehouse, Charge D'Affairs American Embassy, assisted by naval and military attaches of American Embassy and representatives from Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Ministry of War, Ministry of Marine and Representative Marechal Foch stop. Wreath bears on ribbon inscription as follows quote Hommage du 71eme Regiment D'Infanterie N. G. S. N. Y. a ses freres d 'armes de l'Armee Francaise unquote."

Among the guests present were: Mr. Louis Wiley, Col. Alfred A. Starbird, Col. Henry S. Sternberger, Col. Lucius A. Salisbury, Hon. Judge Harry M. Goldfogle, Col. Herman Metz, Col. John J. Byrne, Senator Alfred J. Kennedy, Mr. Arthur L. Lee, Col. Edward H. Olmstead, Lieut. Col. Arthur V. McDermott, Brig. Gen. George R. Dyer, Mr. Lucien Jouvard, Col. Edward McLeer, Jr., Mr. P. C. Cartiere, Mr. Frederic T. Wood, Lieut. Col. John J. Mengan, Lieut. Col. J. A. S. Mundy, Col. Harrison J. Price, Maj. Gen. William H. Haskell, Col. William A. Heckard, Col. Edward Croft, His Excellency Paul Claudel, Consul General Maxime Mongendre, Brig. Gen. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Lieut. Col. Allan L. Regan, Col. Archibald Campbell, Lieut. Col. Foster G. Hetzel, Maj. Frederick C. Kuehnle, Lieut. Col. Stanley Buckley, Capt. Harry Maslin, Mr. Robert Lacour-Gayet, Dr. Najib Barbour, Lieut. Col. William R. Wright, Hon. Judge Peter Schmuck, Rear Admiral Louis M. Josephthal, Capt. Robert S. O. Lawson.

Attention "Tooters" and Drummers"

THE 71st Regiment Veteran Association field music scored an overwhelming victory at the Elks Ball at Lyndhurst, N. J., on Friday evening, November 4th, when a band of twenty of its members surprised their listeners and proved without a doubt their superiority as fifers and drummers. They won first prize in open competition over the Elks and were presented with a second silver cup by the Mayor of Lyndhurst for traveling the greatest distance to attend.

The cup won for competition represents the championship trophy of the Eastern states and is competed for annually. The Veteran's drum major, C. C. Woodruff, is a veteran of thirty-five years.

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The Reviews Are On!

THIS is the "open season" for reviews and they are coming so fast and furious in the Metropolitan district that it is hard to even mention them in passing, its' a good deal like the "on again, off again, Finnegan" report. However,

On November 21st the 212th Coast Artillery (Anti Aircraft), Col. William Ottman, tendered a splendid review to Gen. George R. Dyer, a former commanding officer, when the regiment was the 12th Infantry. A splendid military program was followed by a collation and dancing in the officer's room.

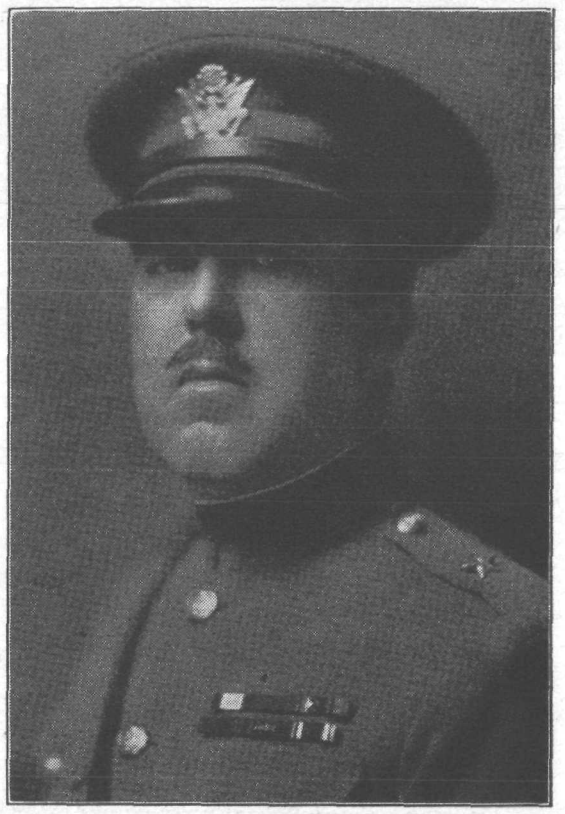
On the evening of November 22nd, Col. William A. Taylor of the 369th Infantry and Col. William J. Costigan of the 165th, gave another of their joint reviews in the formers' armory in Harlem, the reviewing officer being U. S. Senator Robert F. Wagner. The "Old Fifteenth" and the "Old Sixty-ninth" put up a fine brigade review, preceded by a concert by the splendid band of the 369th.

On November 25th Col. Bryer H. Pendry and the officers of the 245th Coast Artillery (H. D.), the "Old 13th" of Brooklyn, tendered a review of the regiment to Maj. Gen. Edwin B. Winans, Superintendent, United States Military Academy, and the United Spanish War Veterans of Kings County (Borough of Brooklyn). It was a snappy affair and the Sumner Avenue armory was crowded. The officers of the regiment entertained a number of guests at dinner in the mess preceding the review.

On the evening of November 30th, the officers of the 105th Field Artillery, Col. Frank H. Hines commanding, tendered a dinner, reception and review to Brig. Gen. Elmore F. Austin, commanding 52nd Field Artillery Brigade. The dinner was held at the Grand Concourse in the Bronx at 6 o'clock. The regiment put up a splendid review.

As we go to press invitations are out for the annual party of the 27th Division Special Troops. It will be a reception and dance at the Waldorf-Astoria on Friday evening, December 3rd, and as Maj. John C. Mansfield, commanding, is noted as a host, military friends are looking forward to the event.

The Adjutant General Reviews Engineers



Brig. Gen. Franklin W. Ward

COL. FREDERIC. E. HUMPHREYS, commanding the 102nd Engineers, tendered a review to the Adjutant General of the State, Brig. Gen. Franklin W. Ward, at the palatial armory of the Engineers on Ft. Washington Avenue on the evening of November 21st. It was a splendid review and many people of prominence occupied the Colonel's box and participated in the collation and dance following as guests of the officers of the regiment. Four of the companies and the band wore the beautiful new scarlet coated uniforms, one of the handsomest distinctive uniforms in the State.

Dinner to Colonel Frank H. Hines

COL. FRANK H. HINES, veteran commander of the 105th Field Artillery of the New York National Guard, will be the chief guest at a dinner in the Hotel McAlpin, December 1st of American Legion posts in the Bronx and Brooklyn, Veterans of Foreign Wars in those two boroughs, and members of the old 2d and 105th Field Artillery.

Surrogate George A. Wingate, former commander of the 105th and of the 52d Field Artillery Brigade, will be toastmaster.

Brigadier General Gillett Reviews His 106th

ONE of the great reviews for which Col. Thomas Fairservis is famous was held in the armory of the 106th Infantry on Saturday evening, November 19th, tendered to Brig. Gen. Ransom H. Gillett, commanding the 53rd Infantry Brigade. The review was preceded by a dinner tendered by the officers of the regiment in the officers mess, a delightful little family party which included many of the military and civilian friends of the regiment. Several post prandial speeches were made in honor of the guest of the evening.

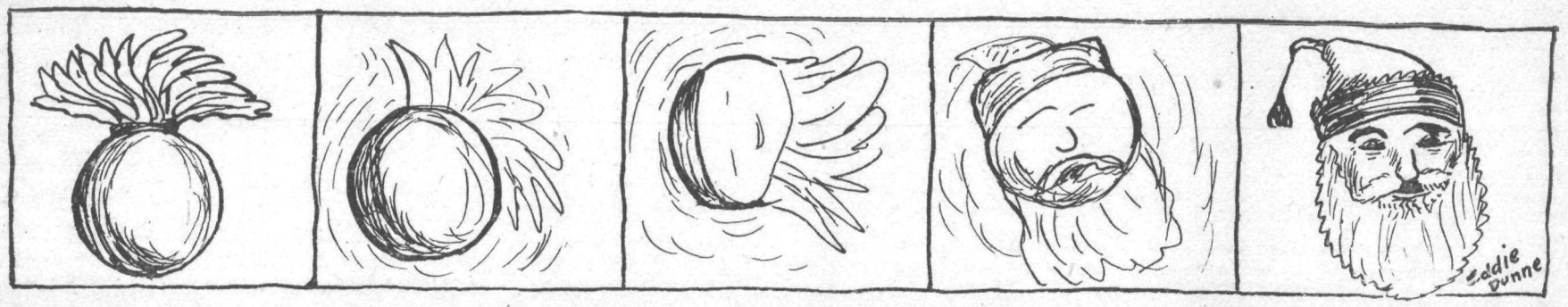
Peekskill Guardsmen Hold Annual Dinner

CONGRESSMAN J. MAYHEW WAINWRIGHT, of Rye, N. Y., was the principal speaker at the sixth annual dinner of Service Battery, 156th Field Artillery, N. Y. N. G., held at the Forbush Inn, Peekskill, recently. Eighty persons were present, including the guests and it was voted one of the most successful banquets in the history of the Battery. The speeches, music, and cheers were broadcast from station WOKO.

The Battery formed at the Armory at 7:30 o'clock and marched to the Forbush Inn where they assembled in the dining hall.

Among the other speakers were: Maj. Gen. W. H. Hay, U. S. A., retired, superintendent at Camp Smith, Maj. William E. Lane, Jr., Capt. J. T. Cassidy, Regimental Adjutant, Capt. L. E. Babcock, Senior Instructor to the Regiment, State Assemblyman Milan E. Goodrich of Ossining and Capt. W. P. McKeon of Newburgh, Chaplain of the regiment.

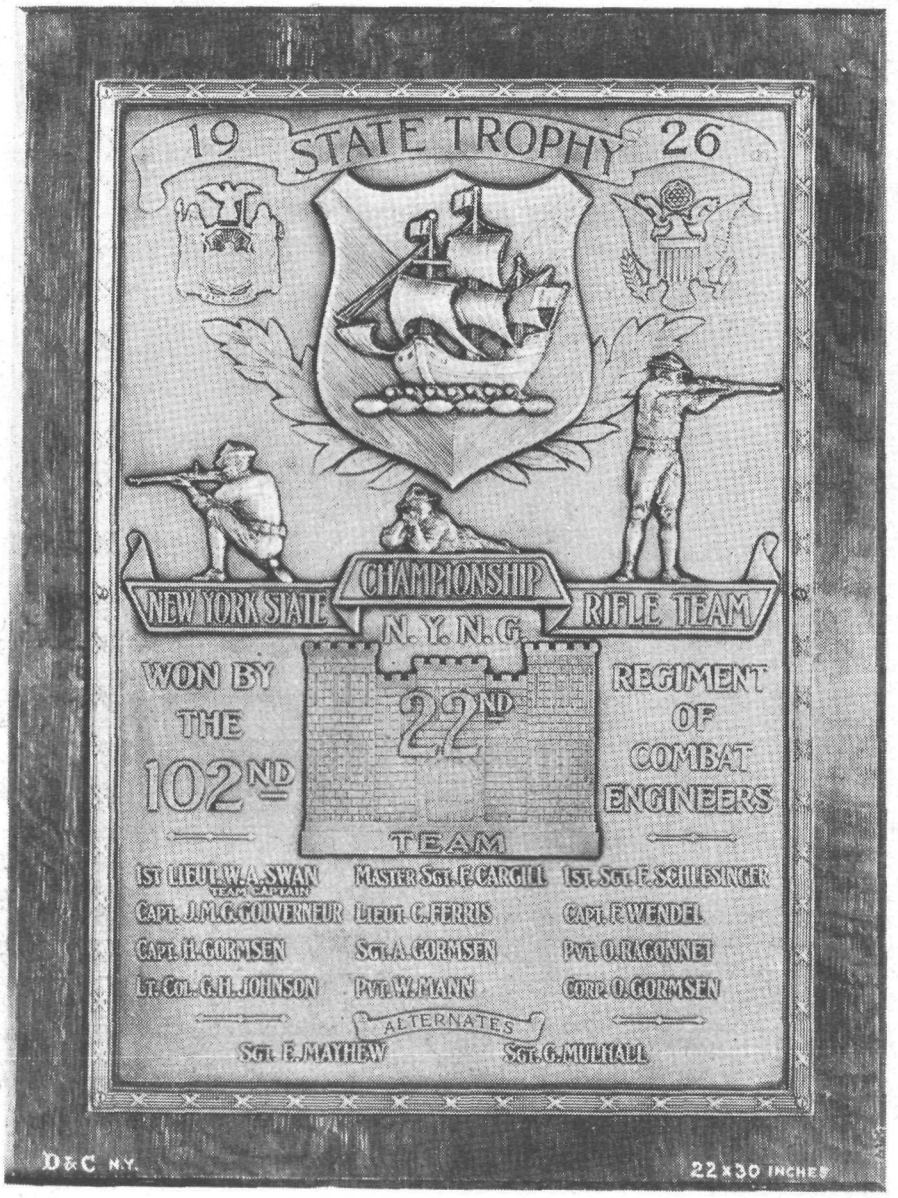
The committee in charge of the dinner consisted of the following: Cpl. George Walker, chairman, Master Sgt. Leslie E. Barton and Pvt. Kenneth Wescott.



The Ordnance Department — The Santa Claus of the National Guard

Trophies Presented to 102nd Engineers

(For Winning the State Match in 1925 and 1926)



American Legion New York County
THOMAS A. NIELSON, *Commander*
SEVENTH ANNUAL VICTORY BALL
Armistice Evening, November Tenth
Nineteen-twenty-seven
Headquarters
ROOM 109, WALDORF ASTORIA
Telephone Pennsylvania 5400

November 17, 1927.

My dear Colonel Humphreys:

I cannot finish the business of my committee without an expression of my appreciation of your assistance, and that of the details from your regiment, in making the Seventh Annual Victory Ball the great success that it was.

I have never seen a more smartly turned out detail than the one under command of Lieutenant Hagemeister. Their soldierly bearing, attention to duty and intelligence were marked qualities. The detail created a fine impression in their dress uniforms, and favorable comments could be heard from all sides.

Very sincerely,
ROBERT P. BELL,
Captain, Infantry, U. S. A.,
Chairman, Military Committee.

Colonel F. E. Humphreys, C. of E.,
Commanding Officer, 102nd Engineers,
168th Street and Broadway,
New York, N. Y.

71st Veterans' Annual Dinner

(*Continued from page* 18)

his command was making in its every endeavor. The 71st is keeping up with the prestige that it has so long enjoyed and it is still one of the crack National Guard regiments in the state.

Comrade F. C. Kuehnle, vice president of the Association, was another of the speakers, and he made many complimentary remarks of the work that was being done by the veteran organization, outlining its various functions and describing its cooperation with the active regiment. Col. W. G. Bates was unable to attend the dinner.

Comrade Gordon, chairman of the Stewards, is to be commended on the excellent dinner which he arranged as well as for the rounded out program of entertainment which included various vaudeville acts headed by Miss Evelyn Laska, the daughter of the Veterans. Comrade Eben and his string orchestra furnished the music for the occasion, and Comrade Fred Bohlig led the community singing. Thanks to all concerned, the veterans had a most sumptuous evening.

"Love Thy Neighbor As Thyself"

WHEN the great flood disasters of last month hit Vermont, destroying houses, bridges and cutting off communications, Governor Alfred E. Smith at once telegraphed Governor Weeks that New York was ready to "stand by."

The telegram from Mr. Sturtevant, Executive Clerk, to Governor Smith in reply to the offer of assistance was sent from Middlebury, by way of Burlington. It read:

"Please accept thanks of the people of the State of Vermont for the kindness and consideration of the State of New York expressed in your wire. Governor Weeks in Montpelier and all communication with that place cut off. In some way, we understand, word was sent to Washington and United States government sent two planes to Montpelier and National Red Cross is supposed to be in charge of the situation. The chief trouble is in getting communication with the people in areas hardest hit. Now attempting to reach Montpelier by foot messengers. Shall be glad to call on you if we find the situation beyond control. Will keep you informed. With deepest appreciation of your consideration. Ask WGY, Schenectady, to broadcast your telegram to Governor Weeks."

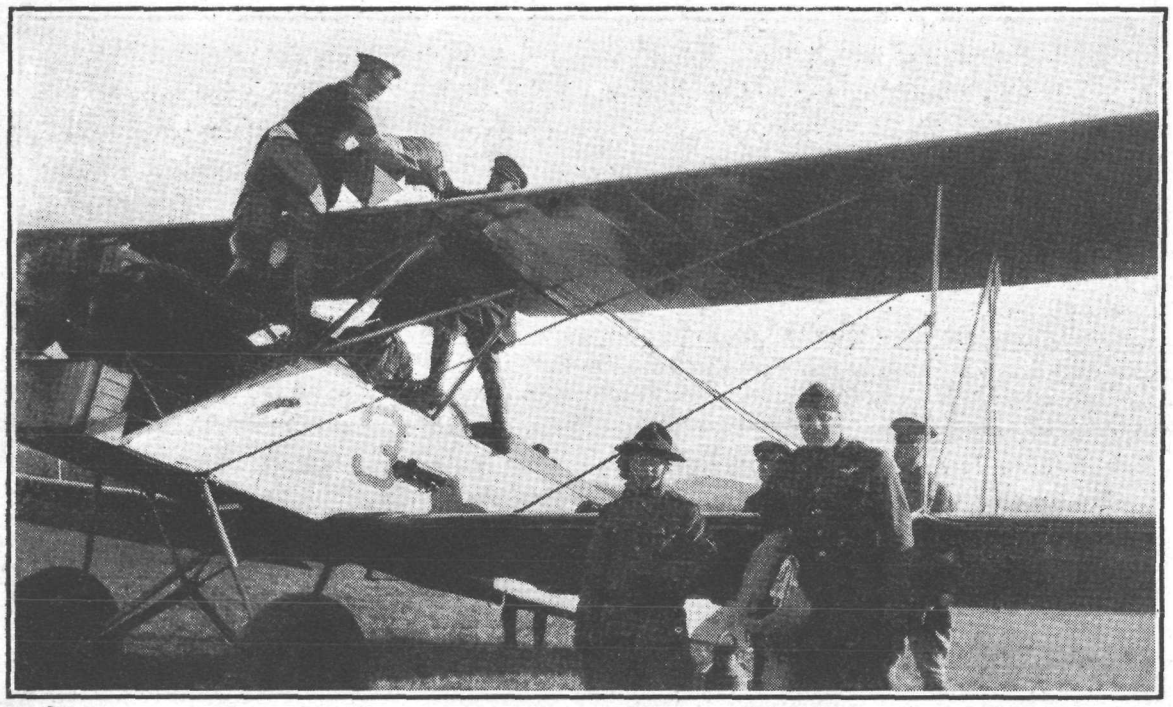
The committee immediately communicated with the officials of the General Electric Company's Eastern broadcasting station WGY at Schenectady, transmitting Mr. Sturtevant's request. They were assured that the company would assist in any way possible and placed station WGY at the disposal of the Governor's committee.

The emergency arising the following order was issued:

"S. O. No. 254, Par. 5, A. G. O., November 5, 1927 — There being imminent danger to the lives and health of our neighbors, the people of the State of Vermont, caused by floods, which, dispatches indicate have cut off communication with the Capitol of that State and have devastated large areas, which condition requires an immediate offer of relief by the State of New York. The Commanding Officer, New York National Guard, will order such personnel of the Air Service, with appropriate equipment, to report immediately to His Excellency the Governor of Vermont, at Montpelier, Vermont, to render any assistance incident to the flood situation as the latter may desire. If the conveyance of medical or other supplies is necessary, such transport, with appropriate convoys is directed. Base pay of grade and subsistence is authorized."

The 27th Division Air Corps, N. Y. N. G., was directed to send two planes to Albany to be in readiness. Not only the planes were needed and carried something like 10,000 pounds of mail, keeping communications open in the stricken area but trucks in charge of Capt. William J. Mangine of the Adjutant General's office were worked overtime in transferring supplies.

That the work was well handled and appreciated is best told by republishing the letters from Governor Weeks and Adj. Gen. Johnson of Vermont.



Our Air Service — Gasing Up in Vermont

November 15, 1927.

Lieut. Marion L. Elliott,
840 Municipal Building,
New York City.

My dear Lieutenant Elliott:

On the occasion of your relief from duty in this devastated area, Governor Weeks wishes me to convey to you his personal appreciation and the appreciation of every person in the State of Vermont for the aid and assistance rendered by you as an instructor of the New York National Guard Air Squadron that has given such valuable service to this state by transporting letter mail during the past week.

The quality of the service performed by this Squadron reflects great credit upon yourself. You have reason to feel very proud of it.

(*Continued on page* 32)

Our Air Service — Loading Mail in Vermont

You arrived at a time when this particular service was of the greatest value and carried on until this duty could properly be performed by others. No finer service could have been rendered.

With very kind regards, I am,

Very truly,

HERBERT T. JOHNSON,
The Adjutant General.

November 15, 1927.

Hon. Alfred A. Smith,
Governor of New York,
Albany, New York.

My dear Governor Smith:

On the occasion of the relief and return of the splendid quartet of aviators consisting of Lieut. M. L. Elliott, U. S. A., Capt. W. G. Rector and Lieuts. Paul Meyers and Victor Nelson, I wish to take this opportunity to express to you my appreciation of your thoughtfulness in performing this neighborly act of relief.

I want also to tell you of the very remarkable work which these men have performed in carrying mail from towns within the flooded area to rail heads so that from the time of their arrival at noon on Monday, November 7th, until today we have been without air mail service only one day and that due to low, dense fog. This service was performed under adverse conditions but at no time did these men hesitate to carry on and perform service, and the people in this valley will long remember the work performed by these officers of your New York National Guard.

Very sincerely,

JOHN E. WEEKS,
Governor.

November 15, 1927.

Captain William J. Mangine,
Albany, New York.

My dear Captain Mangine:

It is very difficult to express in words appreciation for the splendid service which you and those associated with you rendered to the people in this flooded area. It was through your efforts that the first truck load of supplies was brought into the Capitol City and assurance was given to the people that there was some road connection with the outside world. One has but to ride over these roads today to realize something of what you pushed through to obtain your objective and accomplish your mission.

New York is to be congratulated in having such men in her National Guard and Vermont is to be congratulated upon having such neighbors to the west.

I hope you may some day visit this valley under more pleasant circumstances.

I trust you will express the appreciation of this officer to all of those men of the New York National Guard who assisted you in bringing relief to this state.

With very kind regards, I am,

Very truly,

HERBERT T. JOHNSON,
The Adjutant General.

STATE OF VERMONT
OFFICE OF THE ADJUTANT GENERAL
Montpelier, November 15th, 1927.

Captain William G. Rector,
Air Squadron, N. G. of New York,
Albany, New York.

My dear Captain:

On the occasion of your relief from duty in this devastated district, Governor Weeks wishes me to express to you his personal appreciation of the splendid work which you and the two officers, Lieuts. Paul Meyers and Victor Nelson under your command, have performed during your service here.

You were among the very first to reach the Capitol and offer your services, and this service has been of the most practical nature—transportation of our letters from those within to those without at a time when letters means so much to those who received them.

Your work and the spirit and courage shown in its performance will never be forgotten by the people in this state. New York has every reason to feel proud of her Air Squadron.

Very sincerely,

HERBERT T. JOHNSON,
The Adjutant General.

N.G. State Convention In Albany

By CAPTAIN WM. J. MANGINE

THE annual convention of the National Guard Association of the State of New York will be held in Albany, N. Y., on January 13 and 14, 1928 (Friday and Saturday respectively) at the Hotel Ten Eyck.

To those officers who have attended past conventions nothing need be said—they will be on deck—to those who have yet to make their first pilgrimage, a most interesting time is assured. Aside from the business meetings, which are, of course, the primary object of the convention, this is the one opportunity to meet officers from all the units in the State, of renewing old friendships and making new ones.

To enable all officers to attend the convention, no inspections have been scheduled for the week January 9 to 14.

A reception committee headed by the Hon. John Boyd Thatcher, 2nd, Mayor of Albany, and the Hon. Westcott Burlingame, President, Albany Chamber of Commerce, will welcome the delgates at the opening session on behalf of the City of Albany.

Sightseeing trips to points of interest in and about Albany will be in charge of the local Chamber of Commerce. Complete details of these trips will await the delegates upon their arrival.

Brig. Gen. R. H. Gillett, 53rd Infantry Brigade, Col. Charles E. Walsh, 10th Infantry, Maj. James F. Rooney, 102nd Medical Regiment and Capt. Harry G. Taylor, 121st Cavalry, together with officers of their respective commands, will comprise the local military committee in charge of publicity, entertainment, etc.

Railroad and Pullman reservations will be under the supervision of Mr. A. L. Miller, Division Passenger Agent, Albany, Main 1920, Ext. 17; Mr. J. B. Martin, N. Y. Central Station, Rochester, and Mr. W. M. Blake, City Passenger Agent, New York, Murray Hill 8000, Ext. 459. These representatives will issue "fare and one half certificates" and will call or write all Commanding Officers offering their wholehearted assistance. Do not hesitate to call on them—they will be glad to help.

Our Commander in Chief, Governor Alfred E. Smith, will be the principal speaker of the evening at the banquet. Many other distinguished guests have promised to attend and the program will be broadcast by station WGY of the General Electric Company, Schenectady.

Taking everything into consideration, it looks like this year's Convention will be BIGGER AND BETTER THAN EVER.

American Fried!

Mr. Coolidge: How was the last ambassador I sent you?

Cannibal King: One of the best I ever tasted.

—Okla. Whirlwind.

Company Commander—"Until further orders, there will be no liberty for members of this company."

Voice from the rear—"Give me liberty or give me death."

Company Commander — "Who said that?"

Voice from the rear—"Patrick Henry."

A soldier writes: "It wasn't the apple that caused all the trouble in the Garden of Eden, it was the green pair."

OFFICERS

DON'T FORGET TO ATTEND THE COMING CONVENTION

OF THE

National Guard Association

WHICH WILL BE HELD

AT THE

HOTEL TEN EYCK

ALBANY, N. Y.

January 13 and 14, 1928

Friday and Saturday --- Respectively

Don't pass up this chance to get-to-gether with those buddies with whom you fought, slept and ate — Mayhap in 1898 or 1916 or 1917 and 1918 — WHO CARES? WHAT ARE YOU SAYING?

(See Convention Article Elsewhere Herein)

Soldier Boxing

EVERY THURSDAY EVENING

AT 8:30

in the

102nd MEDICAL REGIMENT ARMORY

56 West 66th Street — New York City

SEATS RESERVED IN ADVANCE

Ringside - - $1.65 General Admission - - $1.10

Balcony - - .75

Courtesy to all Phone: Trafalgar 4473-5637